Democrat aus Chronicle

Sunday, July 4, 1976 50 cents



GENESEE NOTEBOOK

A Bicentennial '76 Commemorative Edition

The Genesee Country, perhaps more than any area in the country has been carefully and lovingly chronicled over many years. Writers of distinction and scholarship, city, county, town and village historians have created for us a great body of literature for study, enjoyment and enlightenment.

Together with the impressive and numerous volumes published or sponsored by the Rochester Historical Society, these have left few facts unbared, few anecdotes and legends untold, few events unrecorded and few personalities unexplained.

What follows here in this special July Fourth section of The Democrat and Chronicle is an attempt to shed new light on some old matters, to recast the history not only of Monroe Country but its entire region in a new format and do it in news-narrative form.

No attempt has been made here to re-describe many of the events and occurrences of the Rochester region's history which by now are more than familiar to many of its residents. The period covered is more than 200 years, because the seeds of historical chronology were sown long before the events of 1776. They were planted by adventurers, explorers, warriors and by missionaries.

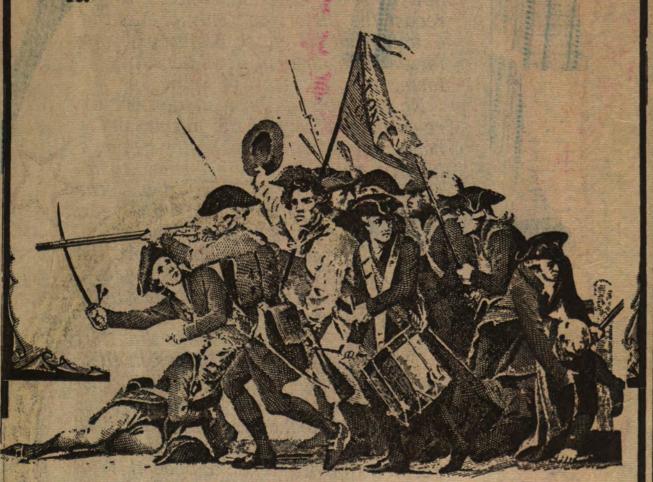
One further note: In more than forty years in the business of news in this community, the compiler of this record has been fascinated by something called "the Rochester Connection." It is perhaps exaggeration to say that it seemed that whatever happened anywhere in the world, somebody or something connected with Rochester was involved in it. But it seemed that way.

In much of what follows here, however, the Rochester Connection really pertains—whether in Cape Vincent or Grigsby Hill and Newport News, Va., Long Beach or Hollywood, Calif., Niagara Falls, Santo Domingo or France.

Howard C. Hosmer

The Declaration of Independence heralds the birth of our nation - and backs it up with something more than noble sentiment. The document ends with a mutual pledge, in which the 56 signers made a sweeping commitment - putting everything they had on the line... reputations, property, even life itself ... in support of justice and freedom as God-given rights . . . the guiding principles of a new American way of life: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

It's 200 years now since those words were written, and men of each generation have given their lives to protect them. Others have lived their lives to affirm them . . . and to renew the pledge: That freedom is worth taking risks for, since nothing is safe without



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Page 2-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976

1687 — Senecas seek alliance with British. Page 3. 1770 - Word received of massacre in Boston. Grave events in New England. Page

1781 - Couriers bring word of victory in Yorktown. Governor extinguishes Indian land titles. First settlers arrive in our area. Page 6.

790-1804 - First of the 'newcomers.' King's Landing settlement formed. Grist trade booms. New port at Charlotte. Page 7.

1810 - Col. Rochester and family arrive. British invaders repelled. Page 8. 1817-1818 — 'Rochesterville' gets charter. City of Tryon abandoned. Bounty on wolves increased. First wedding

performed. 1821-1825 — We're a county! Why it's called Monroe. Lafayette passes through.

1825-1830 - Cannonfire heralds canal opening. Waterway to bring prosperity. Our first daily newspaper. City booming. Slavery outlawed. Daredevils's body surfaces. Page 11.

837-1838 — Shameful behavior of our citizenry! Johnson named new mayor. Duel on Pinnacle Hill. Abolitionist editor comes to town. Page

1842-1852 — Canadaiguan hanged at sea. Cholera claims 420 lives. Old Indian remedy cure for consumption. Page 13.

1855 — Wheat crop disaster looms! Page 14.

1854 — Mysterious 'night visitors' believed to be fugitive slaves, harbored by sympathizers here. Page 15.

1860 - George W. Eastman's new text makes bookkeeping easy. Page 16.

1861-1864 - Council appropriates \$10,000 for war. Bloody conflict at Gettysburg. 375 wounded arrive here. Artillery units mustered. Page 17.

1865 - The war is over at last. Looking back, in pictures. Page 18.

1872 - Secretary Seward of Auburn is dead. Susan B. Anthony fined \$100. Page 19. 1876 - Rochester to get

professional baseball club. Jennie Jerome Churchill names son Winston. Page 20. 1878 - Huge bridges made

here in Rochester. New talking device installed here. Page 21

1876 - Last of the tall sailing ships assemble in New York harbor. Clara Barton of Dansville founds American Red Cross chapter. Page 22. 1878 - Silsby fire engines sold

Acknowledgements

The compilation of an account like the compiler of an account like this can never be a one-man task. The compiler is deeply indebted to a number of people and organizations for information, pictures, comment, statistics, data and thoughtfulness. They include: Hobart H. Rockwell of Rochester, Joseph Rockwell of Pittsford, Maj. Gen. James Rockwell of Alexandria, Va., John Hobart Rockwell (Capt., USN, Ret.) of Rochester and Florida, Louise T. Weeks of the William H. Seward House, Auburn; Janet T. Hosmer, Dr. Glyndon G. Van Deusen of Rochester, Attorneys Robert L. Beck and William H. Morris, Richard H. Eisenhart; Jack Hilliard and Norman Schulick of the

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If any have been omitted through inadvertence, their forgiveness and indulgence are respectfully requested.

nationwide. Page 23. 1878 — Rochester Business University has national

reputation. Page 24. 1878 - Powers Building attracts worldwide attention.

Page 25. 1885 - Genesee Country industry. Page 26.

1878 — Cunningham carriage industry booms. Page 27. 1882 — Ellwanger son shares father's rose lore. Latest in mass transport. Page 28. 1899 - Welcome readied for Gen. Otis, hero of Manila.

Page 29. 1899 - Grand Army directory lists Rochester notables. Page

1911 - Boys in Blue are graying. Page 31 1916-1917 - Local men survive Memphis disaster. 'The

Yanks Have Come,' a French editorial. Page 32. 1917 - Local nurse dies in

France. 108th mauled at Hindenburg Line. Page 33 1955 - Civil War lone survivor James Hard is "real." A tribute to veterans of wars

since 1776. Page 34. 1924 - A look backward to Mt. Prospect, home of Col. Rochester. Page 35.



HOWARD C. HOSMER ... 'Genesee Notebook' author:

Many of the illustrations of the Rochester area businesses and industrial products shown in the pages of this section can be found in the new Asher & Admas Pictorial Album of American Industry, 1976, Rutledge Books, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036, \$6.95.





SHUMWAY

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SENECAS SEEK ALLIANCE

Indians fear new attacks from French forces in aftermath of Denonville raid

COUNTRY, Nov. 15, 1687 - A courier has

brought word to the Seneca tribesmen in this region that their petition to the English King seeking an alliance with England to strengthen their resistance to French invaders of the Lake Ontario country has been favorably acted upon by His Majesty. Under terms of the petition of alliance, it is reported, the Senecas and other tribesmen of the Five Nations may now regard themselves as subjects of the King. He has decreed that there shall be no hostile acts against them.

Yet there remains fear among the older Senecas that the King's accession may be only a formality and will not deter the French or hostile Indian warriors from further incursions of this territory such as that led only last July by some 3,000 Frenchmen and Indians by Jacques-Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville, the Governor of New France, a punitive expedition during which he demolished granaries and cornfields, destroyed at least four villages and killed a number of Seneca defenders.

Further, wiser heads say, there seems to be no end to the courage and persistence of French missionaries who for decades have entered this territory by means of Lake Ontario and have attempted to bring the Christian Gospel to the native residents.

Still fresh in many a memory

HE GENESEE are the visits to this region by yet another French leader of great courage and great renown. The first visit by Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, occurred on Aug. 10, 1669, according to tribal records.

It was then that the youthful and daring La Salle, commanding a flotilla of seven canoes and a force of 24 men, among them Fathers Casson and Galinee, missionaries of the Sulpitian Order, arrived at the Indian Landing near Irondequoit Bay, seeking to find the Ohio Trail so that he might penetrate further into the American wilderness. He is said to be seeking beaver

Such activities as these have led the Senecas to the belief that Irondequoit Bay and its environs have become a veritable gateway to the Western regions.

It is no secret among natives of this area that life in this wilderness can be harsh and cruel. Many of the hardiest and bravest warriors have expressed marvel at the tenacity, courage and hardihood of the whiteskinned men of France, no matter what their aggressions. As for the missionary Frenchmen, some Senecas have gazed on them with awe. They seek not land, they say, but souls.

It is remembered how French Jesuits established mission-posts near the Genesee River as early as 1640, among them St. Jacques near Ganagaro, the mission of St. Michel at Gandagourae, the mission of La Conception at Totiakton, a principal Seneca Village, and the mission of St. Jean at Gandachiragon.



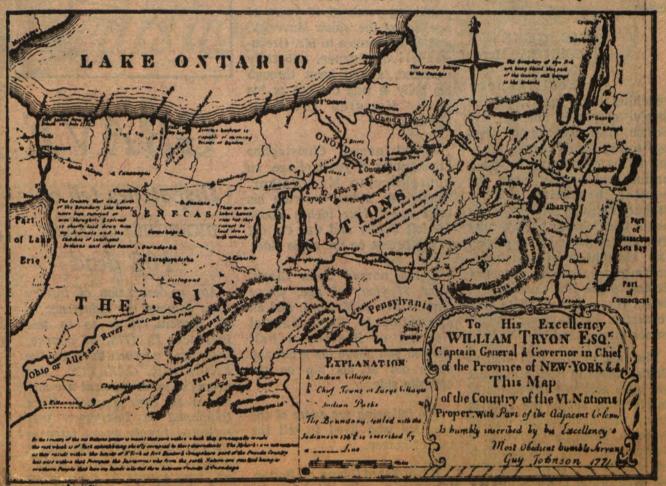
ABOVE - French explorer La Salle lands at Irondequoit Bay.

BELOW - 1771 map shows territory held by Iroquois.

The visits of Father Pierre Joseph Marine Chaumonot to the Senecas are clearly remembered and the vivid personalities of Fathers Jacques Fremin and Julian Garnier, who established the post at Totiakton remain fresh and clear in memory.

The activities of Father Louis Hennepin, another Frenchman, in the area of the Irondequoit Bay are a matter of regional record. It was he, as calmly as if he were in the countryside of his native France, who erected a bark chapel on the shores of the bay and proceeded to conduct religious services in a strange tongue and following a strange ritual.

Fierce as they are in the defense of their lands, the Senecas and other members of the Five Nations are fearful that one day, through sheer force of numbers and arms and through the persistence of men of religion, the white man eventually may hold sway over their hallowed homeland.







MASSACRE IN BOSTON!

Word received of slaughter of unarmed colonists by Red Coat soldiers

What starts wars? Little events? Grand events? The jealousies of kings, the ambition or avarice of royal mistresses? A diplomatic error, oppression, the desire of the human spirit to break bonds and be free? Defiance of authority has started wars, too. On occasion, this has been only a preliminary. Was what happened in Boston in 1770 important to the Western New York wilderness? Hindsight says it was, because this was part of Colonial America, too, although it had no voice. But it could

HE GENESEE COUNTRY, March 12, 1770 — The intelligence, reaching these parts, of the doleful events in the City of Boston, Massachusetts one week ago today, should arouse all of our fellow countrymen to indignation and protest over the wanton brutality of His Majesty's British soldiers. While we in the Colonies believe fully that we are peace-loving people, the slaughter of innocent, unarmed men on the streets of Boston by the Red Coats is sufficient reason for us all to seek retaliation by whatever means comes to our hands.

The four or five who died at British hands in Boston may not yet have achieved the status of martyrdom, but in the eyes of many, they have become exalted in death, since they serve as a warning to others that the British will use any means or method, even brutal murder, to keep us under the subjugation of the Crown.

What occurred in Massachusetts was nothing short of massacre, and the question now stands stark and bloody before us — how long will we endure the harsh treatment being meted out to us on this side of the Atlantic by those who would tax us cruelly, lay laws, statutes and regulations on us without representation and even make it unsafe for us to walk the streets of a metropolis?

Resistance must be our watchword. Courage must be our companion. We will not be treated as lackeys and slaves and shot down like dogs. We hail those who died in Boston with as deep a conviction as we expressed over their deaths. Their names should be graven on our hearts. We are given to understand that these were the men killed:

Mr. Samuel Gray, killed on the spot, the ball entering his head and breaking off a large portion of the skull.

A mulatto man named Crispus Attucks, who was born in Framingham but lately belonged to New Providence, who was in Boston in order to go for North Carolina; also killed instantly, two balls entering his chest, one of them in special goring the right lobe of the lungs.

Mr. James Caldwell, mate of Captain Morton's vessel, in like manner killed by two balls entering his back.

Mr. Samuel Maverick, a promising youth of 17 years of age, son of the widow Maverick, and an apprentice to Mr. Greenwood, ivory-turner, mortally wounded, a ball went through his belly & was cut out at his back. He died the next morning.

A lad named Christopher Monk, about 17 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Walker, shipwright; a ball entering his back about four inches above the left kidney and was cut out of the breast on the same side.

A lad named John Clark, about 17 years of age, whose parents live at Medford, and an apprentice to Capt. Samuel Howard of Boston; a ball entered just above his groin and came out at his hip on the opposite side.

The following are some of the wounded who lived to tell the tale of horror:

Mr. Edward Plyne of Boston, a merchant, standing at his entry door, received a ball in the arm, which shattered some of the bones.

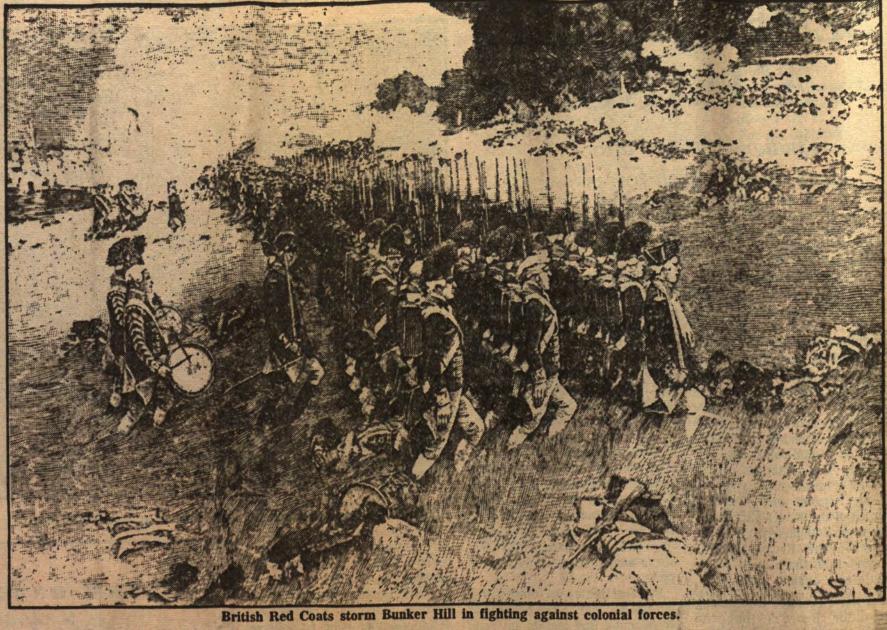
Mr. John Green Taylor, coming up Leverett's Lane, received a ball just under his hip, and lodged in the upper part of his these page thigh, which was extracted.

Mr. Robert Patterson, a seafaring man, who was the person who had his trousers shot through in Richardson's affair, wounded; a ball went through his right arm, and suffered a great loss of blood.

Mr. Patrick Carr, about 30 years of age, who worked with Mr. Field, leather breeches maker, in Queen Street, wounded; a ball entered near his hip and went out at his side.

A lad named David Parker, an apprentice to Mr. Eddy, the wheelwright, wounded; a ball entered his thigh.

We hail the wounded and ask that God give them His comfort. We hail the dead and ask God to preserve their souls.



GRAVE EVENTS UNFOLDING!

Dispatches tell of mounting clashes; 102 dead

Any re-description of history must demand the indulgence of its readers. It is so in this instance. In 1775, of course, there was no such thing as the FRONTIER GAZETTE. But events of great moment are universal in their impact. What happened at Lexington was reflected twenty years later in the Genesee Country, because it changed the whole New World. The FRONTIER GAZETTE would have reported the events in this way.

ENESEE
COUNTRY, May
15, 1775 — It was
but five short
years ago that we published in
these pages an account of and
protest on the massacre of Colo-

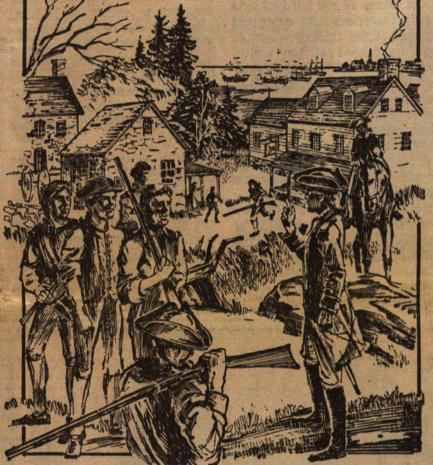
protest on the massacre of Colonists by British soldiers in the city of Boston, Massachusetts.

Now New England has once again become the scene of murder by those same British,

murder by those same British, and our plea to fellow Colonials to resist the brutality of His Majesty's troops apparently has not fallen on deaf ears, for the farmers of Lexington, Massachusetts, have stood at arms against the hated foe.

We have now been advised by Thomas's Boston Journal of the following, the which we quote in its entirety:

"WORCESTER, May 3—AMERICANS! forever bear in mind THE BATTLE OF LEX-INGTON!—where British Troops, unmolested and unprovoked, wantonly, and in a most inhuman manner fired



Colonial militiaman recruits volunteers in New England.

upon and killed a number of our countrymen, then robbed them of their possessions, ransacked, plundered and burnt their houses; nor could the cries of defenceless women, some of whom were in the pains of childbirth, the cries of helpless babes, nor the prayers of old age, confined to beds of sickness, appease their thirst for blood!—or divert them from their DESIGN of MURDER and ROBBERY!"

We have lately received by courier, further information on the momentous events at Lexington, through the courtesy of the New York Journal, dated May the Fourth, 1775. To further

illuminate the seriousness of the situation in Massachusetts, we give you the following informa-

tion, in part: "A letter from Boston, dated April 24, says: The communication between the town and country is entirely stopped up, and not a soul is permitted to go in our out without a pass. This day the Governor has disarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his Word and Honor that the Soldiers should not molest and plunder them. Cambridge is the Head Quarter of the Provincials. They are entrenching themselves at Roxbury, and erecting Batteries to play on our Lines.

"The Men of War at Rhode Island have taken two sloops bound from thence for Providence, with Flour, belonging to Mr. Brown of Newport; and the owner was taken on board of one of the King's ships.

"A correspondent has sent us (tho' we know not by what authority), the following return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the regulars and provincials, &c from the late action near Boston, 49 Marines and 63 Soldiers killed, 103 Wounded.

Two wagons loaded with provisions, etc., taken from the regulars, and the wagonners killed.

35 Provincials, killed and

missing.
4 Houses and 1 barn burnt

at Lexington.
50 or 60 barrels of flour

destroyed at Concord.

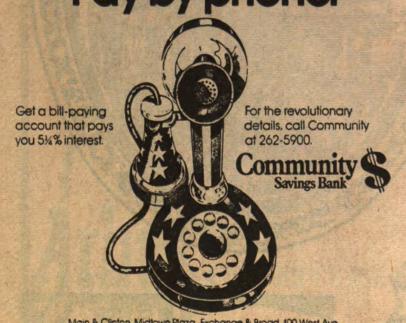
2 Gun carriages burnt."

Fellow New Yorks! Must we stand idly by while our countrymen are being killed and robbed, their homes plundered and burned, their provisions stolen and their ships confiscated?

,We say we must unite against a common enemy and that that enemy is the British, who would reduce us to abject slavery, appropriate all our possessions, destroy our homes, make us all paupers through taxation and try our very souls on the rack of tyranny.

There are stirrings of dissent in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and in the City of New York as well as in Massachusetts, Boston, Lexington and Concord. From dissent and protest let us turn to arms. From inaction let us turn to action. From slavery let us turn to liberty, or take us in death!

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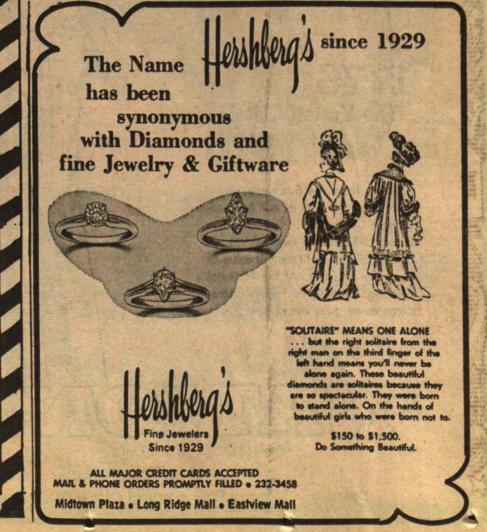
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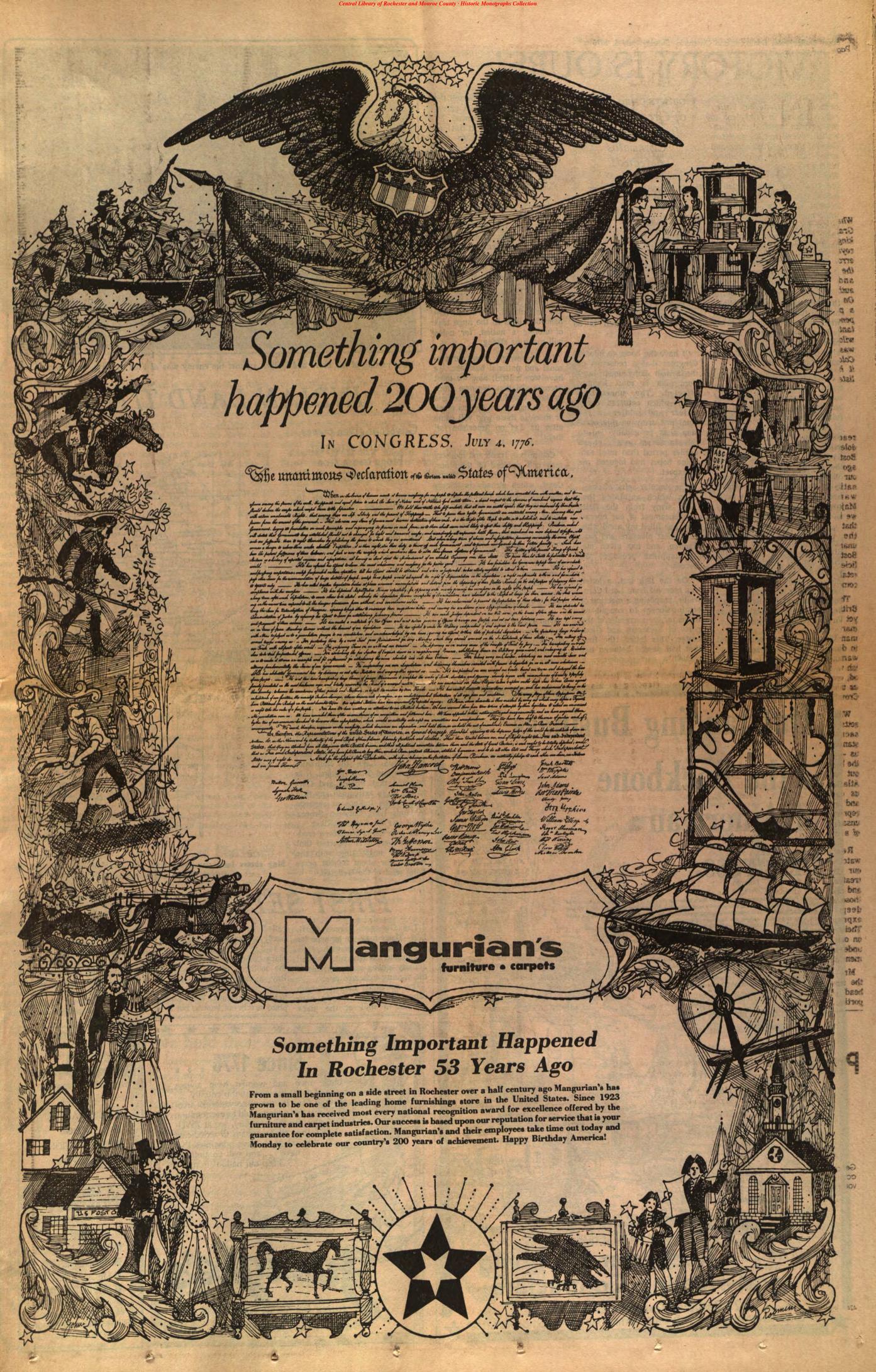
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VICTORY IS OURS!

Insofar as white men were concerned, the Genesee Valley region figured in few plans in the year in which Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to General George Washington and ended more than a decade of bitterness, dissent and conflict. This was Seneca country, and the Red Men who peopled it leaned toward the British as a general rule. On occasion, a white man came through, headed for no one knew where. But these brought news, which was hard to come by in 1781.

> HE GENESEE FRONTIER, Oct. 24, 1781 -Couriers moving

through these regions have brought tidings of great moment which most assuredly will prove to be of great import to all who pass through or settle in this area in the future, wild as it is and untamed as it may be.

Some of these transients have noted, during the six years of our travail at war with the King and England, a number of the fulminations of the Tory Printer of New York, Mr. James Rivington, who has taken no pains to disguise his Royalist tendencies and his sympathy for the British and this while his fellow countrymen have been dying under musket and cannon fire and, indeed, on many occasions, have come perilously close to death by starvation.

One must take singular satisfaction, then, to note in Mr. Rivington's Royal Gazette the letter General Washington dispatched to the Congress, informing that worthy body of the surrender of General Earl Cornwallis and his British and German forces at Yorktown in Virginia on the 19th inst.

We are not a rooster and therefore have no cause to crow. but we must confess to harbourCouriers bring tidings of Great Moment from Yorktown; Cornwallis defeated!

ing a singular satisfaction in reading the details of an American victory in a journal so patently British in its tone and philosophy. What a bitter draught for Mr. Rivington to have to swallow! We can only commend his honesty, while not condoning his position.

We are certain that those who share such satisfaction with us will want to read General Washington's letter to the Congress, the opening of which is as

"I have the honor to inform Congress that a reduction of the British Army under Lord Cornwallis is most happily effected. The unremitted ardor which actuated every officer and soldier in the combined army on this occasion, has principally led to this important event, at an earlier period than most sanguine hopes had induced me to expect.

"The singular spirit of emulation which animated the whole army from the first commencement of our operations, has filled my mind with the highest pleasure and satisfaction, and has given me the happiest presages of

"On the 17th inst. a letter was received from Lord Cornwallis, proposing a meeting of commissioners to consult on terms for the surrender of the ports of Yorktown and Gloucester. This latter (the first that had passed between us) opened a correspondence; a

copy of which I do myself the honor to enclose; that correspondence was followed by the definitive capitulation, which was agreed to and signed on the 19th, copy of which is herewith transmitted; and which I hope will meet with the approbation of Congress."

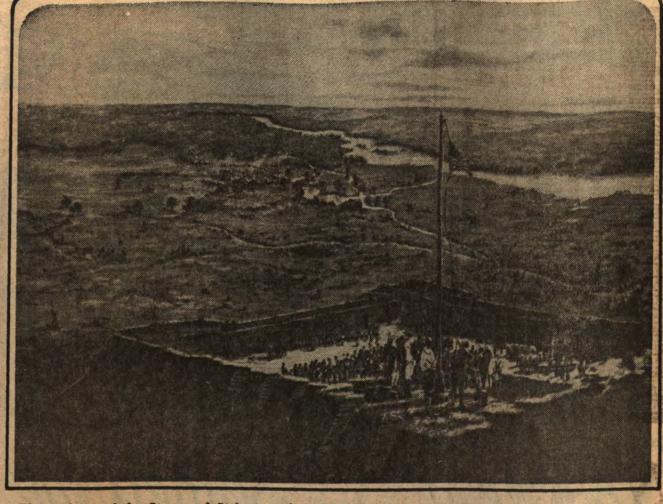
How can true and loyal Americans react except to exult? Those slain by the British in Boston in 1770, those staunch and valorous farmers and tradesmen who fell under British fire at Lexington and Concord have now been avenged and vindicated.

Victory is ours! The Crown has capitulated. Let us all now bend ourselves to the huge task of uniting a nation, for union will make us strong.

Let us now get about our personal and national business. We have won a land; now we must become a nation. We owe much to those who have suffered and died for us, but we owe as much or more to those who will come after us. Let no American fail

Commerce, trade and industry may now proceed on their normal courses along the Atlantic Coast, which already is thickly populated. Being further inland, densely wooded, infested by bears, wolves and rattlesnakes, this area nevertheless has caught the eyes of a number of visitors, among them Tory rangers deserted from the British, the remnants of Sullivan's Army, and a number of trappers and travelers who have been friendly with the Senecas, who inhabit this region.

Who knows but what villages and towns may rise in this area and that immigration will bring in hardy families to clear its forests and till its soil?



First raising of the Stars and Stripes against the enemy was at Fort Stanwix, near Rome, N.Y.

INDIAN LAND TITLES

Governor given power to control seizures: Huge transaction by Phelps-Gorham

Albany, N.Y., March 10, 1788-The New York State Legislature, in a move believed to be unprecedented, has authorized the Governor to disregard all land-holding contracts with Indians unless they are sanctioned by Governor George Clinton himself.

What effect this will have on the relationship between white settlers in the western area of this state and the Indians now in possession of a good deal of the territory remains to be seen. To this point, there have been few incidents of violence, perhaps because travelers passing through the area do not seem particularly anxious to settle there but make their way westward.

