EARLY HISTORY OF ROCHESTER
1810 to 1827

George W. Fisher
RESERVE THE PAST FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

EARLY HISTORY

OF

ROCHESTER,

1810 to 1827,

WITH COMPARISONS OF ITS GROWTH AND PROGRESS TO

1860.

PUBLISHED BY

GEO. W. FISHER,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1869.

STEAM PRESS OF CURTIS, BUTTS & CO., UNION AND ADVERTISER OFFICE.
Dear Sir:

"Agreeable to your request we have prepared a Profile or Map of Rochesterville, (the now city of Rochester,) as it was in March, 1814.

More than 40 years having now elapsed since this vision was presented to our boyish eyes; and while we are tracing out the lines marked by our memory in years when we could hardly picture to ourselves a hope that we should this day walk among the living in a populous city, the one-twentieth of whose faces we hardly recognize; all this passed before us now like a dream of a night or like a tale that is told. We believe we have placed upon the Map all the dwellings, business houses, mills, &c., that were erected in what was then called Rochesterville, together with the names and business of each occupant. A hundred reminiscences pass before us that we would be glad to here recite if we had time and you space for the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

EDWIN SCRANTOM,

PHEDERUS CARTER.

KEY TO THE MAP. WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

1. The strata of rock that dips out the South side of Buffalo street.
2. House owned and occupied by Orin E. Gibbs, M. D.
3. School house, District No. 1, built Spring of 1814.
4. Lime Kiln.
5. Silas O. Smith's Store.
6. A frame owned by Henry Skinner, now the Eagle Hotel.
7. Log house built by Hamlet Scrantom, Esq., miller, occupied by Henry Skinner, joiner.
8. Ira West's store.
9. Abram Stark's grocery and dwelling house, (brick maker.)
11. Hervey and Elisha Ely's store.
12. Abelard Reynold's new house, (saddle and harness maker.)
13. Abelard Reynold's house and shop.
14. Jehial Barnard's tailor shop, used also on Sunday as a place of religious worship.
15. New house occupied by Hamlet Scrantom, Esq.
17. House occupied by Aaron Skinner, school teacher.
20. Saw mill raised March 11th, 1814, by Hervey and Elisha Ely.
21. Log house built by Hervey for himself and hands while constructing the first bridge across the Genesee River.
22. Ruins of the old Allen or King's mill.

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

1. First framed house occupied by Enos Stone, farmer.
2. Old plank house occupied first by Enos Stone, afterwards by Hamlet Scrantom, Esq.
7. Bridge across the Genesee River.
In looking back over the past of Rochester, and
comparing it with the present, it is gratifying to
every old settler to know that our goodly city has
ever been on the advance, and that now, (1860,) she
ranks as the fifth city in point of population,
(numbering about 50,000,) in the Empire State.
Situated in one of the most fertile regions, and
surrounded by the best agricultural and horticultur-
cultural country in the world, with moral and religious advantages unsurpassed by any city in the
Union, it is easy to see what will be her future.

The first Directory of Rochester was published
by Elisha Ely, and printed by Everard Peck, in
1827. Attached to this work, which was really a
very perfect one of its kind, is a sketch of Roch-
ester and Monroe county, covering about seventy
pages, which is very interesting. That of the
county was prepared by Jesse Hawley, Esq., and of
the city by Mr. Ely, both gentlemen highly compre-
tenent to the task. The sketches contain so much that
is really interesting of the early history of this
place, it was thought best to re-print them entire,
in book form. The book is now out of print, and
only here and there can an old copy be found in
possession of our citizens. The statistics are wor-
thy of preservation, and after a lapse of over 80
years, are reproduced and put into pamphlet form
at so low a price as to enable every person to pos-
sess a copy for preservation, or presentation to an
absent friend. We have followed the copy closely,
and the sketch relating to the county comes first.

DESCRIPTIONS AND MEMORANDUMS
OF THE
COUNTY OF MONROE
AND ITS ENVIRONS.

The tract of country now forming the county
of Monroe, extends along the southern shore of
Lake Ontario, about 21 miles west and 14 miles
east of the Genesee river; its breadth southward
from the lake being about 92 miles. Its geo-
ographical position is, as nearly as it has been yet
observed, between lat. 42° 01' and 43° 16' N.
and between 8° 24' and 4° 08' west longitude
from New York.

The face of the country, like that of the neigh-
bouring counties on the lake, presents the gener-
al aspect of a level yet somewhat elevated table,
consisting of an alluvial loam, which discharges itself there, the surface presents a most extraordinary and picturesque appearance.
It consists of a multitude of conical or irregular mounds, formed of humus and light loam, sometimes isolated and sometimes united, rising to an aver-
age height of 200 feet from a perfectly level meadow
of the richest alluvial loam.

The rest of the country is diversified with gen-
tle undulations retaining the remnants of their
dense forests of beech, maple, and oak, on a deep
yellow loam, covered with six or ten inches of
black vegetable earth—some light and sandy
plains, supporting alternately the oak and pine—a
portion of the land called Oak Openings, or sparse and scattering oak wood, on a solid calcareous gravel, and sometimes a lighter sand, mixed with
clay—occasional patches of black-ash ashes and
pine swamp—and along the river and creeks, wind-
ing flats of the richest vegetable composition.
The subterraneous structure of this region can
hardly be considered as yet sufficiently explored,
although the deep ravine out by the Genesee riv-
er, from its falls at Rochester to the dropping of
the surface near the lake, exposes to view a thea-
tre of regular and beautiful stratification but rare-
ly witnessed, and the late excavation of the Erie
canal has afforded an additional key to the un-
locking of its mineral treasures. Beginning at the
lowest observable stratum, the arrangement
seems to be: 1st, Calcareous or salt rock; this
has been employed in building the aqueduct at
Rochester—2d, Grey band—3d, Ferriferous slate
—4th, Ferriferous sand rock;—5th, Calcareous
iron ore—6th, Calcareous slate, nearly 100 feet
thick;—7th, Geodlferous lime rock;—8th, limestone, about 80
feet thick. The outcropping of this stratum forms
what is called the Mountain Ridge; in the vicinity
of Rochester, and bed of the river above the
falls, it presents a dark, approaching to the slate
colour, and has a peculiar fetid odour. The 8th,
or Corniferous lime rock, overlies the former,
and appears in the south part of the county,
which, still further south, is overlaid by bitumin-
ous shale and coal.

It is probable that the fetid odour of the lime
rocks is derived from their affinity to and ootem-
poraneous formation with the superimposed bituminous strata. In the two last mentioned lime formations, sulphates of zinc, barytes and strontian, with sulphate of lime in the variety of
snowy gypsum, as also slates of lime, have been
found. These are also found near the banks of the
tower of Paris in the town of Wheatland. The only
metallic ore which has yet been found in quantity,
is that of iron, of which a very productive variety,
the bog ore, occurs in Penfield. Those presenting
themselves in the bank of the river have not been
well examined.

