

One Hundred Years



Rochester, N. Y.

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Centennial Day Celebration

Rochester, N. Y.



COMPLIMENTS OF THE

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

THOMAS B. DUNN, CHAIRMAN

Monday, September the Sixteenth
MCMXII



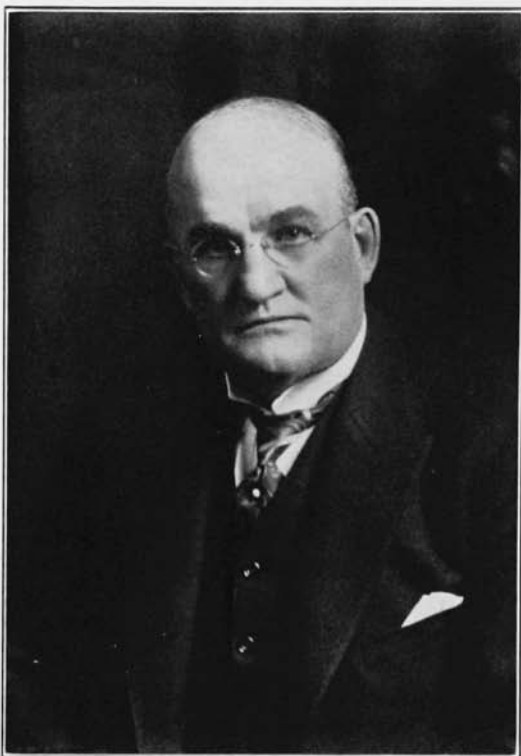
Centennial Day Celebration

Rochester, N. Y.



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY CHARLES E. OGDEN
AND THOMAS T. SWINBURNE

Monday, September the Sixteenth
MCMXII



HON. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE



THIS BOOK
IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED BY THE
EDITORS TO THE HONOR-
ABLE GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE
IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SIGNAL
SERVICE TO THE CITY OF ROCHESTER
DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF
A CENTURY AND THE INFLU-
ENCE HE HAS EXERTED
IN ITS WONDERFUL
GROWTH & DE-
VELOPMENT





MAYOR HIRAM H. EDGERTON
Honorary Chairman General Committee

Centennial Day Proclamation



SEPTEMBER 16, 1912, has been designated as the day for the celebration of the centenary of the settlement of Rochester. Arrangements for an elaborate programme are being made by a committee of citizens, and the progress reported indicates that the centennial celebration will be the most successful and extraordinary event of this character ever held west of the Hudson River in New York State.

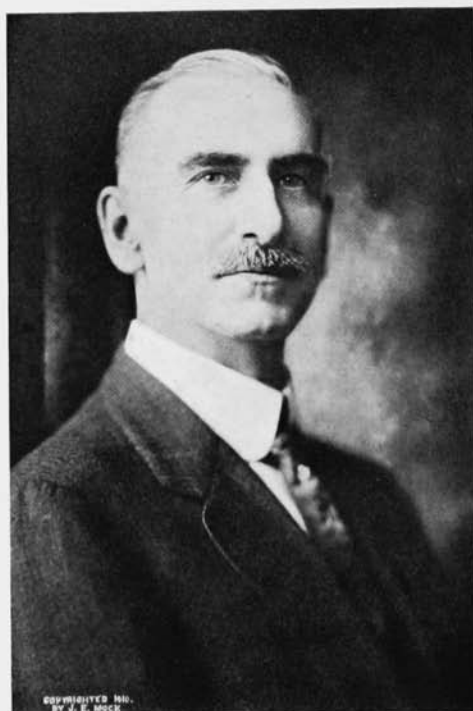
Formal exercises of music and speaking are to be held in Convention Hall at 10:30 o'clock, a. m. A monster military, historical, civic, and industrial pageant is to be held at 2 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock p. m. a grotesque and carnival parade. Among the guests of honor at the centennial are to be Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of New York, and Hon. Phillips L. Goldsborough, Governor of Maryland.

An effort has been made to portray in pageantry the evolution of Rochester from the insignificant frontier settlement of 1812 to the prosperous and magnificent third city in the greatest state of the Union of 1912. Practically every military, civic, and fraternal organization in the city is to assist in the celebration, and that every citizen may have an opportunity to participate, I hereby declare Monday, September 16, 1912, to be a civic holiday, and direct that all public offices be closed, and request that as far as practicable all business and manufacturing concerns of the city be closed from 12 m., and that the public and parochial schools be closed for the day. That our city may present an appearance befitting the gala occasion, I call upon all citizens to decorate their homes and places of business, and to display as frequently and as conspicuously as possible the American flag.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, City Hall, this 7th day of September, 1912.

HIRAM H. EDGERTON,

Mayor.



HON. THOMAS B. DUNN
Chairman of General Committee

Guests of Honor

His Excellency, Governor John A. Dix; The Honorable William E. Werner, of the Court of Appeals; The Honorable Henry G. Danforth, Member of Congress; The Honorable Richard Curran, former Mayor; The Honorable George W. Aldridge, former Mayor; The Honorable George E. Warner, former Mayor; The Honorable George A. Carnahan, former Mayor; The Honorable Adolph J. Rodenbeck, former Mayor; The Honorable James G. Cutler, former Mayor; The Honorable, The Common Council.



Centennial Committee

Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Honorary Chairman; Hon. Thomas B. Dunn, General Chairman; William S. Riley, Treasurer; Bernard J. Haggarty, Secretary; Henry W. Morgan, William Bausch, Robert M. Searle, Francis B. Mitchell, Roy C. Kates, Wendell J. Curtis, Col. N. P. Pond, Edgar F. Edwards, John David, Dr. Rush Rhees, Rev. C. C. Albertson, Rev. A. M. O'Neill, Hon. Henry C. Brewster, Hon. Eugene J. Dwyer, J. Warrant Castleman, J. C. Kalbfleisch, Frank Keough, E. G. Miner, Dr. Frederick R. Smith, Richard H. Lansing, Capt. Frederick S. Couchman, Lieut. E. N. Walbridge, Hon. Chas. E. Ogden, W. H. H. Rogers, Nathaniel S. Olds, Hon. Arthur E. Sutherland, Jeremiah G. Hickey, Louis Stein, J. Russell Borzelleri, Guernsey Mitchell, George L. Herdle, Joseph P. MacSweeney, Thomas E. Garvey, William F. Durnan, Don C. Manning.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

FINANCE—Henry C. Brewster, William Bausch, William S. Riley, Jeremiah G. Hickey, Louis Stein, E. G. Miner, Eugene J. Dwyer, W. H. H. Rogers.

SPEAKERS AND PROGRAMME—Rev. C. C. Albertson, Rev. A. M. O'Neill, Dr. Rush Rhees, Hon. A. E. Sutherland, Henry C. Brewster, E. G. Miner, Francis B. Mitchell, Henry W. Morgan, Roy C. Kates, J. C. Kalbfleisch.

PARADE AND FLOATS—Robert M. Searle, William Bausch, J. Warrant Castleman, E. N. Walbridge, F. S. Couchman,



GOVERNOR JOHN A. DIX

Charles E. Ogden, Dr. Frederick R. Smith, Henry W. Morgan, Frank Keough, J. Russell Borzelleri, J. C. Kalbfleisch, Edgar F. Edwards, S. P. Moulthrop.

CARNIVAL—J. Warrant Castleman, Edgar F. Edwards, William S. Riley, Dr. Frederick R. Smith, Eugene J. Dwyer, E. N. Walbridge, F. S. Couchman, Jeremiah G. Hickey, Louis Stein, Robert M. Searle.

HISTORICAL SITES AND RELICS—E. G. Miner, N. S. Olds, Wendell J. Curtis, John David, Dr. Rush Rhees, Rev. A. M. O'Neill, W. H. H. Rogers, Hon. A. E. Sutherland, Francis B. Mitchell, S. P. Moulthrop.

MUSIC—Richard H. Lansing, Frank Keough, N. S. Olds, Rev. C. C. Albertson, J. Russell Borzelleri, Charles E. Ogden.

PUBLICITY—John David, Francis B. Mitchell, Roy C. Kates, Wendell J. Curtis, N. P. Pond.

BADGES—George L. Herdle, Joseph P. MacSweeney, Thomas E. Garvey, William F. Durnan, Don C. Manning.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF ALL COMMITTEES—Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Hon. Thomas B. Dunn, Bernard J. Haggarty.



City Government, 1912-1913

Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor.

Eugene J. Dwyer, President of the Common Council.

Edward S. Osborne, Comptroller.

Lyman M. Otis, City Treasurer.

Joseph C. Wilson, Frank J. Schwalb, Thomas J. Neville, Bert H. Bates, City Assessors.

James P. B. Duffy, J. Warrant Castleman, Helen E. Gregory, Howard A. Barrows, Isaac Adler, Commissioners of Common Schools.

E. A. Fisher, City Engineer.

William W. Webb, Corporation Counsel.

Charles S. Owen, Commissioner of Public Safety.

Herbert W. Pierce, Commissioner of Public Works.

Clarence S. McBurney, Commissioner of Charities.

John M. Murphy, Delbert C. Hebbard, Judges of Municipal Court.

John H. Chadsey, Police Court Judge.

A. B. Lamberton, President Park Board.

Adolph M. Spiehler, Samuel C. Pierce, Oswald J. Bryan, Civil Service Commissioners.