The Legislature's action, however, is viewed as interesting in view of the fact that the State of Massachusetts is selling all New York State territory lying west of Seneca Lake to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps. It is reported that Phelps and Gorham plan to extinguish any title held by the Indians as regards to lands lying between Seneca Lake and the Genesee River.

To give these gentlemen credit, however, it is reported that they are negotiating with the lying west of the Genesee.



Indians for about 200,000 acres Map shows land purchased from the State of Massachusetts by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham.

FIRST SETTLERS ACTI

1789-There may yet be hope for hardy settler named John Lusk, populating this area with someone beside savages yet. Unusual activity among white arrivals in the vicinity indicates this.

structed a mill at the place plans are is not known, but it is

The Genesee River, April, called Avon. Further, another suspected he will go into either is said to be clearing land at the place called Indian Landing, at the southern tip of Irondequoit Bay, a most delightful body of One newcomer named Ganson water said to be teeming with reportedly has already con- fish and waterfowl! What Lusk's

farming or trapping or perhaps construct a mill.

Plans are also reported to be under way for the transfer by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, who hold title to much of the surrounding territory of 100 acres, to one Ebenezer Allan

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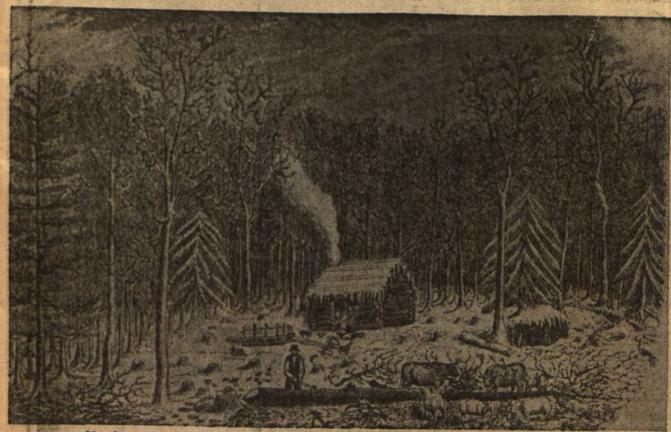
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Newly arrived settlers had to literally hack their homestead out of the forest.

NEWCOMERS' ARRIVE

THE GENESEE - June 20. 1790 - The Genesee Valley countryside is growing significantly in population, a survey of new arrivals in the region has disclosed.

Most of the newcomers are farming gentlemen, but there are others who have various trades. It is expected that their efforts at establishing themselves will do much to improve the character and prosperity of the entire area and assure its future for those who come after them.

One of the new arrivals is a man named Ebenezer Allan, who carries the nickname of "Indian," supposedly because, rumor has it, he not only consorts with Indian females but has one for his wife, along with a white wife also. Included in his household, our survey indicates, are not only his wives and children but the parents and brother of the white Mrs. Allan. Despite his questionable morality, Ebenezer Allan is said to be a man endowed with great physical vigor, for not long after his arrival in the Valley, he constructed a house of logs near the shore of Allan's Creek and took possession of 740 acres of

land, 50 of which he cleared for tilling. Allan is said to have been a participant in the War of the Revolution, but there is no indication of which side he Allan is said to be negotiating

for a plot of land for a mill site on the river with the proprietors of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, as a bonus for some kind of favor or other.

Among the other newcomers are these:

Israel and Simon Stone, brothers, who have settled in Pittsford. A gentleman named Glover Perrin, who has settled

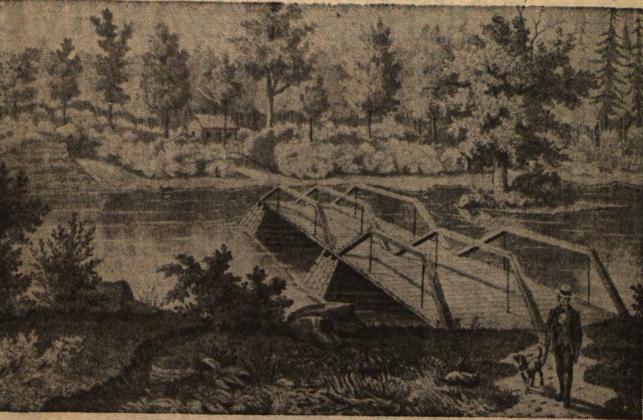
in the general Pittsford region.

A Pennsylvania gentleman named Peter Schaeffer, formerly of Lancaster, who has established a residence near the river perhaps 14 miles south of the great falls.

Another gentleman named Stone, whose given name is Oringh. He is reported contemplating the erection of a tavern in the vicinity.

Most of these and other settlers are acquiring their household and farming necessities from proprietors of various emporia in Canandaigua, which grows almost weekly as the metropolis of our region.

None of the new arrivals is reported to have had difficulties with Indians, wolves or rattlesnakes, although if and when a bounty is established on wolves one can visualize a country side echoling the sounds of musket



A view of Main Street, 1812, with Scrantom cabin in background.

Grist Trade

Genesee water power lures grain mills

ITY OF TRYON, Sept. 15, 1804 — The export of grist and flour from this city to Canada has become the staple occupation of the community.

The ability of ships running from 30 to 40 tons to enter Irondequoit Bay from Lake Ontario has vastly increased the capabilities of local exporters in shipping their products to a ready market across the lake.

One of the early exporters, still in business, is Noah Smith, whose mill for making grist is situated on Allyn's Creek.

Among these are the mills of Salomen Fuller and Isaac Barnes, who both operate on Allyn's Creek; the Thomas Richardson mill in Perinton and what is probably the first important mill erected in this region, the Zebulon Norton mill peared from the regional scene.



Drawing of the Edwin Scrantom cabin which stood on the site of the Powers Building in what later became the city of Rochester.

on Honeoye Creek, which was established in 1791.

There are reported to be several other mills, some about 30 miles south of here and others quite a distance west on both Black and Sandy Creeks. Before the turn of the Century a miller named Ebenezer Allan operated a sawmill and a gristmill on the river near the great falls, but he is said to have been somewhat inept as a businessman and both he and the mills have disap-

A New Port

Charlotte designated as point of entry

Charlotte, July 7, 1805 - Word has reached this settlement that the Congress of the United States has officially designated it as the Port of the Genesee, making it the official point of entry for goods and travelers reaching the area on Lake Ontario.

A prominent resident of this vicinity, Samuel Latta, has been appointed collector of the port. Mr. Latta is widely known in the region and is a man of high character. He is believed by most to be an ideal choice for the prestigous position.

How Charlotte will fare in its new role as an official port must perforce be left to conjecture. In the last several years, not a great deal of business has been generated in the area, although a number of persons from the Canadian provinces have made their way through here.

'King's Landing' Settlement Formed

The Genesee River, March 15, 1796 - This has so long been territory held by the Senecas, who have been peaceful, for the most part, in recent years, that it seems strange to see white persons entering into the territory with the obvious intention of settling here permanently.

What they see in the place is not known, for it is still overrun with bears, wolves and rattlesnakes that it seems hardly fit for human habitation. Further,

Daughter Born

To the Grangers

Kings Landing, Dec. 5, 1800 -

A daughter, Arabella Granger,

was born today to Mr. and Mrs.

Eli Granger of this place, who

were among its settlers four

Child and mother are reported

doing well. The baby girl is said

to be the first white female and

second child born to white

parents in this immediate

years ago.

it is densely wooded and therefore difficult to clear. Also, the Genesee River, which pours into Lake Ontario, is navigable southward only as far as the last of the three great falls.

Despite these geographical handicaps, it is reported that Elijah Kent, Gideon Thomas and one Eli Granger, along with a man called Simon King, have settled on the west bank of the river and have named their place King's Landing. This has

THE GENESEE, Nov. 8, 1803

- Three Southern gentlemen, all

former Army officers of high

rank, today completed negotia-

tions for the purchase of the

so-called Hundred-Acre Tract

bordering on the Genesee River

not far from the Great Falls

which have brought so many

visitors, both curious and cele-

The new owners of this desir-

able piece of property are Col.

Nathaniel Rochester, Col. Wil-

brated, into this area.

been done on land bought earlier by Gideon King and Zadock Granger.

It is also reported that Mr. Oliver Culver, said to be a gentleman of some means, has been seen in the vicinity of the river's mouth and Irondequoit Bay, although for what purpose or reason has not been made clear. No doubt at the bay he made the acquaintance of the excellent mulatto living there, the industrious Asa Dunbar.

Tract Purchased Near the Falls

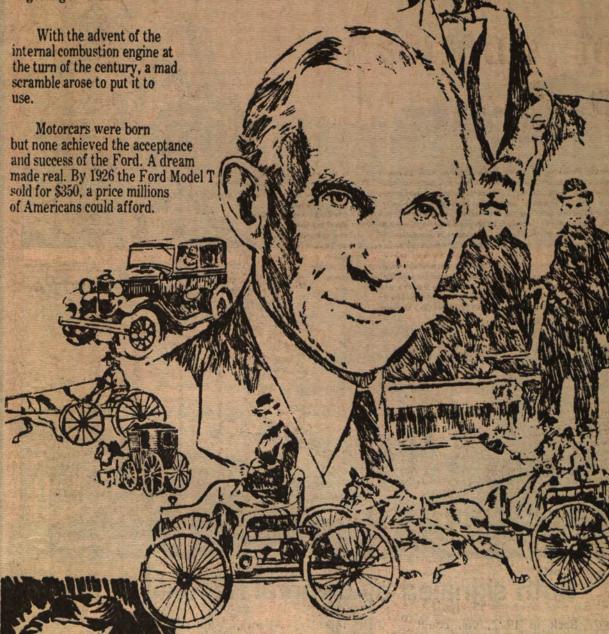
liam Fitzhugh and Maj. Charles Carroll, who three years ago made extensive purchases of land in Dansville, south of

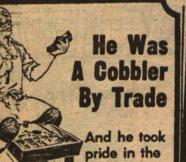
The tract was purchased at a price of \$17.50 per acre, for a total of \$1,750, from the estate of Sir William Pulteney, an English baronet. No sales of the land are contemplated immediately inasmuch as the purchasers have yet to receive a deed to the



The Conestoga wagon, the Surrey, the horse-drawn wagon were 18th Century means of getting around.

Motorcars were born but none achieved the acceptance and success of the Ford. A dream sold for \$350, a price millions



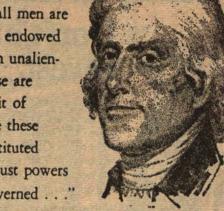


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... to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness — that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among Men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . ."



Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence



These words, written by Thomas Jefferson, were radical 200 years ago. Today they are a testimonial to the endurance of a representative form of government derived from the consent

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THE ROCHESTERS ARRIVE

Wealthy Maryland banker and large family start new life in Genesee Wilderness

DANSVILLE, May 11, 1810 —
This small settlement has received a notable increase in population with the arrival from Maryland of a distinguished gentleman named Col. Nathaniel Rochester, his wife, their numerous children and retainers. They arrived in three Conestoga wagons after a perilous journey of 275 miles.

Colonel Rochester, who has been a businessman, bank president and civic leader in Hagerstown, Md., as well as a revered veteran of the Revolution, five sons and one daughter preceded the wagons on horseback.

The party, describing its journey northward over almost impassable mountains and along Indian trails, said that at night they camped by the side of small streams whenever possible. In the course of the journey, one of their drivers was thrown from his wagon and killed.

The party includes ten slaves, among the others. Among those riding ahead of the wagons was four-year-old Henry E. Rochester, the youngest member of the family who, it is said, rode a pony throughout the whole journey. The mother, Mrs. Rochester, is said to be five months with child.

Inquiry has disclosed that Col. Rochester, although well into middle age, has recorded achievements which would do credit to a man twice his age, if that indeed were possible. At the reasonably tender age of 23, in 1775, in his own words, he concerned himself with the activities of an organization known as the Committee for Safety for Orange County, North Carolina. Its purpose, he has said, was "to promote the Revolutionary spirit among the people, to procure arms and ammunition, make collections for the people of



ROCHESTER
... a perilous journey



MRS. SOPHIA ROCHESTER
... leaves life of elegance

blocked up by the British fleet, and to prevent the sale and use of East India tea."

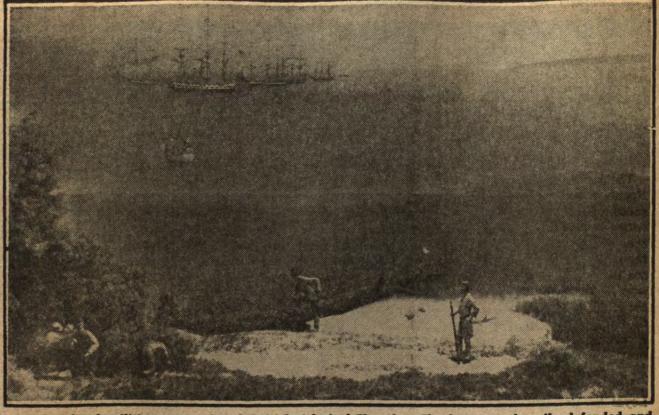
arms and ammunition, make He was instrumental, in 1775, collections for the people of in forming a state government Boston, whose harbor was for North Carolina, thus defying

the Crown. A year later, he held such posts as justice of the peace, major of militia, paymaster of minute men and finally, with the rank of colonel, commissary general of eleven regiments of the line in the war against England.

Colonel Rochester held numerous public offices in North Carolina before moving to Maryland, where he served in the State Legislature, was for three years sheriff of Washington County, twice Hagerstown's postmaster, a presidential elector in the Electoral College which named James Madison president, a county court judge and president, the first, of the Hagerstown bank.

The Colonel said his residence in Dansville will be situated on lands which he purchased jointly ten years ago with Colonel William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll, cousin of the illustrious Charles Carroll of Carrolltown, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The three gentlemen and former officers are said to be of one mind in matters of business and in agreement on the future of this sparsely settled valley. There is little doubt but that they have acquisitions of other territories in mind.

NOTE: Sophia Beatty Rochester, the Colonel's wife, bore him twelve children. Of these, two died in infancy. She gave birth to her last child four months after arriving in Dansville. Eight of the Rochester children produced for them no fewer than sixty-three grandchildren. The last of these to survive was the daughter of Mary Eleanor Rochester and Harvey Montgomery. She was Mrs. Josephone C. Atwater of Denver, Colorado, who lived to be very nearly 100 years old



Handful of local militiamen convinced British Admiral Yeo that Charlotte was heavily defended and the invading force withdrew.

BRITISH REPELLED!

CANANDAIGUA, Aug. 1, 1813

— Authorities here have been informed of an attempt by a British fleet to invade our territory from Lake Ontario near the mouth of the Genesee River in the area known as Charlotte. All mititiamen and householders bearing arms have been apprised of the situation and are on the alert.

The British admiral in command of the invading force, according to the intelligence in hand, is said to have returned to his ship when he was convinced by militiamen on shore that there was little to be had from the countryside in the way of provender for his men or booty of any value.

This is believed to be the same officer, Sir James Yeo, who attempted to invade the port of Oswego some days after his vessels were sighted near Cape Vincent, where the St. Lawrence River begins its flow toward the sea. His attempt at capturing Oswego failed because of adverse weather, hence he sailed westward.

Hastily mustered
militia outwits
landing force
at Charlotte

What transpired when Sir James or his representative set foot on the soil of New York State is not fully known, but a second dispatch indicates that he may have been unduly impressed by the size of the force mustered to resist him. The newest information has it that the hastily gathered militia not only kept up a continuous movement behind the brush at the shoreline to give the impression of vigorous activity, but alo propped numerous long sticks through the underbrush so that there appeared to be a great many more muskets on shore than was actually the case.

The feeling of relief at this turn of events throughout this area is immense. The war with the British has barely touched

the upper regions of New York State even though it has been in progress for more than a year.

Well does this community remember the widespread feelings of both anger and patriotism when express riders brought the tidings of the Congress's declaration of war throughout Central and Western

New York.

There are reported to have been no casualties inflicted when the British attempted their landing near the Genesee. When it became known that the British were there, residents of the countryside hastily assembled to bolster the militia on the shoreline.

This new force arrived just in time to see the British taking to their ships. Some shots were fired but it is believed that no one on either side was struck.

When the British sailed westward, fears immediately rose over the fate of the further westward regions of the state, especially Fort Niagara, which is reported to be vulnerable to an assault by any superior force of the enemy.

Rochester 1927



Both signaled by General Railway Signal

Back in 1927, you could ride the Rochester City Subway from Westfall Road to Lexington Avenue. A motorman operated your car, but you were protected by a GRS automatic block signal system.

In 1976, you can ride Washington DC's newly opened Metro. There will be an attendant on your Metro train, but it operates automatically, controlled by a GRS automation system.

Just recently, Atlanta, Georgia selected GRS to furnish and install the sophisticated controls for its new rail rapid transit system — a contract covering 14 miles of what will eventually be a 53-mile system.

Since 1904, wherever the rails run, you'll find GRS systems at work — systems designed and built with the

skill and intelligence of the men and women at GRS. "Rochester made means quality" in transportation control systems too.



INVASION FAILS!

CANANDAIGUA, July 15, 1814

— It is now little more than a year since the attempt by British Admiral Sir James Yeo, with a fleet, to invade the southern shore of Lake Ontario to further the progress of the British in their second war against us.

It has now become known that the enemy has made a second attempt in recent days at approximately the same location and that once again he has retreated.

The occurrence has been detailed for us by eye-witnesses and participants.

When it became known that a British fleet had anchored off Charlotte near the mouth of the Genesee, fifty militiamen under the command of Isaac W. Stone, a leading citizen of the area, were mustered to await an incursion. As residents of this

British Fleet turned back at beach

community are well aware, two cannon were dispatched from here while word of the invasion spread rapidly throughout the countryside, and farmers, tradesmen and others hastily armed themselves and proceeded to Charlotte.

A breastwork was hastily erected and some 800 men, well-armed, manned it to await the enemy. The first Englishman to reach the beach carried a flag of truce, along with demands which were little short of imperious. Commander Stone rejected them and the British left the

Shortly afterward, a second party landed, demanding stores because it was apparent that the enemy were running short of supplies. Peculiarly, when these demands, too, were rejected, there was little show of violence and, for the second time in little more than a year, the British decided against an invasion by force and sailed away.

Commander Isaac Stone has been highly commended by his countrymen for his courage and determination in the face of what could have been a tragic conflict resulting in the capture of a significant portion of our region.

It is obvious to those with a sense of history that the determination and valor evinced by the fathers of many of us in the War of the Revolution has not





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It's 'Rochesterville'

Gov. Clinton signs legislation granting our village charter

The early history of Rochesterville has been recounted many, many times with more skill and scholarship than are apparent here. But there is a special flavor about the name and about the man who lent it to his village. How the name became official and the village became recognized as such is recounted here, as it may have happened.

ROCHESTERVILLE - 1817 -Loyal and patient readers of this newspaper, THE FRONTIER GAZETTE, will thrill as much as its proprietor to see the name . nel is reportedly most enthuof "Rochesterville" emblazoned

This is the best of all possible news, for our growing little settlement on the Genesee River has acquired a name, a charter and a new status in this region of New York State.

The State Legislature in Albany has passed and Governor De Witt Clinton has signed legislation granting Rochesterville a village charter, while at the same time honoring its leading citizen, Col. Nathaniel Rochester, by attaching his name permanently to the community.

The Colonel and his family, it is understood, will move permanently to the village which bears his name within the year.

There is reported to be much business at hand for not only our residents but the Colonel himself, who must not only oversee

MOMENTOUS EVENTS

ROCHESTERVILLE, July 30, 1417 - This is truly a year of momentous and stirring events for our village.

First, we officially become a village of the State of New York, recognized and chartered by the State.

sha Johnson, surveyor, builder and contractor, presented us with our greatest Fourth of July celebration ever when he touched off numerous powder blasts to open the channel for his new mill race and our pioneers conducted a sumptuous dinner.

We have seen the founding of new Episcopal Church, the Church of St. Luke's, the arrival of Masonry, the formation of a Volunteer Fire Company and now, the arrival of the first steamboat to touch our shores.

The steamboat Ontario has paid us a visit at Charlotte. She sbegan her journey at Sackett's Harbor and is said to be en Froute to Lewiston, west of here. Who knows but that this momentous first visit signals a healthy increase in lake traffic and a stimulus to our trade?

his various business enterprises and maintain a large household with its accompanying social responsibilities, but also lend us leadership and commit himself to action on matters which are of the utmost importance to all of us, since they touch on not only business but municipal

Colonel Rochester has been appointed secretary of the convention which will meet soon in Canandaigua to urge construction of the Erie Canal, a project dear to the heart of Govenor De Witt Clinton himself. The Colosiastic about the idea of a statewide waterway and recently told the FRONTIER GAZETTE:

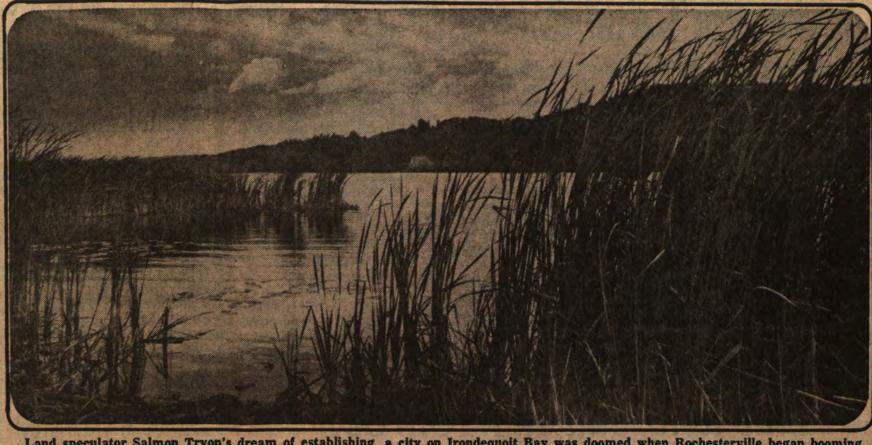
"I cannot agree with those who regard the honourable Mr. Clinton's proposal for a grand canal to be the height of folly, a sad waste of manual labor and an even more sad waste of public monies. It long ago occurred to me, after discussion with Governor Clinton, that his idea for the canal is much more than an idle dream. I can visualize such a waterway, no matter what the cost of construction nor the tremendous engineering problems it may generate, as a certain key to the growth of our

"Once the canal is constructed and opened we will enter a new era of communications and transportation which cannot help but benefit the entire state. since the canal would link the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean and open up a vast new era of commerce, trade and travel which might develop beyond our wildest dreams.

"Who knows but that properly linked to the canal and therefore linked to the East and the West, our own village in time may surpass even Canandaigua in population and the business of its commerce?"

Colonel Rochester's stake in any venture which could improve the quality of life in this community is as high as the Colonel, along with Colonel Fitzhugh and Major Carroll, bought the Hundred Acre Tract along the banks of the river for \$17.50 an acre. The expenditure of so large a sum, totaling \$1,750, certainly should, in all fairness, guarantee the investors a fair return on their original

Colonel Rochester has also disclosed to The Gazette that later this year he will petition the State Legislature in Albany to grant the formation of a new county from the present counties of Ontario and Genesee and that he is hopeful that Rochesterville would become the county seat of such a new territorial division. He is not too sanguine, however, about the possibility of success in this initial venture, since the legislators appear to be slow in action and painfully hesitant to effect great changes.



Land speculator Salmon Tryon's dream of establishing a city on Irondequoit Bay was doomed when Rochesterville began booming.

City of Tryon Abandoned

ON OCHESTER-VILLE, September 1, 1818 -The neighboring

City of Tryon, on Irondequoit Bay, a dream of Salmon Tryon, who founded it in 1797, has been abandoned and it is apparent that its existence, which had short tenure, will now be recognized only in the annals of this region. There are those who regret this circumstance and those who do not. There was no questioning the enterprise nor the foresight of Mr. Tryon, who was primarily a land speculator but foresaw a time when his little city would become a veritable metropolis.

This was not to be, and it is a proven fact that the success of this village in developing its milling facilities and commerce perhaps had much to do with the demise of the little city on the

But there is no denying the historical significance of the area and the initial importance

of Tryon itself. It is known that Indian Trails led southward from Irondequoit Bay to Seneca Villages which were thriving in these parts and thence led into the Unio Country.

It is also a matter of record that the French adventurer and explorer, LaSalle, in the company of French missionaries, arrived at the bay as early as 1669. Further, in 1689, the governor of New France, Marquis de Denonville, landed there with soldiers and Indian allies in an attempt to subdue the Iroquois.

There remain various opinions to this day on the success of Denonville's expedition. True, he is said to have destroyed the

ROCHESTERVILLE, April 5, 1818 - Col. Nathaniel Rochester of Bloomfield, in whose name this village received its official charter but a year ago, and his family have arrived here to take up permanent residence.

Success of Rochesterville dooms 'metropolis' on bay

Senecas' villages, but they are a hardy tribe and the destruction he wrought had no permanent

Irondequoit Bay has offered a tempting route of access to this region since its discovery. The French as late as 1717 established Fort des Sables there and four years later, scanty records tell us, the British built Fort Schuyler nearby to keep a watchful eye on both the French and hostile Indians allied with the Frenchmen.

It is also recorded that during the French and Indian War troops camped temporarily on

the shores of the bay. For whatever reason, the Irondequoit Bay area for many decades attracted the most hardy missionaries and explor-

JOHN MARTINA

ers burning with zeal.

For example, the first building for Christian worship in this immediate area, a chapel made from the bark of trees, was erected there in June of 1679 by Franciscan-Recollect missionares. They were the Reverend Louis Hennepin, the Reverend Gabriel de la Ribourde and the Reverend Zenobe Membre.

Nor were they alone in discovering the beauties of the region and the salubrity of the climate. The Reverend Renee de Galinee and the Reverend Dollier de Cassion, both Sulpitian and associates of the Sieur de la Salle, visited the region in 1669, as did the Reverend Juliar Garnier of the Society of the Jesuits in 1684 and the Reverend Pierre Charlevoix, S.J., histori-

an, in 1721. It was the latter who year 1789.

described the locality so graphically, making a record of Irondequoit Bay with its "pretty river running between two beautiful meadows."

In the view of those who see in history something to be treasured and something by which to measure the present, there is disappointment in the failure of Salmon Tryon's dream of a metropolis on the bay. But as the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, has written, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft

The abandonment of the City of Tryon by no means signifies an end to the importance of the bay area. It is ideal for swimming, fishing and hunting and the bay still can handle ships of considerable draft. It has said to be a combination of all these qualities as well as a venturesome spirit which attracted the bay's first permanent settler, John Rusk, to its shores in the

first Martina Theatre was established in Attica, New York by James Martina (John's father).

Eventually several small town theatres were ac-After John graduated from the University of

Notre Dame, he went into business for himself selling sporting goods. His interests still re-

So - in 1957, he leased the Cinema, in Rochester and Buffalo, from Morris P. Slotnick. After a few years they joined forces and formed Jo-Mor Enterprises which they now

mained in the theatre.

operate together.

The Colonel moves to Rochester



MORRY SLOTNICK



Thomas O'Donaghue

Open Mon. Thru Fri. 9:30-5:30

24 W. Main St.



We're a County!

1821 - The Senate of the State of New York today created a new county for the state, consisting of portions of two existing counties, Ontario and Genesee. The new geographical and political division will be known as the County of Monroe. It is named after President James

The action today by the State Legislators culminates efforts put forth in the last four years by two prominent citizens of Rochesterville, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the village, and Dr. Matthew Brown

ALBANY - 23 FEBRUARY, and capital of the County of Monroe. It is a village which is rapidly growing because of its proximity to Lake Ontario, its position on the Genesee River and its future location on the Erie Canal.

> The village has gained a considerable reputation because of the vigor and enterprise of its citizens and the high quality of wheat grown just south of the village in the Genesee Valley by farmers whose grain keeps the village's flour mills humming.

The formation of the County of Monroe was effected in the face of formidable objections from Rochesterville will be the seat some of the leading citizens of the more sweet.



PRESIDENT MONROE . . . our namesake

the Counties of Ontario and Genesee, which appears to have made the triumph of Colonel Rochester and his associates all

But why call it Monroe?

ROCHESTERVILLE - 1 MARCH, 1821 - A number of our fellow citizens have made inquiry over the naming of our new county of Monroe after the President of the United States.

In all fairness, their queries should be answered by those responsible, and they include the principal plaintiffs for the county, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and Dr. Matthew Brown Jr., both of whom enjoy considerable esteem in this community.

Colonel Rochester himself, a student of history and indeed a man equipped to make history himself, has held President Monroe in high ragard for many years. The Colonel has said:

"It is entirely fitting and appropriate that our county should be named after our fifth President. He is a most estimable man, an honorable man, a credit to his country. Consider only his record as a patriot and statesman. He has been senator from the Virginia dominion, minister to both Britain and France.

He has also served his native

and there is little about the administration of governmental affairs he does not know."

Doctor Brown offered further evidence of the worthiness of the President in the following

"President Monroe's service to his country, even in Colonial times, attracted attention. I have learned that he was a student at the College of William and Mary at the age of 16, but when the Colonies resisted Britain and the Crown, he joined the forces of General Washington, was commissioned as a lieutenant and fought with distinction at Harlem Heights, White Plains and Trenton and suffered a wound at Trenton from which he recovered.

"I believe that he eventually reached the rank of major, although he has told intimates that he had no great skill as a soldier, even though his record belies this. His statement is simply another indication of the man's modest character."

Many will remember that President Monroe was sent by

state as governor for two terms then President Jefferson to assist Robert Livingston in the Louisiana Purchase negotiations in 1803. He had studied law under President Jefferson and they were well acquainted. Mr. Monroe, it will also be recalled, served as both Secretary of State and Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President James Madison.

> In the first year of his Presidency, President Monroe established the country of Liberia in Western Africa for free American Negroes, who named their capital Monrovia in his honor. And it was under his presidency that the United States acquired Florida from Spain.

Despite the good feelings which pervaded the nation throughout most of President Monroe's first term, one burning issue arose to the surface which bids fair to be a continuing problem for the entire nation with no ready or acceptable solution in sight. This is the issue of slavery and whether territories about to become states will be slave or free.