The agricultural character of the soil of this
district of country is that of the utmost fertility —
the alluvion of the fetid lime stones which forms its base, being peculiarly adapted to the contin-
ued production of superior wheat. Perhaps, also,
the moistness of the climate, from its vicinity to the great lakes, contributes to this effect. It is said that a chemical analysis of Genesee wheat, shows it to contain more saccharin matter than that of the southern states, while the latter combines with a larger portion of water in the composition of bread. This may serve to explain why southern flour is more agreeable to the baker, but Genesee to the eater, when they come into competition in our cities.

The Genesee River, the principal natural feature in this district, belongs to the eleventh class in Woodbridge's arrangement of comparative magnitudes of the streams of the United States. It runs from its source, about north 10° east, to Lake Ontario, about 150 miles—and about 125 in the state of New York—through the counties of Allegany, Livingston and Monroe, touching the southeast corner of Genesee. After crossing the Pennsylvania line into this state, it runs N. N. W. about 40 miles, to the Caneadea Reservation, where it turns and runs N. E. or N. 25° E. in nearly a uniform line as to its general course, but with numerous small curves and windings, embraces large tracts of rich alluvial soil. It receives the Canascraga creek, and Conesus and Hemlock outlets, on the east, and the outlet of Silver Lake and Allen's and Black creeks, on the west, beside many smaller streams. A few miles above the Gardeau Reservation, it has two falls, near together—one of 60, the other of 90 feet. From the Reservation, it is navigable for boats to the head of the rapids, near Rochester—90 miles, where the fall, of 20 feet, occurs; and half a mile below this fall, the river comes to the level of the lake, and affords smooth navigation, from Carthage to Canandaigua, four miles, to its mouth.

This forms the Port of Genesee, which has a safe and convenient harbor of 20 feet water within, and from seven to eight feet on the bar, which lies half a mile in the lake. The whole fall of the river, from the head of the rapids, passing through the village of Rochester, to the lower falls, is estimated at 226 feet in the distance of 8 9/10 miles; in which the waters of the river can be used four or five times over, for hydraulic purposes.

The word Genesee is formed from the Indian name for the Genesee Valley, which is very descriptive of the river; it is formed from the Indian words, Genesee, Genesee, and the surrounding uplands, from ten to twenty miles on either side of it, being equal to the lands of any other country of the same latitude. The Genesee flats in particular, to which probably the Indian appellation referred, must strike every eye as peculiarly worthy of the name. These are either natural prairies or Indian clearings, (of which, however, the Indians have no traditions,) and lying to an extent of many thousand acres, between the villages of Genesee, Mount Morris, and the surrounding uplands, and contrasting their small forests with the shaggy hills that bound the horizon, and their occasional clumps of spreading trees, with the tall and naked relics of the forest, nothing can strike with more agreeable sensation the eye long accustomed to the interrupted prospects of a level and wooded country. Had the Indians, who first gave this name to the valley, witnessed the flocks and herds that now enlivens its landscape; and the busy towns, with spires overlooking it from the neighboring hills, and the boats DVR blustering its superabundant wealth down its winding stream, and the scenes of intellectual and moral felicity to which it contributes in the homes of its present enlightened occupants; and had they been able to appreciate this, they would have contrived the longest superlatives which their language could furnish, to give it a name.

About forty years ago, the tract of country of which the county of Monroe formed a part, was claimed by the United States, as a part of such remains of the Niz Nations as survived the chasiment of Sullivan, and the still more destructive influence of frontier civilization. And many a veteran warrior is still alive, on the neighbouring reservations of Caneadea, Squakey-Hill, Canawga, Seneca, Tonewanda, and Tuscarora, to entertain his degenerate sons with the exploits of his meridian vigour, when not a white man's axe had been lifted in all these forests.

The pre-emptive title, however, to this territory was claimed by the state of New York, under its colonial charter, which contemplated the whole region between its north and south boundaries, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The charter of the state of New-York interfered with this claim, and after various unsuccessful attempts to adjust their differences, under the Congress of the old confederation, they were at last happily settled by mutual commissioners, who met at Hartford, on the 10th day of December, 1786.

According to this settlement, Massachusetts ceded to New York, its one million of acres, or, in the words of the settlement, 'the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians,'—to all the lands now in the state lying west of the line running due north from the 58th degree on the north boundary of Pennsylvania, to the British possessions in Canada, excepting a tract of one mile in width along the Niagara river.

This line commences in the 42d degree of north latitude, 89 miles west of the northeast corner of the state of Pennsylvania, and is called the Pre-emption line. It runs through the middle of the Seneca lake, at its north end, and about one mile east of Geneva, and also through Sodus bay. Dr. Spafford, in his Gazetteer, says, it proves to be the meridian of the city of Washington.

It is also the west boundary line of the New-York Military Lands. In the following spring, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, for one million of dollars, or, for three notes of £10,000 each, New-England currency, payable in consolidated securities at par. In the following spring, Oliver Phelps, living at

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Granville, Massachusetts, prepared himself with men and means to explore the country, and with great resolution and intrepidity took leave of his family, his neighbours, and the minister of the parish, who had assembled on the occasion, all in tears, and started on his expedition; they bidding him a final adieu, scarcely hoping ever to see him return again from an Indian country, hardly yet pacified.

He persevered, and penetrated the wilderness, from the German flats, in Herkimer, to Canandaigua, [meaning a chosen place, in the Indian language] a distance of 128 miles by the present improved road—sent out runners, and collected the sachems, chiefs and warriours of the Six Nations, and in July, 1788, with the aid of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, as State Commissioner, and Indian Missionary, concluded a treaty and purchase of a tract containing about 2½ million of acres; bounded east by the pre-emption line, west by a meridional line, running from a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, 42 miles west of the 82d mile stone, to an elm tree, in the forks of the Genesee and Canacracag; thence down the Genesee, as its meanders, to a point two miles north of the Canawagus village, [now near Avon bridge,] thence due west twelve miles, [1½ miles south of the village of Le Roy,] thence northerly, parallel to the general course of the Genesee river, [N. 24° E.] to Bath, which course forms the east line of the Triangle Tract, so called, and is about 24 miles long.

The reason of this remarkable offset of twelve miles to the westward, may not be unworthy of notice, as illustrative of the change in the value of landed property which has taken place since that time. Mr. Phelps proposed the erection of mills at the falls of the river, now at Rochester, and wished for a competent space around them for a mill-yard. To this the Indians assented, and gave him the aforesaid offset, being a space of 12 miles by 24, for that purpose.

After a mill had been erected by a Mr. Allen, and the Indians came to see it, and the quantity of ground requisite for a mill-yard, they uttered their interjection of surprise, woah! and added, kauskonchicor! (signifying, in the Seneca language, waterfall?) and this ever after became the Indian name for Mr. Phelps.

The kindness, however, and good faith with which Mr. Phelps conducted his intercourse with the Indians, did not fail to secure their confidence and affection; in token of which, they adopted both him and his son, Oliver L. Phelps, as honorary members of their national councils.