Members of the Common Council: Matthew R. Connor, First Ward; Dennis Doud, Second Ward; Raymond E. Westbury, Third Ward; Leonard J. Somers, Fourth Ward; Henry W. Martens, Fifth Ward; Selim Sloman, Sixth Ward; Sawll Carson, Seventh Ward; John J. Appel, Eighth Ward; Harry W. Kirby, Ninth Ward; Charles A. Fisher, Tenth Ward; H. Bradley Carroll, Eleventh Ward; R. Andrew Hamilton, Twelfth Ward; Henry G. Cook, Thirteenth Ward; Roy Cromwell, Fourteenth Ward; Frederick Weidman, Fifteenth Ward; John McParlin, Sixteenth Ward; Victor Kiefer, Seventeenth Ward; Peter W. Seiler, Eighteenth Ward; John B. Mullan, Nineteenth Ward; Herbert L. Brockway, Twentieth Ward; Abram DeP Potter, Twenty-first Ward; George A. Schaeffer, Twenty-second Ward.

Thomas Dransfield, City Clerk.

Early History of Rochester



WHAT Rochester was at its beginning, one hundred years ago, we have described for us in a graphic manner by one who came to the Falls of the Genesee in 1812, having his family on board a strong wagon provided with bent poles and covered with linen cloth. The wagon was long-reached, and in it many household articles were packed away, especially, we are told, were there beds and bed clothes, and the family clothing—and roomy chests, and trunks well packed, were there, and “one was filled with luncheon.” This settler was Hamlet Scrantom, and he wrote to his father a letter which exactly portrays Rochester one hundred years ago. It is reproduced here, or so much of it as refers to Rochester, because of this fact.

“July 28th, 1812.

“Hon. Father.

“From the Falls of the Genesee I now address you. I have purchased a lot in the village of Rochester, which is in a state of nature at present, but the prospect is very promising for business, in case the difficulties are settled between the British and American nations. A bridge is almost completed here which will cost eight thousand dollars, and roads centre here from all directions. The village is laid out on the west side of the river, and my lot is second from the river near the end of the bridge. Just above the bridge are falls twelve feet, affording the best water power for mills and all machinery. The river is navigable fifty miles above this place for boats. and from Lake Ontario, which is seven miles below, vessels can come up to within four miles of us. The river falls almost three hundred feet in four miles. In sight of the bridge, and about seventy rods below, the river is lost to the eye where it falls ninety-six feet perpendicularly, and thence runs between high banks of some two hundred feet nearly to the Lake.—At the Great falls below the village is a mill building, or rebuilding, calculated for seven runs of stones, only three of which will be put in motion this season.—The country is very pleasant and fertile, very thick in the production of all kinds of cultivated fruits, timbered with oak, chestnut, hickory, black-

walnut, and whitewood, and some of enormous size. I sawed one whitewood log twelve feet long, which produced one thousand and eight feet of clapboards. To persons coming here, let them enquire at Canandaigua for the new bridge at Genesee falls. Farms hereabouts are from five to fifteen dollars per acre. Village lots fifty dollars for a quarter acre. The declaration of war made a great uproar for a time, and many families moved away from the west of us, but some are returning. About three thousand of the regular troops are stationed at Niagara, the lake shores are well guarded, and we do not apprehend that the British with all their Indians are able to subjugate the inhabitants of this western country. I arrived here with my family on the second day of May, and with all the gloom of war think I have made a good choice for the future. I have moved across the river, and am soon to put me up a house on my lot—have tended saw-mill, thirty-three days, and cut thirty-eight thousand feet of boards. The town where I reside is Northampton, village of Rochester, county of Genesee—but letters at present had better be directed, town of Boyle, county of Ontario, Falls of Genesee river. A post-office will soon be established here of which I will inform you. * *

* I remain your affectionate son,

HAMLET SCRANTOM."

Among the first settlers, the historians tell us, were Abelard Reynolds, Gideon Cobb, Silas O. Smith, Elisha Ely, Josiah Bissell, Jr., Ira West, Jehiel Barnard, Charles Hanford, Dr. Elwood, Joseph Stone, and Dr. Jonah Brown, names which are perfectly familiar to residents of the city to this day. Of course, there were many others, but anything like a full list would be impossible here.

Rochester had its early fears of warlike invasion, when British gunboats bombarded the Port of the Genesee at Charlotte, and thirty-three valiant Rochesterians marched down to the lake to assist in repelling the invaders. Those early days witnessed all the incidents of a new settlement which at this time are easily colored with the charm of romance and adventure. There was tragedy, too, for the land about was swampy, and fever and ague worked their deadly influence and depleted the numbers of that early band, but the settlers were determined, and soon took upon themselves the ways of a small village. The completion of Johnson's Race on the east side of the river was the beginning of the commercial and industrial supremacy of Rochester. This was before 1817. Soon there were flour mills, a cotton mill, saw mills, various shops and

stores, and after a time a weekly newspaper. There were singing schools, spelling schools, a union meeting house and a district school. At first, the Indians occupied their wigwams near the big falls, and early settlers visited and trafficked with them.

The first village election was held May 5, 1817. Five trustees were elected as follows: Francis Brown, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everand Peck and Jehiel Barnard. Clerk, Hastings R. Bender; assessors, Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender, and Daniel D. Hatch; collector and constable, Ralph Lester.

In 1817, by act of the state legislature, passed in April, the village was incorporated under the name of Rochester-ville. It was a young, pushing and enterprising town, taking upon itself in that early day many of the characteristics which have remained with it to this day, finding expression in the varied enterprises of our great city. While Rochester was yet a village, the Erie Canal was completed, and the aqueduct spanned the waters of the Genesee River. On November 4, 1824, the completion of the canal was celebrated along its entire length, and Rochester did its full share toward making the event memorable. The entire population assembled on the banks of the canal and saluted the Seneca Chief, a canal boat drawn by four magnificent gray horses, and which made the trip of the entire length of the canal.

In 1825, General La Fayette visited Rochester, and a large committee, headed by Dr. Levi Ward and James K. Livingston, made elaborate and successful arrangements for his suitable entertainment. William B. Rochester made an address of welcome, and an elegant banquet was held at the Clinton Hotel. In the Lafayette party were George Washington Lafayette, son of the general, General Philip Van Courtlandt, and a party of ladies and gentlemen well-known in the social and political world of the day.

In 1829 Sam Patch made his famous jump over the falls, and lost his life. His body was discovered the next spring, near the mouth of the river. The jump caused a vast amount of discussion, and was the talk of the village for many weeks.

In 1834 the city of Rochester was incorporated, with a population of twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-two. It had two hundred and ninety thousand dollars invested in flour mills and their machinery, and during that year three hundred thousand barrels of flour were ground. About two million

dollars worth of merchandise were sold during the year, and about fifty thousand dollars worth of lumber.

Rochester's first Mayor was Jonathan Child, who resigned the year following because his conscience would not permit him to sign licenses for selling liquor. The list of Mayors to the present time follows:

First Mayor, 1834, Jonathan Child; 1835-6, Jacob Gould; 1837, A. M. Schermerhorn and Thomas Kempshall; 1838, Elisha Johnson; 1839, Thomas H. Rochester; 1840, Samuel G. Andrews; 1841, Elijah F. Smith; 1842, Charles Hill; 1843, Isaac Hills; 1844, John Allen; 1845 and 1846, William Pitkin; 1847, John B. Elwood; 1848, Joseph Field; 1849, Levi A. Ward; 1850, Samuel Richardson; 1851, Nicholas E. Paine; 1852, Hamlin Stilwell; 1853, John Williams; 1854, Maltby Strong; 1855, Charles J. Hayden; 1856, Samuel G. Andrews; 1857, Rufus Keeler; 1858, Charles H. Clark; 1859, W. D. Moore; 1860, Hamlet D. Scrantom; 1861, John C. Nash; 1862, Michael Filon; 1863, Nehemiah C. Bradstreet; 1864, James Brackett; 1865, Daniel D. T. Moore; 1866, S. W. D. Moore; 1867 and 1868, Henry L. Fish; 1869, Edward M. Smith; 1870, John Lutes; 1871, Charles W. Briggs; 1872-73, A. Carter Wilder, George W. Aldridge, Sr.; 1874-75, George C. Clarkson; 1876-77, 1878-79, 1880-81, 1882-83, 1884-85, 1886-87, 1888-89, and to April 7, 1890, Cornelius R. Parsons; 1890-92, William Carroll; 1892-93, Richard Curran; 1894-95, George W. Aldridge; 1895, Merton E. Lewis; 1896-97, 1898-99, George E. Warner; 1900-1901, George A. Carnahan; 1902-03, Adolph J. Rodenbeck; 1904-05, 1906-07, James G. Cutler; 1908-09, 1910-11, 1912-13, 1914, Hiram H. Edgerton.



Centennial of Rochester



ON Monday, September 16, 1912, the City of Rochester, queen of the fertile and picturesque Genesee valley, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its history with appropriate pomp and dignity. It was an occasion dedicated to a just recognition of the power and strength of a great city of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, as well as an appreciation of the unselfish work of the pioneers which made possible a century of such wonderful growth and development. Nor was there absent a spirit of mirth and jollity to grace so many happy and prosperous people, for the day ended in a carnival of wholesome fun, participated in by gallant and courageous knights, elegant courtiers, beautiful maidens and dignified matrons, to say nothing of the clowns and acrobats who made merry amidst the general rejoicing.