Lafayette Passes Through

The marquis' flotilla greeted by hundreds at canal stopover

There have been, of course, a number of the world's notables who have never visited this place. For some, it is out of the way and perhaps holds no particular attractions. Despite these unfortunate omissions, the city's record is remarkable. Presidents, generals and admirals galore have been here. There have also been queens, along with people like Aaron Burr and Louise Philippe, who became king of France. The occasions of some of these visits have been occasions for general celebration, but none perhaps has surpassed the welcome and general outpouring of affection that greeted Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier in 1825.

OCHESTER. VILLE, June 12, 1825 - Never in the brief life of this growing village has there been so much pomp and circumstance, such general merriment, such an outpouring of affection and esteem and such a feeling of history as was manifested here on June 7 in the visit by the great hero of America and France, General Lafayette.

This noble personage, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, now 68 years of age but bearing himself in a remarkably youthful and erect manner and splendidly dressed, arrived here from the Niagara Frontier in a flotilla of 13 packet boats on the Erie Canal.

Scores of residents of this area occupied the accompanying packets, having journeyed to the west to meet the Marquis and his entourage after their triumphant visits to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, where the General saw the great cataracts, and Lockport, from whence his party boated eastward on its 5,000-mile tour of this nation, which is being conducted at the invitation of President James Monroe.

The arriving flotilla, carrying such a finely-dressed segment of humanity and bedecked with flags and bunting, presented an extremely handsome sight, a sight appropriately fitting to the importance of the occasion and the honor bestowed on this community and its residents by this great and heroic friend of

America in paying us a visit.

A general feeling of widespread festivity literally filled the air on the great day of visitation. Townspeople wore their best clothes. Shops and stores were gaily decorated. Taverns and inns did a brisk business and mirth, warmth and companionship were the order of the day. It is estimated that some ten thousand people viewed the flotilla from bridges over the canal as it progressed into the village proper.

General Lafayette was greeted on the canal by a veritable coterie of notables from this

GENERAL LAFAYETTE . stops here on nationwide tour Eventually, one stopped to marvicinity, among them Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and his vel at General Lafayette's great family, the Scrantom family, the physical endurance when one stopped to realize that such pro-Elisha Johnson family, Village longed outpourings of esteem Trustee Mr. Jonathan Child, and welcome are being duplicat-Doctor Brown, members of the clergy, barristers, county and ed at every point of the General's long American journey. village law-makers, merchants,

The visit was not without its poignant episodes, many of them centering on the elderly men who, in their youth, had fought for this country's freedom from England in the conflict which drew General Lafayette to our shores. Truly this was history re-lived and a sober reminder of our great heritage.

There are many among us who cannot conceive of any event which would draw our attention more thoroughly than this. Thousands will carry the happy memory of it to their graves. For despite the day-long nature of the programme, at the end it seemed all too short.



Church organized here

The desire for some kind of society as Presbyterian. It is formal religious observance and organization has finally been consummated here in the organization of the First Presby- There is as yet no permanent terian Church of Gates in pastor for the organization, Rochesterville.

children of all ages.

All in all, they presented a

sight long to be remembered by

those fortunate enough to be on

hand for the occasion and they

were evident, living proof that

this village, normally deeply

engaged in trading, manufactur-

ing and transportation, can rise

to special occasions and enter

into a spirit of festivity whole-

heartedly, almost with abandon.

offered and drunk, scores of

speeches were made, literally

tons of food were consumed and

the warm spirit of welcome

seemed to grow in intensity as. the happy hours passed by.

Hundreds of toasts were

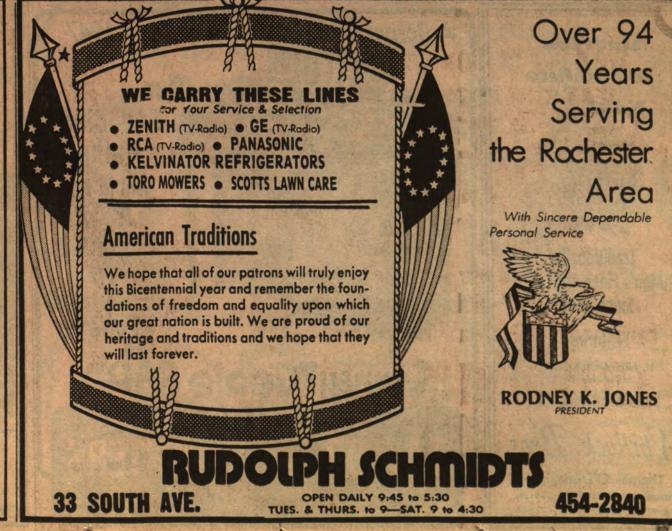
The predominantly New England origin of a vast majority of the residents of this place was said to be the dominating factor

Rochesterville, Aug. 22, 1815 - in the decision to designate the understood, however, that those who adhere to other sects will be welcomed at its meetings. although its founders are reported to be seeking a suitable person to fill this important role, one who will be an adornment to

the community







Cannon fire relay signals linking of Lake Eric to Hudson

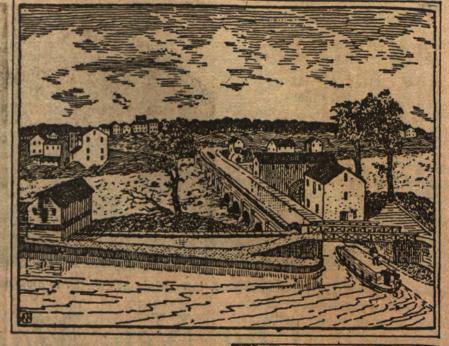
OCHESTER, Oct. 28, 1825 - The mighty deed is done! Let the skeptics lower their voices and put away their pens! Let those who believed exult!

The grand Erie Canal at last is open from one end to the other, from Buffalo on our west to Albany on our east, linking our village to other villages and cities along a 363-mile route, joining the waters of Lake Erie with the swiftly flowing waters of the Hudson, putting much of New York State in touch with the City of New York and, indeed, with the broad Atlantic and the ports of Europe itself.

The historic roar of mighty cannon signalled the great event from Buffalo to Albany and down the Hudson to New York. Significantly, the very same cannon had long ago undergone history in the brave fleet of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in his defeat of the British in the Battle of Lake Erie more than a decade ago. Residents of this village can take pride in the fact that it was a fellow resident, the Hon. Thurlow Weed, newspaper editor and state assemblyman, who arranged to have the cannon released from government arsenals for just this such grand occasion.

Residents of this region most certainly will carry the memory of this magnificent event to their graves-the reverberations emanating from the signalling cannon, echoing for mile after mile along the countryside, the grandeur of the splendid flotilla formed in Buffalo to carry Governor DeWitt Clinton and numerous other notables the entire length of the waterway. the pride with which we all viewed this aquatic parade as it passed through our village and traversed the Genesee on our own Aqueduct, itself a veritable marvel of engineering and ingenuity.

Lafayette's visit to our village watched each section as it has by synonymous. Let us grow earlier this year, today's most been carved out of the reluctant together!



Canal Packet Boat Fare Reduced.

The F.tRE in the regular line of Pucket Boots running between Scheneetady and Rohester, is now reduced to the following rates: From Schenociady in Uties, and from } 81 75 From Uties to Rachester, and from Ruchester to Uties, \$3 25

The public are soured that the acc lations furnished in the Packet Boats will eave been during the season, notwithstandin he reduction of fare.

significant event places us among those who have not only shared a part of history, but contributed to its never-ending panorama.

Stilled now, it is to be hoped, are those who from the first were vociferous in criticism, quick to condemn, swift to ridicule, deliberately derisive about the great work. These were those who were want to attach to it such names as the Governor's Gully, or the Governor's Gutter, or Clinton's Ditch or Clinton's Folly.

The actuality will now prove the folly of their own opinions and attitudes. Why, even Presidents Jefferson and Madison could see no reason for the project! Thus are the mighty proven mortal!

We have all seen the grand project inching forward to completion since its beginnings in Rome, N.Y. on July 4, 1817, Coupled with General eight long years ago. We have



Top: old engraving shows first Erie Canal aqueduct, as it appeared in 1825. Above: A canal packet boat, drawn by horses. Left: Packet boat fare schedule.

countryside of the state of New York, often at the cost of lives, in weather both good and terrifyingly bad. We have counted the graves of those canal laborers who died of "the fever." We have watched, step by step, the back-breaking, almost inch-byinch penetration of the countryside, through meadow and shale, rock and gully, village and

We have watched, we have wondered, we have entertained both our doubts and our hopes. And now, we need wonder no more!

The deed is done. Let our village take its rightful place along this man-made waterway, linking us with the outside world, bringing us commerce unheard of, giving us an outlet for our flour, our people and whatever products of our manufactories we can muster for outside consumption.

Let the Canal and Rochester

1st daily newspaper west of Hudson started here

ROCHESTER, March 10, 1826 - The Rochester Daily Advertiser, believed to be the first daily newspaper operated west of the Hudson River in the United States, has begun publication here.

This community is already served by the number of weekly news publications, among them The Weekly Gazette, the Rochester Telegraph, The Balance and the Rochester Album.

Aside from its activities in the milling of flour and other manufacture, the village is rapidly becoming a center of the printing arts. Only seven years ago it proudly produced its first book, "The Whole Duty of Women," printed by Mr. Everard Peck.

NOTE: The Rochester Daily Advertiser has a hardy descendant today in The Rochester Times-Union.

Our newborn city already booming, census shows

ROCHESTER, Aug. 1, 1834 -This fair city, which attained the status of city only April 28 last under the Laws of 1834, Chapter 199, appears to be growing significantly.

A survey of facilities, buildings, real property and other assets has disclosed that Rochester, only twenty short years ago a sparsely populated settlement, now boasts:

Some 1,300 residences in addition to public buildings.

Twelve churches of various denominations, which reflect the devout character of our residents.

Two banks, a museum, a jail, a market and a Court House. Real and personal property

assessed in excess of \$2,533,000! Further, the second Census conducted by the Sovereign State of New York, has placed our population at 14,404 persons.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976-Page 11

SLAVERY OUTLAWED!

State Legislature displays unexpected liberalism

ROCHESTER, Dec. 4, 1827-There is rejoicing among the numerous opponents of slavery in this village that the New York State Legislature in Albany, showing a liberalism hardly ever attached to it within recent memory, yesterday passed an act which declares that all persons born in New York State, no matter what their color, are

The act further states that any person brought into the state as a slave shall be free. In effect, this legislation ends the institution of slavery which has persisted in this colony and state for 200 years.

Progress toward this culmination has been steady but slow. Long before this region was settled in any numbers by the white man, in 1790, there were more than 21,000 Negro slaves in bondage in New York State.

In March, 1799, the Legisla ture passed an act which ruled that every child born of a slave in New York State after July 4th should be free at the age of 28 if he were a male and at the age of 25 if she were a female. Three years later, the State passed an act which restricted both the importation and exportation of slaves. Little was done after that until vesterday's hiso toric action in Albany.

Body of daredevil surfaces in river

ROCHESTER, April 1, 1830 -A body identified as that of the daredevil Sam Patch has been recovered at the mouth of the Genesee River and will be interred in the cemetery at Charlotte nearby.

Patch perished in a daring leap over the Great Falls of the Genesee in the village less than a year ago while thousands of curious and horrified persons

Earlier, Patch and his tame bear had survived a similar jump over the falls. The bear did not accompany Patch on his

The man Patch is believed to have left no immediate survivors save friends and acquaintances he met at various taverns

Sam's Last Jump.



Original handbill announcing the final, fatal leap of Sam

Patch in 1829.

and inns in this vicinity. There, are said to be a considerable number of these.

Waterway to bring prosperity

A businessman of this community, who asked to remain anonyinterests, has predicted that the opening of the Erie, or Grand Canal, effected yesterday with such impressive pomp and ritual, brings visions of a rapid development of the economy in this immediate region.

longer, during the six months of the year in which the waterway will be navigable, will those in commerce, the retail trades or manufacturing have to be dependent on slowly-moving

goods.

"It is true that during the mous because of his numerous winter months we still must rely on wagons and sleighs, but we are accustomed to the delays which must be ascribed to poor roads, many of which are little more than Indian trails, and until a convenient system of roadways is devised, this will This gentlemen said, "No continue to be the case. However, the traffic generated by the canal during the clement months should more than make up for these traditional inefficiencies."

He forecast not only a great operate such craft.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 29, 1825 - wagons and drays to transport surge within the milling industry, this village's chief manufacture, put predicted a broad increase in other types of business opportunities which, he said, "cannot help but bring prosperity and a splendid return to those with the courage to invest their capital."

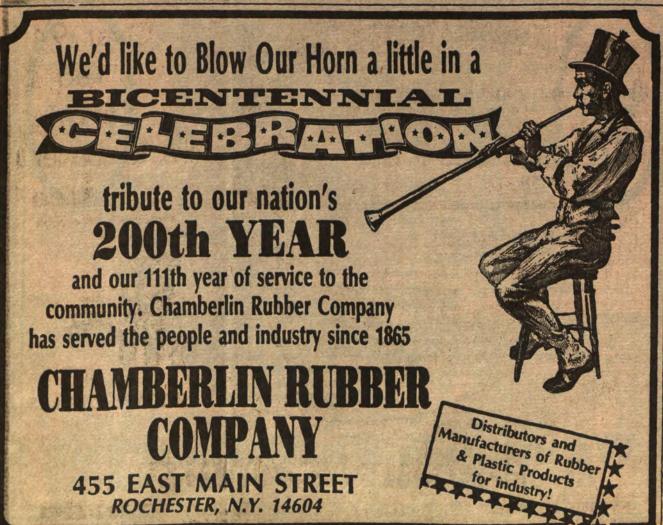
He included among these the manufacture of various products, aside from flour, to which local artisans could apply themselves, the construction and fitting of packet boats to ply the new waterway, and the organization of transportation lines to



and resorts . . . you'll be glad you did!!!



We've been getting American homes out of the dark for years. 841-851 FETZNER RD CREEKSIDE PLAZA 225-5220



RED, WHITE & BLUE CHEDDAR CHEESE BLAST

* WISCONSIN COLBY LONGHORN

* HERKIMER COUNTY

★ NEW YORK STATE ★ VERMONT

* WISCONSIN * AND MORE

THE ENTIRE LINE OF HICKORY **FARMS CHEDDARS HAS BEEN REDUCED**

For This Holiday Sale Sale Ends Saturday, July 10th

AMERICA'S LEADING CHEESE STORES

• Greece Towne Mall • Eastview Mall

· Pittsford Golony

(Pittsford Sun. Hours: 11-6)

SHAMEFUL BEHAVIOR!

OCHESTER, Sept. 24, 1837 — This city's Watch Book from July through the balance of this month this year discloses that the chief crimes against the state have been drunkenness, petty theft, domestic quarrels and an occasional case of prostitution.

Arrests are growing in volume, Watch Book No. 5 reveals. The Night Watch, it appears, has been especially vigilant during this period, handling complaints from citizens, patrolling the streets, keeping an eye on taverns and listening to the complaints of wives, chiefly.

The entries in the Watch Book for July 22, for example, reveal the following apprehensions and tales of woe and misery:

July 22—John Sullivan found in the streets drunk past 1 at night making a great noise hollowing murder, caused the alarm of fire, put in Watch House before him with assault and battery, committed for examination and fined \$10 and costs.

July 22—John Van Vleet found in the streets beastly drunk, put in Watch House before police charge of vagrancy. Committed.

July 22—George Egleston (boy found on circus ground) no money, no place of abode, put in the Watch House before police charge of vagrancy. (Discharged).

July 22—Patrick Hughs found at 2 at night on the streets drumming on a tea server, was told to stop his noise but continued in the act, put in Watch House.

July 22—Michael Clafsey, found drunk and asleep on the circus ground, put in Watch House before police charge of vagrancy. Committed to 60 days of hard labor, first half on bread and water.

July 25—Richmond Danforth, found at the Methodist Church Night Watch Book chronicles a sorry tale of citizen irresponsibility and crime, despite the vigilance of our fair city's zealous constabulary!



among the grave stones drunk. Would give no account of himself. Put in Watch House before a police charge of vagrancy.

July 28—Great noise made near Buffalo Bridge at 12 at night. The noise came from the Boat Exchange—Troy & Erie Line. Boat going west.

July 29—Sally Wilson found beastly drunk and alseep on Spring St. near Alderman Strong's, put in Watch House on police charge of vagrancy. Committed to 60 days, half on bread and water.

July 31—John Dunn found near Charles Stable drunk and laying on the ground, put in Watch House before police charge of vagrancy.

Aug. 1—Agness Crane, found at Monroe House three o'clock at night, was seen by the Watch at different times in the night, put in Watch House before police charge of prostitution and vagrancy, committed for want of bail.

Aug. 7—James Hurley found in the street drunk, was told by the Watch three times to get in, had a violin with him. Put in Watch House before police charge. Discharged.

Aug. 12—Marinda Newbury found quarreling with Samuel Newbury, put in Watch House before police charge of assault and battery.

Aug. 13—George Roe, found near Buffalo Bridge. Watch was told he threw a stone at the house the door was broke in. Watch became satisfied he was not the person. Discharged.

Aug. 24—Jasper Copp found at Henry Segar's House in bedroom with Segar's wife. Charged with assault and battery on Segar.

Aug. 24—William Egleston found at the Segar House in bedroom with Mrs. Segar, put in the Watch House before police charge of disorderly. (Discharged).

Aug. 24—Mrs. Elira Segar found at home with two men in bedroom, had a warrant for her, put in Watch House. Charge—Petit larceny and disorderly. (Discharged).

First wedding performed here

Rochesterville, Oct. 8, 1815 — The first wedding in this settlement was conducted today and joined in the bonds of holy matrimony Mr. Jehiel Barnard, who runs a tailoring establishment, and also is active in religious organizations, and Miss Delia Scrantom, a member of the Hamlet Scrantom family who were the pioneer settlers in this immediate region. Their numerous friends and associates wish them a long and happy life together in their union.



Buffalo Street, later Main St. W., as it appeared in 1840.

Our New Mayor

ROCHESTER, NOV. 7, 1838—
The Hon. Elijah Johnson, by profession an engineer, has been elected Mayor of this city of more than 19,000 persons. He is the fifth man to hold that important post since the city was chartered in 1834. He succeeds the Hon. Thomas Kempshall, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Abraham Schermerhorn.

Mr. Johnson's record of public service to this community and region is well-known to virtually every resident. He has served the community in office before with distinction, having been elected President of the Village of Rochester in 1827, 1828 and 1829.

Mr. Johnson has devoted many years of his life to public works projects which have benefited the entire region. He is not only an engineer, but a surveyor, contractor and builder, many of whose public works projects stand as testimonials to his variety of abilities.

Among the projects with which he has concerned himself over the years are the Johnson and Seymour Dam across the



HON. ELIJAH JOHNSON ... our fifth mayor

Genesee River, the mill canal on the east side of the river running from the dam to Buffalo Street; the second vehicular bridge over the river in Buffalo Street, and the Genesee Valley Canal, which has proven to be extremely valuable in the transportation of wheat from farms in valley to the busy milling industry which is the backbone of the city's economy.

It will be remembered that

when the City of Carthage was projected on the east side of the river some years ago, it was Mr. Johnson who surveyed and mapped the area, although the community never flowered.

Mayor Johnson was also a surveyor, contractor and chief engineer in the construction of the Tonawanda Railroad, which he commenced building three years ago. Still fresh in all memories are the arrival of the first locomotive for the railroad by the Canal in 1836 and the departure of the first steam train from this city over the newly-completed rail line on April the Fourth a year ago.

It will be remembered that when New York State surveyors arrived in the Village in 1819 to lay out the route of the Erie Canal through the Village, Mr. Johnson was among their advisors and, in 1821, himself ceded, to the State enough of his own land to carry the Aqueduct from the river's east bank to its middle. This made it possible, as many will recall, to complete the Aqueduct two years later. followed by the completion of the entire canal by the middle of the decade just past.





CLOSED EVERY

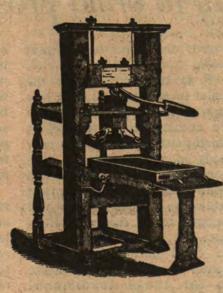
4TH OF JULY



PINNACLE HILL DUEL REPORTED

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1842 — Authorities here are seeking, apparently in vain, the participants of a reported pistol duel which is said to have taken place on Pinnacle Hill in the southeastern section of this city.

It is apparently common knowledge that two men participated in the duel, but there has been no evidence that either pistol found its mark and there is no evidence whatever of who the daring participants were. Presumably, they are still in this vicinity and may have patched up their differences.

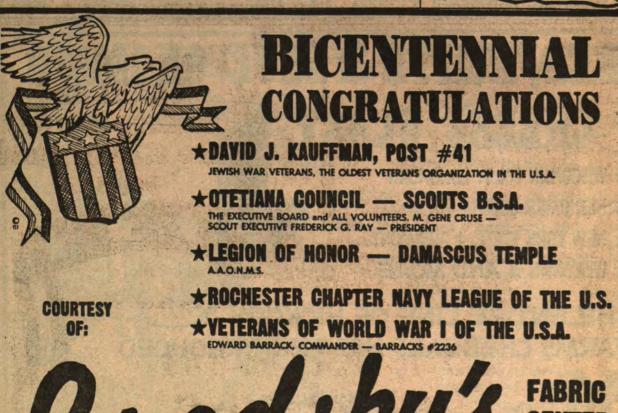


ABOLITIONIST SETTLES HERE

Rochester, June 20, 1847 — A Negro man said to have been a former slave in the South whose freedom was purchased by his admirers, has settled in this community and says he will make it his permanent home.

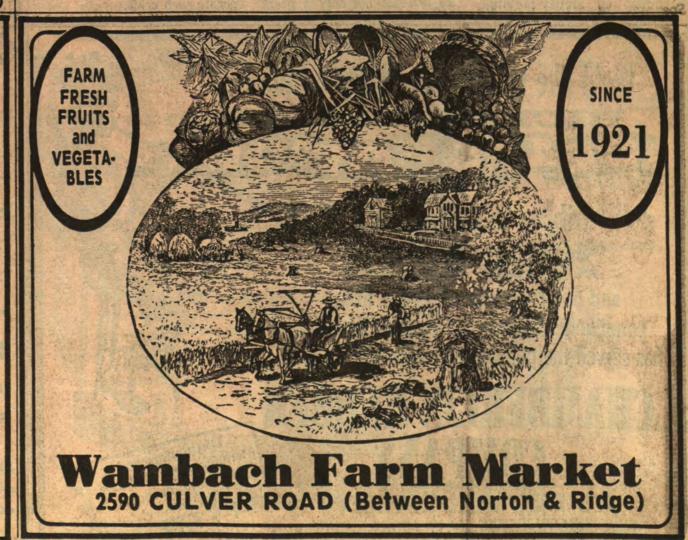
He is a Mr. Frederick Douglass, described by those who have met him as a most articulate and literate person devoted to the emancipation of his fellow Negroes and the abolition of the institution of slavery.

Douglass says he will soon begin publication of a newspaper, "The North Star," in this community.



400 JEFFERSON ROAD

HENRIETTA, N.Y.



Hanged at Sea!

Canandaiguan executed for mutiny aboard U.S.S. Somers

It is entirely possible that no one will ever write the total. definitive, complete history of America for, unless the final cataclysm comes through man's own abysmal, paranoic stupidity, that history will never end. What we have to now, after two hundred years, is only bits and pieces, some of them awesome and majestic, some of them tiny, even insignificant. The following is one of the bits, which may fit in the grand picture somewhere.

CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 3, 1842 - Information reaching this village says that Philip Spencer, a Canandaigua native, and two other men were hanged at sea aboard the U.S. Brig-of-War Somers on Dec. 1.

It was also reported that the executions of Spencer, an acting midshipman, Boatswain's Mate Samuel Cromwell and Seaman Elisha Small for what was described as mutiny were carried out after a suspicious and summary proceeding aboard the Somers under Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, U.S.N.

There are those who say that there probably was no mutiny at all and that, in fact, the United States Navy has never had such a blot on its escutcheon. But details of the charges, the trial and the sentence remain unclear at this time.

Philip Spencer is remembered here as a carefree youth, member of the prominent Spencer family, who matriculated at Geneva College in Geneva and spent three years there as a freshman, after which his father enrolled him in Union College at Schenectady, where he spent another freshman year before being dismissed for academic incapability. However, he was quite socially minded, it is reported, and was one of the founders at Union of Chi Psi Fraternity, a Greek letter organization established to promote sociability among undergraduates.

Philip Spencer was reported conscripted by the Navy as officer material some months ago and was assigned to duty on the Somers.

NOTE: The hangings of Spencer, Cromwell and Small

created more than an ordinary stir, not only among the residents of Canandaigua but in high official circles in Washington, which was probably more important.

A good deal of this high feeling can be ascribed to the fact that Philip Spencer's father, John Canfield Spencer of Canandaigua, was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President John Tyler of Virginia, the Tenth President and the first not elected to the office.

The elder Spencer's high post in the government made him a man of some importance and influence, even though he may have been sorely troubled at times over his son's academic delinguencies.

At any rate, official Washington decided that conscripting young men off the streets to make them officers was no proper way to run a Navy, since the odds were great that ne'erdo-wells inevitably would be recruited into the ranks by such a random, if traditional,

The result was the founding. in 1845, of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. As for Philip Spencer, he has achieved a kind of immortality in an old Chi Psi song, a portion of which goes like this:

O here's to Philip Spencer Who when about to die When sinking down beneath the

Loud shouted out Chi Psi! So fill your glasses to the brim And drink with manly pride. Humanity received a blow When Philip Spencer died.

The composers of this beloved Chi Psi ditty, presumably still sung by the inheritors of such early fraternalism, took only scant poetic license in its fashioning. It is presumed that Spencer, having hung from the yardarm with Cromwell and Small the prescribed length of time, was already dead by the time Commander Mackenzie, with pomp and ritual somewhat hypocritical in view of his summary treatment of the alleged offenders, had Spencer and his two "co-conspirators" lowered gently into the sea.

CHOLERA!

Dreaded disease's appalling toll stands at 420

ROCHESTER, July 15, 1852_ The appalling total of 420 persons have died here among the 700 residents of this community afflicted with cholera, according to the latest account by officials of the city.

The onslaught of this dread disease has been by far the most fierce in this instance than in any of the previous epidemics which have plagued this city.

The records show that twenty years ago, 118 persons among our then 11,000 population succumbed to the malady. A year later, in 1833, cholera caused no fewer than 34 deaths. In 1849, despite rigid health precautions and in a year in which cholera was rampant in Europe, at least 161 persons died. Most of these, it will be recalled, lived in unsanitary surroundings.

These disasters of disease have produced a number of heroic acts. It will be recalled that in 1832, Mr. Ashbel W. Riley not only tended the stricken but single-handedly buried eighty of the victims. In 1849, when our population had reached 35,000, Dr. Wilson D. Fish, who attended scores of the ill, himself became a fatality, struck down by the disease.

In the present epidemic, the city has had the great good fortune to have the services of Dr. Edward Mott Moore who, at great personal risk, has brought treatment and succor to literally scores of victims.

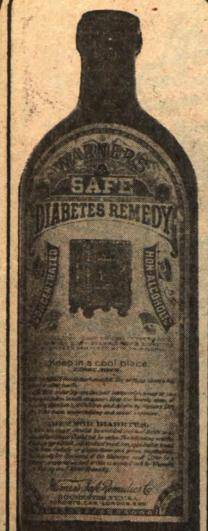
Those versed in the mysterious realms of medicine and public health maintain that cholera will remain a threat until full measures are taken to insure complete sanitation throughout the city. Until this is accomplished, they say, no person, no matter of what station in life, will be invulnerable.

NOTE: Dr. Edward Mott Moore was not only physician and surgeon, but an inventor of surgical instruments and procedural innovations. But he is best remembered as the "father" of the nationally-acclaimed Rochester park system. On anyone's all-time list, he must rank high among the super-Rochesterians

Huge sturgeon caught in gorge by Seth Green

ROCHESTER, July 8, 1861 -Mr. Seth Green of this city, widely known for his knowledge of aquatic life, has taken a stur-geon weighing forty-five pounds from the Genesee River below the Lower Falls.

Local residents say they cannot recall anyone's ever having taken so large a fish from the river. Mr. Green, who was born in the one-time Village of Carthage on the river's east side, has won considerable acclaim for his studies of fish and his experiments in fish hatching.



WARNING! Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy, although perfectly safe for diabetes sufferers, is not effective in the treatment of liver and kidney ailments. For those diseases, be sure to ask for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy. Accept no substitutes!



The courthouse

Sketch shows our new Monroe County Courthouse, opened in 1822, to which all official records pertaining to the county previously kept at Canandaigua have been moved on orders of County Clerk Nathaniel Rochester.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976-Page 13

Old Indian Remedy Cures Consumption!

region that the unbounded and triumphant success which has resulted from the use of a great new healing and purifying medicine has come as a boon to those suffering from colds, coughs, asthma and consumption.

Many physicians say that the human lungs, once ulcerated, never can be healed and cured. But if experience and the testimony of many persons of the highest standing and character for veracity can be relied upon, it has become known that Brant's Pulmonary Balsam, the great Indian Remedy, has cured many cases of ulcerated and diseased lungs, such cases as were called consumption by the most skillful physicians.

The testimony of this cure's remarkable efficacy comes from a numbers of reliable sources, among them the following:

Mr. Gilman Dickey, farmer and wool merchant of Elba, Genesee County, who had inflammation of the lungs which terminated in consumption.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 13, 1846- of Ovid, Seneca County, who Reports are accumulating in this suffered from incipient

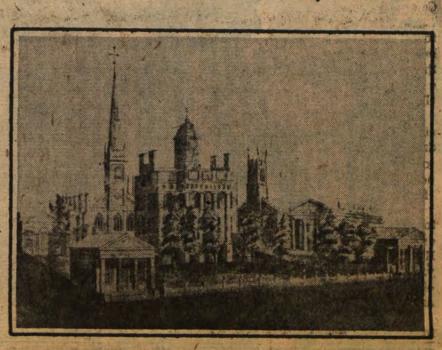
consumption. Mr. J. Craig, a merchant of Medina, Orleans County, who

had salt rheum. The Rev. R. Dunning, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Adams Basin, this county, who suffered from consumption," fever sore and scrofula.

The Messrs. J. Christopher, W.W. Howell, R.D. Howell and William McLaughlin, all wellknown residents of this city, who suffered from consumption and liver complaint.