The leading chiefs and warriours concerned in these negotiations, were Farmer’s Brother, the grand sachem, and who, for his political wisdom, might be called the George Clinton of the Six Nations—and Red Jacket, the celebrated orator, who is still alive. By the treaty, Mr. Phelps surveyed the land into tracts, denominated Ranges, running north and south, and subdivided the ranges into tracts of six miles square, denominated Townships, and designated each by numbers, beginning to number both ranges and townships at the 82d mile stone, in the southeast corner of the tract, [now the southeast corner of Steuben county,] running north and south, and north and south, to the line, from 1 to 14—and the ranges northwardly, from 1 to 7. Thus, Bath was designated as township No. 4, in the 3d range; Canandaigua as township No. 10, in the 2d range; Pittsford as No. 12, in the 5th range; and Brighton as No. 13, in the 7th range of townships, in Gorham & Phelps’ purchase.

As the Genesee river runs about 24° east of north, below Avon, and Mr. Phelps continued his range of townships to the lake, the 5th range, was left open, to be surveyed by two or three, but ten townships—and in order to square the tract lying west of Genesee river, he set off two townships near the lake, which he called the Short Range, now comprising the towns of Gates and Greece; and the present towns of Caledonia, Wheatland, Chili, Riga, Ogden, and Farma, being then four townships, he called the first range of townships lying west of Genesee river, in Gorham & Phelps’ purchase.

This tract formed the counties of Ontario and Steuben for many years, until 1821, when Monroe and Livingston counties were formed, except that part of it lying west of the river, which was annexed to the county of Genesee at its organization in 1802, and the south part of the 7th range set off from Steuben to Allegany.

In 1792, Oliver Phelps opened a land office in Canandaigua—this was the first land office in America for the sale of her forest lands to settlers. And the system which he adopted for the survey of his lands by townships and ranges, became a model for the manner of surveying all the new lands in the United States; and the method of making his retail sales to settlers by Articles, has also been adopted by all the other land offices of individual proprietorships that have followed after him.

The Article was a new device, of American origin, unknown in the English system of conveyancing; granting the possession, but not the fee of the land; facilitating the frequent changes among new settlers, enabling them to sell out their improvements and transfer their possession by assignment, and securing the reversion of the possession to the proprietor, where they abandoned the premises. His land sales were allodial; and the other land offices following his example, have rendered the Genesee farmers all fee simple land holders, which has increased the value of the soil and the enterprise of the people.

Oliver Phelps may be considered the Cecrops of the Genesee country. Its inhabitants owe a mausoleum to his memory, in gratitude for his having pioneered for them, the wilderness of this Canaan of the west.

Gorham and Phelps sold about one-third of this tract by townships and parts of townships, to companies and individuals, to settlers and speculators, who invited an emigration into the country that soon formed the new county of Ontario, (taken from Montgomery,) which, by the U. S. census of 1790, contained a population of 1075.

On the 5th of November, 1790, they sold nearly all the residue to Robert Morris, containing 1,254,600 acres, for eight per cent—amounting to the same sum as Sir William Pulteney, for the sale of which the latter opened a land office at Geneva, and also at Bath, under the agency of Charles Williamson.

Gorham and Phelps, not being able to pay the whole purchase money, compromised, and surrendered to Massachusetts that part of the land which the Indian title remained unextinguished, being about one-third of the western part of it; in consideration of which, the state cancelled two of their notes.

In 1796, Robert Morris purchased the aforesaid land of Massachusetts—extinguished the Indian title—sold out several tracts of fifty and one hundred thousand acres off the east side of the tract, and along the Genesee river; and mortgaged the residue to William Willink and others, of Amsterdam, called the Island Land Company, under
which the company afterward acquired the title; surveyed it, and in 1801, opened a land office at Batavia, under the agency of Joseph Elliott, for the

[It would be a good measure of publick economy, to get the early and leading titles to the lands in the Genesee country, collated and authenticated by an act of the legislature, to be used in our courts of record, in evidence on litigated titles; and save the expense of special exemplifications of them for every cause.]

The early settlements of the country were mostly made in the vicinity of the Buffalo road, as the leading avenue through it. The earliest settlements in the territory, now the county of Monroe, were those made in 1790, by Israel and Simon Stone, in Pittsford, Glover Perrin, in Perinton; by Peter Sheaffer, on the flats of the Genesee, near Scottsville; by Orange Stone, in Brighton; and in 1791, by William Hinchee, at the mouth of the river, and four out of these six parties of the United States government erected a light-house for the harbour.

The two last lived twelve miles apart, and for several years without an intervening neighbour; and such was the eccentric turn of the last named, that, as fame reports, he was jealous of all new comers, fearing they would disturb the tranquility of this conveniently distant neighbourhood. In 1795, Zadock Granger and Gideon King settled at the upper landing, four miles from the mouth of the river. In 1805, the harbour of Genesee was made a port of entry, and Samuel Latta appointed the collector. In 1822, the first county of the United States government erected a light-house for the harbour.

Monroe County was erected by a law passed Feb. 20, 1801, and named in honour of James Monroe, then President of the United States; and organized by holding the first term of the County Court, on the 8th of May, 1801.

It was taken from Ontario and Genesee counties, viz: the towns of Brighton, Pittsford, Penfield, Perinton, Henrietta, Mendon, and a part of Rush at the mouth of the forest; of the six townships of the town of Rush, the last 14th of the 7th range, north of the Genesee outlet.] lying east of the Genesee river, from the county of Ontario; and the towns of Gates, Parma, Clarkson, Sweden, Ogden, Riga and Wheatland, lying on the west side of Genesee river, from the county of Genesee.

Since then, the town of Greece has been erected from the north end of Gates; the town of Chili from the east end of Riga; and the north part of T. No. 11, in the 7th range, taken from Avon, in the county of Livingston, and added to Rush. The county now contains sixteen small townships, and comprises a territory of about 675 square miles, or 430,000 acres; bounded on the E. by Wayne; on the S. by Ontario, and on the S. by Livingston; on the W. by Genesee; on the W. by Orleans county; and on the north by the national and state territorial line, in the middle of lake Ontario. When created, it contained a population of 26,596, by the United States census of 1830.

The first county officers were, Elisha B. Strong, First Judge; Timothy Barnard, esq. Levi B. Clarke, and John Bowman, Associate Judges. Nathaniel Rochester, Clerk; James Seymour, Sheriff; Timothy Childs, District Attorney; and Elisha Ely, Surrogate.

The present officers are, Moses Chapin, First Judge: Brooks Mason, Timothy Barnard, Jr. William B. Brown, and Timothy Childs, Associate Judges. James Seymour, Sheriff; Simon Stone, 2d Clerk; Daniel D. Barnard, District Attorney; and Orrin E. Gibbs, Surrogate.

THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.