It is doubtful if there is another city in the world more beautiful for location than is Rochester. Built upon the banks of the beautiful Genesee River, the center of a wonderfully rich and productive country, and the great blue waters of Ontario stretching out from its northern boundaries, it is indeed most favored in all the natural advantages which go to make a city attractive. And yet, its one hundred years of history seem more like magic than the determined, laborious and thoughtful work of the strong and sturdy men and women who came into Western New York a century ago to conquer primeval forests and dismal swamps, and turn them into productive acres and busy marts of trade. When those early settlers came and built their first humble homes they were undoubtedly filled with the visions of seers and prophets. Beyond a question they realized they were empire builders. But it is hardly to be believed that their most exalted moods ever placed before their eyes a vision of such splendor as the great city which has sprung out of the wilderness, having on every side thriving cities and villages, and surrounded by a

farming and fruit territory unsurpassed for productiveness anywhere in the world.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the program of events to celebrate this historical occasion was planned with the greatest care. His Honor, the Mayor, appointed a large and representative committee to complete the arrangements, and frequent meetings were held for several weeks prior to the celebration, so that nothing should be left undone to make the occasion worthy of so great an event. Invitations were sent to officials of the state and national governments, and the Governor of the State of New York, the Honorable John A. Dix, was the guest of the city during the day.

CONVENTION HALL MEETING.

The day opened gray and dull, but the weather conditions changed during the early morning hours, and the skies were clear and bright by the time the great crowd had begun to gather at Convention Hall where the literary, historical and patriotic exercises were held. All classes of citizens were represented in the vast throng, old residents, descendants of the early pioneers, active business men, busy housewives and social leaders, and bright and eager school children whose happy faces added much to the animation of the scene. The mammoth auditorium was soon packed with those who were anxious to participate in the events of the morning and listen to the music and addresses which made up the programme. The Rochester Park Band gave a very enjoyable concert from the outside balcony between 9 and 10 o'clock, which was followed by a concert by the Centennial Orchestra, under the direction of Professor Ludwig Schenck, in the hall, from 10 to 10:30 o'clock. A large chorus also contributed inspiring music to the occasion. The hall was beautifully decorated, and on the platform were the members of the centennial committee, clergy, guests of honor, the speakers and distinguished citizens. The whole scene was one long to be remembered.

Invocation was offered by Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, when Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton opened the services of the day with a brief and appropriate address. He said:

"Honored guests and ladies and gentlemen:

"I realize that there are few, if any, who have come here to-day to see or to listen to me, but as the chief executive of the city and principal promoter of this Centennial celebration

it devolves upon me to open these exercises and then give way to the distinguished statesmen and citizens and celebrated orators who are to follow.

"I think it is appropriate at this time to quote from the inaugural address of the first Mayor of Rochester, which was delivered on June 10, 1834.

"At that time, the historian tells us, Jonathan Child, first Mayor of the City of Rochester, said:

"The rapid progress which our place has made, from a wilderness to an incorporated city, authorizes each of our citizens proudly to reflect upon the agency he has had in bringing about this great and interesting change. Rochester had had little aid in its permanent improvement from foreign capital. It has been settled and built for the most part by mechanics and merchants, whose capital was economy, industry and perseverance. It is their labor and skill which has converted a wilderness into a city, and to them surely this must be a day of pride and joy. They have founded and reared a city before they have passed the meridian of life. In other countries and times the City of Rochester would have been the result and labor and accumulations of successive generations; but the men who felled the forest, that grew on this spot where we are assembled, are sitting at the council board of our city.

"Well then may we indulge an honest pride as we look back upon our past history, and let the review elevate our hopes and animate our exertions. Together we have struggled through the hardships of an infant settlement, and the embarrassments of straightened circumstances, and together let us rejoice and be happy in the glorious reward that has crowned our labors. In the intercourse of social life, and on all occasions involving the interests of our young city, let us forget our politics and our party, and seek only the public good. The fortunes of us all are embarked in a common bottom, and it cannot be too much to expect a union of counsels and exertions to secure their safety.'

"Since the address from which I have quoted was delivered, Rochester has continued to develop until now we are the third city in population and in many other respects the first city in the greatest state in the greatest nation on earth. Our development in the last few years has made it almost impossible for the authorities to keep pace with the demands for enlarged facilities and needed improvements, but strenuous efforts are being made to meet all of the requirements, and I feel sure that before long we will be in a position to avoid criticism.

"The great development of our business interests and the high class of our social and civic life has made our city famous throughout our own and other countries. 'Rochester Made Means Quality' is a motto known and recognized everywhere. I predict that at the end of another century we will be one of the great cities of the world.

"Now, fellow citizens, I take great pleasure in introducing as the presiding officer of this meeting, our much loved and distinguished citizen, the Hon. Thomas B. Dunn."

Hon. Thomas B. Dunn, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, then assumed the gavel, and took charge of the meeting. He expressed his appreciation of the honor of being called upon to preside over such a notable and historic gathering. He said:

"It is wise for us to celebrate our century of existence. We have a right to feel proud of our achievements. On every side there are evidences of progress and prosperity. Our city is builded upon solid foundations. Its industries are diversified and represent invention and patient labor. Its schools and university represent wide culture and broad scholarship. Its many churches are fruitful evidences of the spiritual devotion of our people. To-day we pause for a little time and express our pride in these manifold blessings, realizing that they should inspire us with the determination to transmit them, and all that they stand for, to those who come after us. Nor are we unmindful of the toil and services of those who have gone before us. Indeed, a large part of this celebration is in grateful recognition of the splendid efforts of the men and women who braved the difficulties of an unsettled country and placed the impress of their sturdy characters upon our early institutions. May the Rochester of the future be worthy of them."

The Oratorio Society, under the leadership of George B. Penny, sang the chorus, "All Men, All Things, Praise the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," after which the Centenary Ode, written by Thomas Thackeray Swinburne, a Rochesterian, graduate of the University of Rochester, Class of 1892, was read by Professor Edgar F. Frazier, of the University of Rochester. The song, "The River," a part of the ode, set to music by Professor Penny, was sung by a quintette composed of Miss Lena M. Everett, Mrs. Charles G. Hooker, Miss Grace Warren, and Messrs. Marvin Burr and J. Guernsey Curtis. Professor Frazier's reading of the ode was very expressive, and the music of the singers added greatly to the effect. The ode was as follows:

The Rochester Centennial Ode

A Tale by Captain Kitt of the Canal boat "Argonaut."

BY THOMAS THACKERAY SWINBURNE.

*A story of my native clime,
Of bygone years and unborn time;
Of ancient gods throned in the land
Who rule mankind with fostering hand.*

Between the great lakes and the sea
For more than half a century
I've traveled up and down the line
In this old "Argonaut" of mine.
By sleepy farm and rustic town,
When fields are green or fields are brown,
With whistling boy and plodding team
We creep along this quiet stream.

This old canal is rather slow,
But it has seen our city grow
In wealth, and culture and renown
From just a little towpath town.
The people of that early day
Were mighty proud of this highway,
And did not very soon forget
It brought the barge of Lafayette.

Lincoln was here in sixty-one
On his last ride to Washington;
I heard him speak then, and recall
His face and voice and words and all.
And I remember well the day
We heard the fifes and bugles play
"The girl I left behind me," while
Tears sprang to eyes that tried to smile.

Down on the flats, in careless joy,
I used to wander when a boy;
Then, every path along the vale,
We fancied was an Indian trail.
There is a cave they used to call

The smuggler's roost, below the fall,
Where gathered round a driftwood blaze
We talked about old trapper days.

Though up and down the land I roam
I love to call this spot my home,
And joy and pride have led me here
To join in this centennial year.
A hundred years of garnered time!
Like fields sown out of every clime,
Have left their fruitage and to spare
Down at our great Industrial Fair.

Crossing the aqueduct one night
I saw a strange and marvelous sight;
My boat, I think, was just midway,
When, quick as a flash, night changed to day.
Yet it was neither day nor night,
But some mysterious kind of light
That glowed like ether all around
And keyed me up to sight and sound.

A yellow sky hung overhead
With moon and stars of fiery red;
The air was of a silver hue
With purple objects shining through.
My old craft scarcely seemed to creep,
The boy and team stood fast asleep;
While, like a charm, around my boat,
I heard these mystic measures float:

Beautiful river that wanders along
Through the green valley in silence and song!
Out of the mountain and into the main
You come and you go, but you come back again.
Your murmuring waters repeat the refrain:
"We come and we go, but we come back again!"

Shadowy clouds ever hurrying by
Float like a dream in your shadowy sky;
Born in the sun and the wind and the rain
They come and they go, but they come back again.
A bird on the wing sweetly chants the refrain:
"We come and we go, but we come back again!"

Beautiful river that flows through the vale,
Telling to mortals your mystical tale;
Spirit of nature, while moons wax and wane,
You come and you go, but you come back again!
And deep in the heart springs the deathless refrain:
"We come and we go, but we come back again."

Then from the black and swollen stream
An Indian god rose like a dream,
And, stepping from the foaming flood,
Nearby my spell-bound vessel stood.
He neither saw nor heeded me,
But aimed his shaft at Mercury;
I saw the arrow flash and sing
As up it sped on lightning wing.

Among the clouds of Kimball tower
The god is seen, in sun and shower,
On flying feet, with upturned face,
A miracle of strength and grace.
His beauty casts a shadow down
Inspiring beauty in the town.
Like lightning flashing past his head
The message of the River sped.

That airy statue, at the sound,
Awoke, and glancing toward the ground,
Leaped down and stood with purse and rod
Beside the towering river god.
I listened while those beings talked,
And felt earth tremble as they walked,
They talked, yet never spake a word,
It was their shining thoughts I heard.

MERCURY.

"Hail, Genesee!" the god of commerce said,
"What brings thee hither from thine ancient bed?
Perchance to say the city owes to thee
This centenary year of jubilee?
How fare thy famous steeds, so fleet and white,
That dash along their rocky path to-night?
I view them from my watch-tower as they go
Plunging along to blue Ontario."

GENESEE.

"You mock my plight, perfidious god of thieves!"
He cried. "It is for them my spirt grieves.
For them I come to counsel here with thee,
O listen to the words of Genesee.
Those steeds of mine a hundred years ago
Were fleeter than the wind and white as snow.
Along the vale they bore my vanished race,
And with the hunted deer kept equal pace.