It is reported that the infallible and most wonderful healing and purifying qualities of this best of all remedies given to it a curative virtue which no other cough remedy possesses.

This great Indian Remedy is compounded and prepared exclusively from vegetable substances, and its wonderful efficacy in all pulmonary complaints, and as a purifier of the blood is the result of practical Indian experiment. No injury had ever been done to any of the many who have used it, either Mr. J. Townsend, a merchant constitutionally or otherwise.



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We're proud to have been a part in the growth of this great country.

Three Generations Since 1902

GARDNER'S

5350 West Henrietta Rd. Open Daily 9 to 5, Sat. 'til 4







Rochesterians were first treated to the wonders of electric light on the night of January 29, 1879 when Hiram Maxim, the distinguished inventor, staged a public showing of this new form of illumination. Actually, the modern age of energy in Rochester had already begun some 30 years before, on December 18, 1848, the day gas first began lighting city streets and homes. And RG&E was there from the very beginning. We were called the Rochester Gas Light Company then and first turned on the gas for 80 initial private customers and 10 city street

lamps from a single plant on Mumford (now

Andrews) Street.

In December, 1975 the great, great-grandchild, Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, was supplying electricity, gas and steam service to residential, commercial and industrial consumers in a 9-county area with a population of 890,000.

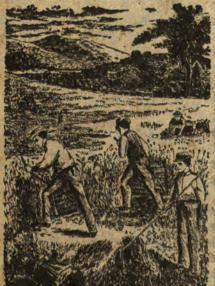
It's a long way from gaslight to the Ginna nuclear power plant, but whatever the future holds in the field of energy, you can be sure RG&E will be there. Just as we were there when it all began, over a century ago.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle Page 14 Sunday, July 4, 1976

It wasn't always so easy

The modern farmer at right, riding his Self-Raking Single Reaper, made by the Johnston Harvester Company of Brockport, N.Y., has it a lot easier than the sickle wielders of old. Sequence below shows the evolution of grain harvesting from the days of the crooked sickle to the cradle and, finally, the early reaper.







Wheat Disaster Looms!

OCHESTER, Aug. 1, 1855 - Fears and apprehension over the fate of the annual regional wheat crop are now come to reality, a visit to the farming regions south of this city has sadly disclosed. Not since the economic uncertainties of 1839 have the farmers and millers of this city and region had so much cause for considerable concern.

The nearly record rainfall of approximately six weeks which has fallen on the region has caused wheat almost ready for harvesting to sprout in the fields. It will now never reach the mills in the city and financial disaster will descend not only on farmers but on a number of millers who require the annual yield to stay in

Further, fears over the possible invasion of the wheat-growing areas by the weavil and other plant diseases are harbored in a number of areas. If this occurs, in the wake of the disastrous rainfall, millers in this city will have to be dependent on wheat from Ohio and more westerly areas if they are to stay in business.

The invention of a number of new methods and machinery for milling may help somewhat, but unless there is a reversal of nature, the city's principal industry may never again reach the heights it did 17 scant years ago when this was called "the breadbasket of the nation."

The records testify to this region's superiority over the years since the beginning of this century in the production of wheat and flour.

By as early as 1818, 26,000 barrels of Genesee flour were being shipped to Canada. A year later, the economy of the area

FIRST FLOUR SHIPPED EAST

Rochester, Sept. 20, 1823 Rejoicing was the order of the day in this community and region today among wheat farmers, millers and grain

The occasion for this widespread elation was the first shipment of flour from Rochester mills over the Erie Canal to Albany and New York City. The shipment totaled 10,000 barrels, it is reported.

With the completion of the downtown Aqueduct across the Genesee River already recorded and the continuation of the arduous work of canal construction west of here toward Buffalo, those concerned with such commercial traffic may have cause for even greater celebration about two years hence, when the Erie spans the entire State of New York and carries goods both east and west of this village.

GENESEE AREA **'BREADBASKET** OF NATION' **MENACED!**

was further bolstered by the shipment of 24,000 barrels to the same country. In 1820, the output for Canadian consumption alone was a staggering 67,000 barrels.

Production capacity and the fertility of the fields and farming skill made it possible for Rochester mills to produce as many as 5,000 barrels a day. consuming in the process some 25,000 bushels of wheat daily. Thus were fortunes made.

recalled, were threatened only a ear later, when the entire nation was subjected to severe economic depression and business ventures of many kinds



Genesee Country farmer rides a Self Raking Reaper and Mower, made by the Johnston Harvester Company of Brockport.



The Johnston Wrought Iron Harvester in action.



The Johnston Company's Wrought Iron Mower harvests wheat in the Genesee Country, "breadbasket of the nation."

failed, taking down with them many individual fortunes. Little. grain was processed in that year and both the farmer and the miller suffered the consequences.

The revival of the wheatgrowing and milling industries after this brush with disaster was little short of miraculous, but the city millers' facilities for transporting their product must be given some credit for this.

It has been Rochester millers' good fortune to have a number of means of transportation by which to ship their finished product. One is the Genesee River south of the city, where scows are propelled by poles as far south as Mount Morris. Another is Lake Ontario, on which ships transport flour to Canada and the northern Some of these, it will be reaches of New York State. Still another is the Genesee Valley Canal, the work engineered by Elisha Johnson of Rochester note. And, of course, there is the Erie Canal, perhaps of utmost importance.

There is hope among the more optimistic that the milling industry can survive this latest blow. Meanwhile, the business and commerce of the city must continue even if its principal product has been severely stricken.

There is a growing demand for other products manufactured here, among them edge tools, carpeting, fire engines, cloths, leather, paper and pianos, to name a few. Further, there is evidence that the manufacture of shoes and men's clothing may become major supporters of the local economy in the years to come. Michaels & Company has now been in existence for six years and the local demand for its men's apparel presages an even wider market in the years to come.

Those close to the business life of the city have also shown interest in the operations of the Ellwanger and Barry Mt. Hope nurseries of Patrick Barry, a native Irishman, and George Ellwanger, a German immigrant to these shores, whose shrubs, seeds and flowers are in increasingly wide demand.

Bounty on wolves now \$10 a head

Rochesterville, June 15, 1813 - The bounty on wolves in this area has been raised to \$10.00 per head. It is hoped that this will inspire those already settled and new arrivals to greater efforts to rid the community of a continuing menace.

Still in effect is the usual bounty on rattlesnakes, although these have been reported to be diminishing in numbers, not only because of the ardour of residents in extinguishing them but because it appears that they do not fancy close association with human beings.

THE MYSTERIOUS 'NIGHT VISITORS'

Police investigators suspect abolitionists may be harboring fugitive slaves

ROCHESTER, Aug. 15, 1854 -Police of this city, in cooperation with United States marshals and other authorities, are continuing their investigations of reports of numerous mysterious night visitors reported in many precincts of the town.

These "visitors," it is said, have caused some concern among the residents of this city for many years now, yet no one has come forward to identify them and few will admit that they have confronted them face-to-face.

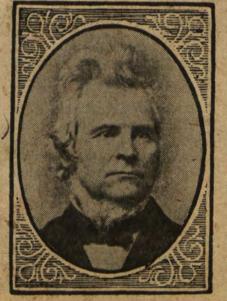
While it has by no means been proven who these strangers are. since they are only sighted in the dark of night and are never in large groups, there is speculation among the citizenry and authorities alike that they could be, if indeed they have any origin whatever, fugitives from the South.

The sightings of these mysterious people, it is known to authorities, have been made in the vicinity of several wellknown residences occupied, curiously enough, by some of the leading persons in the community. One can only speculate what their connection with the night visits may be, since police and marshals have never been able to "catch them out" in any illegal activities.

If, indeed, authorities can prove that these night visitors, so-called, are fugitive slaves, then serious consequences may accrue to those who are giving them refuge, authorities aver. It is well known that since Senator Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850, an act which resulted in the amendment of the odoriferous fugitive Slave Act, there has been established a penalty of the considerable sum of \$1,000 to be levied on any marshal of the United States who refuses to slave.

The act further insists that citizens are required to give aid in the return of such fugitives to their rightful owners. One of the firm beliefs persisting in this community, however, is that human bondage is not only insufferable but a sin in the eyes of God. Therefore, there have been many here who have

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ... abolitionist editor under surveillance



REV. WILLIAM HOSMER editor of Northern Christian

opposed this measure and, in fact, have ignored its possible consequences.

Authorities pursuing enquiries along these lines are following an innovative line of investigation. In order to identify those who may be giving aid and assistance to runaways from the south, they are attempting to procure the subscriber lists of not only Mr. Frederick Douglass's newspaper but "The Northern Christian Advocate," which, while published in Auburn, is known to have a wide circulation here.

Both of these publications are blatantly Abolitionist in their editorial attitudes and news coverage. It is thought by authorities that those who read them must agree with their principles, even though their subsequent activities may be in violation of

Among the residences under observation, and this may come as a shock to neighbors, are the

The Henry Quinby farm, south of this city.

The Richardson farm, some two and a half miles northwest in the Town of Henrietta.

The Warrant Farm, south of the city.

The Frederick Douglass residence in South Avenue in the city, Mr. Douglass having removed from Alexander Street, in the city, and repaired to a more rural area.

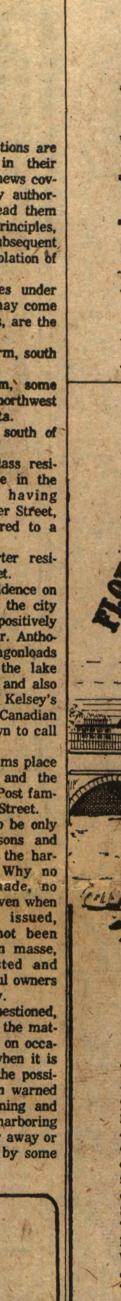
The Samuel D. Porter residence in Fitzhugh Street.

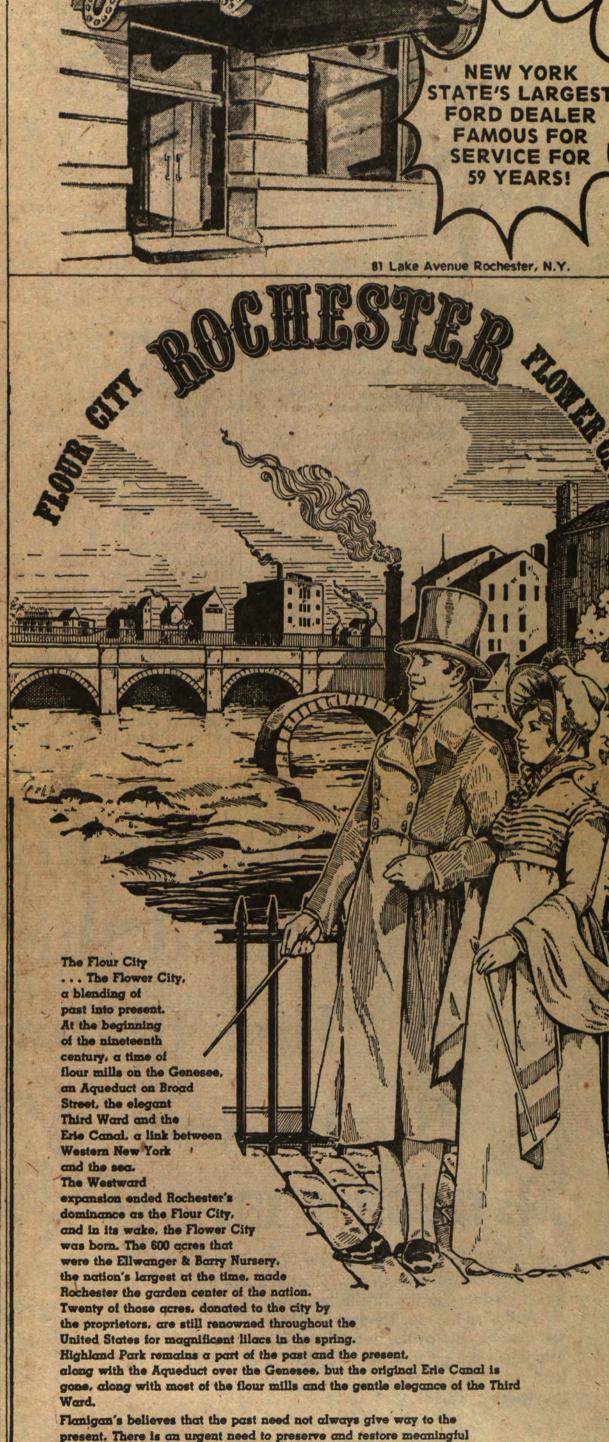
The Asa Anthony residence on the western fringes of the city from which witnesses positively aver they have seen Mr. Anthony himself hitch up wagonloads of hay and drive to the lake area north of the city, and also drive, too, it is said to Kelsey's Landing on the river. Canadian vessels have been known to call at both these places:

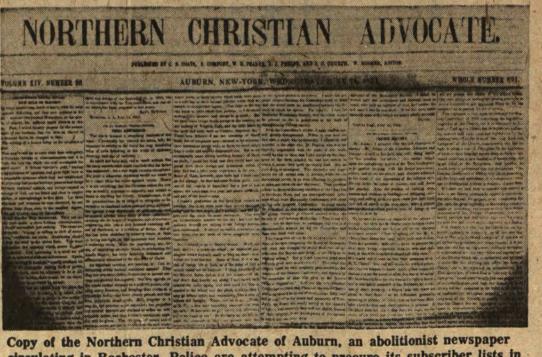
The Edward C. Williams place at 12 Buffalo Street and the residence of the Isaac Post family at 36 North Sophia Street.

These are believed to be only a portion of the persons and residences involved in the harboring of fugitives. Why no arrests have been made, no fines levied and why, even when warrants have been issued. mass arrests have not been made and fugitives, en masse, have not been arrested and returned to their rightful owners is a continuing mystery.

Authorities, when questioned, say, "We are pursuing the matter. We find it difficult on occasion to make arrests when it is perfectly obvious that the possible offenders have been warned in advance of our coming and any persons they are harboring have been hidden safely away or spirited off to Canada by some means or other."







circulating in Rochester. Police are attempting to procure its subscriber lists in order to stem the clandestine traffic in fugitive slaves in this area.



The Warrant farm homestead, south of the city, is one of the residences placed under surveillance by police.

1813



5 Locations Serving the Rochester Community

reminders of the Flour City. Flanigan's has sought to increase our

SCENE, devoted to historical areas. Flanigan's is proud to have underwritten a series of mini-documentaries, aired on Channel 21. spotlighting noted historical areas. Included in the series are: Mt. Hope Cemetery, St. Luke's Church, the Federal Building, Rochester's Frank Lloyd

Wright House, the Stone Tolan House and the Aqueduct over the

the future.

behalf of the Landmark Society, the sponsoring of a landmark essay contest and underwriting a special issue of the Arts Council publication.

community's awareness of the importance of the past through their efforts on

Genesee. Flanigan's will continue to lend their support, and urge the people of Rochester to become involved in preserving the past, before it is lost for



ugh full- and part-time curriculum offerings, RIT continues to provide d professionals for Rochester business and industry

Rochester Institute of Technology

Serving Rochester for 147 years

RIT's links with the Rochester community have been our lifeblood since our birth 147 years ago.

One of our predecessor institutions, the Mechanics Institute, was founded to meet the needs of Rochester industries for skilled workers. Eventually this service expanded to include professional employees, but the link with business and industry remains a fundamental theme.

With its philosophy of career education, RIT has had to be in contact with centers of employment. Throughout our years we've strengthened existing programs and added new programs in response to the needs of society. Today we offer nearly 200 programs from certificate level to master's degrees, and enroll 6,500 day students and 13,500 evening students.

We have sought to respond to the needs of the people of this community. From its earliest years the Institute accommodated part-time students. The College of Continuing Education keeps up the tradition. Its offering are diverse; practical and adapted to the needs of students, who pursue a wide range of interests from hobbies to master's degrees

Today many educational institutions are striving to become more like us. We are thankful that the faculty and administrators of the Institute throughout the years have taken pride in identifying with the Rochester community. Our future is assured in continuing to respond to your needs.



Rochester Institute of Technology

One Lomb Memorial Drive

Page 16-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976



MRS. EASTMAN



MR. EASTMAN

Mr. Eastman's new text makes bookkeeping easy

ROCHESTER, Feb. 15, 1860 -It will be gratifying to his many friends, business acquaintances and former students here to know that a splendid book on singly-entry bookkeeping of which George W. Eastman of this city is a co-author has rapidly gained circulation and use since its publication some years

The volume, said to be in increasing use by teachers of the mysterious arts of bookkeeping, is entitled:

"A Practical System of Book-Keeping by Single Entry," and its flyleaf further explains, 'Containing three different forms of books: designed respectively for the farmer, mechanic and merchant."

The co-author, with Mr. Eastman, is Mr. Levi S. Fulton. Together they were also the authors some time ago of a complete system of penmanship which remains in wide use to

In the introduction to the vol-

ume on keeping books, the authors note:

"Book-keeping is a mercantile term, used to denote the method of keeping accounts of all kinds, in such a manner that a person may at any time know the true state of his affairs.'

How splendid it would be if we all could reach this happy position!

It will be recalled that Mr. Eastman came to this city from Waterville, in Central New York, as quite a young man and established Eastman's Commercial College in 1842.

Having established the college to his satisfaction, Mr. Eastman then returned to Waterville, which is in Oneida County, to take as his wife Miss Maria Kilbourn. The college has continued to prosper in the Reynolds Arcade on Main Street. It is one of the most wisely known establishments of its kind.

Mr. Eastman and his wife, the former Miss Kilbourn, are the parents of three children, two daughters, Ellen and Emma,



and a son, George Eastman, who was born in 1854.

NOTE: The younger George Eastman followed for a time in his father's footsteps, with a devotion to bookkeeping and kindred practices as a bank clerk, after which he devoted himself assiduously and with considerable success to an entirely different line of endeavor. His mother's maiden name is perpetuated in Kilbourn Hall of the Eastman School of Music, which has enjoyed considerably greater success even than Eastman's Commercial College.

Artillery units mustered!

ROCHESTER, Aug. 15, 1863 -This city's finest young men are being mustered in for the war effort at a quickening pace.

A batallion of the 11th Heavy Artillery has already departed for Harrisburg, Penna. The 26th Battery of Light Artillery has on been mustered in. The 54th Regiment of Infantry is being organized.

Earlier, the 10th Regiment of Infantry was organized here and in LeRoy, Mack's 18th Independent Battery was mustered in and both the 108th Regiment and the 140th Regiment have left for the fighting.

In Spring of 1975 who fired the Super Market shot "Heard Round" the Greater

Rochester W

TOPS FRIENDLY MARKETS

That's right! In spring of last year, Tops Friendly Markets (then, relatively a newcomer in Rochester) made its debut in the Rochester newspapers.

And all of the food shoppers in Monroe County were exhilarated by the exceptional values. Rochesterians were given a new freedom of choice in food retailers and they came ... they saw ... they were satisfied!



World?

"The People Markets With The Super CUSTOMERS!"

Tops has won a lot of loyal friends in its operating areas in metropolitan Rochester.

We know from our own experience, it's not enough to "just be there" in food retailing . . . it takes quality foods, friendly service and the kind of low prices that convince customers they've made the right choice in supermarkets.

The People Markets . . . Where You Don't Have To Talk To Yourself!

70 HINCHEY ROAD Gates, N.Y. PYRAMID MALL Routes 5 & 20, Geneva, N.Y. 2565 E. HENRIETTA RD. Henrietta, N.Y.



There's A Tops Friendly Market Near You!

734 S. PANORAMA TRAIL Penfield, N.Y.

1960 W. RIDGE ROAD Ridge Crest Plaza, Greece, N.Y.

TOWNLINE PLAZA Routes 5 and 20, Canandaigua, N.Y.

\$10,000 RAISED FOR WAR **EXPENSE**

ROCHESTER, March 10, 1861 - The Rochester Common Council has appropriated \$10,000 toward the expenses of raising troops to combat the Rebels in the South. In addition to this sum, some \$40,000 has been gained through public subscription for the Benefit Fund established to care for the families of Union Volunteers.

The ranks of the Volunteers are growing, it is evident. With Colonel Isaac F. Quinby in command, the 13th New York Volunteer Infantry, composed nearly entirely of Monroe County men, has already left for the war zone. Colonel Quinby carried with him a sword presented to him by students at the University.

The second regiment of Rochester volunteers, the 8th Cavalry, is already in training and expected to leave for the war before next winter. Reynold's Battery, Field Artillery, has departed for mobilization camp in Elmira, and Colonel Fitzsimmons' Company of Volunteers has already gone to war.

The pace of training for recruits and volunteers is expected to be quickened with the establishment of Camp Hillhouse on the east side of the river, near the Rapids.

Meanwhile, it is reported that an Irish regiment of volunteers is being recruited.



Union officer on horseback directs artillery fire at Gettysburg. Drawing by artist Alfred R. Waud.

Bloody Conflict!

Col. O'Rorke of Rochester falls in Little Round Top fray

ROCHESTER, July 5, 1863-A Rochester journalist, Fenway Harmon, has returned to this city to lend further detail to what official dispatches and reports from the scene have described as one of the greatest battles in history, the conflict at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which has involved nearly 200,000 men from the Union and the Confederacy:

Harmon reports, with obvious sadness, the death in one of the confrontations of Col. Patrick O'Rorke of Rochester, who gave his life in the action at Little Round Top while leading his regiment into the fray. A West Point graduate, Col. O'Rorke is highly regarded here not only among the Irish-American residents, but among the city residents at large.

Harmon reports that prepara-

tions are under way for the removal of Col. O'Rorke's body to Rochester where, it is reported, he will be accorded a grand military funeral.

Col. O'Rorke is but one of thousands who have laid down their lives in the mighty battle in Pennsylvania. While preliminary reports may be inaccurate, it is reported that 93,500 Union soldiers and 70,000 men and officers of General Robert E. Lee's Confederate army of northern Virginia took part. The Federals were commanded by General George C. Meade.

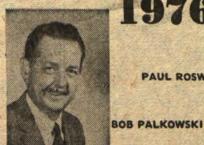
Preliminary also, and hopefully inaccurate are figures which show that in the historic action. which continued from July 1 through July 3, the Union loss was 23,003 men, while the Confederates, who fielded their finest under General Lee, lost more than 20,451.

Military observers, it is reported regard this classic if sickeningly bloody action as perhaps a turning point in the

But despite his victory, it is said that General Meade's losses were so great that he made no attempt to pursue the defeated Confederate Army, which obviously will live to fight another day, thus prolonging the

Meanwhile, it is reported from Washington that President Lincoln gratified in the extreme by the triumph at Gettysburg, may later this year, if all goes well, deliver a major address at the site of the battle, perhaps in November of this year. Those who are close to the President expect that the address will be simple and direct, as befits the Chief Executive.

Keep On Truckin America . . . 1976



PAUL ROSWELL



International Harvester Is Proud To Announce the appointment of two new Managers to their Rochester Division, 329 Jefferson Rd.

Bob Palkowski and Paul Roswell Congratulations!



Topcat in Catalog Showrooms

THE NATION'S A BRAND-NAME "RETAILER-OF-THE-YEAR"



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NOON 'Til 5 P.M.

10 AM Til 5 PM

WITH TREMENDOUS SAVINGS ON HUNDREDS OF ITEMS!

CHECK OUR ADS IN TODAY'S PAPER!



This Gracious Original Stage Coach House was Built in 1808

The Holloway House



Rte. 5 & 20 EAST BLOOMFIELD, N.Y. Doreen, Mildred and Fred Wayne your Hosts Serving Delicious & Interesting Food LUNCH 12 NOON to 2 p.m. Dinners Tuesday thru Friday 5:30 to 8:30, Sat. to 9, Sundays 12 noon to 7:30 p.m.

On Sat. we feature our superb Prime Rib of Beef, Au Jus.

Friday evening during July & August our excellent Frday Buffet . . . rous Sealoods and Hot and Cold Dishes.

Our own famous SALLY LUNN bread and our rolls, baked fresh daily on premises. Reservations suggested 716-657-7120

a tradition since 1833.

The BigTree Inn

46 Main Street, Geneseo, New York



Manager Ted Bartiett and Chef Fred Robinson want you to enjoy the elegance of this famous land-Your dining plea-sure will be a most

se from such delicacies as Beef Wellington, Tournedos Bernaise, Baked Stuffed Live Maine Lobster flown in from Boston weekly, or Prime Ribs, Au Jus and to top it off ther famous Brandy Alexander Pie.

May we have the pleasure of meeting you soon . . . for Reservations Call (716) 243-2330 OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK LUNCHEONS 11:30 TO 2 DINNER 6 TO 10 WEEKDAYS

SUNDAYS NOON TO 7 P.M. rom Rochester, take Rte. 15 south to Lakeville, turn right at 20-A, go 5 miles to Geneseo, turn right on Main St. to Big Tree Inn. Yes, We Accept Private Parties



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For a pleasurable Dining experience you won't forget, visit one of these selected Restaurants and discover for yourself that traditional American cooking hasn't lost it's flavor!

Since 1905 Recognized As Rochester's Great Family Restaurant . . .

Manhattan RESTAURANT 25 EAST AVE. at Main with Rear fritence on



From Early Morning Breakfast to Our Luncheons to Our Fine binner Specials, We Firmly Believe to Offer You A Wide Choice of Meals All Prepared by Our Chefs with That Pro-fessional Home-Style Touch.

All Pies, Cakes, Rolls and Special Breads Baked Here on The Premises From Our Own Recipes

Try Our Famous Frozen Beef Steak Or Chicken Ples . . . Truly, The Best You've Ever Had

MAHATTAN RESTAURANT 25 EAST AVE. • 454-7158

the Cartwright Inn Since 1831

an Original Stage Coach Inn

Rte. 15 West Henrietta • 716-334-4444 GORDON CARTWRIGHT owner, operator for nearly 30 years cordially invites

you to try the many intriguing dishes all prepared by his Certified Executive Master Chef.

Mon.-Tues.-Thurs. SPECIAL CARTWRIGHT BROILED

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 Live Lobsters • Prime Ribs of Beef, Au Jus • Roast Long Island Duckling

Considered the best equipped restaurant in Rochester, where you are assured Quality, Quantity and Service at reasonable prices.

Try Our Famous Cartwright Clam Chowder

Private Parties

Welcome to ...

Avon, N.V.

An original Inn built in 1820, beautiful maintained

AVON, N.Y. Rte. 5 & 20 Your hosts. Master Chef Julius Tomsits and his wife strive to give you the finest in dining pleasure. The business is Chef owned and operated. You'll have the finest in Gourmet foods and courteous

From the Sea . . .

Le Gourmet . . .

Dinners served from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Fri. & Sat. to 11, Sun. 12 noon to 9 p.m. Entertainment for your listening and dancing pleasure Fri. & Sat. nites.

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Free Parking, rear

A Marvelous Experience Awaits You at ... CHARMING OLD Glen Iris Inn Letchworth State Park



Your Hosts: Peter and Cora Pizzutelli, Innkeepers

Truly, One of America's Fine Dining Places

Breakfast from 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Luncheon from 12 noon to 2 p.m.
DINNERS: Weekdays 5:30 to 9, Sat. to 16
Sundays 12:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Reservations Desirable 716-493-2622



As American as Apple Pie



O.T.B. salutes the great American sport of horse racing. It's been a part of American life since Colonial times, when neck to neck races were run along the main streets of town.

Harness racing in particular is truly an American sport, having originated in the United States and has deep roots right here in New York state. Early harness racing enthusiasts cheered as the horses pulled carriages and drivers thru the streets in spirited contests.

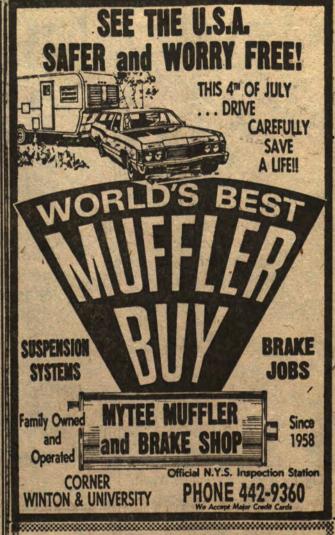
tests.
Later harness racing moved from town streets to oval tracks such as early ploneer thoroughbred tracks like Saratoga and Belmont and pioneer horse tracks including Goshen and Buffalo Driving Park. Over the years, horse racing has grown from this exciting beginning to one of America's most popular sports.
Today there are over 400 race tracks in the country including 100 thoroughbred tracks, with annual admissions of over 75 million racing fans.

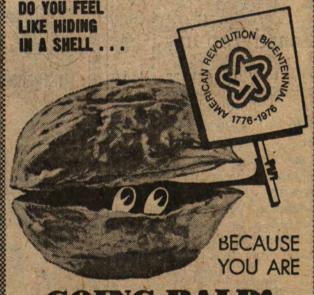
O.T.B. commemorates the important part New York state has played in this exciting history and for its long held leadership role in harness racing, with Western New York's fine standardbreds contributing greatly to the sport.

You're always

on the right track ... at OTB

FINGER LAKES AQUEDUCT TIOGA PARK





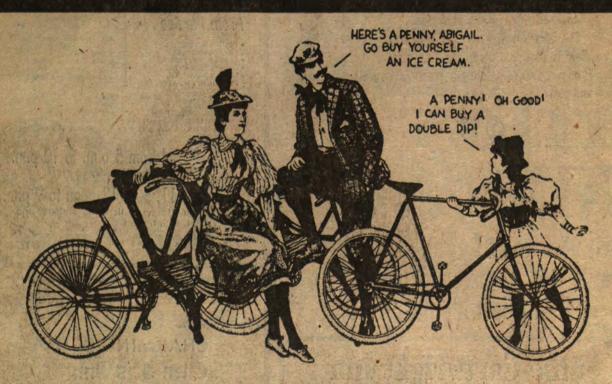
GOING BALD:

If your hair is beginning to thin, take steps NOW to find out the causes. Many of the local causes of thinning spond to the THOMAS corrective treatment. Dandruff disappears and you may find that less hair scalp: COME IN for free scalp example

14 FRANKLIN ST. SUITE 819 TEMPLE BLDG. MEMOW ONA HEM HTOB

MG. A. POST DIRECTOR

My, how times do change!