The village of Rochester is situated on both the eastern and western banks of the Genesee river, seven miles from its mouth, at lake Ontario, and lies on the third and fourth of the six several falls on the river; the third, or upper one, is a small fall of twelve feet, situated at the foot of the rapids, and immediately above where the canal aqueduct is erected; and the other is the great fall of 97 feet, situated 80 rods below. 39 miles south of where the Genesee river, then meets the river, is navigable at all times; and 10 miles by land, and 90 by water, from Mount Morris, to which place the river is navigable at all times; and 50 miles by land, and 90 by water, from Garkede, to the south of the upper falls, which is the head of navigation during freshets. The two lower falls are at Batavia, 11 miles below the village.

In 1802, Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh, and Charles Carroll, of Maryland, purchased the site of the village, and on the 26th of May, laid out the streets and lots.

It is situated in latitude 43° 30' N. and about 40° 30' W. longitude from the meridian of the city of Washington.

The mill lot, so called, lying in the centre of the village, on the west side of the river, and containing 100 acres, was a gift from Oliver Phelps to Ebenezer Allen, in 1789, in consideration of his building a grist-mill on it, for the accommodation of the new settlers then moving into the country. But the settlement being mostly made along the main road leading through Canandaigua to Buffalo, left this section of the country to remain a wilderness for several years. Mr. Allen moved away, left his mill to go to decay, and sold his lot, which passed through several hands to the Pulley estate.

In 1803, Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh, and Charles Carroll, of Maryland, purchased the lot, and left it remaining unoccupied until 1819, when they surveyed it into village lots, opened it for sale, and gave it the name of Rochester, the family name of the senior proprietor.

The other lands now occupied as the village of Rochester, were farm-lots Nos. 47 to 64, in townships No. 1, short range, west of the Genesee river, and now the town of Gates: and Nos. 3 and 6, short range, east of the same river, Hatchet Place, of the third division of township No. 18, of the 7th range, east of Genesee river, and now the town of Brighton.
The lots on the west side, were a part of a tract of 20,000 acres, bought of Phelps and Gorham by a company of seven purchasers, in the year 1791, and partitioned between them by lot. Charles Harford, one of these, made the first improvement in the N. W. part of the village, about the year 1807, by building a small mill, with one run of stones, 3 1/2 feet in diameter: but it was not till 1816, when lots Nos. 46 and 49 were purchased by Matthew Brown, Jr. Francis Brown, and Thomas Mumford, that the position of lots Nos. 46 and 49 was surveyed as building lots, and denominated Frankfort, after the Christian name of Francis Brown.

The centre of the village east of the river, was a part of the farm of Enos Stone, a part also of a larger joint purchase from the Phelps and Gorham estate, in the year 1879, for 1 1/2 New-England currency, per acre. A little clearing was made on this land—a log house built on the bank of the river, and a saw-mill erected near the ford, about 1808; but it was not till 1817, that this part of the village was much improved. At that time, Elisha Johnson, having purchased 30 acres from the west side of Enos Stone's farm, surveyed and laid it out into building lots.

James, son of Enos Stone, is believed to have been the first child born in Rochester, May 4, 1810.

The N. E. part of the village, or lots Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, were owned by Moses Atwater, and Samuel Mowre. Their first improvements began in 1813.

The first bridge at this place, (where the middle bridge now stands,) was commenced in the year 1810, and finished in 1812, at the joint expense of the counties of Ontario and Genesee, amounting to $12,000. Previous to this, the river was crossed by fording on the level rocky bottom, about twenty rods above where the canal aqueduct is now erected; the only bridge then on the river was where it is intersected by the Buffalo road at a point about 3 miles distant from this place.

Bitherto, there was nothing in the appearance or prospects of the place where Rochester now stands, to indicate the unexampled growth which it has experienced since 1812. Its water-falls, indeed, afforded the prospect of advantages for hydraulick machinery; but the small productions of the surrounding country, and the superior prospects, as it then seemed, of other points in the vicinity for commercial purposes, were but little calculated to excite sanguine expectations.

In January, 1810, Frederick Haford opened a store of goods, at what was then called the upper landing, or Full-Town, (being the first merchant's store on the river below Avon,) and opened the way to the trade of the river and lake. Hence, that place has since been called Haford's landing. The village, also, at the mouth of the river, attracted some attention, and promised to become a place of trade.

It may tend to give the idea of the commercial and civil importance of all those points at that time, to state that the mail was then carried from Canandaigua once a week, on horseback, and part of that time by a woman.

From the year 1812, which might be regarded as the birth year of Rochester, as a village, we shall note, in the form of annals, whatever events contributed to its growth and increase up to the present time; and whatever else may seem worthy of being remembered, as connected with its history.

The bridge across the Genesee river was finished. The proprietors of the Allen mill lot surveyed it into village lots, and opened it for sale and settlement.

Isaac W. Stone built a house and opened a tavern, opposite the place where the Methodist brick church now stands, on the bank of the river; which was the only tavern in the place for two or three years. He also built a saw-mill near Enos Stone's log house.

Matthew Brown, Jr. Francis Brown, and Thomas Mumford, purchased lots Nos. 46 and 49, laid them out in village lots, and called it Frankfort. The only improvements then were Mr. Harford's grist and saw mills and two log houses.

Moses Atwater and Samuel E. Andrews purchased lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the third division of lots, in township No. 18, in the 7th range, about the great falls, on the east side of the river, (which now forms the northeast section of the village,) and commenced their improvements. A Post-Office was established in the village. Its first quarterly income was $3,43 cts.

In July, of this year, the first merchant's store was opened, by Ira West.

1814.—The Legislature granted $5,000, for cutting out the path and bridging the streams on the Ridge Road, between this place and Lewiston, which was then almost impassable.

There were three houses built and occupied on the west side of the river. The land where the publick buildings now stand, was cleared, sown with wheat, and afterward made into pasture.

The mill race, south of Buffalo-street, was opened by Rochester & Co. [There is now in the same place a large and commodious canal, which supplies water for three flouring mills, five saw-mills, a trip hammer and nail factory, and considerable other machinery.]

1814.—On the 14th of May, Sir James L. Yeo, admiral of the British fleet on Lake Ontario, anchored off the harbor of Rochester, landed a few vessels, with five large and eight smaller vessels of war; and the militia of the neighboring towns, to prevent his landing, leaving only two men to take the women and children into the woods, in case he abd land and send a detachment of troops, as had been threatened, to burn the bridge across the river.

The first mercantile operations of any importance in the village commenced this year.

1815—Elisha Ely, Hervey Ely, and Josiah Bissell, Jr. finished the red mill, with four run of stones, now owned by Ebenezer S. Beach.

Samuel Hildreth, of Pittsford, commenced running a stage and carrying the mail, twice a week, between this place and Canandaigua.

A private weekly mail route was established between this place and Lewiston—dependent on the income of the post-offices on the route for its support.

M. Brown, Jr. F. Brown, and T. Mumford, commenced their mill canal, at the head of the great falls, and finished it in 1816.

The building of the cotton factory, in Frankfort, was commenced by an incorporated company.