"To-day from morn to night and night to morn
My chargers turn the mills to grind your corn.
And sick and sore, and ofttimes broken down,
They bear the servile burdens of the town.
The rattlesnake, the lizard and the toad
Along my lower gorge have their abode:
The trout are gone, no more the wild birds sing;
The flowers that I loved are perishing.

"Give back my old time steeds, with flying manes,
That leaped the falls and flew across the plains,
And bore their monarch in a hollow tree
With smiling nymphs who loved to ride with me;
Or, god of gold and silver, down the vale
I'll thunder with my billows like a gale,
And flood thy marts, and dash thy bridges down,
Breeding unrest and fear throughout the town."

MERCURY.

"Brother of Tiber, patience, we must wait;
The gods as well as men are ruled by Fate.
Thy nation perished by her stern decree
Like leaves that wither on a blasted tree.
But wherefore mourn for that unhappy race,
A nobler people comes to take their place;
An hundred tribes will honor thee to-day
For one that owned thy solitary sway.

"Where gloomy forests used to hide the sky
Pruned orchards and plowed fields delight the eye;
And where the painted red man used to roam

The smoke curls from the altar fires of home.
Fair is thy valley where the pine tree grows,
But fairer is my city of the rose!
Compare this flower with that which used to grow
Upon thy banks a hundred years ago.

"I see a shadowy pageant of the years:
Across the mountains come the pioneers,
Driving their teams of oxen, at the call
That sounded in the music of thy fall.
The simple valley, which had never heard
Aught save thy thunder or the voice of bird,
Echoes the millwheel song, and at the sound
Wealth springs like magic from the fertile ground.

"Seneca Chief rides down this shining trail
And life again is quickened in the vale;
Thy flood is spanned and boats in triumph run
Across the long house toward the rising sun.
The iron horse, on wings of smoke and steam,
Gave to the world the bounties of thy stream,
Till every mortal tribe had heard thy name
And far-off rivers marveled at thy fame.

"That Jove-like man, whose memory men revere,
With noble followers reared a temple here;
And there they tell of ages long since flown
That Time has written in thy book of stone;
Of aeons when the Titans were at war,
And through thy valley roved the dinosaur.
There dwell the Muses, there in praise of thee
The vineclad halls re-echo, Genesee."

GENESEE.

"Commerce, in words I am no match for thee,
But you have heard the will of Genesee.
I loathe the city with its throbbing air,
Surcharged with noxious fumes and sordid care!
Dear are my mountains, vaulted by the sky,
Where wind, and cloud, and rain go whirling by.
It fills me with unutterable woe
To taint the blue of old Ontario.

"I loved the forests with their sombre shade,
The soft-eyed deer that rambled in the glade;
I miss the bear and wolf that used to drink
Beside the meadow lark and bobolink.
The love of nature lives in mortal hearts,
But it is smothered in your crowded marts;
Undo their chains and set thy people free,
And, god of greed, they will return to me."

MERCURY.

"Son of the mountain, ancient Genesee,
Hear now what glorious things are planned for thee,
And down the valley thou shall drive once more
The snow-white coursers which were thine of yore.
As Boreas, riding on the swift-winged gale,
Delights to drive along a burdened sail;
So shall thy racers spin my chariot wheels,
And wake the lightning with their thundering heels.

"A bridle I will give thee to restrain
Thy mettled chargers with a bit and rein;
Thus Nilus guides his steeds, without a fear,
Through dry or rainy seasons of the year.
Into the city on thy deepened stream
These freighted vessels soon shall proudly steam
To quays of adamant at either side
Where yonder bulwark stays thy crystal tide.

"Memorial arches of abiding stone
Across thy mighty chasm shall be thrown,
And on thy sweetened waters there shall ply
Gay pleasure barges as in days gone by.
Where three ways meet the citadel shall rise,
Lifting thine empire to the wondering skies;
The beams of sunrise and of sunset hour
Will fall like music from its gilded tower.

"So shall the city beautiful be found
Ere many harvest moons have rolled around,
And down the vale thine Alpine steeds shall go,
Spurred by the winds, to greet Ontario;

This viaduct that spans thy curving stream
Shall be the crowning glory of our dream;
'Fair as the Arno,' men will say of thee,
So wait with god-like patience, Genesee!"

Then, through the thinner air, they caught
A vision of the "Argonaut,"
And hurled a wave of blinding spray
That almost took my breath away.
The echo of that Indian strain
Rose from the murmuring stream again.
And then the sound of Plymouth bell
Fell on my ear and broke the spell.

I found yon statue back in place,
The old team going its usual pace.
"Whoa there!" I heard again with joy,
And sang out, "Throw your line off, boy!"
It was no fancy, but a fact;
I saw and heard that midnight pact,
No sailor's yarn I spin, and you
May live to see my tale come true.

After a patriotic song, Chairman Dunn introduced as the distinguished guest of honor the Governor of the State of New York, Honorable John A. Dix, who addressed the vast assemblage as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Mayor Edgerton, ladies and gentlemen: We celebrate to-day the centenary of Rochester—Rochester, New York, U. S. A. The name of Rochester is embossed, commercially and intellectually, upon the mentality of the civilized world. We, who are meeting in celebration here, may in true exultation enjoy the splendor of the ceremonies and the grandeur of the physical and architectural environment that please our eyes and inspire our minds in this great city now.

"Yet within the sparkling beads of our enjoyment there must be the homely thread of appreciation of the initiative and the patience, the enthusiasm and the perseverance, yet in a word the indomitable genius of the men of modern times—some now with us and some but recently gone, who made,

alike of God's providence and of man's ambitions, handmaids to work for and to acclaim the name and fame of Rochester.

"These men—chemists, inventors, financiers and mechanics—some exalted, many humble, are the alchemists who have transmuted the natural opportunities of Rochester into the prosperity and the pride of Rochester.

"Perhaps many of them are forgotten. Perhaps some of them, even now with us in life, are unappreciated. To-day to one and all of them, and in a search of hearts here to each of us many of them would be revealed, we pay our homage and our respect. Rochester, conformed by nature as a dwelling-place, has been confirmed by man as a mansion home of manufacturers and merchandise, for the benefit of all the world and for the fair fortune of Rochester.

"There is a peculiarity about cities and states which reverence their founders, their heroes and their benefactors. They enlarge and endure. Local pride, the twin brother of patriotism, is the parent of prosperity.

"Rochester from its beginning has had local pride, expressed in optimism, confidence and energy that are unconquerable. The celebration here will enhance and illumine that unconquerable spirit through spreading and impressing knowledge of the history of the city, its natural opportunities and the achievements of its upbuilders.

"But a few years ago, stricken in your business center by the devastating furies of fire, you recovered with a courage and celerity that deserved all praise, and using, as it were, the debris of disaster as the fertilizer of fortune, you raised upon your ruins edifices that in their present grandeur make your sorrows then seem as blessings now. That is the way of the brave.

"Others will relate to you the incidents of your progressive history. I would impress the potentiality of pride in our nation, our state and our city. We have something in America among our national characteristics that is superior to anything that exists now in any other nation or that ever has existed in any nation before. That something is American liberty, liberty for all, not liberty for the few, nor for the many, but for all.

"Our Declaration of Independence was the complement and the perfection of the Magna Charta. That great charter of freedom wrenched from King John was in its essence

not a document of liberty for the people but a decree of license for the feudal lords, the masters of the people. Through all the centuries, our Revolutionary War was the first, the one war for the liberty of man. Our Civil War increased the breadth and the beneficence even of that liberty, and to-day we live in the only country that has actual and absolute equality in the political status of its citizens.

"Our fight now is for economic equality, that is equality of opportunity for all, and through the inevitable frictions and discouragements in the progress towards that glorious goal, let us remember and take courage from the knowledge that it is our fight, that it is a battle in which the will of the poorest is as powerful as the word of the richest at our ballot boxes, and that our growth will be as great and as noble as the composite brain and conscience of the American people are great and noble.

"Now as to pride in our great state of New York—the greatest commonwealth of the greatest nation of the world. The history of New York has been from the first an epitome of the history of the nation. In Colonial times it was the home of the Iroquois, whose power was so great that alliances with them were sought by the great nations of Europe. On our soil was decided in blood and sacrifice the fateful question whether America should have a French or an English civilization. In the Revolution the battle of Saratoga won us the alliance with France. New York has been the strategic ground not only in war but also in government. New York was the first, even as a colony, to gather the fruits of immigration because of its liberal policies and hospitable welcome. The first congress of the colonies was held in Albany, and our constitution was the model that the framers of the federal constitution used.

"All those forces which from the beginning have acted on the character and progress of our nation have been in operation in our state. Here along the Genesee was the first great West. To-day we hold within the borders of our one state more than a tenth of the population of the entire forty-eight states of the Union, and it requires no prophetic eye to perceive, before your next Centennial shall come, our state harboring in happiness over twenty millions of people sprung from all the civilized nations of the earth,—a more homogeneous people than we are, with a higher civilization than

ours, with wealth more evenly distributed, and with our state still leading the way in prosperity and progress.

"I esteem it one of the greatest personal privileges of my life and the greatest achievement of my administration to have started in a state-wide and practical way the conservation and the development of the natural resources of our state, matchless in variety as in value, for the utility and the benefit of our own and all future generations.

"Your city celebrates to-day more than its Centennial. You celebrate a progress almost unequalled in the history of American cities. Rochester, the third great city of our state—your home—has added eighty thousands of people to her population within ten years, a great deal more than half of the number that found habitation and opportunity here before 1892, and of that number probably a greater proportion were men and women of educated minds or skilled hands than any other city can show in its increase for similar time.