LADIES FASHIONS AREN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE. AND NEITHER ARE BICYCLES.

THESE ARE JUST TWO OF THE THINGS WE CARRY AT SNOW COUNTRY. OUR LADIES SPORTSWEAR DEPARTMENT, NOW WELL KNOWN FOR "THE SNOW, COUNTRY LOOK," SETS THE TRENDS FOR ROCHESTER'S WELL DRESSED WOMAN. AND OUR BIKE DEPARTMENT IS UNSURPASSED IN THE AREA FOR TOP QUALITY 10-SPEED MACHINES, AND A FIRST CLASS SERVICE DEPARTMENT.



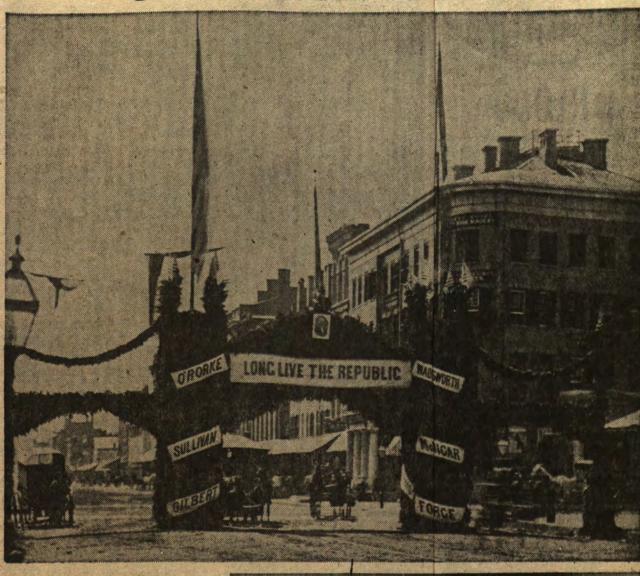
I'LL TAKE TODAY'S FASHIONS AND BIKES ANYDAY, BABY!

OPEN 10-9 MON-FRI/10-5 SAT.

Ski/Bike/Tennis/Backpacking/Sportswear/Sportshoes Skateboards/Indian Jewelry/Speedo Swimwear/Clogs

Page 18-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976

OVER AT LAST!



Looking back, in pictures

TOP-Memorial arch at the Four Corners for our soldiers in blue who fell in the Great Conflict.

RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM-

Artist's reconstruction of the firing on Ft. Sumter at the beginning of the rebellion.

Citizens reading dispatches from the front

Artist's rendering of the carnage at the Battle of Bull

BELOW-Proclamation tells of the assassination of our Beloved President and the attempt on the life of Secretary Seward.

A FRUGLAMATIUN

Whereas, Intelligence has been received of the DEATH, BY ANSANANATION, of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

CHUY HATEL

WOOD SHOPPE

SHOPPE

• BARN

CANDY AND CHEESE







Ye Old Wood

Shoppe Village

CRAFT AND EARLY AMERICAN SHOPS



- WOOD SHEDD
- YE OLDE CLOCK SHOPPE
- HOUSE OF CRAFTS
- DOUGHNUT SHOPPE • EARLY AMERICAN
- . AND MUCH MORE!

SHOPS OPEN ALL YEAR Monday through Saturday 10 a.m. 111 5 p.m. SUMMER HOURS: In July, August and December 9 a.m. 'til 9 p.m Monday through Saturday SHOPS CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

Ye Old Wood Shoppe Village RTS. 5 and 20 Just West of WATERLOO, N.Y.

SEWARD IS DEAD!

CHO OCHESTER, Oct. 11, 1872 - The death of former Governor, U.S. Senator and Secretary of State William H. Seward at his home in Auburn yesterday recalls the Hon. Mr. Seward's numerous connections with this community over many years. He was regarded by many as an honorary citizen, and he fitted precisely into this unusual role. Mr. Seward made innumerable visits to Rochester as Governor, Senator and later as Secretary. Further, it will be remembered by those in the legal profession that his son, Frederick, was admitted to the New York State Bar in this city.

It was as Senator Seward that Mr. Seward made his greatest impression on this area. During this period of his service to the state and nation, he not only practiced what the Abolitionist movement recognized as "the higher law," but in 1858 in Corinthian Hall here delivered his most famous speech, one which will ring down the corridors of time.

In that year, he produced for a loyal and fervent Rochester audience the anti-slavery oration in which he first spoke of "the irrepressible conflict" facing the nation. It was a prediction of war between the states, which sadly came to pass.

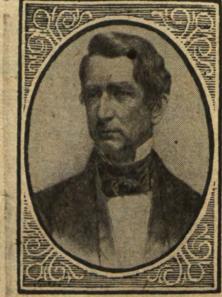
Yet even earlier, Mr. Seward's non-compromising stand on the issue of slavery had won him enthusiastic supporters among the ranks of the Abolitionists, who were extremely strong in this city.

One, whose works had considerable circulation here was the Rev. William Hosmer who, in 1852, dedicated a notable book, "The Higher Law" and "its relations to civil government" to then Senator Seward. The title, the author noted in his dedication, "was suggested by incidents connected with yourself, and it was therefore fit that the work should go out to the world with the alliance of your

The idea, it will be recalled, grew from a notable Senate speech which Mr. Seward made in 1850, much hailed by Abolitionist factions here, where the cause of liberalism has long run rampant. In his 1850 oration, Mr. Seward pleaded the cause for admitting California to the Union as a "free state." At the same time, he argued against the so-called "constitutional rights" of slave-holders. He placed the calamitous choice before the American people then, and many here concurred.

Slavery, he predicted, would be removed by "gradual, volun-tary effort" or "the Union will be dissolved, and civil war ensue, bringing on violent, but complete and immediate emancipation."

In refuting the "rights" of slave-holders as pro-slavery partisans them interpreted them in The Constitution, Mr. Seward invoked "a higher law than the dent for a number of years.



SECRETARY SEWARD his speech at Corinthian Hall rang down the corridors of time

Constitution," the law of the Almighty.

In discussing Mr. Seward's numerous connections with the community, one should not be overlooked. This was his long association with the Hon. Thurlow Weed of Albany, a former Rochester newspaper editor and state assemblyman, who has long borne the reputation of being Mr. Seward's political "alter ego." Indeed, Mr. Weed once said, "Seward is Weed, Weed Seward." As members and leaders of the Whig Party and founders of the Republican Party, they were perhaps as closely allied as two men can be in the mysterious world of

NOTE: There has remained a close kinship between William H. Seward and Rochester.

Numerous Rochesterians, of course, have visited the Seward mansion in Auburn, a place cloaked in an aura of history. It was to Auburn that the young William H. Seward came from Florida, N.Y. in 1823 as the

Miss Anthony fined \$100

CANANDAIGUA, 'April 12, 1873-Miss Susan B. Anthony of 17 Madison Street, Rochester, has been found guilty after a trial here of violating the Fifteenth Amendment, in attempting to vote in the 1872 general elections. She has been fined \$100.00, but in her characteristic, outspoken fashion, she avers that she will never pay the

Miss Anthony, 53 years old, has long been known as a leader in a reform movement which would give voting rights to women. Earlier, she was an outspoken advocate of Abolition. Although born in Adams, Mass. of Quaker parents, she has lived in the Rochester area for a number of years. Active in antislavery movements, she also has been busy in the temperance movement, but her zeal has been devoted in recent years to the cause of women's suffrage.

With Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she organized in 1869 the National Women's Suffrage Association and was its presijunior law partner of Judge Elijah Miller, whose daughter he married and who had built the house on South Street, Auburn, in 1816-17.

Rochester visitors, among many others, have found it to be a lovely and inspiring place, made more so perhaps by the realization that in its corridors and parlors once moved such guests as Henry Clay, General U.S. Grant, General George Custer, Admiral David Glasgow Farragut and Presidents John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren and Andrew Johnson. But it almost seems peopled by other shades and shadows, too, one of them that of a 16-year-old journeyman painter and carpenter who had worked on its construction, a youth from the Rochester area whose name was Brigham Young. Fame would find another niche for him.

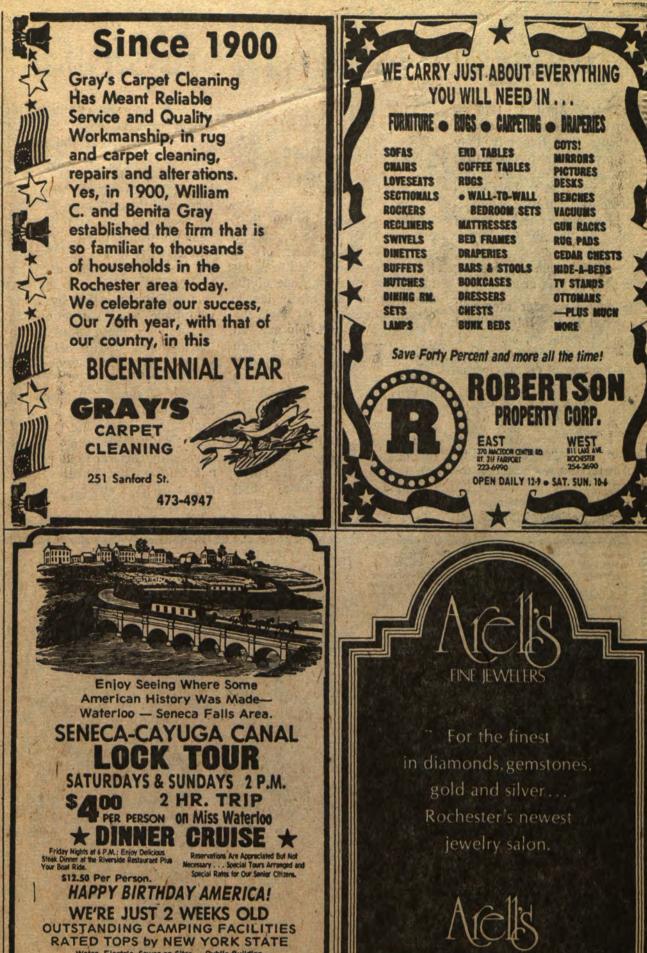
William H. Seward died on a couch in the north wing of the house. His son, Brig. Gen. William H. Seward II, who served in the Civil War, occupied the house after his death. Its last occupant was William H. Seward III, head of the William H. Seward & Company bank, and widely known to a number of Rochester bankers and others, who died in 1951 and left the house as a memorial to his general father and his even more notable grandfather. He was 87 at his death. His father had died in 1920 at 81.

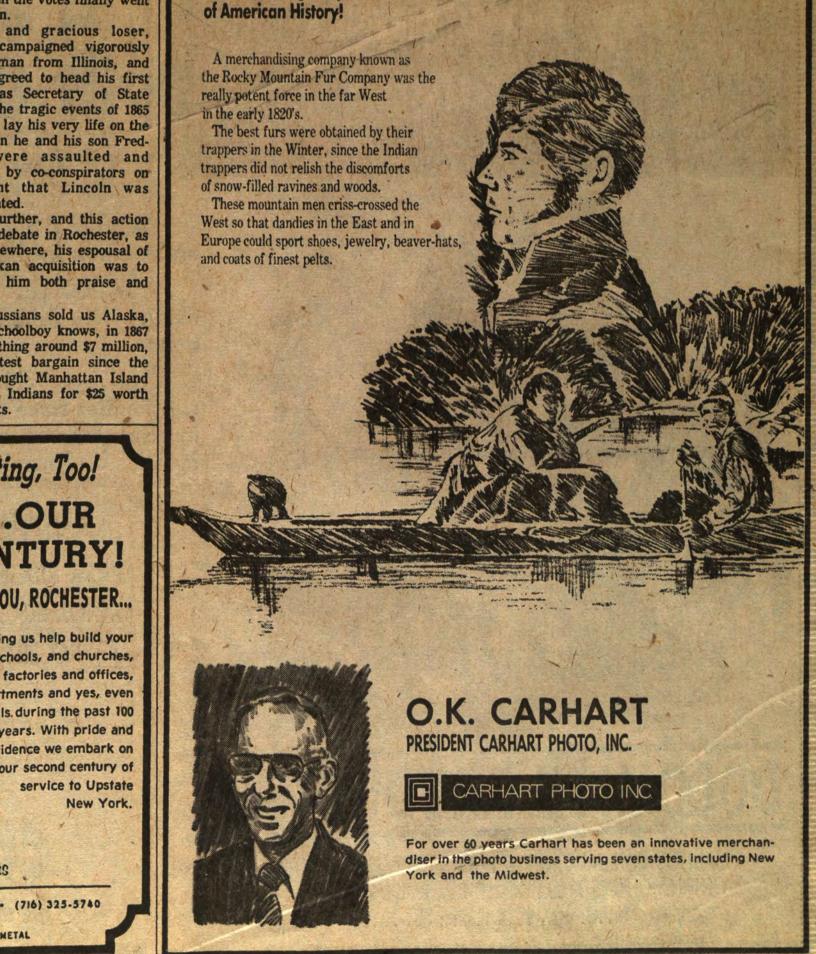
But the greater luster was reserved in his lifetime in this area for Governor-Senator-Secretary Seward, who wrote his name indelibly in the history of the Union as a fighter against slavery, as advisor to Presidents Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, as Secretary of State ably and adroitly administering national foreign policy in the nation's most troubled years, as a man of deep wisdom and huge foresight, who saw the necessity of acquiring island bases for the nation's Navy to assure her security against aggressors; as a founder of the Republican Party and its leading candidate for presidential nomination in 1860, when the votes finally went to Lincoln.

Loyal and gracious loser, Seward campaigned vigorously for the man from Illinois, and finally agreed to head his first cabinet as Secretary of State and, as the tragic events of 1865 bore out, lay his very life on the line, when he and his son Frederick were assaulted and wounded by co-conspirators on the night that Lincoln was assassinated.

Even further, and this action inspired debate in Rochester, as it did elsewhere, his espousal of the Alaskan acquisition was to heap on him both praise and

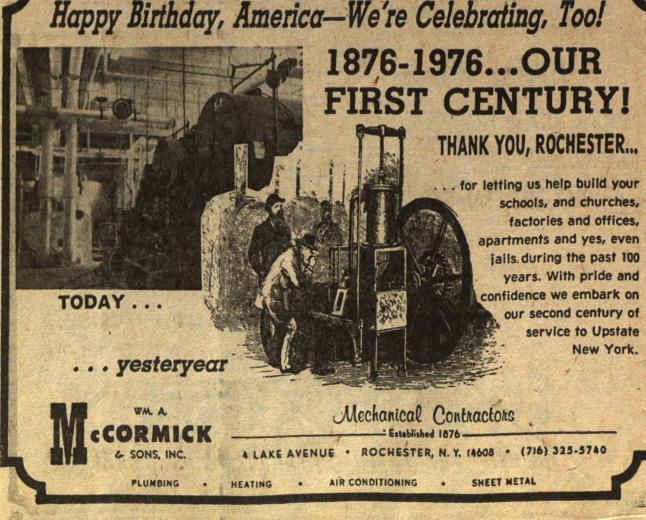
The Russians sold us Alaska, as any schoolboy knows, in 1867 for something around \$7 million, the greatest bargain since the Dutch bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$25 worth of trinkets.





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Merchandising is a part



Rochester to get Professional 'Nine?'

Rochester, April 1, 1876 — Rumor is rife in sporting circles hereabouts that this city may field a professional baseball nine by next season at the latest. There is reported to be considerable enthusiasm over the prospect, inasmuch as the game of baseball for many years has held the fancy of boys, young men and even men approaching middle age in this area.

The new Rochester nine will be entered in the International Baseball Association, an organization grouping together teams from a number of cities, most of them comparable to Rochester in size, although certainly no match for our town in enthusiasm.

One of the players expected to perform for the Rochester baseball organization is said to be Ned Hanlon, a professional of some reputation, who is an

3. "特别的"的"自己"。

CORNERSTONE OF THE UNION ...

The American

FARMER

as a stand and a cigar box as a cash register. Vegetables were also sold in quantity off of flat wagons. The 4 Ver Hulst brothers, John, Cyril, Charles and Joseph worked the stand.

Ver Hulst Bros.

At Mt. Read Blvd.

1271 RIDGE ROAD WEST

50 years ago in 1926 Stephanie Griffin, sister of

the Ver Hulst brothers started selling strawberries on Ridge Rd. then a dirt road, using orange crates

From this humble beginning with hard work, determination and the knowledge that you must give the public more than equal value for their money, the Ver Hulst brothers turned their orange crates into a multi-million dollar business.

Baseball believed played here in 1825!

infielder and plays the third base position. If the organizers are able to recruit others of Ned Hanlon's proven abilities, our nine must surely be one of the strongest in this minor league organization.

Baseball is certainly not an innovation in our city and there are many elderly men still hereabouts who recall having played the game on The Meadows by the river decades ago and remember not only their own exploits but those of their teammates and opponents.

It is a curious fact, the sporting-minded here maintain, that although the estimable Gen. Abner Doubleday of Civil War fame is generally credited with having devised the game while he was a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point in the late 1830s, it is known that baseball was performed in this city even as early as the year 1825, the historic year in which the Erie Canal was completed and the Marquis de Lafayette visited our fair

It will be recalled by those who have read his admirable and enlightening memoirs of a lengthy and useful career of public and political service that the Honorable Thurlow Weed of Albany recounts having played baseball in Rochester in that year. How closely the game of that early period resembled that devised by General Doubleday is not known, but surely there must have been many similarities.

Although he has reached the



J. H. Kalbfleisch, an ardent baseball enthusiast, has composed and published a polka, for which this is the cover illustration. It is dedicated to Rochester's Live Oak Baseball Club. The great Thurlow Weed has written that baseball was played in Rochester as early as 1825, before Abner Doubleday invented the game.

considerable age of 79, having come into this world in 1797, the Hon. Mr. Weed remains remarkably clear of mind. His residence in Rochester was reasonably brief. From 1822 to 1830 he was editor of the Rochester Telegraph and it was during this period, when he was in the third decade of his life, that he played the game. During one year, he may have been the sole member of the New York State Assembly to be so active on the field of

Mr. Weed's later career as a leader of the Whig Party, perhaps the closest associate, politically, of the late Secretary of State William H. Seward, and as an organizer of the Republican Party and an advisor to Presidents, is well known to those with a keen interest in our nation's political history.

(Note: Ned Hanlon did play third base for Rochester's first professional baseball team and later, in the 1890s, was manager of one of the most famous of the early professional teams, the Baltimore Orioles. Ex-baseball player Thurlow Weed died in 1882 at the age of 85. The Rochester Red Wings of the International Baseball League today are in debt to both of them.)



Jeromes are, grandparents

New arrival named Winston Churchill

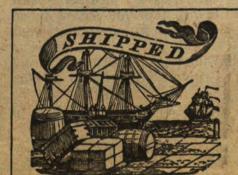
ROCHESTER, Dec. 15, 1874—
The news of happy occasions often has a way of flowing slowly, but it has been learned by their many friends in this area that Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jerome are now celebrating their new status as grandparents.

They left this city after a time and resided in Brooklyn, where their daughter, Jennie Jerome was born. It is the former Jennie Jerome who has made them grandparents.

The new arrival was born in Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, England on November the 30th and has been named Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill.

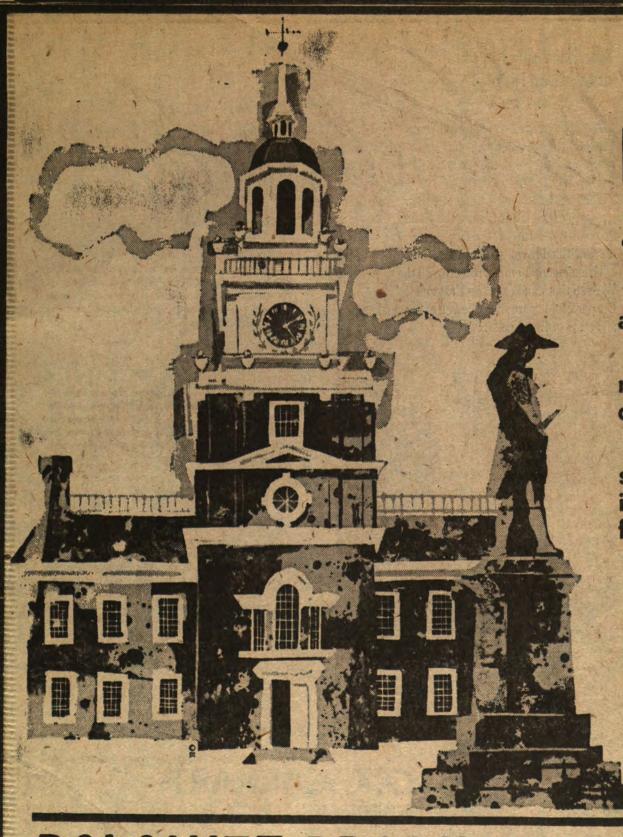


JENNIE JEROME
CHURCHILL
. announces birth of a son



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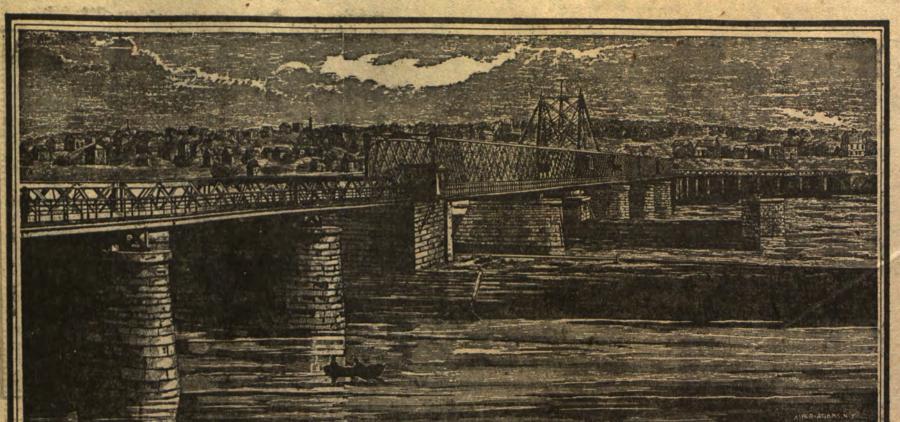
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Huge bridges made here

ROCHESTER, Aug. 5, 1878 — Iron bridges constructed for railroads by the Leighton Bridge and Iron Works of this city are rapidly receiving wide acceptance in spanning some of the major rivers and enabling rail traffic to move more safely and conveniently.

The rapid increase in the extension of railways and highways in this country, especially through hilly or mountainous regions, where streams and gorges are numerous, has tended largely to increase the demand for substantial iron bridges, especially those made of wrought iron, which experience has proven to be the safest and most economical.

One of the most extensive and favorably known manufacturers

Leighton firm's spans gain wide acceptance

of iron bridges is Mr. Thomas Leighton of this city, owner and manager of the celebrated bridge and iron works which bears his name.

Bridge-making, it is known, calls for a special kind of engineering skill, and Americans today stand prominent among the bridgebuilders of the world, and the Leighton people are among the leaders. Iron bridges devised and erected by American skill are used in every country in the civilized world, and have universally received unqualified approbation. American bridges are noted for their

The Leighton Bridge & Iron works in Rochester.

strength, their graceful appearance, the rapidity with which the parts can be put together, and the great ease with which an impaired part can be replaced.

The Hudson River is crossed at Albany, N.Y. by an iron double track railroad bridge constructed by the Leighton Bridge and Iron Works. The works of this notable company are scattered all over the face of this land and each separate structure is an enduring monument to its name.

Still another Leighton Works accomplishment is the railroad bridge over the Connecticut River at Springfield, which has greatly increased the volume of train traffic throughout the New England area.

Bridge spanning the Hudson River at Albany was manufactured by the Leighton Bridge & Iron Works of Rochester. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976—Page 21

New talking device!

Remarkable voice projector tested by our reporter

ROCHESTER, July 27, 1877—
The new electrical instrument called the telephone was demonstrated here today in the office and yard of the Phillips Coal Company on West Main Street.

It is a remarkable contrivance and those who saw and heard it in operation were in total agreement that it may possibly come into general use and that businessmen may even be able to communicate from their homes to their offices or with one another over it.

The demonstration this morning consisted of a conversation between a newspaper reporter who had called at the coal company office and a man in the yards of the Phillips Company on Smith Street, a distance away of about a mile and a

The reporter put his mouth to the telephone tube and spoke to the man on Smith Street in a normal tone of voice. The man's voice in answer was clear and distinct.



Photograph of the new voice transmission instrument called telephone, which is now in operation at office of a Rochester firm.



STAGECOACH TRAVEL reached its peak in the late eighteen hundreds as the network of railroads began to increase. Traveling by stagecoach was strenuous, requiring many days of hard, rough riding through dangerous Indian and bandit territory to reach the destination. — TRAVEL OVER LAND FROM EAST COAST TO WEST COAST TOOK FOUR TO SIX WEEKS IN UNCOMFORTABLE TIME . . .

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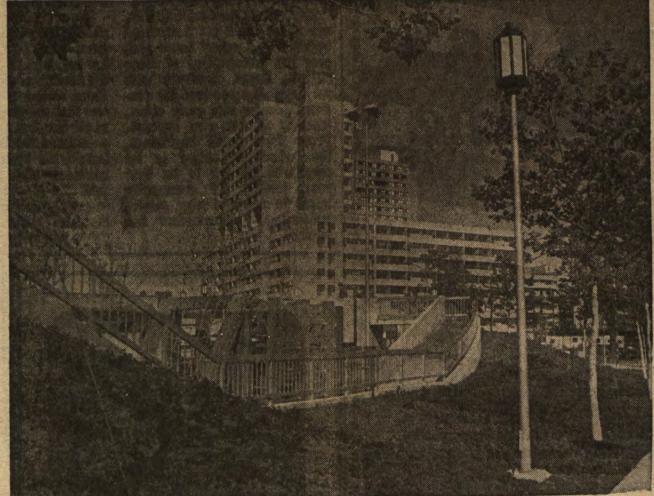
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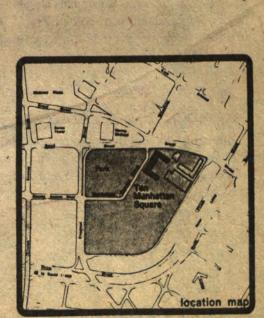
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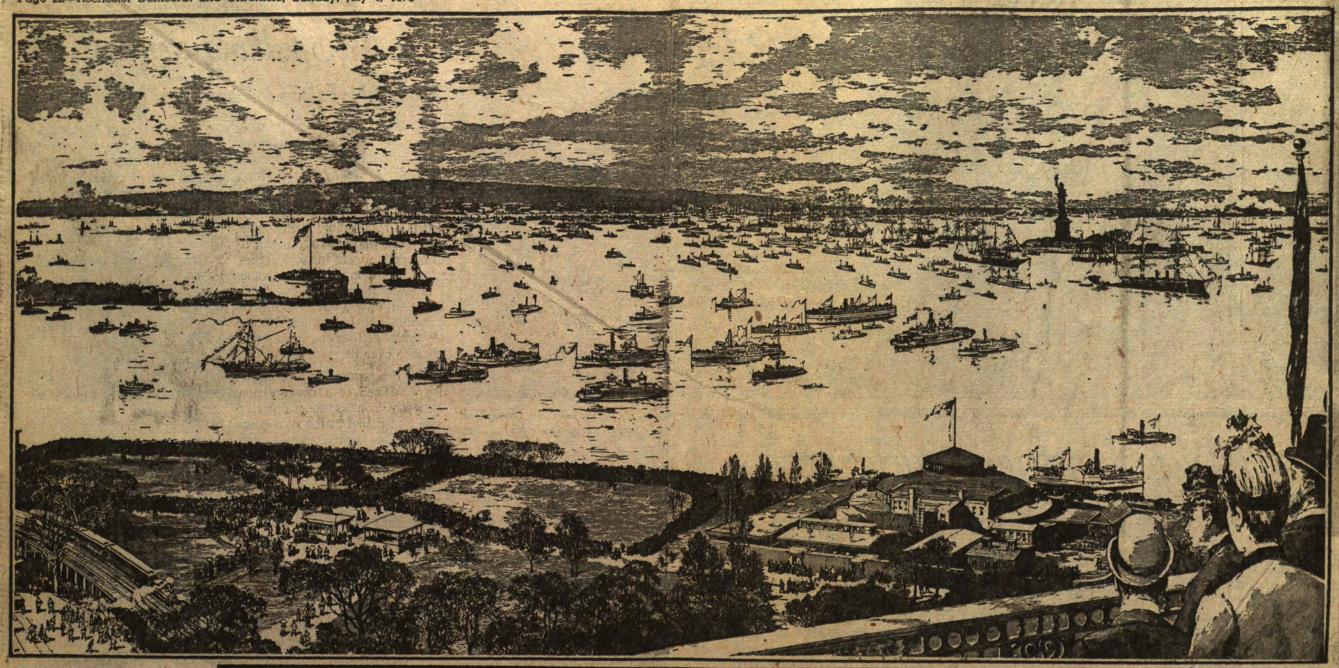
Sibley's, McCurdy's, The National, McFarlins,

Wegmans, Scrantoms, Top of the Plaza, The Lincoln Concourse, Eddie's, The Eastman Theatre, Eastman House, The Museum & Planetarium, Plaza Athletic Club, Hallman's, The Italian Festival

& Oktoberfest, Marine Midland Plaza, The Xerox Auditorium & Lots More 10 MANHATTAN SQUARE DRIVE • 454-2010.

all the park's events.

WE ALSO THROW IN



Centennial Naval Parade

The USS Despatch, left, foreground, leads parade past Battery Park in Manhattan during grand Centennial naval parade. Navy spokesman said that by the nation's Bicentennial in 1976, all of the tall sail-powered ships would have disappeared from the oceans of the world. Steam is the way of the future, they

A tribute to Clara Barton of Dansville

It is the fashion now, long overdue, perhaps by centuries, to recognize the contributions made to human advancement by women. In effect, this is old hat. Miss Clara Barton, once of Dansville, began making contributions beyond price more than a century ago. We measure her achievements every day of our lives. She was one of those with a still existent "Rochester Connection."

OCHESTER, Oct.

3, 1881 — The second Red Cross chapter in the United States was organized officially here today and was named Clara Barton Chapter No. 2, American Red Cross, in honor of the Dansville woman who addressed the organizers here two days ago and stirred them to enthusiasm over the organization and its potential for good. "Miss Barton herself, through her example and

humanitarian work in many parts of the globe, is an example and inspiration to us all," a spokesman for the organizers said. "Many veterans of the Civil War well remember her efforts on behalf of the ill and wounded at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness."