Abielar Reynolds opened the first tavern on the west side of the river, on Buffalo-street.

In December, the first census of the village was taken—population, 831.

Aug. 22.—The first religious society in the place was organized, consisting of 16 members, 14 of whom are still alive.

The purchase of produce in any considerable quantity, from the surrounding country, commenced this year.

1816.—Caleb Lyon commenced the settlement of Carthage.
January 17—Rev. Comfort Williams was installed pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, being the first clergyman settled in the village.

Daub & Sheldon established a weekly newspaper, entitled the Rochester Gazette;—now published by Edwin Scramont, and called the Monroe Republican.

Matthew and Francis Brown finished a mill canal on the west side of the river, at the head of the great falls, 84 rods in length, 30 feet wide, and 3 feet in depth, through a rock—which forms the mill race for their mills, the cotton factory, and many other establishments, and from which the water falls down the bank ninety-six feet.

Buffalo road was surveyed and laid out to Batavia.

1817.—By an act of the Legislature, passed in April, the village was incorporated by the name of Rochesterville, and on the first of May the first village election was held, for five trustees—when Francis Brown, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck, and Jebiel Barnard, were elected. Francis Brown was chosen president of the board, and Hastings R. Bender clerk.

The first house for public worship was built on Carroll-street,—now occupied by the second Presbyterian society.]

Elisha Johnson purchased of Enos Stone, from the west side of his farm, 60 acres, adjoining the river, and the same into a village plat—constructed a dam across the river, above the old fording place, and excavated a large mill canal from thence to the bridge, 60 or 70 rods in length, 60 feet wide and 4 feet deep; opening extensive water privileges, at an expense of $12,000. Orson Seymour and others, in the course of the year, became jointly interested with Mr. Johnson, in his purchase, the back land of which was yet a forest.

The price of wheat, during the early part of this year, was from $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel. The loss sustained by the millers and merchants was very considerable.

William Atkinson built the yellow mill, on Johnson's mill canal, containing three run of stones.

This year, the steam-boat Ontario commenced running from Sackett's Harbour to Lewiston, touching at the port of Genesee. 1818 —Gilman & Sibley built a paper-mill, near Atkinson's flouring-mill.

Strong & Albright built their mill at Carthage, containing four run of stones—[now owned by Elisha H. Strong & Co.]

Carthage bridge was commenced, by Strong, Norton & Co.

July 7th—Everard Peck & Co. established the second weekly newspaper, entitled the Rochester Telegraph;—now published semi-weekly, by W. S. Martin.

In September, the second census of the village was taken—population, 1049.

The exports, from the Genesee river down the lake to the Canada market, during the season of navigation, were 26,000 bbls. flour—3,633 bbls. pot and pearl ashes—1,173 bbls. pork—190 bbls. whiskey—214,000 double butt staves—together with quantities of sundry other articles—valued at $380,000.

1819.—Matthew and Francis Brown rebuilt their flouring mill, containing four run of stones, on the site where the former mill was burnt down in March, 1818.

Solomon Cleveland built his mill on the east wing of the great falls, containing two run of stones.

Atwater, Andrews and Mumford, built a toll bridge, a few rods above Cleveland's mill. This was the second bridge across the Genesee river in the village.

The famous bridge at Carthage, was finished this year.

The Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons—now the old building standing in the rear of the Episcopal church.]

The exports from the port of Genesee to Canada for the year, were 87,408 bbls. flour; 5,810 bbls. pot and pearl ashes; 2,648 bbls. beef and pork; 709 bbls. whiskey; 179,000 staves; together with small quantities of corn, oil, lard, hem, butter, cider, &c.—valued at $375,000. The prices of produce had fallen greatly—the general price of flour, was $2.25, to $3.50 per barrel; of wheat, 87½ cents per bushel, and corn, from 20 to 25 cents.

1821.—February 20th, a law passed in the state legislature, erecting the county of Monroe.

Morris S. Miller, Robert S. Rose, and Nathan Williams, the commissioners appointed by law, located the county buildings for Monroe, in the village of Rochester, on a lot given for the purpose, by Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll.

September 4th, the corner stone of the Court House was laid. A Female Charity School was opened for the gratuitous instruction of poor children.

In May, the first County Court for Monroe was held.

August, William Britton commenced building the Canal Aqueduct, with 90 convicts from the State Prison, at Auburn.

November 20th, the price of wheat was 50 cents per bushel.

The price of produce having fallen so low in Canada, and the canal having been partly finished, to favour the shipment of it to Albany, so materially reduced the quantities shipped for the Canada market, that no subsequent account of the annual exports there, has been taken.

1822.—February 5th, 7000 bushels of wheat were taken in this day, at the mills in Rochester and Carthage.

October 22nd, the first canal boat left the village for Little Falls, laden with flour.

The third house for public worship was built by the Friends, or Quakers.

And the fourth commenced, being the Methodist brick chapel, on the east side of the river.

In Sept. the 4th census of the village was taken—permanent population, 2700; and 8130, including laborers on the public works.

Hervey Ely built his mill, adjoining William Atkinson's, containing four run of stones.
1832.—In ten days preceding May 6th, there were 10,000 bbls. of flour shipped at this village on the Erie canal, for Albany and New-York.

October 7th, the completion of the canal aqueduct across the Genesee river, was celebrated by companies, Masonic societies, and citizens of the village. A description of the aqueduct will be found in a subsequent page.

The first house for public worship was built, being the Roman Catholic church.

Rochester and Montgomery built their mill near E. S. Beech's, containing three run of stones.

1834.—The law for incorporating the Bank of Rochester, passed the legislature.

The first Presbyterian society built a stone church near the court-house.

The Episcopal society moved their old building, and erected a stone church on the same ground.

The bridge, beginning to decay, was rebuilt by the county of Monroe, for $6,000. Samuel Works, commissioner; Elisa Johnson, contractor.

1835.—The fifth census of the village was taken in Feb.—population, 4274.

H. N. & A. B. Curtis built their large stone building at the east end of the bridge, containing two run of stones, and extensive machinery for manufacturing

In October, Marshall, Spalding & Hunt established the Rochester Album.—[now published by Elisha F. Marshall]

The sixth census of the village was taken under the state census, Augst 1st—population, 5273.

The powers granted to the village Trustees by the charter of incorporation, were found to be inadequate to a good police regulation, and the question was agitated during the fall, whether they should apply for a city charter, while applying for an increase of power to the old corporation; but after considerable discussion, the subject of a city charter was declined, and the village charter was amended by vesting more ample powers in the board of trustees.

1836.—Brown & Whitney built their mill at the lower end of Brown's mill canal, containing two run of stones, and designed for four.

The Dissenting Methodists began to build their meeting house, being the seventh house for public worship.

A company of land proprietors, and other individuals, began to build the third bridge across the Genesee river, at this place, in a line with the Pittsford state road, by subscription.

In October, Luther Tucker & Co. established the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

In December, the 7th census of the village was taken—population, 7669.