"As Rochester is known throughout our nation as a nursery of plant and flower life it is known throughout the world as the culture place of ideas and of invention. As a city. Rochester stands in leadership with our nation and our state, showing the way to its sister cities in its intellectual, social, philanthropic and commercial life.

"In view of the scene before our eyes it is interesting to reflect on the marvelous growth of our state since the founding of Rochester in the first year of the War of 1812. Fellow citizens, the achievements of this century have been at base the work of the plain people. It has been the industry, the wisdom, the generosity, allied with the saving common sense of the plain people of this state that has controlled its policy, raised it in influence and maintained its power. From our plain people of one generation came our leaders of the next, and from the blood of the humblest within hearing of my voice may come the proudest and the best among the leaders of our children.

"To maintain and improve the opportunities for all is the highest duty of all Americans, especially of those who to-day celebrate and proclaim their pride and patriotism as citizens of Rochester, New York, U. S. A."

The pupils of Franklin Grammar School, No. 6, Nathaniel G. West, principal, sang the chorus, "To Thee, O Country,"

under the leadership of Elizabeth Casterton, with inspiring effect, after which Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of the Armour Institute of Technology, of Chicago, delivered a most eloquent and inspiring address, which was a plea for a good city, a holy city, rather than a great municipality. The personality of a city was held up as the keynote of its worth. He said that the city had much to gain from the country, since the country boy contributes morality as well as physical energy and intellect, and the city by assimilating these things aids its own progress. The oration of Dr. Gunsaulus made a profound impression. Among other things he said:

"If ever there was a city in any nation which illustrates the value of personality it is your city. You have here the French with their limpid, elastic personality. They came out of the shadows of institutions where church and state shaded their individuality. Came also the English, not so much to find wealth as to find the right. There came the Germans with the bugle note of Martin Luther. Came the Dutchman from the dikes saying: 'Let us give Holland back to the sea, but let us have freedom.' They all came in search of personality.

"But let us be careful never to turn our backs upon a civilization that makes for personality; let us never ask the state for a foolish uniformity that there may be no leaders, that we may all sink to the mediocrity of weakness. Let us give each a unit and in return get all the other units. We do not want every man to play upon the same instrument. Let us have one great chorus, but for God's sake let us not have the Socialism which would make us all alike.

"In America all greatness must come from unity which shall bring out of the ideal into the real a holy city. I believe the hour has come in the history of Rochester when we should realize that we never can have the city beautiful until we have the city good and true. We can never have the city great until it is safe for every young girl to walk the streets in safety; never until you can exalt the white banner of purity can you point with pride to the beautiful banner of your own city."

At the close of the address the audience joined heartily and with feeling in the singing of "America," after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Augustus H. Strong, President Emeritus of Rochester Theological Seminary, and the great meeting was over.



CONVENTION HALL

In Which the Morning Exercises of Centennial Day Were Held

AFTERNOON PARADE.

It was the aim of the committee which had the celebration in charge to make the afternoon parade representative of all of the interests and activities of Rochester, its industries, its various military, fraternal and social organizations, and to add an historical pageant which should portray the life and development of the city from its beginning. The most wonderful success crowned the efforts of the committee, for the street parade proved to be the proudest event of the whole day, and one of the most wonderful pageants ever witnessed. There were gallant horsemen and brilliantly decorated chariots without number, rivalling in spectacular splendor the days of ancient chivalry. The veteran soldiery of 1861, upon whose shoulders rest the honor of a united country, marched in the parade, and with them marched the city's soldiery of the present time, who guard its walls and stand ready to answer to the call of country. The seasoned troops of the regular army were also a striking feature of the marching hosts, guarding as an impregnable phalanx, the many superb floats which represented what was old and quaint and queer in the history of Rochester, and vividly illustrated the progress of the city.

The Governor of the State of New York rode in the procession with the Mayor of Rochester, and there were six ex-Mayors in carriages. The twenty-two councilmen of the city, the members of the Centennial Committee, the clergy and many distinguished citizens rode in carriages. It was one of the greatest and best parades ever seen in the city. The military and civic display, the historic pageant, the inspiring music of a score of bands, and the hundreds of thousands of jubilant people crowding the streets through which the parade passed, made the scene wonderfully impressive and truly significant of the growth of the city. Main Street was roped off in the business section and the most perfect order was maintained. There was constant cheering along the line as one interesting feature followed another in the long parade.

The long line started shortly after 2 o'clock in Main Street, West. The route was straight up Main Street to East Avenue, to Gibbs Street, to Main Street East, to State Street, to Lake Avenue, to Phelps Avenue, ending at Exposition Park, where the procession was reviewed by Governor Dix and Mayor

Edgerton, city officials and members of the Centennial Committee. At the head of the parade were eight mounted policemen, the city's guarantee that the streets should be kept clear for the marching organizations. The great parade itself was led by Chief Marshal Lieutenant Edward N. Walbridge and staff, as follows: Chief of staff, Charles S. Rauber; adjutant general, Thomas C. Hodgson; chief bugler, E. N. Pierce; color guard, C. F. Donoghue, F. M. Schultz; orderly, Frederick C. Milligan; aide de camp, Dr. Henry T. Williams, John M. Williams, Nathaniel S. Olds, William E. Williams, William H. Vicinus, Frank G. Newell, Samuel R. Parry, John A. Robertson, Robert M. Searle, Thomas E. Garvey, Simon Stein, Elmer Adler, F. Judson Hess, H. M. Parks, Giles W. Rich, Daniel T. Bush, Dr. Charles S. Moon, Fred Teats, Dr. Montgomery E. Leary, George P. Culp, George E. Cripps, Joseph P. MacSweeney, George W. Freckleton, Norman Van Voorhis, Harley E. Hamil, William Kaelber, Charles V. Ihle, Dr. George Tegg, Edward Gutland and Walter Howard.

Then came the full Rochester Park Band of sixty pieces, led by Theodore Dossenbach, and all dressed in cream-colored suits. That band and Troop H, 1st Cavalry, New York National Guard, acted as escort for Governor John A. Dix, Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton, former State Treasurer Thomas B. Dunn and Governor Dix's military staff. Following the Governor and the Mayor's party came the prominent educational, political and industrial organizations of the city. All the heads of municipal departments and the Board of Aldermen were in that section of the first division.

The Second Battalion, Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, of Buffalo, followed the officials, preceded by the Twenty-ninth Regiment Band. The regulars were a popular unit in the parade as they proceeded with strong, precise step along the route. The men were in full dress uniform of blue, with guns, and were followed by pack mules, carrying ammunition.

The Third Regiment, with the Third Regiment Band, led by Fred A. Zeitler, followed the regulars. The regimental drum major led the band. After the Third Regiment came the Seventy-fourth Regiment Band, of Buffalo, with a drum major who, even without his tall fur hat, must have been several inches above six feet. The Third Battalion of Naval Reserves

followed the Seventy-fourth Regiment Band, and was one of the finest marching organizations in line. The tars were dressed in regulation naval uniform.

One of the features of the military division was the Second Ambulance Corps, the men carrying field stretchers and followed by twelve field ambulances.

Another fine band in the first division was the Sixty-fifth Regiment Band of Buffalo. Captain Frederick S. Couchman was in command of the first division.

The Tuscarora Indian Band headed the second division, followed by a tribe of Indians from the state reservation. The Indians aided much in the versimilitude of the first float, showing the site of Rochester in 1770, before the first white settler took up his abode on the banks of the Genesee. The members of the Protective Hose Company acted as escort for the second float, depicting in realistic fashion the old mill of Ebenezer "Indian" Allan, the first mill erected in Rochester. On the float was the picturesquely wicked Allan himself, with a squaw and an Indian. He was looking out of the door of the mill, while the water wheel kept turning and turning, as it ground out an imaginary grist of wheat.

The Rochester letter carriers, in uniform, led by the Letter Carriers' Band, acted as escort for the third float, showing the entrance into Rochester of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and his colleagues, Colonel Fitzhugh and Major Carroll, the proprietors of the so-called Hundred Acre Tract. Colonel Rochester was mounted on a horse, and was decked out in all the bravery of Colonial finery, while his partners, also in Colonial costumes, stood by his side, and a body servant was busily engaged in attending them.

The Lincoln Guards and the Boy Scouts escorted the fourth float, representing the log cabin of Enos Stone, the first dwelling built in Rochester. Two sturdy pioneers and two dames in Colonial attire were on the float and the men occupied themselves in placing the top logs on the cabin that gave its finishing touches.

The fifth float showed the defense of Charlotte Harbor from the invasion of the British under Admiral Yeo in 1813. Stalwart soldiers behind a stockade manned a big gun, and others with rifles guarded the entrance to the fort. Two of the soldiers in the foreground were in a boat, recalling the

daring excursion made by the defenders, who rowed out in the morning fog to meet the British fleet.

The regiment of the Knights of St. John was the escort for the sixth float, showing the famous old packet, the Seneca Chief, the first boat that came to Rochester on the opening of the Erie Canal in 1823. Governor DeWitt Clinton and a distinguished party stood on the deck of the boat and four outriders, on gaily caparisoned horses led the float, the precursors of the innumerable canal mules that have since that date trod the tow path of the waterway.

The Italian Societa Bersaglieri Lamarmora escorted the seventh float, showing the visit of General Lafayette to Rochester on the canal in 1825, one of the memorable events in the early history of the city. General Lafayette in the courtly costume of the former generation made a picturesque and handsome picture as he alighted from the boat to receive the welcome of the new village.