The Rochester organizers of Clara Barton Chapter are now laying plans for soliciting funds and enrolling volunteers to carry out the good works of the organization.

Miss Barton, known as the "American Florence Nightingale," consented to an interview with this writer on the occasion of her visit to this city earlier this week. She was most gracious and modest and somewhat reluctant to bring credit on herself for what obviously have been considerable accomplishments.

Miss Barton was born in Massachusetts more than 60 years ago and early in her career followed the vocation of school teacher. One of her first positions was virtually self-created.

This was in Bordentown, N.J., where she fitted out a deserted building as a school house and, over the protestations of some citizens, began classwork with six boys. She received no renumeration for this early effort, teaching at her own expense. From these small beginnings, the school expanded to an enrollment of 600 in its first year, forcing the community itself to erect a new school building to accommodate the pupils.

Miss Barton said, "This experienced inspired me with the idea that no matter what the odds, one can accomplish much if she has faith in the justness of her cause and confidence in her ability to serve others."

But Fate was to cut short Miss Barton's career as a school teacher. She left Bordentown after a while and secured a position as a clerk in the United States Patent Office. "The experience," she told this interviewer, "was most depressing. I was appalled at the attitude of men toward women who wanted to contribute their time and effort to the business of the office. Indeed, it seemed to me that they were doing their best to drive women clerks out of the office. It was, I can assure you. a most discouraging period.'

But Miss Barton apparently was undaunted. Her opportunity to make her mark and, indeed, to become an international figure, came through the sad accident of war, and in this she demonstrated her quality of forgiveness in devoting herself primarily to the welfare of men.

She recounted to us how, shortly before the Battle of Bull Run, she learned that her brother, who was in business in the South, had been captured by Union troops. Her first reaction was that she should somehow go to aid him, but on reflection, she considered the fact that others, besides her brother, might need assistance also. To this end, she said, she placed a small notice in a newspaper in Massachusetts in which she offered to carry goods or money from people at



CLARA BARTON
. . . founder of the American
Red Cross

home to wounded soldiers on the battlefront. The response was astounding, so generous, in fact, that she was forced to lease a building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street in Washington, D.C. to house the goods she had guaranteed to take to men on the battle lines.

Thus Miss Barton, the former school teacher of New Jersey and erstwhile clerk of the Patent Office became, as it were, an intermediary, a messenger, a carrier between the folks at home and fighting men far away from home.

One gathers that she applied a personal touch to the same kind of mission already entrusted to the United States Sanitary Commission and various state-mandated bodies.

A lone woman, she saw such Continued on next page

As Distinctively American as Wankee Doodle

We're quite a bit younger than Uncle Sam, but the idea behind Blue Cross and Blue Shield goes back as far as the 13 original colonies. It's in the best tradition of the voluntarism that made this country great ... people sharing obligations for their mutual protection.

Health expense is one of life's risks that few people want to tackle alone. The Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans give people a voluntary means of helping others cover their hospital and doctor bills with the understanding that their own expense will be paid when the time comes. It's voluntary on the part of the subscriber who contributes, the physician

who agrees to provide services as a participant, and the members of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Boards who serve without pay.

It's as American as the quilting party, the grange and the volunteer fire department.

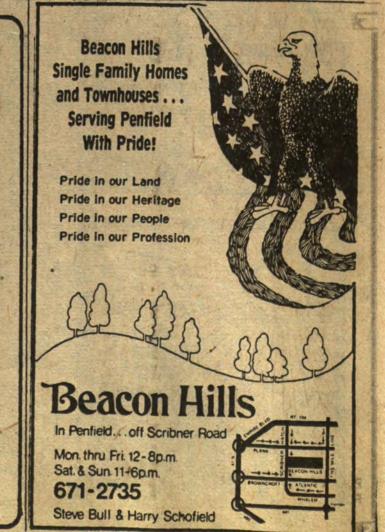
That's why we expect to be around when America celebrates its Tricentennial.

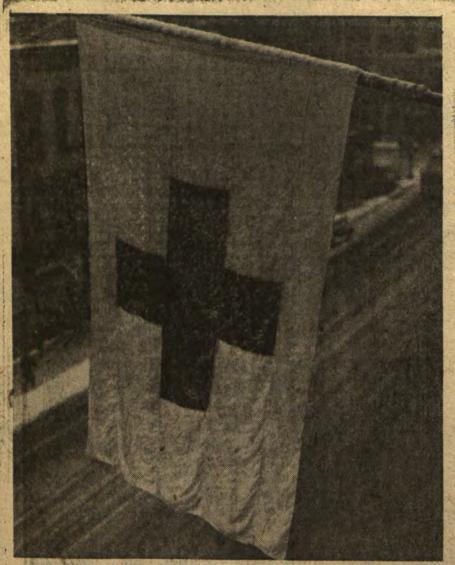


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American Red Cross flag flies over Buffalo Street in Rochester.

Clara Barton...

Continued from facing page

fearful conflicts as the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. Representing no officialdom, no commission, no superior, no constituency, she nevertheless received the cooperation of government and the advantage of safe conduct.

Miss Barton gives the impression that she was deeply concerned not only with the sad dregs of war - the wounded and the captive - but also with the "lost" - the unidentified dead and the missing. She said she felt strongly that these at least merited the dignity of identification, if only to mark a lonely grave in an obscure valley, and it was toward this that she directed her energies and zeal. Miss Barton disclosed to us

that at the close of the war, the Federal Government had received some 80,000 anxious letters of inquiry about such men from families, friends and relatives and that after a personal interview with President Lincoln himself, only shortly before his cruel assassination, she had requested that she be appointed to answer such inquiries as best she could. The President, she said, ordered a bureau organized to oversee this monumental task.

Records show that Miss Barton was instrumental, in the pursuit of this challenge, in marking and identifying the graves of more than 12,000 soldiers in the national cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., site of the notorious Confederate prison camp. A number of bereaved families in this area are indebted to her for this service.

Readers will recall that in 1869, after her great contribution in the South, Miss Barton repaired to Europe and in Switzerland met members of the



Red Cross nurse shows the latest in official attire.

International Committee of the Red Cross, whose work during the Franco-Prussian War she observed first hand as a participant in its work, organizing military hospitals, and later, in 1871, supervised the administration of relief to the needy in Strasbourg. A year later, showing no preference for political or nationalistic restrictions, performed a similar service in Paris. Her work in Germany won her the Iron Cross, conferred on her by the Emperor.

Miss Barton returned to this country in 1873 and immediately set about the organization of an American American branch of the Red Cross Society, of which she became the first president, a position she now holds.

Miss Barton became a Rochester "neighbor" in 1876, when she moved to Dansville for what she described as "reasons of health," although it must be said that her vigor is undiminished even though she is well into middle age.

Silsby firm gains national scope

Fire fighting engines made in Seneca Falls

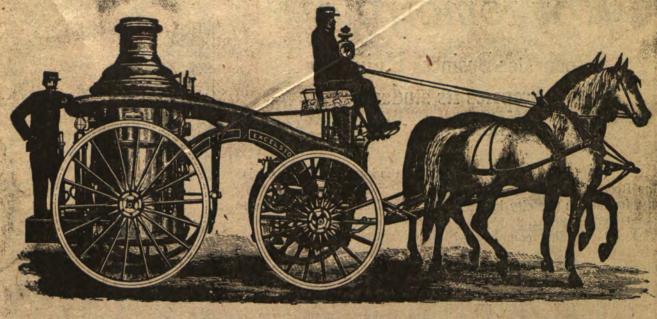
SENECA FALLS, N.Y., April 15, 1878 — The Silsby Manufacturing Company of this village is rapidly gaining national business through its manufacture of efficient machinery and apparatus for the fighting of fires. The company has already established a Western depot at Chicago, Illinois.

Experience has shown too many times that, when uncontrolled, fire and water are perhaps the two most powerful agencies for the destruction of live and property. Yet, when properly applied, the latter becomes an efficient antidote for the former, and, paradoxical as it may appear, by recent achievements of genius and mechanism, fire is made a means for subduing itself.

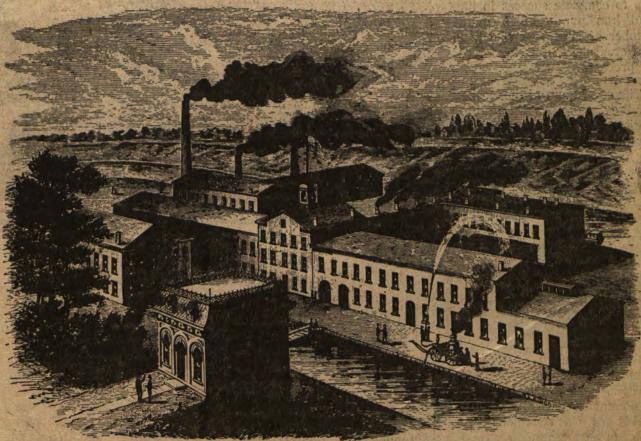
Nowhere has this been made more manifest than in the apparatus produced with such high skill by the Silsby people here, who devote themselves exclusively to the manufacture of Rotary Steam Fire Engines, Rotary Pumps, Hose Carts, and Hose and Fire Department supplies.

The Rotary Steam Engines manufactured by the company are without a rival in this country. The leading feature or characteristic which has given these engines their superior efficiency and popularity is the rotary principle involved in their construction. Rotary Engines have been brought to that degree of perfection, that they have achieved a complete victory over those known as reciprocal engines.

The practical difficulties growing out of contraction and



Pumper built by Silsby firm of Seneca Falls features new rotary engine.



View of the Seneca Falls plant of Silsby Co., which also has opened a Chicago depot.

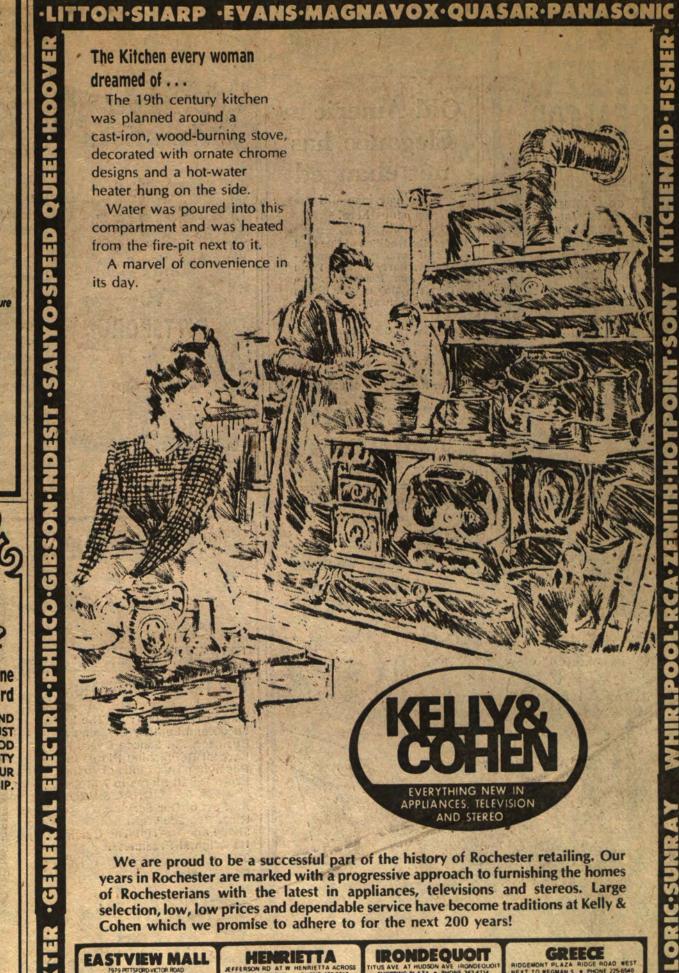
been entirely overcome, there is an immense gain of power as between the rotary and the reciprocal principles. In other been spared to exhaust the accomplished.

expansion, packing, etc. having respects, as well as the more resources of modern scientific correct principle, those engines engineering, to place them are constructed in the best pos- above all successful competition, sible manner, no effort having a purpose which has been



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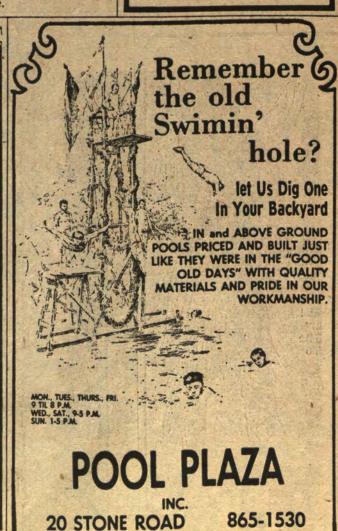
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Rochester Business University Prepares its students for mercantile world

The Rochester Business University, founded in this city in 1863, has taken a prominent rank among the leading commercial schools in America and even intends to improve its already prestigious position.

The university offers proof positive that a thorough business education is an essential requisite to complete success in life, and has produced a great number of graduates who have lent credence to this fundamental precept.

The curriculum of the Rochester Business University has been designed to prepare young men for the actual duties of business life, and to do this fittingly, the curriculum offers six regularly organized departments of study and instruction. These are as follows:

The Department of Bookkeeping.

The Department of Actual accountantship.

The Department of Business

The Department of Mercantile Mathematics. The Department of Business

Penmanship. The Department of Ornamen-

tal Penmanship. This last, if it does not actually teach an art absolutely indispensable to a thorough business education, at least affords the student an opportunity to acquire an accomplishment of

great practical value. Each of the departments is

The way to be the same of ROCHESTER, May 15, 1878 — under the immediate supervision of a Professor of the highest qualifications in his specialty. In each the course of instruction is practical and so eminently thorough that the graduate is fitted at once to enter upon the business duties of life.

All that remains for him to do is to make a wise choice of profession or calling, and to as thoroughly educate himself in that special pursuit as he has been educated in the general laws and customs of trade, and if he possesses such ability as will enable him to apply his acquired knowledge to a useful purpose, success must follow.

There are still a few who distrust commercial schools and who claim that business can only be learned in business houses - by absolute contact with and personal interest in bona fide business transactions. One might as well argue that a foreign language could only be learned in the country to which it is germane. The student fresh from college who carried off the highest prize is but a child in knowledge compared to the man of ripened age who has spent all the years between his college days and the present in unwearied study.

The education acquired at the Rochester Business University bears the same relation to the future success of its graduates in the business world, that the classical education of a college does to the future success of its graduate who enters the field of science or letters.

EXCEL IN SOMETHING DESPISE MEDIOCALI

TOP-A view of the large Hall of Business at Rochester **Business University. Note** students at right practicing banking and other mercantile transactions.

RIGHT-Students busily at work in the Hall of Theory Department of the university.





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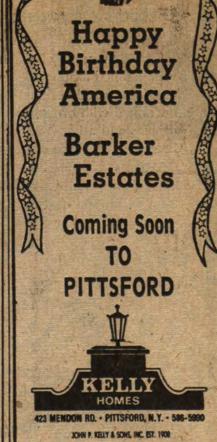
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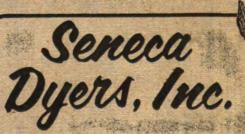
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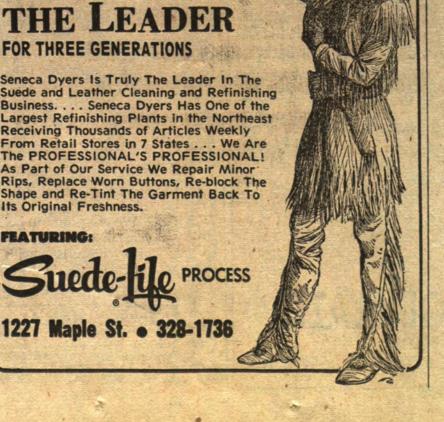


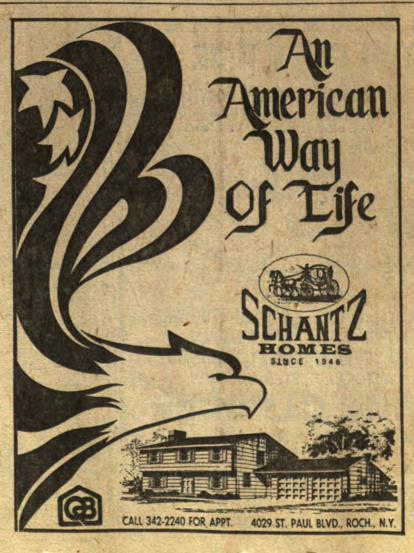
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Suede-ile PROCESS





Powers Building a masterpiece!

ROCHESTER, February 11. 1878 - The Powers Building here, begun in 1865 and dedicated in 1871, in seven short years has become one of the most celebrated structures of its kind in the world.

There are believed to be few buildings in the world, erected and designed for business purposes, that are its equal in size, in beauty of design, in complete adaptability to the purposes for which it is intended, in strength or artistic finish.

The block has a frontage of 176 feet on State Street, 175 feet on Main Street, and 150 feet on Pindell Alley. The front of the centre, or corner, building is faced with Ohio Free, or Sandstone, elaborately carved, the blocks being alternately vermiculated and cut in panel.

The great wings present uniform fronts of plate glass and cast iron, the brick which enters so largely into the construction being visible only in the tower and in the rear in the alley. The building is seven stories in height, exclusive of the basement.

The Mansard Roof, twenty-five feet in height, is built wholly of iron and slate. Back of the French roof, which makes one immense hall, another story is gained, or rather, the story is divided into two floors, and the roof is raised eight feet above the Mansard.

The building is quadrangule in form, and, it is believed, is the only perfectly tubular block in the United States. It has light on all sides, with an open area in the center for the purpose of lightening all the halls and rooms above the ground floor.

The ground floor contains the Powers Banking House of Daniel W. Powers, its builder, and fifteen stores. The halls above the ground floor are circuitous very spacious - most of them being eleven feet wide - their floors are laid with square marble tiles, with marble surbase, and each hall is lighted with. eight pendants. There are three broad entrances, and one narrow one from the street to the second story - two on each street or front - the stairs of which are entirely of Italian marble.

Of the three staircases leading from the second to the upper stories, two are wholly of iron, with silver bronze railings and balustrades, having a half landing or platform in the middle of each story.

The grand, or principal staircase, contains fifty tons of iron and cost \$20,000. All the floors of the entire block are built of rolled iron, with brick arches: all of the partitions throughout are of brick and the window frames and casings are made principally of iron.

The building is thus rendered proof against fire, while the walls stand upon solid foundations of New Hampshire granite, literally built upon a rock, ren-dering it equally proof against flood or hurricane.

Those versed in the building art say the Powers Building will survive at least for a century.



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Rochester building's architecture wins world acclaim

Steel engraving of the Powers Building at Rochester's Four

celebrated throughout the world, is believed to be the only true

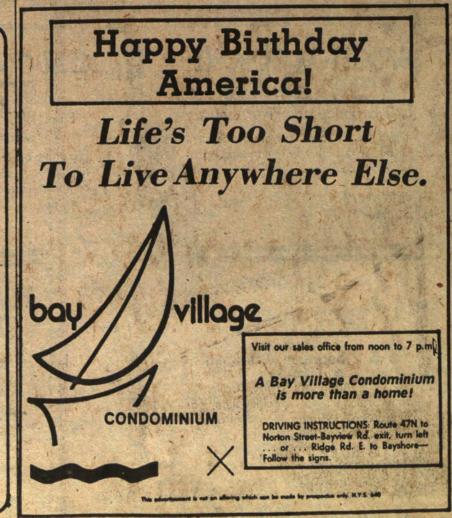
Corners shows its exquisite design and detail. The building,

tubular business block in America.



THE HERTZ CORP.

Rochester, N.Y. 14624 716-328-0287





This photo of classic steel engraving by William Sartain of Philadelphia shows General Grant and his family in 1867. Prints were issued by R. H. Curran of Rochester.

A last favor for Gen. Grant

Quality may be a matter of opinion, but in the area of manufacture, perhaps no community in the United States has produced quality goods in such profusion and variety as Rochester. This has been so since the first miller ground the first bushel of Genesee Valley wheat. The category of manufacture discussed here has not been widely publicized, but it is a most necessary one.

Rochester, July 26, 1885-While this city, along with the rest of the nation, which he helped to save a scant twenty years ago, mourns the passing of General Ulysses S. Grant, our 18th President, who served the nation nobly in peace as he did in war, it was disclosed here today that this city has an intimate connection with the unfortunate passing of this notable

three days ago, a victim, it is said, of the cancer, the Stein Manufacturing Company of this city received an urgent message, to this effect:

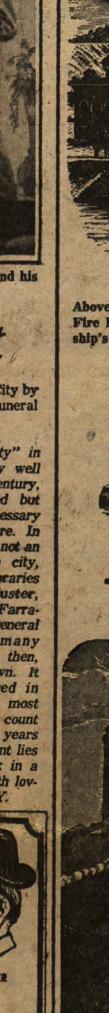
It is most urgently requested that you manufacture at once and posthaste the finest casket it is in your powers to produce to contain the mortal remains of our late President and General.

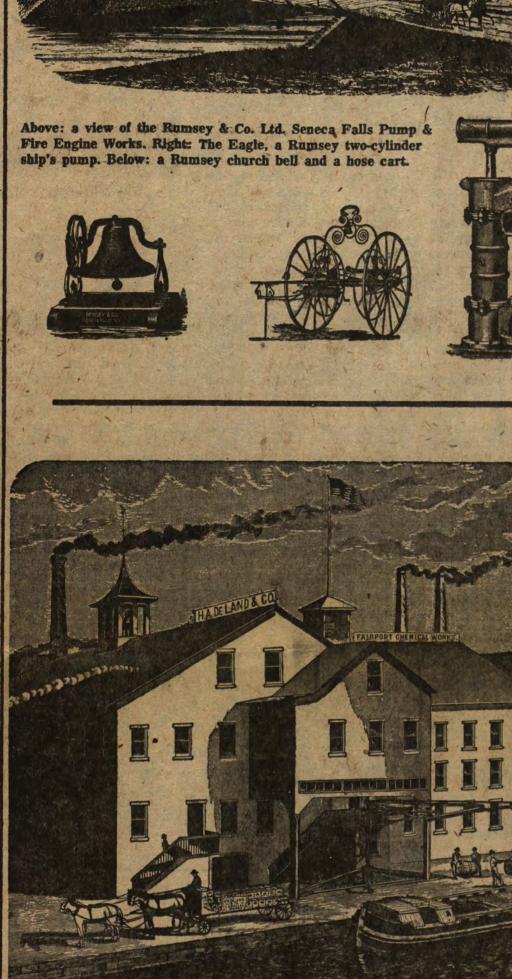
It has been learned that the Stein people readily accepted this urgent request and turned their best and most energetic craftsmen to the task at hand. They deemed this an honor, as what true American workman would not?

The casket selected is known to the trade as "Style E, state casket, cloth covered metallic." Said to have been the most handsome as well as the most substantial casket ever manu-Immediately after former factured in this country, it was

President Grant passed away transported to New York City by fast mail in time for the funeral of the former President.

> NOTE: Rochester "quality" in manufacture was already well known late in the 19th Century. even in the unpublicized but highly exacting and necessary art of casket manufacture. In life, Ulysses S. Grant was not an infrequent visitor to the city, along with such contemporaries as General George Custer, Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, William H. Seward, General Philip Sheridan and many others. There was, even then, something about the town. It drew people who counted in their own day and who most certainly would more than count today. Today, ninety-one years after his demise, U.S. Grant lies in his tomb in New York in a Stein casket, fashioned with loving care in Rochester, N.Y.





Genesee Country Industry

A view of the H. A. DeLand Companys chemical works and box factory on the canal in Fairport.

From tentative beginnings, the John B. Pike Company was to become one of the most durable and accomplished contractors in this area's history, with a record approached by few other local builders.

We're Proud of







WATCH FOR OUR WEEKLY SPECIALS

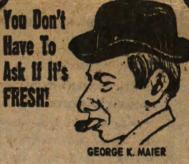
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HILTON INN on the CAMPUS 175 JEFFERSON RD. neat to RLT. Rochester, N.Y. 436-0520

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1776-1976 :



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Stop by anytime for the freshest homegrown fruits & vegetables. Bringthe children to see our famous herd of Scottish Highland cattle, and help us name our new bull calf.

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Finished family room, private patios, central air, 11/2 baths, fully carpeted, pool and tennis courts.

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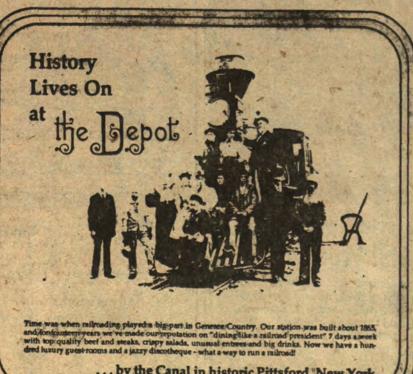
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Carpeting, individual heating and air conditioning, G.E. appliances; Apartments have hidden G.E. washer and dryer.

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... by the Canal in historic Pittsford, New York

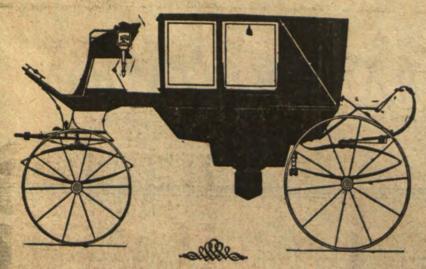


WAS HIS MOTTO

. . . he took pride in his work then, just as we take pride to fit you with FOOT-SO-PORT SHOES.

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ALL PROFESSIONALLY MANAGED BY COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT



The Cunningham: wheeled luxury!



The finest in carriages, landaus, barouches, buggies, hearses

ROCHESTER, April 11, 1878 — Perhaps the oldest manufacturer of hard goods in this region of Western New York State, having been established originally as Kerr, Cunningham & Company, the firm of James Cunningham & Son, No. 3 Canal Street, has risen to the top as a manufacturer of luxurious carriages and hearses.

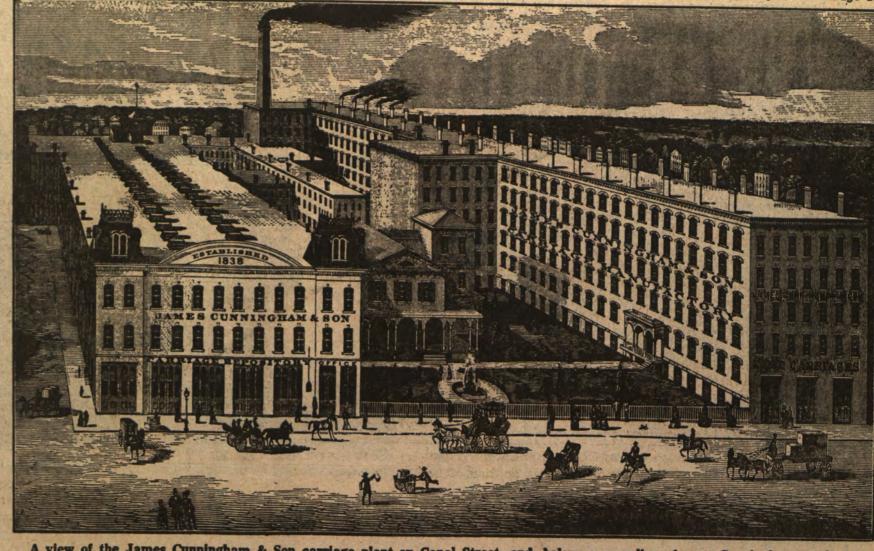
After its establishment on May the first, 1838, the original company continued to manufacture for four years and was dissolved, but Mr. Cunningham continued the business successfully alone until 1865, when he admitted his son as a partner.

The company has progressed not only in business, but in manufacturing facilities. If the buildings comprising the present works were stretched in a straight line, their united length would measure about 1,000 feet; one-half of the length being six

stories in height, and 45 feet wide; the remaining half three stories in height and 66 feet wide, affording a floor area of nearly seven acres, and furnishing ample room for the constant employment of 700 men.

The works of James Cunningham & Son Company are exceptionally well provided with labor-saving machinery, much of it of their own invention devised to meet their own special wants, patented but not sold to other parties, being used exclusively in their own factory. Some of these machines will do the work of 100 men.

The reputation of James Cunningham & Son Company does not rest on the excellence of any single production, but on the general perfection of all their work, which embraces every style of carriage in use at this present time, and, if ordered, such as were used forty years



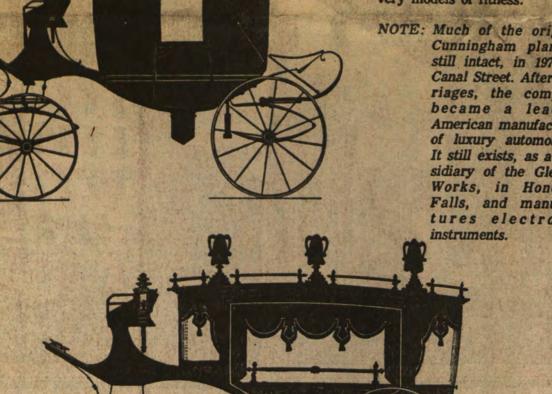
A view of the James Cunningham & Son carriage plant on Canal Street, and, below, a sampling of some Cunningham products.

ago or at any time since.

They have consistently in stock a large assortment of family carriages, light buggies and phaetons. Five glass landaus, close and open quarters, landaulets in many styles and forms, barouches of different styles, coupes and coupe-rockaways, four and six passenger, also all varieties of light buggies, in fact almost every vehicle for family or pleasure riding may be found in their spacious warerooms.

The manufacture of carriages for the pleasure and convenience of the living is the leading branch of the Cunningham business, but not all of it. The company is also devoted to the manufacture of hearses and has made their construction a special feature of the business, and its productions in that line are very models of fitness.