INSTITUTIONS.

I.—THE POLICE.

The government of the village is conducted, according to its present charter, by a board of five trustees, who, with a treasurer, collector, two constables, fire assessors, and ten fire-wardens, are annually elected, by the qualified inhabitants, on the first Monday in May. The chief engineer of the fire department is elected by the fire-wardens and firemen only, on the second Monday of May, annually. A clerk of the board is appointed by the trustees.

The powers of the board of trustees are believed to comprehend every thing necessary to secure and enforce neatness, regularity, good order, and safety by night and by day, within the precincts of the corporation, and efficiently to restrain whatever may be offensive, or detrimental to decency, good morals, or religion.

The following is a list of regulations, with the fines or penalties attached to them respectively, now in force by ordinance of the trustees, agreeably to their chartered powers.

Householders must clean and keep clear the sidewalks and streets opposite their premises, except in specified cases.—Fine, for neglect, $5.

No person may injure any walk, street, sewer, drain, well, or other article for public use.—Fine, for each offence, $10.

Householders must sweep and clean the sidewalks, opposite their dwellings, every Saturday, from the first day of April till the first day of November.—Fine, for each neglect, $1.

No householder or others are permitted to throw away any offensive matter whatever into the streets or lanes.—Fine, $2.

Immoderate riding or driving, in the streets, is forbidden.—Fine, for each offence, $5.

Hucksters must not occupy any place in the streets or lanes of the village, for the sale of fruit, &c., without a license for the same.—Fine, for each offence, $3.

No person may stop his horse or team on any cross or side-walk, so as to hinder or endanger any person passing thereon.—Fine, for each offence, $2.

No auctioneer, constable, or other person, may hold any sale so as to collect a crowd on any side or cross-walk.—Fine, for each offence, $5.

Fireplaces, of every description, to be kept in good repair so as to be safe.—Fine for neglect, $10. The same to be cleaned, as directed, once every three months.—Fine for neglect, $5.

No person may keep above 12 lbs. of gunpowder in any house within the village, nor even that quantity in close canisters.—Fine, for every day this ordinance is transgressed, $20.

No candle nor fire to be kept, or carried in an exposed manner, in livery stables.—Fine, for each offence, $5.

Householders shall have a place of safe deposit for ashes, and in no case suffer them to be put into wooden vessels.—Fine, $5.

For constructing insecure chimneys to any house or manufactury.—Fine, $10.

Fire buckets, to be kept in houses, to inspect houses and yards once in each month.—Fine, for neglect, $2.

Householders shall obey the directions of fire wardens, in things relating to security against fire.—Fine, for non-compliance, each offence, $10.

Each house must have a scuttle in the roof, and stairs in the same.—Fine on the occupant, for neglect, $5.

Fire buckets, to be kept in each house—for one or two fireplaces or stoves, one bucket; for 3 or 4 fireplaces, two buckets, &c., for more than four, 8 buckets.—Fine, for neglect in any particular of the ordinance, $5.

Fire buckets must be produced at fires, when they occur.—Fine, for refusal or neglect, $2.

The inhabitants must obey the orders of the chief engineer and fire-wardens, at fires.—Fine, for disobedience of orders, $5.

The chief engineer and fire-wardens are to give proper and regular attention to their duties, in cases of fire.—Fine, for neglect, $10. The chief engineer to inspect their engines, &c., once in three months, and report to the trustees.

It is the duty of the president, trustees, or fire-wardens, to remove idle and disobedient persons from fires.—Fine, for disobedience to their orders, $3. Such persons may also be put into custody, till after the extinguishment of the fire.
None, except the chief engineer, trustees and fire-wardens, may give orders at fires.—Fine, $5.

Firemen, must instantly, on an alarm, repair to the engine to which they belong, and aid in moving it to the fire, and in working it there; unless prevented by absence from the village, or sickness.—Fine, for neglect of this duty, $10.

Hook and ladder men, subject to the same rule, within the village.—Fine, $2.

No person may discharge fire arms, nor rockets, nor any fire works, within the village.—Fine, $5.

No person may burn shavings, chips, or straw, nor kindle any large fire, in the streets, within fifty feet of any building.—Fine, $5.

All bell-ringers are bound to ring, on an alarm of fire.—Fine, $3.

Public bells, if not permitted in any waters within the village.—Fine, $2.

Vaults to necessaries, must be of such depth and so constructed, as is provided in the ordinance relating to them.—Fine, for neglect, $25.

Necessaries must not be so situated as to be a nuisance to neighbours.—Fine, $35. They must be purified with lime, once in each month, during the summer half year, as directed in the ordinance.—Fine, for neglect, $5.

Every house must be furnished with a sink-drain, covered with earth.—Fine, for neglect, per week, $2.

No stagnant water is allowed on any lot.—Fine, to occupant or owner, as the case may be, per day, $25.

No person is allowed to throw any dead animal, putrid meat, or fish, into any river, canal, mill-race, basin, or aqueduct, within the village.—Fine, $5.

Cellars must be kept free from all stagnant water, putrid vegetable or animal matter.—Fine, for each offence, $5.

Hogs are not permitted to run at large.—Fine, 50 cts. They are not to be kept so as to be offensive to neighbours.—Fine, per day, $3.

No horse, mare, or colt, permitted to run at large.—Fine, to the owner, $3.

Swine, running at large, may be impounded, and the claimant subjected to the expenses, as per ordinance.

Neat cattle are not permitted to run at large, after the first day of December, till the first day of April.—Fine, $1.

No nine-pines alley to be kept.—Fine, per day, $5.

Grocers, for selling liquors or serving customers on the Sabbath day, or permitting any collection of people or noise at their groceries—Fine, $10.

Masters of canal boats, for suffering any horn or bugle to be blown within the village, on the Sabbath.—Fine, $3.

Theatrical representations are restrained by ordinance. Fines, for transgressing that ordinance—a principal or manager, $35—any actor, for each offence, $5—owner of premises where they so trespass, each offence, $5.

Circus riders prohibited in like manner.—Fine, to principal, $25—each rider, $10.

Shows of all kinds prohibited, unless special license be obtained.—Fine, $10. Owners of premises where this ordinance is violated—Fine, $5.

No cellar doors may project more than four feet from the front line of the building.—Fine, $10—and for every day the same remains, contrary to this ordinance, $1.

Cellars used for groceries, and such purposes, must have an iron railing on each side of the entrance, extending four feet from the line of the building; all others must be covered with a door.—Fine, for every day the ordinance is transgressed, in each case, $1.

No lamp or other posts may be erected, except at the edge of the side-walk, or by special liberty from the trustees.—Fine, $3—and for each day the transgression is continued, $1.

Posts, in all cases, must be built at least nine feet high, from the surface of the side-walk, to the bottom of any lamp, sign, &c. placed thereon.—Fine, per day, $1.

All licensed grocers must have a sign to that effect near their door.—Fine, per day, $1.