Another significant era of the city's history was shown in the eighth float in the symbolic representation of the famous "Underground Railway," through which fugitive slaves from the South made their way to Canada and freedom. There was an old negro cabin, surrounded by slaves in the foreground of the scene, and from under the cabin ran a tunnel out of which the slaves emerged, at the rear of the float, en route for freedom, where the tall figure of Abraham Lincoln stood. The prominence of Rochester as an important station on the underground railway made the picture specially appropriate in an historic pageant. St. Leo Benevolent Society acted as escort for this float.

The last historical float showed still another era in municipal history, the days of the Civil War. In front of a cottage was seen a young soldier, bidding farewell to his sweetheart. In the foreground of the float were other young soldiers with rifles extended, while one comrade lay wounded on the ground. The Sons of Veterans of C. A. Glidden Camp acted as escort.

The last float in the division attracted most attention. Miss Rochester seated on a throne was overlooking the Flower City, the Flour City and the Power City, emblematic of the three periods of industrial growth of Rochester. This was the most ornate float in the division. Miss Genevieve Parker, descendant of Hamlet Scrantom, the first white settler who

lived in a log cabin on the site of Powers Building, was the cynosure of all eyes, and she made a most handsome picture, symbolizing the grace and beauty of the Rochester of 1912. As escort to Miss Rochester on her float was Colonel Max L. Holtz, his staff and the First Fraternal Regiment.

The civic division, third in the line of march, was made up of floats representing institutions of a public or semi-public nature, fraternal organizations and Civil War veterans and their affiliated bodies. Colonel Henry S. Redman, assistant marshal, commanded the division, and was followed by O'Rourke Post Drill Corps, disabled veterans in carriages, and last, but not least, G. A. R. float and the familiar Reynold's Battery and its tattered battle flags. The G. A. R. float was one of the most realistic of all the symbolical pictures in the parade. It was a war time scene, showing the Boys of '61 in camp. And it struck home forcibly because the aged men on the float were boys of those days.

The Foreign Service Veterans Union float showed a thatched hut of the Philippines. Following came the nobles of Damascus Temple in their bizarre costumes, and behind them a handsome float typifying some Eastern monarch's court. The public school float, loaded with children dressed in the various clothes of 1816, 1862 and 1912, was greeted with the chorus of "School Days" as it moved past the crowd massed at the Four Corners.

The Boy Scouts came along in the civic division marching like regulars and in their rear six horses caparisoned in yellow drew the mammoth float of the Chamber of Commerce. Scouts were here from Pittsford, Churchville, Spencerport and Brockport. The Elks, uniformed in purple and white capes, swung along at the head of their big float, also in purple and white and with gilded elks heads protruding from its sides. Fifty-two members of the Order of Eagles held the four sides of Old Glory, the flag measuring thirty-eight by sixty-seven feet. The Y. M. C. A. float was covered with boys in athletic costumes.

Children of the Rochester Turn Verein, clear eyed and proudly justifying the organization's motto, "A Sound Mind in a Healthy Body," rode and walked beside their float. The Knights of Columbus float was next to greet the watchers. The knights had gone back to the days of the discovery of

America for their subject, and a model of Columbus' galley rode on their barge. The float of the Rochester Newswriters' Club, showing a newspaper office of the old days, next drew the crowd's attention. A hand printing press used in the Civil War was part of the complement, and a white haired editor with a fierce mustache worked busily among his "devils." *Il Tempo*, an Italian newspaper, was represented at the head of a brigade of Italian fraternal societies.

There was a great display of yellow when the Political Equality Club marched along the street, led by Mrs. Alice C. Clements, president of the club. They were dressed in white and carrying four long yellow banners on which were inscribed statistics relating to their cause.

Then came the industrial division, representing the growth and development of the thriving industries of the city. In a picturesque and telling manner the ingenious floats linked the past to the future. They pictured the primeval red man hunting in the forest, and later giving way to the onward march of the tradesmen of civilization. Side by side were pictured forest trees with waving branches, and great towering business blocks and the factories of a busy commerce. One of the great contrasts of the parade was furnished by the old prairie schooner, as it passed in one section, and an elegant limousine motor car which proudly steamed along in another section. Another striking contrast was found between the old hand engine of the exempt firemen of former years and the motor fire engine manned by the firemen of the present day.

The prizes to the three most attractive floats in the parade were awarded as follows: First prize of seventy-five dollars to the Chamber of Commerce; second prize of fifty dollars to the Duffy-Powers Company, and third prize of twenty-five dollars to Damascus Temple Shriners. Receiving honorable mention were the floats entered by the following: James Vick's Sons, H. B. Graves, C. M. B. A., Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, The Clothing Exchange, Rochester Railway and Light Company, Elks, Y. M. C. A., Foreign Service Veterans Union and the historical floats of the city. Miss Rochester, beautifully represented by Miss Genevieve Parker, was in a class all by herself, the acknowledged queen of the day. The judges were L. B. Elliott, Edwin S. Gordon, Charles R. Fisher, and Frank von der Lancken.

EVENING PARADE.

At night there were sounds of revelry and jollity, and many signs of them, for it was the time of the Carnival and Krewe Parade, when thousands of Knights and Gallants bowed their knees to the Merry King of the Carnival and his brilliant retinue. It was the spirit of mirth and fun, but it was tempered by grace and gallantry, and there were no evil spirits to contaminate the clean and wholesome frolics of the fun-makers. A large representation of the Mystique Krewe of the Ka-noo-no, of Syracuse, participated in the parade and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

It was 8:30 o'clock when Chief Marshal William S. Riley gave the command to march, and the wonderful and sometimes grotesque procession began its spirited and lively march. Chief Marshal Riley and his staff were brilliantly arrayed in costumes of the seventeenth century, and made a striking appearance. They were followed by the Park Band, and then came the Escort Patrol of Damascus Temple in long flowing robes of Arabic design. This escort consisted of twenty-four members and three officers. Captain George F. Loder was in command. He was assisted by Adjutant Thomas Hodgson and Standard Bearer Edwin C. Way. Then came King Carnival. In his hand was a golden scepter with a glittering top. He was enthroned on a float of striking light and color, drawn by six beautiful black horses at whose heads were leaders dressed in white. Surrounding this palatial float was the personal retinue of His Majesty and the Burlesque King. All along the line of march, King Carnival was greeted with demonstrations of joyful enthusiasm from thousands of faithful subjects.

The Burnupskys came next in red coats and ruddy faces. They were big and round and rosy, and made a very humorous impression upon the throngs that crowded the thoroughfares. The Shriners made up two cages of wild animals, each one of which offered a woolly paw through the cage bars to shake hands with the people outside. The Eighth Separate Company had a force of red whiskered soldiers to guard the people from these ferocious beasts. The Boy Scouts attracted universal attention. Each lad had the appearance of riding a little pony, and kicked and bucked and sidestepped in a most skittish manner. They were followed by centipedes, sea serpents, and other fantastic creatures, while Old King Cole, and his retinue of pages, brought up the rear.

The two prizes of twenty-five dollars for the organization having the largest number of men in line and the organization appearing in most artistic costumes were awarded the Shriners, who were eighty-five strong and striking in fez and vivid-colored dress of the desert. The other prize of twenty-five dollars, for the most grotesque costumes, went to the Burnupskys. The judges who made the awards were R. A. Hamilton, W. C. Edwards, Wayne Gallup, Thomas E. Carroll and George F. Argetsinger. They made their decisions known at Exposition Park, where the procession disbanded.

Charles S. Rauber was King of the Carnival, and Dr. Frederick R. Smith was his Prime Minister. Edward S. Osborne was Lord High Chancellor and Robert M. Searle and Ivoe DeCalesta were King's Jesters. In his Court were the following: Colonel H. S. Redman, Colonel S. C. Pierce, Lieutenant E. N. Walbridge, Captain F. S. Couchman, Captain L. C. Trimble, Lieutenant W. H. Brodeur, Lieutenant A. M. Barager, Lieutenant Guy W. Ellis, W. S. Riley, Whiting B. Morse, Leon H. Lempert, Frank Callister, L. S. Whitmore, Rudolph Siebert, Gordon Rauber, G. Harold Wolcott, Charles Van Voorhis, G. B. Sage, B. E. Finucane, Joseph Connell, Bernard F. Dunn, Alexander B. Hone, Sylvanus Macey, Taylor Bidwell, S. Ernest Peck, Norman Van Voorhis, William Love, Ray C. DeMallie, Bernard Held, Mark Normington, Dr. S. H. Rosenthal, F. E. Bickford, Fred L. Slosson, James T. Holahan, B. E. Wilson, J. W. Schenck, H. C. Arand, Walter Minges, Frank Hughes, Edwin Tibbils, Oscar Siebert.

The evening parade, with its lively incident and wholesome fun was a fitting climax to a day which had been full of striking events. A great city had celebrated its one hundredth birthday in a manner worthy of its civic, industrial and cultural development. The story of the beautiful Genesee country had been told in song and legend, and the sons and daughters of the proud mistress of this fertile region had celebrated her prestige and power. The day was one long to be remembered, and the manner in which everything was carried out reflected great credit upon the general committee which had labored so faithfully. It told the story of Rochester, a story of which every one of her loyal sons may well be proud. Over all the dignity, pomp and splendor of the day a happy band of revelers threw the charm of romance and the laughter of innocent fun.

No city ever had a happier centennial, as none ever had a more worthy past. And this splendid celebration, with all its history, points to a future even more glorious in what it shall bring to pass, here on the banks of the Genesee, in the years which are to come.

Official Souvenir Badge



Great care was taken by the Sub-committee on Badges in the selection of a design for the official souvenir badge of the Centennial. The choice was a pendant arrow-head of oxidized metal, the upper part showing, in relief, an Indian sitting with his back to the Upper Falls of the Genesee and overlooking the pioneers of 1812 entering the site of the City of Rochester. On the lower part of the badge is a relief portrait of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester.