NOTE: Much of the original Cunningham plant is still intact, in 1976, in Canal Street. After carriages, the company became a leading American manufacturer of luxury automobiles. It still exists, as a subsidiary of the Gleason Works, in Honeoye Falls, and manufactures electronic

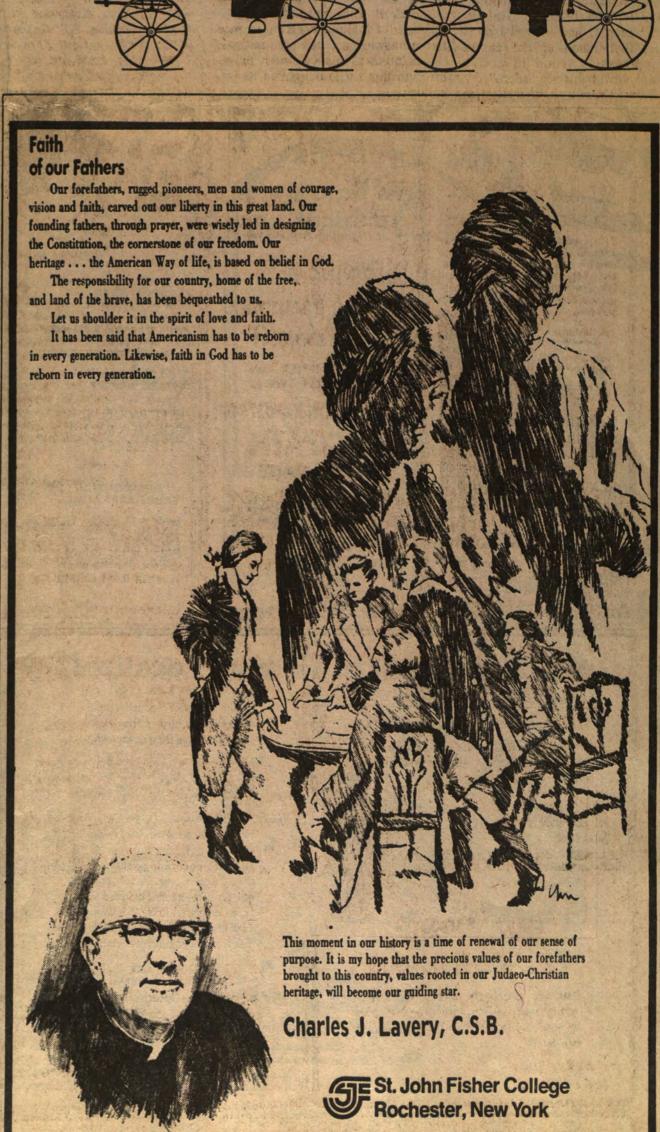


An excellent way to enjoy the heritage of the Genesee Valley is to restore and maintain its historic houses. We extend our thanks to those who have done so

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NURSERYMAN GEORGE ELLWANGER
... son shares lore of rose culture

New Ellwanger book

Those in this community who find in gardening a continuous joy and the beautification of their grounds and homes with shrubs and flowers a constant pleasure will welcome with enthusiasm the publication of a new book by one of the outstanding nurserymen of this area.

The author is Mr. H. B. Ellwanger of the Mount Hope Nurseries. The book is "The Rose," published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York City.

"The Rose" is described as "A treatise on the cultivation, history, family characteristics, etc., of the various groups of roses, with accurate descriptions of the varieties now generally grown."

The book is dedicated to Mr. Ellwanger's father, George Ellwanger who, he writes, "has done so much to improve horticultural taste, and inculcate a love for the beautiful. He has ever taught, and proved by his life, that much of the purest happiness is found in active employment in the garden."

How thoroughly will the

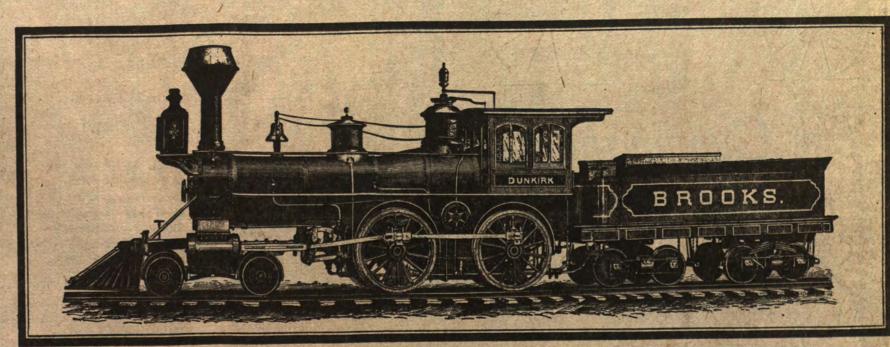
ROCHESTER, June 15, 1882 — hundreds of enthusiastic amathose in this community who teur and domestic gardeners in find in gardening a continuous our splendidly flowered region agree with this sentiment!

And how apt it is that the work, a definitive treatise, one may be sure, is dedicated to the elder Mr. Ellwanger who, with his partner, Patrick Barry, has done so very much to make this one of the most lovely cities in the land and, through their partnership, has brought so much of prosperity in an industry which thrives mightily and has, indeed, spread the name and fame of Rochester throughout this country and much of the rest of the world, even as far off as Japan.

To no other gentlemen in the business of growing should more credit be given than to these partners for rightfully garning for this city the pretty soubriquet of "The Flower City." May this always be our accurate appelation!

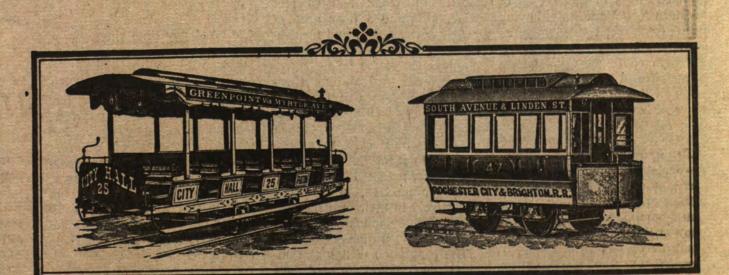
Mr. H. B. Ellwanger is to be thanked for his new contribution to the knowledge of the rose and the helpfulness his volume will bring to those who delight in its culture.

LATEST IN MASS TRANSPORTATION



TOP—New model steam locomotive regularly runs at speeds in excess of 60 miles per hour! Note large driving wheels which distinguish it from its powerful but slow freight-hauling brethren.

RIGHT: The latest in street railway passenger cars. Model at left is from the Brooklyn line. At right is a car from the South Avenue—Linden Street line in Rochester.





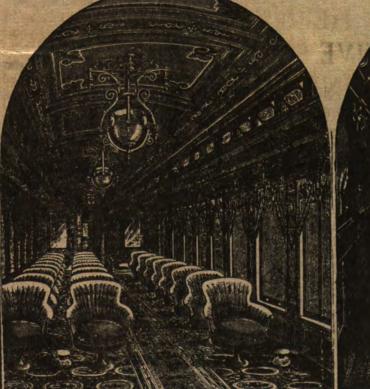
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We'll take you out to the ball game.

Providence placed us a short and comfortable drive from fabulous old Silver Stadium.

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Say there's a home game on a week-day night. We'll serve you the best darned dinner in seven counteis and throw in a general admission ticket free. If you don't want to hurry your way through dinner, the tickets will still be good for any other game of the season.

It's a great package for the discriminating Red Wing fan.

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Get into the swing of things.

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Hero's welcome readied for general's return!

Huge arch, copied after the famed Arc de Triomphe of Paris, was designed by architect Claude Bragdon for the gala welcoming parade for Gen. Otis, the famed Civil War general who became the hero of Manila.



At Right: Poster tells of city's celebration of 1884 semi-Centennial, attended by Gov. Grover Cleveland, later president of the United States.

-- OPEN AIR CONCERT AT THE COURT HOUSE BY THE 54th REGIMENT BAND 2 P. M.-LITERARY EXERCISES

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY HON. C. L. PITCH, AN GRATION BY HON. GEO. BAINES, A POWER BY REV. J. A. ELT, SUNSET A SALUTE OF FIFTY GUNS.

TUESDAY,.....JUNE 10th, 1894 GOV. CLEVELAND AND STAFF 1:30 P. M., THE PROCESSION

Gen. Otis' troops rout Filipinos!

The American preoccupation with heroes is a national characteristic. They have come from cities and villages, towns and hamlets, and few regions are without their own. Monroe and Ontario counties contributed 5,000 men each to the Union Army in the Civil War. One of these was Col. Patrick O'Rorke, who fell at Gettysburg and in death became locally celebrated and revered. Subsequent wars produced others in the heroic mold - their names are enshrined in the names of veterans' organizations. The most decorated Rochester soldier of World War II was Col. Robert N. Abbott, who gave more than can be expected of any one man in the Korean War, too. Of the many who paid the dearest of all prices in the Vietnam War, Major Donald Holleder stood out. He could have coached at West Point. He went to Vietnam and died in ambush. He was one of a long line. This is about one of his predecessors.

OCHESTER, N.Y. - Feb. 6, 1899 — Residents of the City of Rochester can take considerable pride in recent developments in the Philippines, wrested from the Spaniards in the recent

Admiral George Dewey's celebrated naval victory before that city has brought to the fore and into the ranks of national heroes a native son, Major General Elwell S. Otis, remembered by his fellow citizens for four



OUR HEROIC NATIVE SON **GARNERS** ADDED LAURELS

decades now for his exploits in the Civil War.

It will be recalled that General Otis entered the War between the States as a captain of a regiment of New York volunteers and before that great conflict had ended, had risen to the rank of brigadier general.

Choosing the military as a career after the close of that war, he entered the Regular Army as a lieutenant colonel. Six years later, he was promoted to brigadier general and The violent aftermath to assigned as commandant of the Department of Columbia and later was made commandant of the Department of Colorado. His many relatives and friends in this city have noted his continued advancement with deep satisfaction and utmost confidence

in his ability to shoulder his responsibilities. The latest developments in the Philippines. are ample proof that their confidence was not misplaced.

The trying situation in the Philippines after the war with Spain has brought to this nation a period of tenseness nearly equal to that experienced during the Spanish War itself. Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurrectionist, and his insurgent bands have been a bloody thorn in the side of American civil and military officials who have been trying to bring order out of chaos in that strange island

Among these is Gen. Otis, who succeeded to the command of the American military forces there when General Merritt was called to Paris to cooperate with the Peace Commission.

It is reported on excellent authority that General Otis has faced his considerable tasks not only with firmness but with tact and diplomacy, up to now averting a wholesale war between the Insurgents and the United States

Such success was to be shortlived, however, and the latest dispatches indicate that it has finally come to a clash of arms, in the course of which General Otis has routed the Insurgents and inflicted heavy losses on

(NOTE: Filipinos regarded Emilio Aguinaldo as a genuine national hero. It took two years to capture him. Eventually, he was released by his American captors, and he never lost his luster. He came full circle early in World War II, when he lent great assistance to the Americans in their war against

General Otis returned to Rochester in 1901 and received perhaps the greatest welcome of anyone since Lafayette's visit in 1825. The city erected a gigantic arch downtown to honor him. It was designed by Rochester architect Claude Bragdon, whose fame was perhaps more widespread than the general's own. Gen. Otis died in 1909, a year which also brought the death of William B. Rochester, grandson of Col. . Nathaniel Rochester, veteran of a much earlier war in the 1770s.)

Miss Balestier weds author Kipling

ROCHESTER, July 15, 1892 -Friends and intimates of the Balestier family which once was prominent here have learned with interest of the marriage of Miss Caroline Balestier to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the British author and poet, in England.

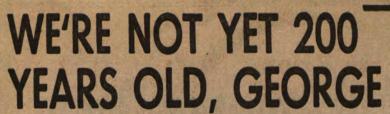
It is reported that the couple will make their residence, temporarily at least, in Brattleboro, Vermount. It is said they have no plans to visit the scenes of the new Mrs. Kipling's childhood

Mr. Kipling has become rather widely known for his narratives, which include "Soldiers Three,"

"The Phantom Rickshaw and other Tales" and "Wee Willie Winkie and Other Child Stories." He is reported to be a most prolific writer and those in literary circles say there may be no end to his output.

The new Mrs. Kipling is the sister of Mr. Charles Wolcott Balestier, a former reporter here for the Rochester Post-Express, but more recently a publisher's representative in London where, through this association, his sister Caroline met Mr. Kipling.

Mrs. Kipling's father, H. Wolcott Balestier, now resides in New York City.



but we're not newcomers to the creative field of custom hairpiece design . . .

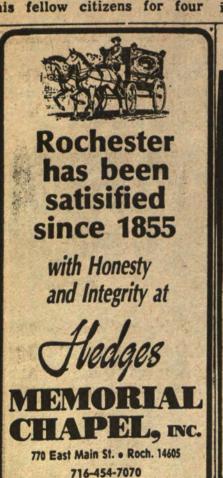
We're not 200 years old, but we have had a reputation for making the finest custom hairpieces

for over 27 years. The one thing that we've learned in that time is "If it doesn't look real — it isn't worth wearing." This simple, yet important truth, has been our goal in making every piece since 1949.

We invite you to stop in and examine the world's lightest weight hairpiece, made right in our own shops. Choose from any style you may desire, and be confident, with the most authentic looking hairpiece ever.

SEE IT AND TRY ONE ON.

SEE THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE — I DO, JOE ROBERTS 315 EAST RIDGE RD. (Ridge Seneca Plaza) 338-1420



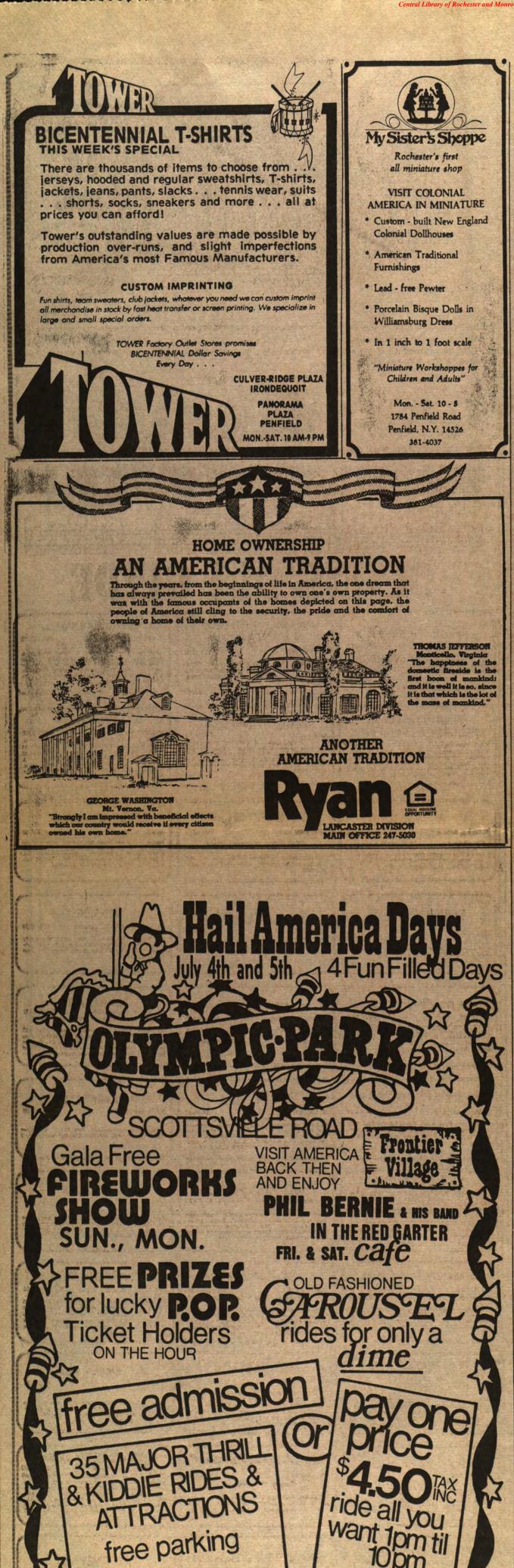


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William G. McGombs Go., Inc.

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Page 30-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976





Boys in Blue are aging but their spirits soar!



-fifth National Encampment

AUGUST 21-26 - 1911

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Tastefully-designed cover of program for the GAR Encampment

ROCHESTER, Aug. 21, 1911—
The blue-clad heroes of the War between the States, their ranks a little thinner, their hair somewhat grayer, their paunches a little heavier but their spirit of cameraderie as high as ever, gathered by the hundreds in Convention Hall here today to begin the 45th Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A full schedule lies ahead for

A full schedule lies ahead for the grizzled veterans of 1861-65. During their stay here it is expected that Rochesterians of all walks of life will act as informal hosts and make the Boys in Blue most welcome in our fair city.

The official schedule of the Encampment is as follows:

Monday, Aug. 21—Will be devoted to a reception in honor of the commander-in-chief and national officers.

Tuesday, Aug. 22—Reunions of all New York State regiments will be held at various public halls. There will also be automobile rides about the city and trolley trips to Charlotte, the Coney Island of Western New York. A big camp fire will be held in the evening.

Wednesday, Aug. 23—The grand parade of the veterans of the Civil War, to be reviewed by President William Howard Taft of the United States and Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York.

Thursday, Aug. 24—Forty-fifth annual session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Convention Hall with the annual sessions of all other national organizations, excursions to places of amusement, summer resorts, parks and other places of interest.

Friday, Aug. 25—Meetings and reunions of all national organizations.

Saturday, Aug. 26—Reunions, trolley rides, boat trips and excursions.

Great credit for the organization of this auspicious meeting should go to the executive committee, which is in charge of the encampment. The committee has been busy for months at its headquarters at 143 Powers Building, where Henry S. Redman, executive director, and William H. Whiting, secretary, have handled a large volume of correspondence and have worked longhours to make certain arrangements for every

aspect of this convention were vecomplete in every regard.

Considerable credit for the handsome turnout of delegates should go to John E. Maybe of this city, who prepared a spendid booklet on the Encampment which was circulated nationally last April.

Two of the most important committees for the Encampment are headed by the Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton as chairman. These are the Reception Committee for President Taft, which includes Hon. H.G. Danforth, Hon. Thomas B. Dunn, Hon. George

W. Aldridge, Daniel B. Murphy, Col. N.P. Pond, Albert B. Eastwood, William F. Balkam, Rev. C.A. Barbour, Hon. William E. Werner, and the Reception Committee for Governor Dix, which includes the following:

Jacob Gerling, Sr., Hon. Eugene J. Dwyer, Charles S. Rauber, Hon. John Pallace, Richard Gorsline, Hon. William J. Carey, Joseph W. Rosenthal, and Thomas W. Finucane.

The local arrangements committee is chaired by Nathan P. Pond. Bert Van Tuyle is in charge of automobiles.



City's retail workers parade to protest Saturday night shopping in 1911.

The GAR Honor Roll of

ROCHESTER, Feb. 15, 1899a new survey compiled by Major Thomas H. Lake, worked into a directory of the Grand Army of the Republic, shows the Monroe County Patriots who served in the Civil War to be still vigorous and numbering in the hundreds.

The book is available for those interested either from Mai, Lake at his home at 67 Caledonia Avenue, or Mr. H. S. Redman at the County Court House.

The full rosters of the various and numerous G.A.R. posts in the county are included in the listings. The posts are as follows:

O'Rorke Post No. 1, of which Egbert Hoekstra is commander; Peissner Post No. 106, commanded by Joseph Erbelding; George H. Thomas Post No. 4. John A. Reynolds, senior vicecommander; C. J. Powers Post No. 391, Sherman D. Richardson, commander; E. G. Marshall Post No. 397, James S. Graham, commander; Myron Adams Mounted Post No. 84, James A. Burke, commander; I. F. Quinby Post No. 409, Richard Kingston, commander: Cady Post No. 236 of Brockport, D. J. Butler, commander; John H. Martindale Post No. 270, Henry P. Todd, commander.

E. J. Tyler Post No. 288 of Pittsford, John B. Bacon, commander; Lewis Gates Post. No. 369, H. E. Baylis, commander; E. A. Slocum Post No. 211 of Fairport, Henry A. Walker. commander; Asa L. Goodrich of lieutenant-colonel and was discharged as such Aug. 24, Col. Henry S. Redman, who

took part in the battles of Upperville, Marl Bottom Bridge, Moorefield, New Market, Pridomont, Lynchburg, Staunton. Lexington, Paris, Liberty, Salem, Winchester, Frederick City, Hillsboro, Snicker's Gap and Ashby's Gap. Shot through the left lung at Ashby's Gap, was taken prisoner by Mosby's men, then escaped to Sheridan's lines. He has been engaged as a commercial salesman here and for the last 11 years has been superintendent of the Monroe County Court House.

General James R. Chamberlain, a native of Troy, a resident of Rochester since 1850 and engaged in business here since except for the interruption of the war, for which he enlisted in 1861 at the age of 35 and was mustered in as a sergeant in Company H of the Third New York Cavalry. He was wounded in Virginia.

I. H. Chatfield, known throughout G.A.R. circles as the organizer in the Grand Army of the Republic for his work in forming numerous posts and auxiliary organizations.

The G.A.R. Directory is highly recommended to all residents of this city, particularly to those among the younger generations who may not yet fully realize the debt they owe to scores, even hundreds of their more elderly neighbors who fought so valiantly for the Union cause less than 35 years ago.



Post No. 433, Henry O. Ford,

commander; Thomas Farr Post

No. 275, Almon J. Pratt.

The Directory contains useful

biographies of some of the more

noteworthy local heroes of the

Civil War, outstanding among

whom are most certainly the

Rochester Police Chief Joseph

P. Cleary, Irish born, whose

"services in war," the Directory

states, "are only excelled by his

services in this city." In 1861, he

commander.

following .:







Henry S. Redman, left, and Police Chief Joseph P. Cleary are among the local Union veterans still in full vigor in 1899.

Police Chief sounds warning

ROCHESTER, Dec. 31, 1911 -Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley, in his annual report on departmental operations for the year just concluding, notes that "for the past three years, crime within our city has steadily decreased," and says, "This is due to the fact that more study has been given to prevention."

Despite this optimistic picture, Chief Quigley sounded several notes of warning, intimating that citizens should take note of them and act to better their own lot. He warned:

"Persons who are susceptible to crime should be protected from those places and things that encourage intemperance, gambling, stealing, and the vice of impurity.

"The sale of intoxicating liquors must be regulated so that drunkenness will not be encouraged; gambling must be prevented; idleness must be discouraged, so that larcenies will be reduced; and public prostitution must be suppressed, thereby lessening the opportunities of avaricious and sensual women, who would sell their bodies for temporary luxury and gain; which will prevent the scandal that such practices give to the

young and weak." Chief Quigley noted that his department "cannot assure the



people that perfect order will prevail or that there will not be any more crime committed in our city; but we will guarantee them that the force will do everything that can be done, and will take every precaution to procure them ample security of person and property. If there is a marked absence of crime, and peace reigns, it will be known that the laws are enforced, and that those things which incite to lawlessness have been suppressed."

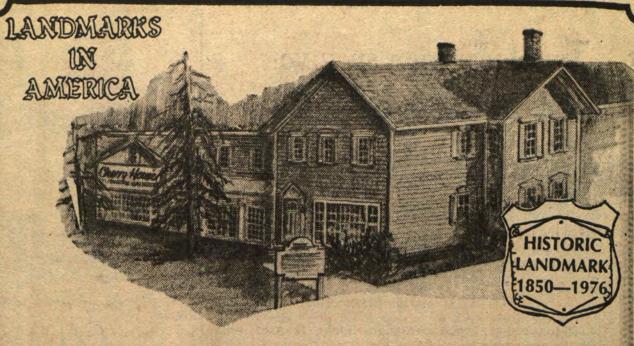
In the view of Chief Quigley, "The conduct of members of the Force has been good. The rules of the department have been well observed by them, and they have performed the duties of their office with exceptional fidelity. They have with very few exceptions submitted to the discipline inforced, with a spirit that bespoke confidence in, and loyalty to, their superiors. We arrests for shooting craps

cannot recall a single act of cowardice; but on the contrary have knowledge of many deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism. performed to protect the lives and property of our citizens."

The Police Force as of today, numbers 304 persons in all categories, Chief Quigley reported. With the city population placed at 218,017 persons, this provides one officer per 717 residents. In cities of comparable size, St. Paul, with 214,417 residents, has 250 officers, Denver, with 213,387 residents, has 248 officers, Providence, with 224,326 persons has 340 officers.

Lending support for Chief Quigley's plea for a control of drinking is a statistic which shows that 3,134 persons were arrested within the year for public intoxication, by far the largest number in any category of offense. There were 786 arrests for vagrancy, 261 for petit larceny, 318 for third degree assault, 176 for creating disturbances. There were 23 bastardy proceedings.

Five murders were recorded and there were 223 arrests for nonsupport. Violations of the ordinance relating to traffic totaled 138. There were only 12-



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Italian American Foods, Sea Foods, Steaks, Chops, etc. Served Tues, thru Sat. 11:30 A.M. to 9 P.M. Catering to small parties and banquets, Closed Sun-

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Newest family type restaurant in area. U
Western atmosphere. Complete menu—mod
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Just East of 5 Mile Line Rd.

You will be delighted with our quaint 19th century decor where the food is really delicious and the menu is quite outstanding. Lunches 11:30 to 2:30. Dinners 6 to 9 PM. Delightful Cocktail Lounge. Your gournet chef—Jim Milliman. Closed Sundays & Mondays.

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MANCUSO'S RESTAURANT

Finest Italian and American Cuisine. See Foods, Steaks, Chops. Largest selection of Dinners in West-ern New York. Roast Prime Rib; 1 1/4 lb. Lobster: 4 lb. Lobster Split for Two. Daily noon to 1:00 A.M.

Two local men survive wreck of USS Memphis

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31, 1916— securing the shore end of the The United States Navy Department reported today that at least two Western New York men survived the disaster at sea which wrecked the United States cruiser USS Memphis on the shores of Santa Domingo two days ago.

The 14,600-ton cruiser was wrecked on the rocks by a huge tidal wave with 1,000 officers and men abroad. The official count of the dead has been placed at 42, but may go higher, the Navy said. Scores of officers and men were injured.

Among the survivors were Ensign John Hobart Rockwell of Wellsville, N.Y., a 1915 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Gunner's Mate Robert Ganley of Geneseo, N.Y. The ship's commanding officer. Capt. Edward L. Beach, also survived.

Ensign Rockwell was quoted by the Navy as giving the following description of the disaster:

"It was late afternoon on 29 August and we had two anchors down in the harbor. The American gunboat Cantine was nearby. The thing came without any warning whatsoever. Great tidal waves lifted the Memphis up like a toy, ripped her anchors off the bottom and smashed her on the rocks in 12 feet of water. We were shaken like dice in a box. Somehow, the lighter vessel, the Cantine, escaped unscathed.

"It happened at about 4:30 in the afternoon. Our injured and the rest of us were taken off by breech's buoy, with Marines

The Memphis, formerly the cruiser Tennessee, only recently escorted the International High Commission, which includes U.S. Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, to Buenos Aires, The Argentine, for its first meeting.

Ensign Rockwell said the ship's crew made many friends in South America, "particularly in Chile, where people were extremely hospitable. We passed the hat for Chilean disaster relief and passed a resolution expressing sympathy for the victims of Chile's massive earthquakes and floods."

NOTE: The U.S. Navy was unable to move the Memphis off her rocky grave site and she remained there, a grim and rusting monument to disaster, from Aug. 29, 1916, to 1937. Then, according to former Ensign, later Capt. Rockwell, "A Japanese salvage company bought her and dismantled her. I rather imagine we got some of her back ourselves in the South Pacific in World War II."

Captain Rockwell, who later moved to Rochester, served in the Navy throughout World War I, went into the Reserves, became a Rochester lawyer and insurance executive. was recalled to service in 1940 and served seven more years, five of them as shop superintendent of the Brook-

lyn Navy Yard.



600 leave for Mexican Border War

- Six hundred National Guardsmen of this city left last night over the New York Central for Camp Whitman at Beekman, N.Y. en route to Mexico and an attempt to control the Mexican Border incidents which have so vexed this country. The scene of their departure was nearly impossible to be put into words.

There were tearful farewells beyond description as the troops Rochester's own boys leaving Naval Militia and First Frater- men right and to the platform described.

ROCHESTER, June 27, 1916, their home and city they had nal Regiment forming the lines and to the waiting coaches. By give him a last sendoff.

left for whatever patriotic fate is crowd broke through the lines, liam G. Staudenmaier and last farewll, and the scene can in store for them. That it was and even the police, with the others on his staff, marched his be better imagined than

learned to love the best, there to the entrance, were powerless that time the platform crowd was no doubt. The evidence of to prevent that. When the that was shown last evening on parade went up Central Avenue the platform of the New York to the station, the Naval Militia making their way. The crowd, Central Railroad Station, where and First Fraternal Regiment nine or ten deep, swarmed withten tourist coaches awaited the formed a line each side of the guardsmen, each of whom had a street, through which the leaving only a narrow passagemother or father or some other guardsmen passed as they way for the men to get the cars. member of his family present to entered the subway and onto the Men and women who wanted to

At a number of places the in command, with Lieut. Wil- through the crowd. It was the

had become so large that even the guardsmen had difficulty in in a foot or two of the coaches, reach their soldier friends or Major Frederick S. Couchman, relatives pushed their way

A glittering evening at our new Eastman Theatre

ochester, Sept. 4, 1922 — Seldom, if ever, in the history of this community of industry, education and culture, has there been an evening to match this one, marked by the opening programme presented in the magnificent new Eastman Theater at East Main and Gibbs

A glittering, tasteful, commodious and thoroughly charming momument to the generosity of Mr. George Eastman, this city's leading citizen, the new Eastman Theater is the central jewel in our already radiant civic

The audience of more than 3,000 stylishly-garbed persons, certainly representing the cream of Rochester citizenry, was held in thrall by music, the dance and the newly developing and already highly sophisticated art of the motion picture.

The programme opened on a befittingly stirring note—Tschaikowsky's "Overture 1812," performed admirably and with great verve and style by the

Eastman Theatre Orchestra.

The opening music set the stage, stirring the audience with memories. This was followed by a different kind, "music interpreted through the dance," and it remained for Ester Gustafson to provide one of the highlights of the memorable evening.

The dance portion, received most agreeably by the audience, was followed by lighter moments, described in the Eastman Theatre Magazine as follows:

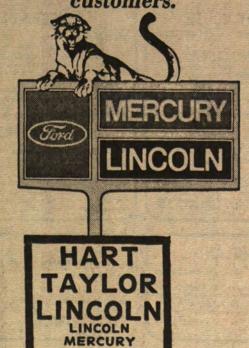
"An interesting group of short pictures edited by the Eastman Theatre management, including for the first time on any screen portraits in color by the Eastman Kodachrome Process.