Common criers must have a license, and not use horns or trumpets, but only a hand-bell.—Fine, for each offence, $1.

Owners of inhabited lots, residing in the village, and occupants, when the owners are not residents, are responsible for not having proper necessaries, to prevent nuisances—and in case of nuisance, are finable per day, $5.

All who slaughter cattle are, in like manner, in case of nuisance to those residing in the neighbourhood, liable to a fine, per day, while it continues, of $5.

Wagons, containing articles for sale, must not be placed across any street, nor so near the side-walks as to prevent others passing; nor may any stop in the street formed by the intersection of Carroll and Exchange-streets with Buffalo-street; and if loaded with hay, they must stand west of the court-house yard in Buffalo-street, and east of River-street, in Main-street.—Fine, for each transgression of either of these ordinances, $1.

The keeping of billiard-tables for gaming is prohibited.—Fine, $5. Tavern-keepers and grocers keeping billiard-tables—Fine, per day, $5.

The following are the present officers of the corporation:

Treasurer.—First Ward, William Brewer.

Second Ward, Matthew Brown, Jr.

Third Ward, Vincent Mathews.

Fourth Ward, Eliehu Ely.

Fifth Ward, Giles Boulton.

Assessors.—First Ward, Preston Smith.

Second Ward, Ezra M. Parsons.

Third Ward, Ira West.

Fourth Ward, Daniel Tinker.

Fifth Ward, Davis O. West.

Matthew Brown, Jr. Pres. of the Board of Trus.

Rufus Beach, Clerk and Attorney.

Frederick F. Backus, Treasurer.

Raphael Beach, Collectors and Constable.

Stephen Symonds, Constable.

M Willis, Weigher and Auctioneer.

Regular meetings of the Corporation, every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the office of the clerk, in the Court-House.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Samuel Works, Chief Engineer.

FIRE WARDENS.

First Ward—S. Melanton Smith, John Mar.

Second Ward—Benjamin H. Brown, Timothy Burr.


Fifth Ward—Samuel Smith, Aaron Newton.

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

Daniel D. Hatch, Foreman.
I. ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

John Swift, Assistant.
William Haywood, Secretary.

II. HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

David C. West, Foreman.
Stephen Charles, Assistant.
Giles Boulton, Secretary.

III. TEAMS.

Isaac Tower, Jr., Foreman.
Rebecca Smith, Assistant.
C. A. Van Slyck, Secretary.

Stated meetings of the several fire companies, on the first Monday in each month.

John Swift, Assistant.
William Haywood, Secretary.

Monroe County Bible Society.

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was formed May 30, 1831. The society has purchased, of the American Bible Society, 1470 Bibles, and 1295 Testaments, and has received, as donations—In 1821: 100 Bibles and 100 Testaments—in 1822, 150 Bibles and 250 Testaments; in all, 1720 Bibles, and 1555 Testaments.

In addition to paying for the Bibles purchased, they have refunded the amount of the donation in 1825, and have remitted fifty dollars, as surplus funds, to the parent society.

Officers of the society:

Vincent Mathews, President.
Wm. Atkinson, First President.
E. B. Pomeroy, Corresponding Secretary.
Wm. Pitkin, Recording Secretary.
Levi Ward, Jr., Treasurer.

Treasurer’s office, and depository of Bibles and Testaments, in the counting-room of Wm. H. Ward & Co. Carroll-street. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in June.

II.—REMEMBERED SOCIETIES.

The Female Charitable Society.

Was organized 26th February, 1822.—The following is an extract from the Constitution:

Art. 1. This society shall be known by the name of the Home Missionary Society of Monroe County, auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society.

Art. 4. The funds of this society, after paying incidental expenses, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the parent institution, with directions as to the section of country in which it shall be expended in missionary labor, and the board shall decide to give such directions.

Art. 6. The society shall meet as often as called by the directors, and annually, on the second Monday in April, when the officers shall be chosen, and a report of the directors received, and when the constitution may be amended, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Officers elected July, 1826:

Ira West, of Rochester, President.
Rev. J. J. DeWolfe, 1st V. Pres’t.
Charles Church, of Ogden, 2d V. Pres’t.
Charles J. Hill, of Rochester, Treasurer.
Eversard Peck, Secretary.

The society has several missionaries, in different parts of the country, towards whose support, from fifty to one hundred dollars a year are contributed by the society.

Female Missionary Society.

Auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, was organized in January, 1818. Its object is to assist in supporting the preaching of the gospel in feeble and destitute churches in the settlements. Officers for 1827—

Mrs. Patty Beach, President.
Mrs. Margaret Penney, Secretary.
Mrs. Henrietta Bissell, Treasurer.

Annual meeting, on the first Tuesday in January.

Female Benevolent and Auxiliary Missionary Society of St. Luke’s Church, Rochester.

Organized February 28, 1827.—The object of the society is, to raise funds in aid of plans and societies formed for the purpose of promoting the in-
interests of religion, as connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, special reference being had to the claims of the "General Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church," and the "Monroe County Episcopal Association for disseminating religious knowledge."

The society consists of present of 120 members.

Officers for 1827:

Mrs. Eliza Johnson, President.
Mrs. H. Montgomery, Vice President.
Mrs. Wm. Pitkin, Secretary.
Mrs. T. H. Rochester, Treasurer.

MONROE COUNTY TRACT SOCIETY.

This institution was organized in 1828. Its operations were considerably extensive in distributing tracts in this region of the country. In October, 1828, they were called upon by an agent of the American Tract Society, with such propositions as induced them to merge this society in the Rochester Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society. The following is extracted from the first article of the constitution: "The object of this society is to aid the American Tract Society, instituted at New York in 1825, in extending its operations in destitute parts of the United States."

The society occupy No. 6, in Johnson's building, corner of Main and Canal streets, which is open to subscribers every day in the week, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; and from 2 to 9 P. M. Stated meeting—Friday evenings of each week.

Terms of admission to membership, $5, subject to an annual tax of $2.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Most if not all the religious societies in the village support one or more Sabbath schools, and these are generally connected with a county Sabbath school union. A general depository of suitable books is kept for sale at the counting-room of C. Dunning, in the corner of Main and Canal streets, which is open to subscribers every day in the week, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; and from 2 to 9 P. M. Stated meeting—Friday evenings of each week.

IV.—LITERARY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The extreme occupation and multiplicity of urgent publick objects, has hitherto prevented the citizens of Rochester from making those efforts in the cause of literature and education, which their importance demands. There is as yet no publick library of general literature, nor publick seminary of education. Measures are in operation, however, for procuring land for these objects, which it is hoped the present year will see in a good state of advancement. The private and district schools in the village, are about 20 in number, in which 1150 children and youth are instructed in all the branches of a common and classical education.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

This institution was organized October 13, 1826. The general purposes of it may be ascertained by the following extract from the constitution of the society: "The objects which the Franklin Institute shall have especially in view, shall be the establishment of a library for the use of the members, consisting of books on the arts, sciences and manufactures; a museum of models of machines; a cabinet of mineralogy, geology, and chemical substances, scientifically arranged; lectures and apparatus for illustrating the sciences connected with the mechanical arts, and mutual instructions in elementary sciences, as far as practicable."