The souvenir badges were sold to citizens at ten cents each. Chairman Thomas B. Dunn presented each member of the Centennial Committee with a souvenir badge done in 18 carat gold.

ORDER FOR THE AFTERNOON PARADE.

Chief Marshal Edward N. Walbridge issued the following order for the great afternoon pageant:

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MARSHAL

Rochester Centennial Day Parade, September 16, 1912.

Grand Order No. 1.

1. Having been appointed Chief Marshal for the Centennial Day Parade, I hereby announce the following staff appointments: Chief of Staff, Charles S. Rauber; Adjutant General, Thomas G. Hodgson; Chief Bugler, E. N. Pierce; Color Guard, C. F. Donoghue, F. M. Shultz; Orderly, F. C. Milligan; Aides de Camp, Dr. Henry T. Williams, John M. Williams, N. S. Olds, William E. Williams, William H. Vicinus, F. G. Newell, Samuel R. Parry, John A. Robertson, R. M. Searle, Thomas E. Garvey, Simon Stein, Elmer Adler, F. Judson Hess, H. M. Parks, Giles W. Rich, Daniel T. Bush, Dr. C. S. Moon, Fred Teats, Dr. M. E. Leary, George P. Culp, George E. Cripps, Joseph P. MacSweeney, George W. Freckleton, Norman VanVoorhis, Harley E. Hamil, William Kaelber, Charles V. Ihle, Dr. George Tegg, Edward Gutland, Walter Howard.

2. The following are appointed Assistant Marshals in command of divisions: First Division, Captain Frederick S. Couchman, in command of the Military Division; second division, Samuel P. Moulthrop, in command of the Historical Division; third division, Colonel Henry S. Redman, in command of the Civic Division; fourth division, Whiting B. Morse, in command of the Industrial Division. The assistant marshals will at once announce their staff appointments.

The order of the parade is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Mounted police, platoon of police, chief marshal and staff, Troop H, Cavalry, carriages with Governor, Mayor, guests of honor, members of the Common Council and members of the Centennial Committee, first division marshal and staff, band, Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., machine gun platoon, Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., Fifty-fourth Regiment Band, Battalion Third Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., Third Naval Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., Second Ambulance Corps, N. G. S. N. Y.

SECOND DIVISION.

Second Division Marshal and Staff, Seneca Indian Band, tribe of Seneca Indians, Indian float, representing site of Rochester in 1770; Protectives, Indian Allan Mill float, representing the first mill built in Rochester; Letter Carriers' Band, Rochester Letter Carriers, Colonel Rochester's float, representing entry into one hundred acre tract of Colonel Rochester, and Messrs. Fitzhugh and Carroll; Lincoln Guards, Troop 1, Boy Scouts, First Cabin float, representing building of first dwelling house in Rochester by Enos Stone and family; Minges' Band, Soldiers of 1812, defense of Charlotte float, representing defense of Port of Charlotte in 1813 when British war vessels appeared off harbor; band, regiment Knights of St. John, opening of Erie Canal float, representing Governor Clinton on old packet, Seneca Chief, in 1823; band, Society Bersaglieri Lammora, Lafayette float, representing reception to General Lafayette in Rochester, 1825; St. Leo Benevolent Society, Underground Railway float, representing underground railway through which slaves passed from United States into Canada; Civil War float, representing young soldier leaving for war and battlefield; Lampham's Military Band, Miss Rochester float, representing Miss Rochester overlooking Flour City, Flower City and Power City.

THIRD DIVISION.

Third Division Marshal and Staff, Link's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, O'Rourke Post No. One, Drill Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, G. A. R. float, Reynolds Battery L with old gun, disabled veterans in carriages, Monroe County Civil War Veterans in Carriages, Union Veterans, Union Auxiliary, Foreign Service Veterans Union and float, McKinley Circle and float, Color Bearers, Woman's Relief Corps, Woman's Patriotic Relief Association, Clara Barton Tent, D. of V., band, Damascus Temple Patrol, Damascus Temple float, Exempt Firemen's Association with old hand engine, C. M. B. A. float, Chamber of Commerce float, Rochester Lodge of Elks and Elks' float, Knights of Columbus float, Political Equality Club with equestriennes and float, band, Order of Eagles, Labor Temple Association float, Rochester Bar Association float, Independent Military Band, Exempt Volunteer Firemen, Rochester Newswriters' float, band, Societa Reall Carabinieri, Garabaldina Society, Range Riders with prairie schooner and stage

coach, Jewish Young Men's Association float, Empire Lodge, G. U. O. O. F. float, Heptasophs float, St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum float, Chevra Bani Zion float; Savard's Band, Knights of Pythias float, W. C. T. U. float, Welcome Fire Company with fire wagon, Woman's Educational Union in decorated automobile, Loeta Council, Daughters' of Pocahontas float, Institute Band, Rochester Turn Verein, St. Anthony's Benevolent Society, St. Michael's Archangels Society, band, Regimento Alpini, St. Bartholomay Ceresi Society, Royal Neighbors of America in decorated automobiles, Eastern Star Sisterhood in decorated automobiles, Rochester Hive, K. O. T. M., Rochester Public Health Association float, Rochester Humane Society.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Fourth Division Marshal and Staff, Hebing's Band, fifteen industrial floats, Antinarelli's Band, fifteen industrial floats, Rochester Motorcycle Club.

By order

E. N. WALBRIDGE,
Chief Marshal.

Official:
THOMAS B. HODGSON,
Adjutant General.

Chief Marshal Walbridge also orders that the parade form on various streets to the north and south of West Main Street, and orders including a list of formation places for all divisions. A distance of about one hundred and fifty feet will be maintained between divisions, and the parade will move promptly at 2 o'clock.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Samuel P. Moulthrop, Marshal of the Second Division, announces the following aides: Adjutant-General of Division, Francis J. Nugent. Aides: John D. Lynn, Morris F. Clark, George E. Noeth, Edward B. Leary, Raymond Bantel, Arthur Walbridge, Fred L. Peiffer, Harry R. Langslow, George B. Schoeffel, C. A. Paille, Frank J. Hughes, James B. Tyler, George Leader, Henry Brown, R. F. Johncox, Edward G. Howe, Bert Brown, Harry Sherman.

Colonel Henry S. Redman, Marshal of the Civic Division, made the following appointments: Chief of Staff, Samuel

C. Pierce; Assistant Adjutant General, George F. Loder; Aide de Camp, Frank G. Newell; Trumpeter, Howard Nurse. Aides: Earl H. Slocum, George S. Burke, William H. Pater-son, Julius Armbruster, H. W. Garnsey, Richard Lowe, A. J. Masters, Robert Averill, Homer Knapp, A. M. Hedges, A. E. Bickford, W. G. Ricker, F. E. Hendrickson, C. E. Roberts, R. T. French, R. Hubbard, George H. Jenkinson, Earl Morse, Robert Robertson, Peter J. Smith, Henry V. Woodward, H. C. Thiem, George J. Bailey.

ORDER FOR EVENING PAGEANT.

Chief Marshal William S. Riley issued the following order for the big evening pageant:

Having been appointed Chief Marshal of the Carnival Parade, to be held on the evening of Centennial Day, Monday, September 16, I hereby name the following as my staff: Chief of Staff, William H. Vicinus; Adjutant, Lieutenant William J. Graham; Aides, Thomas J. Swanton, George J. French, A. B. Headley, Charles Tobin, Charles J. Brown, Eugene Merchant, of the Father Tom Association; Edward Gutland, James R. Tyler, Howard Clapp, George P. Culp, Colonel S. P. Moulthrop.

Troop H, First Cavalry, Captain Allen in command, is hereby detailed to assist in the formation of the parade.

Chief Marshal and Staff and Troop H will form in Sibley Place, right resting on East Avenue. Organizations in costume will form on Prince Street, right resting on East Avenue. Burlesque circus and floats will form on North Goodman Street, right resting on East Avenue. A distance of fifty feet will be maintained between the marching organizations and floats.

All marching organizations will be in position at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The parade will move promptly at 8 o'clock at the firing of a bomb.

Those taking part in the circus will secure costumes at the New York State Armory, on Main Street East, and will report at the Armory at 6 o'clock sharp.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march will be as follows: East Avenue to Main Street East, to State Street, to Lake Avenue, to Phelps Avenue, to Exposition Park, where the parade will be reviewed

by Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, Mayor H. H. Edgerton, members of the Common Council, King of the Carnival and Court, and Chief Marshal and Staff. After passing in review the parade will be dismissed.

The order of the parade is as follows:

ORDER OF PARADE.