But all this, grand as it was, was only antipasta. Next came "dinner," the piece de resistance, in the form of Metro Pictures Corporation's screen classic, "The Prisoner of Zenda," based on the novel by Anthony Hope and featuring Lewis Stone and Alice Terry.

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RD.

-MGROVE

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976—Page 33

THE YANKS HAVE COME!

It has been said, although it provokes argument, that The Great War, World War I, was the last of the "gentlemen's" wars. Rochester, Monroe County and regional young men were with Pershing in France. Many did not return. It is not inconceivable that their arrival in France was treated editorially in the following manner.

(An editorial, June 26, 1917)

The news that the American Expeditionary Force under General John J. Pershing, which includes a number of fine young fighting men from this area and other portions of Western New York, has successfully defied ravaging German U-boats and has landed safely on the shores of France should bring new hope to America and her Allies

The beleaguered British and French, fighting the Kaiser's hordes in the countryside and

(An editorial translated from the French)



villages of France, have been sorely in need of military support on a vast scale.

Now the Americans are there, ready to do battle with the scourging Prussians who devastated little Belgium and have brought France and with her, Britain, nearly to her knees. Now they are no longer alone. Their comrades from overseas have joined them. The gallantry of American fighting men has been put to the test in other wars and never found wanting.

In the Yanks, the Germans will find foemen worthy of their

Our prayers go out to the A.E.F. and General Pershing and especially to our own sons, grandsons and nephews in the ranks. They are now joined in the greatest war in the history of mankind and will write their own chapter of that hisotry. While we fear for them, we also cheer for them.

Since America's entrance into the war barely two months ago,

loyal citizens have learned that a nation at war demands more than an endless supply of troops and armaments with which to fight its battles.

A second and equally taxing, though far less dangerous, responsibility of that nation rests on its citizens at home. They, too, must make sacrifices, exist in a war-time economy and apply themselves to funding, arming, clothing and feeding their troops.

The initial hysteria has passed. The nation now must face cold facts. The enemy is cruel, ruthless, powerful and determined. Our Allies are weary after three years of merciless conflict during which they have paid a high price in human suffering and deprivation, to say nothing of the loss of thousands of their finest young men.

The end is by no means in sight, and the American people must realize now that the price of war is staggering.



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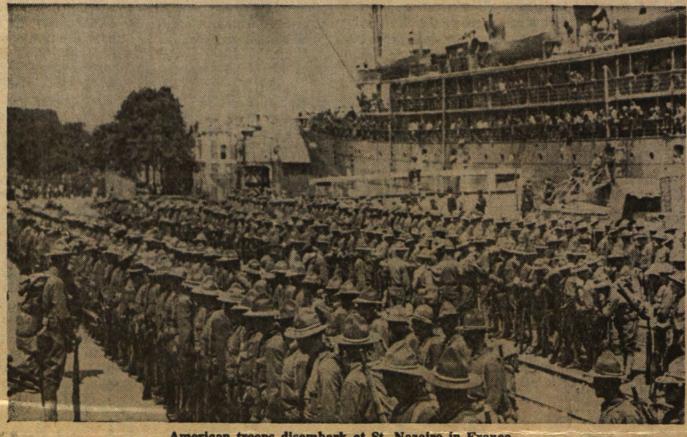
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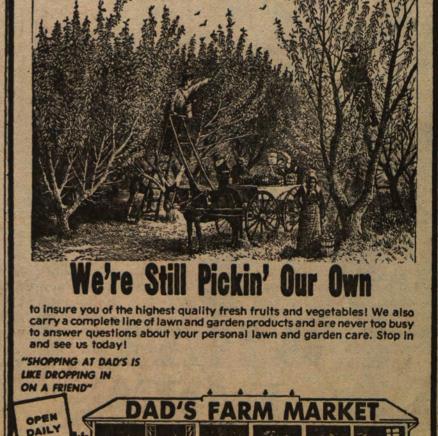
NOT 200 YEARS YET. BUT FOR 21 YEARS OUR AGENCY HAS BEEN PROVIDING ...

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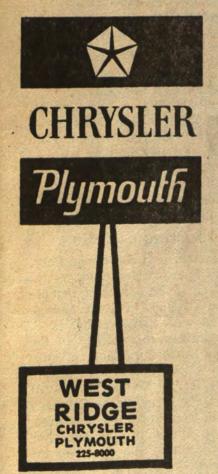


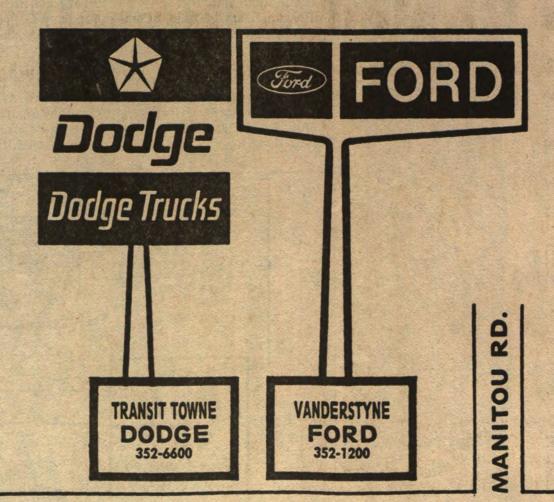
American troops disembark at St. Nazaire in France.



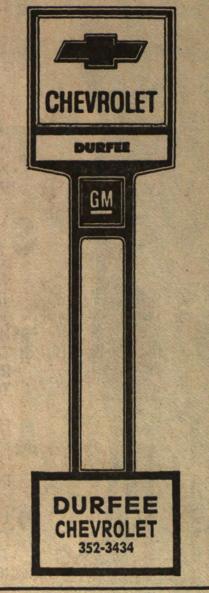
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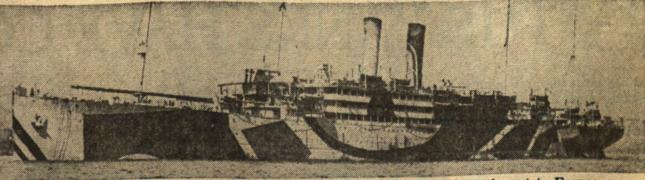
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We are closed July 4th and 5th in order to

celebrate this 4th of July Bicentennial Hollday! HAPPY BIRTHDAY AMERICA! Page 34—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Sunday, July 4, 1976



Camouflaged ship Baltic, which carried Rochester's Base Hospital contingent to France.

Nurse dies in France

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19, 1918 — Cabled word had brought sad news from Vichy, France of the death of Miss Anna Marie Williams of the Army Nurse Corps, one of a gallant group of young women attached to United States Army Base Hospital 19, organized in Rochester and now established for many months at Vichy, where its personnel has been treating not only the Allied wounded and ill, but German prisoners of war who are wounded as well.

The information is that Miss Williams, a graduate nurse of the Training School for Nurses of the Erie County Hospital in Buffalo, died of virulent pneumonia on October the 15th. Miss Williams was born in Harpole, Northamptonshire, England, on Dec. 4, 1885.

The dispatch also reported that a nurse from Base Hospital 115 died at the same time as Miss Williams. Their bodies have been interred in the American cemetery at Vichy. Pall bearers for Miss Williams from Base Hospital 19 were Major Arthur P. Reed, Captain John R. Booth, Captain Albert D. Kaiser, Lieutenants Frederick M. Cook, John D. Lynn, 2nd, and Hunter.

Miss Williams has been the only casualty among the personnel of Base Hospital 19, now under the command of Lieut.-Col. John M. Swan, who was instrumental in its organization after a conversation with Major General William C. Gorgas, then



ANNA MARIE WILLIAMS
. . . dies in Vichy

Surgeon General of the United states, during a meeting of the American Public Health Association in this city.

The sailing of this dedicated group on the White Star Line Steamship Baltic from Hoboken, New Jersey on June 4th last is remembered vividly by those of their families who were able to see them off. Great apprehension accompanied their departure, for all had heard grim news of a German U-Boat raid on the Atlantic Coast on the night of June 2d. The group safely reached Southampton on the 16th and departed for LeHavre on the 18th and thence left for Vichy.

In Vichy, informed sources

say, Base Hospital 19 has set up hospital accommodations in no fewer than nine fine hotels and its personnel has been doing an outstanding job in treating hundreds of the wounded and ill, whether Allied or Hun. For example, letters to home have said, Base Hospital No. 19 received its first cases, 78 medical convalescent cases, on July 12, but two days later received 272 more patients and by July 16 was in charge of no fewer than 350.

NOTE: The roster of Base Hospital No. 19 rings with notable Rochester names. Capt. Albert David Kaiser became a leading pediatrician and later City Health Officer. Among those first commissioned first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps in 1916 were Drs. Frederick J. Garlick, Harry A. Sadden, Warren Wooden, Edgar W. Phillips, Edward L. Hanes, Kaiser, Alvah S. Miller, John R. Booth, James M. Flynn and Edward T. Wentworth. When World War II arrived and Rochester physicians again went forth to war, Dr. Wentworth was commander of the 19th General Hospital.

The roster read, at the end:
"Henry W. Clune: Enlisted
June 18, 1917.

"Private First Class, March 6,

"Transferred to duty with 'Stars and Stripes,' September 10, 1918. Rejoined the hospital November 22, 1918."

108th bears brunt of attack

ROCHESTER, Nov. 3, 1918 — Grim tidings from the front accompany the glorious news that the Hindenburg Line has been broken and held, but at terrible cost to men of the 108th Infantry who are principally from Rochester and the area. This is the latest sad casualty liet.

KILLED IN ACTION

Willaim A. Curran, Company G.

Frank Carra, No. 73 Ontario Street.

Lieutenant H. Oscar Sommer, 108th Machine Gun Company. Raymond A. Horswell, Com-

pany B, 310th Infantry.

Private Daniel Yoho, Company L, 108th Infantry.

Private Louis Maeske, 303rd Military Police. Private Michael P. Laemmel,

Company A, 310th Infantry.
Private Charles Clarkson,
Company A, 326th Battalion
(Tank Corps).

DIED OF WOUNDS

Company G, 108th Intantry

Private Oscar Nickel, No. 242 Breck Street. Mechanic George W. Trott,

DIED OF DISEASE

Private John Wisse, Motor Transport Corps. Albert M. Murphy, Company I, 305th Infantry.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Private Charles (Babe) Slobbe, 108th Machine Gun Company.

Sergeant Richard Van Hoeven, Company G, 108th Infantry. Thomas Tennity, No. 755 South

Avenue.

Frank H. Bladergroen, Company A, 108th Infantry.

Corporal Arnold W. Ross, Company A, 108th Infantry. Private Harold J. Herr, Company A, 108th Infantry. Norman H. Blum, No. 28-Manhattan Street.

Sergeant Frank W. Koenne, Company G, 108th Infantry. Sergeant Frank E. Robert-

shaw, Company G, 108th Infantry. Lieutenant B. Raymond

Keifer, Rialto Street.
Charles M. Moon, Company
M, 310 Infantry.

M, 310 Infantry.
Walter H. Kildea, Company G,

108th Infantry.

W. Robert Criddle, Company
G, 108th Infantry.

G, 108th Infantry.

Mechanic Buell E. Dolin, 57th

Coast Artillery.

WOUNDED AND GASSED

Private Charles J. Welch, Company G, 108th Infantry. Private John W. Koblin, Company B, 165th Infantry.

GASSED

John Harry McGlynn, 108th Machine Gun Company. Private Walter J. Grunst, 108th Machine Gun Company.

Private George A. Hunt, 108th Machine Gun Company. Private Bernard Salzberg,

308th Infantry.

Corporal Edwin J. Appel,
Company G, 108th Infantry.

MISSING IN ACTION

Lieutenant H. Lawrence Cory, 310th Machine Gun Company. Earlier, the deaths of Private

Earlier, the deaths of Private
Fred C. Yahn, Private George
Beers and Private Charles S.
Woodruff were recorded in the
same Hindenburg Line action.

GENEVA, No. 4, 1918 — At least six members of Company B, all from this immediate area, made the supreme sacrifice Sept. 29th in the drive on the Hindenburg Line, their families have been informed. About 30 were wounded but their names have not been disclosed. Killed in action were:

First Lieutenant Edward F.
Winnek, Sergeant Earl W. Lautenslager, Corporal Alto C.
Pinkney, all of Geneva; Private
William Turner, Manchester;
Private P. Goldie, transferred to
Company B from the 74th Regiment; Private J. Cater, transferred to Company B from the
47th Regiment.





Yes, Jim Hard was real

James A. Hard died on March 12. 1953 at the age of 112. He was revered to the last for his symbolic longevity, his staunch Americanism. In the last three or four decades of his remarkably long life he had become a legend, as, one by one, hs comrades slipped away to be buried in veterans' plots. Almost to the last, James Hard's memory was a remarkable photographic process, reaching back to the tormenting years of the early 1860s. Yet there were those who, in youthful skepticism, occasionally asked, "Was all this really true? Was Jim Hard really in battle? The answer

ROCHESTER - When he could no longer get around well enough to be the real grand marshal of the annual Rochester Memorial Day parade, James Albert Hard delighted to have visitors in hs room on Portsmouth Terrace.

It always seemed that no man had ever grown old so slowly, or carried so much in his mind. He had seen Lincoln not once, but several times, he would tell callers. Lincoln was his commander-in-chief. Some people criticized him, Jim Hard would say, but Jim Hard, who outlived him by 88 years, worshipped

Jim Hard would talk knowledgeably about Manassas. He had been there, he said. And about an obscure place called Grigsby Hill.

He had to be believed, but there were skeptics. "Who can prove it?" one would ask. "There's nobody around to say he's making it up, so there's no proof one way or the other."

It was proved, by Aubrey Graves, a Washington, D.C. editor and squire, in 1955, of Grigsby Hill, who showed beyond a doubt that James A. Hard was no tin soldier and that when he died he was, indeed,



JAMES HARD

"the last Union combat soldier."

Albert Woolson of Duluth, Minn., 107 in 1955, then the only one of 2,675,000 Union soldiers surviving, had enlisted as a musician in his teens only six months before the close of the

The word on James Hard came from Major Joseph Mills Hanson, retired superintendent of Manassas Battlefield Park, who wrote to editor Graves on Grigsby Hill, Virginia:

"I dug out the details of Mr. Hard's story in the old records of the Adjutant General's Office at the National Archives and established the facts associating Private Hard with your property on Grigsby Hill.

"The story is based mostly on unpublished source material and it places Grigsby Hill, as well as Mr. Hard, in a unique and permanent niche in American history.'

It appeared that Mr. Hard, a private in the 32d New York, participated in the only phase of the First Battle of Manassas "which could be construed as a Union victory."

"There was," the major wrote," a wild uproar through the smoke-fogged woods. Doing his duty in the tumult while the yelling enemy came nearer and comrades close at hand were struck down, James Albert Hard was undoubtedly as scared as any of his mates.

"For he knew no more than they that he was destined to live so long, even into the age of atomic energy, television and jet planes. . . This spirited engagement involved nearly 13,000 men and 18 guns (cannon) in the four brigades directly concerned."

Editor Graves later added a note of his own, written, perhaps, on Grigsby Hill. Somehow it seemed to be a tribute to James Hard's memory as well as his character and underscored even more clearly the hisotircal significance of this Rochesterian who had enlisted only four days after the firing on Fort Sumter, fought at Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, South Mountain and Antietam:

"The old fortification (on Grigsby), shaped like a halfmoon, today is still intact, even to the gun embrasures. At intervals, abbreviated 'regiments' in gray still fight across the hill, dodging clothes lines and chicken houses . . . neighbor lads re-enacting the gallantry of 94 years ago.

"After each rain these same youngsters go out into the surrounding field and pick up minnie balls washed up after lo, these many years. In the spring, they follow the newly plowed furrows, picking up upturned fragments of cannon shot, rifle barrels, broken bayonets and spurs."

These were the mementoes left when they fell by the comrades and enemies of James A. Hard, who lived to tell it all for all of the 92 years after it

We are their legacy

In many rural cemeteries through Monroe County there remain headstones marking the graves of men who had fought in the Revolution. Some of these recently have been replaced. Other stones mark the resting places of veterans of the War of 1812. Indeed, as short a time ago as the 1930s, at least one Rochester widow was drawing an 1812 veteran widow's pension. The contributions of this area to the American effort in the Civil War, the War with Spain, World War I. World War II, Korea and Vietnam have been incalculable. In the nation's nine major wars, some 700,000 Americans gave their lives. A good many of these came from here. What follows is a kind of update on how many who served. where they served and what happened to them.

ochester, July 1, 1976 -New statistics gathered by the Veterans Service Agency and private organizations and individuals show this to be the record of military

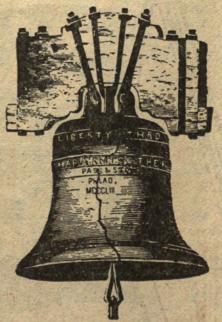
service of Rochester area residents in the nation's nine major wars: REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1775-1783) — There are in Monroe County the certified graves of 284 men who

served in that war, all of

them immigrants to this

area after the war. WAR OF 1812 (1812-1815) -There are in Monroe County the graves of 279 men who served in that war, most of whom moved to this area after the war.

MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848) - There were six known veterans of this war who lived here and presumably are buried here.



CIVIL WAR (1861-1865) -It is not known how many men from this area gave their lives in the Civil War, but it is known that Monroe County and adjacent Ontario County contributed about 5.000 men each to the Union ranks. The casualties among these have been kept statewide, not regionally, but it is a safe assumption that in addition to the several whose deaths received wide publicity, perhaps hundreds of others were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. However, there are the certified graves of 3,609 Union Army veterans in Monroe County today. It can be assumed that a good number of the young men who served moved away from the area for one reason or another.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (1898) - Thirteen Monroe County men gave their lives in this war. There is no total on the number who participated, but it was in the hundreds.

World War I (1917-1918) -The County of Monroe sent no fewer than 23,272 of its finest young people into this historic conflict. Of these,

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20,211 were in uniform as soldiers, sailors, Marines, coast guardsmen or fliers, also nurses and Navy yeomanettes, predecessors of the WACs, WAVES and WAFS of World War II. The remainder were engaged in activities with such organizations as the YMCA, the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Of those in conflict, 542 were killed in action and their names were added to the total U.S. list of more than 53,000 who gave their lives to defeat the Kaiser.

WORLD WAR II (1941-1945) - It is a reasonably safe assumption that no other community in the United States put more into the national effort in ths war, both industrially and militarily than did Rochester and Monroe County. More than 42,000 of its finest young men and women and a goodly number of its well-established professional men and women joined the ranks to defeat the Axis. Of these, 1,296 gave their lives. They now lie in France, Italy, North Africa and Pacific places with almost forgotten names.

They were among America's horrendous total of 291,557 battle deaths.

KOREAN WAR (1950-1954) - Monroe County dead in this conflict totaled 164, but some 20,000 Monroe County men and women served in unform in its duration.

VIETNAM WAR (1961-1971) - There are, for some strange reason, no precise figures on Monroe County participation in the latest conflict in which this nation has been engaged. It is known that between 15,000 and 20,000 from this immediate area were in uniform, that 142 of these died in action.

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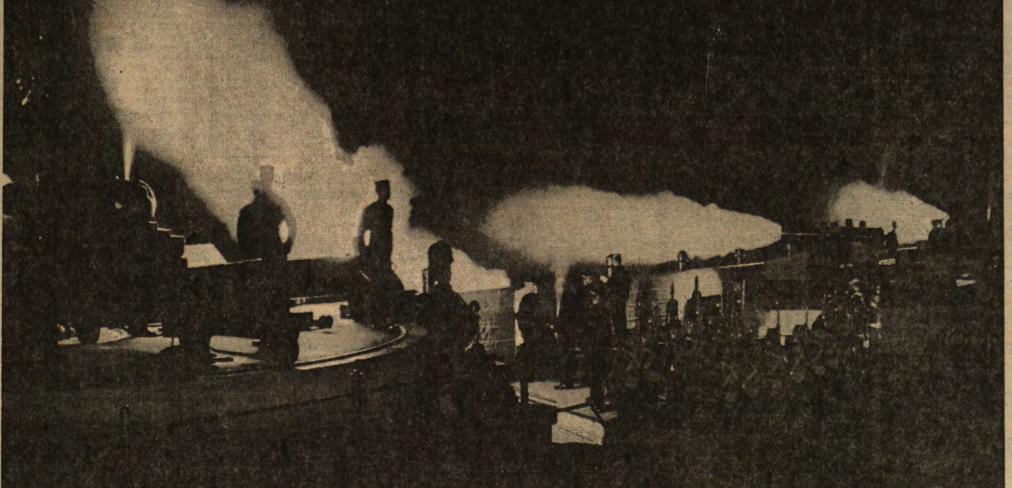


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retreat ceremony, most Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Once again the rattle of he Best of Pastir



A long look backward to Mount Prospect and 1789

ROCHESTER, June 5, 1924 -Correspondence has been received here from a Mr. Victor M. Cushwa of Hagerstown, Md., concerning the residence there of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, who left Maryland 114 years ago

Mr. Cushwa for many years was a resident of Mount Prospect in Hagerstown, the mansion Col. Rochester built in 1789

Dipping into Hagerstown local history, Mr. Cushwa has disclosed:

"During the period Colonel

Nathaniel Rochester lived in Hagerstown, he was a very active and prominent man. operating flour and nail mills. He was regarded as a mastermind by all who knew him.

"It was a great loss to Hagerstown when he left . . . In regard to my home, Mount Prospect, when Colonel Rochester built it it was in the suburbs. on a high hill overlooking the town. It is now right in the heart of the town, just one block from our great business center.

"In Colonel Rochester's time the country was still inhabited by Indians; the Catawbas from the Carolinas coming up every spring for their annual fight with the Delawares, located in this section. There is in my house, centrally located, a guncloset where all the guns were kept methodically in racks, so that in case of a sudden attack from the Indians, each person knew where to go and get arms.

"The outside doors of the

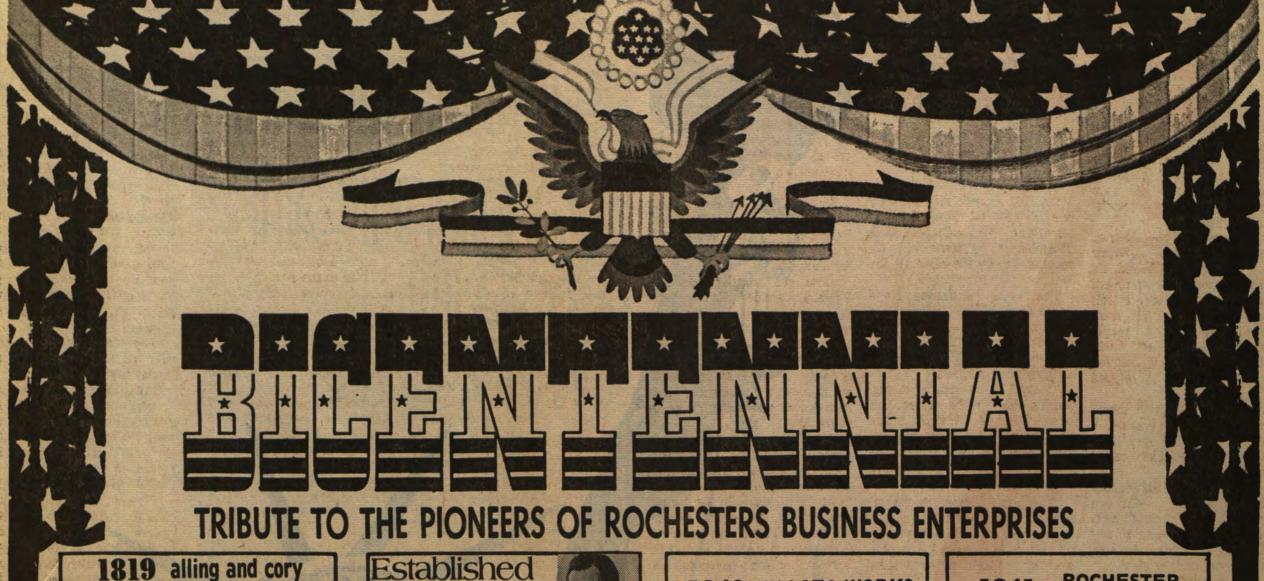
house are of double thickness, and have old, hand-made hinges that run all the way across, put on with wrought iron nails. Beside the regular, heavy, hand-made locks, every door also has an old hand-made bolt on it, also an iron bar across the entire door. The window shutters have the same three fasteners, which, with the heavy walls, make the house practically a

house to recover from wounds that he received at the Battle of Antietam. With him was his cousin, Captain Stowe, son of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Captain Holmes accidentally set fire to the room, from the pipe he was smoking, and the smoke on the old door was never taken off until I painted it over.

"During the Civil War, Cap- is said to be true, that the tain Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., possession of the house changed a commercial structure.

now justice of the Supreme hands in a game of cards one Court, was brought into this night. Hagerstown is on the national highway from Baltimore to Washington Wheeling, and during early history, it was a stopping-place for statesmen on their way to Washington.

NOTE: Mount Prospect survived in all its original glory despite encroaching urbanization and commercialization until the "There is a story told, and it early 1970s when, it is said, it was demolished to make way for







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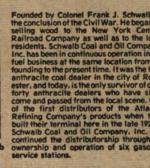
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1865 GLEASON WORKS



Gleason Works was founded 111 years ago to produce machine tools for processing metal and wood. Today the company has over 2700 employees worldwide and is a world leader in the technology, development and production of machines and systems for the manufacture of bevel gears and other components used in mechanical power transmissions. Gleason has recently developed an automated system for converting powder metal into a variety of high strength metal parts.



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Some current projects of interest include the Nazareth College Community Center to be opened fall 1976, the new Miller Brewery located in Fulton, New York, an 89" rolling mill for Alcan Aluminum in Oswego, New York and various phases of the Nuclear Plant under construction at Nine Mile Point in Oswego, New York. Industrial and commercial electrical contractors (Street and Signal Light Division) Call 924-7178.

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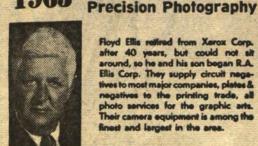
Michael C. Griffin

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Floyd Ellis retired from Xerox Corp. after 40 years, but could not sit around, so he and his son began R.A. Ellis Corp. They supply circuit negatives to most major companies, plates & negatives to the printing trade, all photo services for the graphic arts. Their camera equipment is among the finest and largest in the area.



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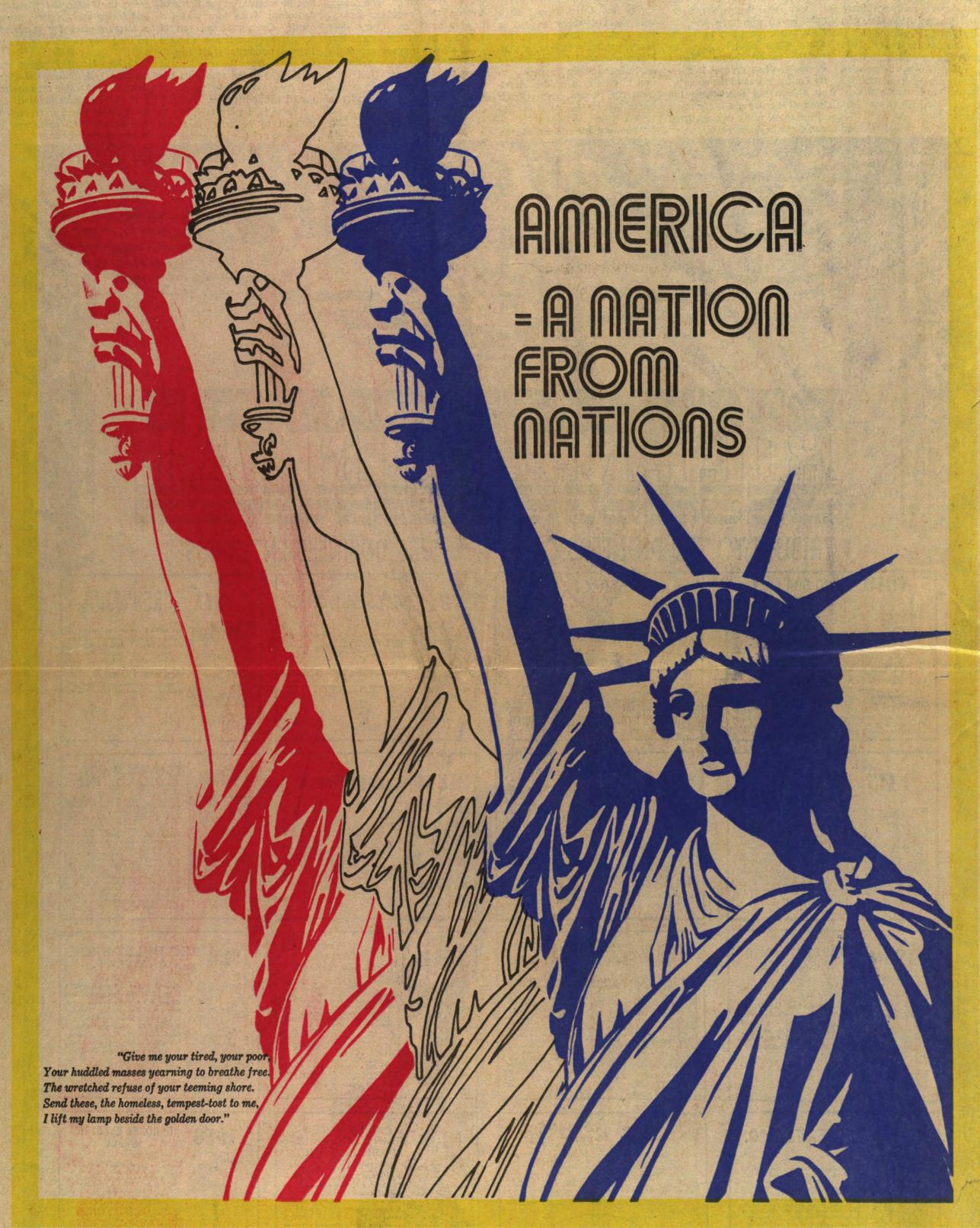


Ralph P. Dandrea

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