Mounted Police
Chief Marshal and Staff
Park Band
Twelve Trumpeters in Costume
Troop H, First Cavalry
King of the Carnival and Court on float, with Patrol of
Ten Mounted Knights in Armor
Ten Esquires on foot
Ten Troubadors on foot
Fifty-fourth Regiment Band
Mystique Krewe of Syracuse
Seneca Indian Band
Tribe of Seneca Indians from Tonawanda Reservation
Hebing's Band
Burnusky Fire Association in Costume
Antinarelli's Band
Naval Militia in Costume
Naval Boat on Float
Flower City Band
First Separate Company in Costume
Fiftieth Separate Company in Costume
Burlesque Band
Eighth Separate Company in Costume
Burlesque Circus
Minges' Band
Burlesque Troop of Cavalry, consisting of twenty-five
Basket Horses
Lion and Tamer
Cage of Lions with Trainer
Sea Serpent one hundred feet long
Elks' Band
Troop of Big-Headed Giants, fourteen feet high
Cage of Tigers and Trainer
Lampham's Hussar Band
Dragon one hundred feet long

Cage of Bears with Trainer
Troop of Monkeys
Independent Military Band
Snake Charmers on Float
Troop of Elephants
Troop of Camels
Swarm of Butterflies
Swarm of Bats
Link's Fife and Drum Corps
Burlesque King with three Pages in Costume
Torch Bearers, Boy Scouts
Five Historical Floats
Industrial Floats

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Rochester in 1912

What Rochester is to-day, after one hundred years of existence, is illustrated by the following figures, representing the volume of some of its industries:

1—Kodak	} Figures not published because of single manufacturing concerns.	
2—Optical Goods		
3—Clothing, Men's (including shirts)		\$18,879,000.00
4—Boots and Shoes (including cut stock and findings)		13,450,000.00
5—Foundry and Machine shop Products		5,744,000.00
6—Printing and Publishing		5,128,000.00
7—Flour Mills and Grist Mill Products		3,381,000.00
8—Furniture and Refrigerators		3,087,000.00
9—Liquors, Malt		3,012,000.00
10—Lumber and Timber Products		2,455,000.00
11—Bread and Other Bakery Products		2,109,000.00
12—Confectionery		1,927,000.00
13—Buttons		1,821,000.00

COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN THE MYSTIQUE KREWE OF KA-NOO-NO, OF SYRACUSE.

William Pitkin, chairman, George W. Aldridge, Edward S. Osborne, J. C. Kalbfleisch, T. F. Brown, William H. Vicinus, Charles S. Rauber, J. N. Rauber, Charles S. Owen, W. C. Callighan, Ernest M. Lane, Fred Zorn, S. C. Langslow, W. F. Held, B. J. Haggarty, B. G. Saunders, William Bausch, George F. Roth, Charles J. Brown, Charles J. Maloy, Dr. P. K. Hill, J. B. Martin, S. J. Kearns, M. P. Howell, H. F. West, J. D. Haines, R. W. Davis, D. S. Jones, H. E. Huntington, F. W. Bale, Bert VanTuyl, H. G. Strong, W. W. Dake, W. W. Hibbard, E. C. Gutland, J. J. Mandery, Robert Thompson, F. H. Luescher, A. M. Zimbrich, T. J. Northway, C. E. Hartson, F. W. Yates, R. G. Holden, Charles W. Block, William S. Riley, Dr. F. R. Smith, Marsden B. Fox, Harley E. Hamil, W. K. Gillette, J. D. Lynn, E. J. Dwyer, W. H. Craig, H. B. Cash, B. N. Chamberlain, James L. Hotchkiss, A. M. Spiehler, W. F. Farrell, B. B. Cunningham, H. W. Pierce, Charles A. Fisher, C. S. McBurney, F. T. Elwood, R. E. Westbury, Selim Sloman, R. A. Hamilton, John B. Mullan, H. Bradley Carroll, H. L. Brockway.

COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN THE GOVERNOR.

Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton, John E. Morey, Francis B. Mitchell, Louis M. Antisdale, W. H. Mathews, Wendell J. Curtis, Thomas W. Finucane, Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, Clinton Rogers, James G. Cutler, M. J. O'Brien, James L. Hotchkiss, Milton E. Gibbs, George Noeth, William A. Buckley, Harry W. Sherman, Warham Whitney, Rev. A. W. Byrd, Henry W. Morgan, Andrew J. Townson, Benjamin F. Austin, Isaac Adler, Nicola E. Iannone, William A. E. Drescher.

Memorial Tablets



NE of the most interesting features of the Centennial Celebration was the erection of suitably inscribed bronze tablets at six historic points, best described in a report of the Subcommittee on Historic Sites and Relics, as follows:

“If the suggestions of the Sub-committee on Historic Sites are followed six bronze tablets will be required as follows:

“One at Indian Landing, town of Brighton, one at Monroe and Highland Avenues, one at Red Creek in South Park (Genesee Valley Park), one at the site of Colonel Rochester's home (Bevier Memorial Building), one at the site of Indian Allan's mill, Aqueduct Street, on the building owned by the Rochester Railway & Light Company, and one to mark the spot where Abraham Lincoln stood on Mill Street in 1861. The first three tablets will be of bronze, lettered as per copy, size 20 x 30 inches, lettering averaging 75 words for each tablet. The Rochester tablet of bronze, 18 x 24 inches, containing 15 words; the mill tablet of bronze, 18 x 24 inches, containing 18 words.

“Boulders have been selected for the Indian Landing and Red Creek sites, and have been donated to the city by Mr. Joseph R. Schrader, of 540 Highland Avenue. These boulders will need but little facing. Superintendent Laney of the Park Commission has been asked if his department could take charge of the placing of the boulders and tablets. Sites for these boulders have been chosen. The boulder for the Monroe Avenue-Highland Avenue site is already in position. These three boulders will mark the general direction of the portage of the famous Ohio trail from Irondequoit to the Genesee. Special attention is urged in the designing of the Rochester house tablet for obvious reasons.

“The sub-committee suggests the following wording on the various tablets:

"On the Rochester tablet: Here stood the residence of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, founder of this city.

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"On the mill tablet: Here in 1789 Ebenezer Allan built the first mill at the falls of the Genesee.

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"On the Indian Landing tablet: The meadows north of this stone form the site of the Indian Landing famous in the early history of this country. It was the beginning of the Ohio Trail from Canada to the Mississippi Valley. From this point the portage ran west to the mouth of Red Creek, in Genesee Valley Park, skirting the southern base of the Pinacle and Mt. Hope.

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"On the Cobb's Hill tablet: Past this spot ran the Portage Trail from Irondequoit Bay to Red Creek in Genesee Valley Park. Its eastern end was at the Indian Landing. The portage followed the direction of Highland Avenue and skirted the base of Mt. Hope. It formed part of the Ohio Trail, famous in the early history of this country as a short route from Canada into the Mississippi Valley.

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"On the Red Creek tablet: Here was the western terminus of the Portage Trail from Irondequoit Bay to the Genesee. Its eastern end was at the Indian Landing, on Irondequoit Creek. It formed part of the Ohio Trail, famous in the early history of this country. LaSalle, in 1699, in vain sought its secret from the Senecas. For two centuries it was an important trade route from Canada to the Mississippi Valley.

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"On the Lincoln tablet: Near this spot Abraham Lincoln stood on the morning of February 18, 1861, and addressed 15,000 citizens of Rochester.

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On the morning of September 16, 1912, Centennial Day, all the tablets were placed, with the exception of that one designed to mark the residence of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester. Permission to place this tablet on the Bevier Memorial Building was denied the city. The tablets were placed under the direction of Mr. Edward G. Miner, chairman of the Subcommittee on Historic Sites and Relics.

Exposition Park



PASSING through the gates of Exposition Park, the grand march of the historical pageant was brought to a close by a last review before the Governor of the State, the Mayor and city officials, guests of honor and thousands of spectators. It was an appropriate place to bring the exercises of the day commemorating a hundred years of civic growth to a close.

The acquisition of this former prison site and its transformation into a beautiful fair ground was the last and greatest achievement in our industrial development.

Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton, who has been called "Hiram the Builder," saw the possibilities of the place and several years before began negotiations with the State which resulted in the city securing title to the property. The unsightly prison walls were razed, and within a few months this handsome park with its beautiful peristyle, exhibition buildings, band stand, race track, and circus grounds arose in the very heart of the city. This park and buildings are worth more than one million dollars to-day.

The old prison buildings that were acquired with the land were remodeled and devoted to new and varied uses. One has been converted into an art gallery where loan exhibits of American and Canadian artists are held during the Exposition. Here a public library has been housed which will soon be extended all over the city. Another building has been changed by the Board of Education into a Shop School where about three hundred boys are taught useful occupations in manual industry. A home for the valuable relics of the Rochester Historical Society has been found here in a Municipal Museum, and another building is used for a zoo for wintering the wild animals owned by the city.

Conventions too large for Convention Hall are held here, notably, the Auto, Poultry and Cat Shows, which made use of the buildings with great success.

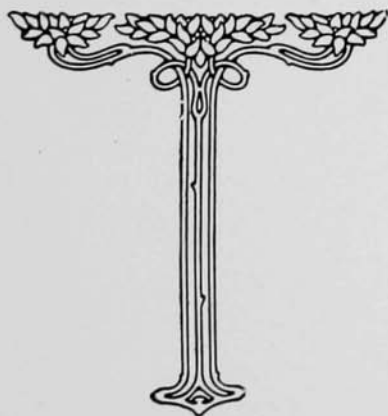


PERISTYLE AT EXPOSITION PARK

In the summertime band concerts are given here and in the model playground hundreds of children from the surrounding neighborhood find grateful recreation. It is equipped with tennis courts and baseball diamonds, and in the winter-time the main building is used for indoor baseball, tennis and skating rink.

But the most important use to which the Park is put is that for which it was originally planned, a place to hold the annual Industrial Exposition. This is held two weeks during the month of September, with all the outdoor attractions of a great exposition, such as a midway, horse show, races, etc. The net profits from the exposition are turned over to the city treasurer and in the last three years have amounted to about forty-two thousand dollars.

Exposition Park was completed just in time to be used in the celebration of the city's centennial. Here the glorious pageant of the years vanished as the day came to a close, but with the dawn another century was born, and as its beams lighted up the peristyle and the exposition buildings filled with their varied products and fell upon the gay throngs of people, it seemed to herald a new era of industrial and civic solidarity.



Appreciation

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Rochester daily newspapers, The Morning Herald, Democrat and Chronicle, Evening Times, Union and Advertiser, and Post Express, for the matter in this book which was taken from the very complete descriptions which they published of the Rochester Centennial Celebration.



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