This institution is formed upon similar principles with several others now in successful operation in our own country, and in G. Britain; originating in the belief that the condition and prospects of our village, mark it out as especially demanding of its citizens their zealous efforts in establishing and maintaining institutions to improve the arts by the aid of science, and to adorn and benefit that part of community employed in productive industry, with the advantages and pleasures of mental cultivation.

In pursuance of these objects, the society, consisting of about seventy members, have already obtained a small cabinet of minerals, a library, and several models of machines; and have commenced a system of cultivating knowledge in the arts and sciences by lectures, experiments, and such examinations and inquiries as the means of the Institute admit.

The affairs of the Institute are conducted by a committee of seven, who are chosen annually. The present committee are, Rev. Joseph Penney, Rev. F. H. Cumings, Levi Ward, Jr. Elisea Johnson, Jacob Graves, Giles Boulton, and Edwin Stanley. The society occupy No. 6, in Johnson's building, corner of Main and Canal streets, which is open to subscribers every day in the week, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; and from 2 to 9 P. M. Stated meeting—Friday evenings of each week.

Terms of admission to membership, $5, subject to an annual tax of $2.

MASONICK.

Wells Lodge, No. 292, of Master Masons, was installed in 1717. Its present officers are—Robert Martin, W. M. Charles C. Lathrop, J. W. Phelps Smith, S. W. Ebenezer Watts, T. P. Bill Colby, J. P. Bill Colby, J. P.

Regular communications, Tuesday of or preceding full moon in every month.

Hamilton R. A. Chapter, was installed March, 1819.

Officers for 1827—

Jacob Gould, H. J. | Ebenezer Watts, S.
Robert Martin, K. | S. P. Allcot, Tres.
Bill Colby, J. P.

Regular communications, Wednesday of or preceding full moon in each month.

A Knights Templar's encampment was installed August, 1836, and was admitted into the general grand encampment, September, 1826.

Rev. E. C. Cumings, G. C. | Thomas F. Allcot, S. W.
Jonathan Child, G. | Ebenezer Watts, J. W.
Jacob Gould, P. | H. C. Williams, Rec.

Regular meetings, Monday of or preceding new moon in each month.
There are at present published in the village, four political and miscellaneous newspapers, one religious newspaper, and a Christian monthly magazine, viz: The Monroe Republican, weekly, established 1816. The Rochester Register, semi-weekly, 1818. The Monthly Register, weekly, 1822. Rochester Daily Advertiser, daily, 1823. Rochester Observer, semi-monthly, 1827. Gospel Luminary, monthly, 1824. The Rochester Spectator is also published weekly, for the county.

The post-office was established in the village in the year 1813. The receipts of the first quarter amounted to $3.42. The receipts for the last quarter of 1826, were, $1718.44.

The arrival and departure of mails, are at present as follows, viz: The Eastern and Western Mails—arrive and depart every day. To and from Palmyra—seven mails a week in summer, and three in winter. To and from Penfield—six mails a week in summer, and three in winter. To and from Scottsville—seven mails a week in summer, and three in winter. To and from Oseego—one mail a week. To and from Batavia—three mails a week. To and from Genesee, &c.—three mails a week.

Abelard Reynolds, Post-Master.

Office in Buffalo-street, near Carroll-street.

Bank of Rochester.

Incorporated in 1824.—Capital 250,000 dollars.

Elisha B. Strong, President.

A. M. Schenckhorn, Cashier.

Fred'k Bushnell, Ira West,

S. P. Allcott, A. V. T. Leavitt,

James Seymour, William Pitkin,

Abelard Reynolds, W. W. Mumford,

Chas. H. Carroll, John T. Talman, Teller and Notary.

 Directors. 

Henry Roser, Discount Clerk.

Robert Burnell, Book-Kepper.

John C. Ring, Post-Office employees.

Days of Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock.

Hours of business, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Population.

The following tabular view will show the increase of population, from the year 1815, when the first census was taken, to December, 1826: Year. Population. First census, December, 1815, 381. Second, Sept., 1816, 500. Third, (U.S.) Aug., 1820, 1,502. Fourth, Sept., 1822, 2,700. Fifth, Feb., 1825, 4,374. Sixth, (State,) Aug., 1826, 5,373. Seventh, Dec., 1825, 7,669.

The population is composed chiefly of emigrants from New-England, and other states of the Union, together with a considerable number from Europe, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, and a few natives of Canada, Norway and Switzerland. It is a remarkable fact, that, in a population of nearly 8,000, not one adult person is a native of the

The oldest person now living in the village who was born here, is not yet 17 years of age.

These inhabitants, with the exception, are employed either in professional or productive industry. The following may be considered as nearly a correct statement of the

Principal Occupations.

17 Coachmakers.

26 Physicians.

28 Lawyers.

28 Apothecaries.

28 Blacksmiths.

28 Gunsmiths.

28 Cooperative Societies.

28 Carpenters.

28 Journeymen.

28 Cabinet-makers.

28 Comb-makers.

28 Painters.

16 Inkeepers.

16 Goldsmiths.

16 Goldsmiths.

16 Bookbinders.

16 Printers.

14 Bakers.

Statistics.

I.—Trade and Commerce.

The superfluous productions of the extensive and fertile valley of the Genesee river, together with that of the surrounding country east and west, naturally concentrate at Rochester, and are exported from thence. While these exports passed through the port of Genesee to the Canada market, the amount was more accurately known than since the opening of the canal; the amount of tonnage being now more the object of reckoning at the several places of entry, than a specifick account of the particular kinds.

From the best data at hand, we have collected the following account of the exports by the canal, in the years 1828 and 1826. A few of the leading articles only are here presented.

Articles. 1828. 1826.

Flour, barrels, 64,114 202,000

Wheat, bushels, 20,560

Yeast, barrels, 1,250 7,000

Butter, 528 750

Pot and pearl sham, do. 9,500 8,500

Whiskey, gallons, 59,903 155,000

As imports, might be enumerated almost every article within the limits of merchandise—the demand of the surrounding country both for the necessary and the luxurious being already very large, and yearly increasing, as the soil becomes subdued, and the consumer's means more extensive.

The retail trade for the place, will principally appear from the following list:

42 Merchant stores.

4 Hat stores.

5 Hardware do. 5 Goldsmith do.

5 Druggist do. 7 Millinery do.

8 Book & stationery do. 1 Looking-glass do.

14 Boot & shoe do. 4 Clothing do.

1 Military goods store.

Lumber.

The trade in lumber is very considerable. Great quantities of pine boards are annually brought here from the country bordering on Genesee river, which are principally used in the village and neighbourhood. Some of the pine lumber, however, is sent to the Albany and New-York markets. There has also been large quantity of square timber and oak plank, for ship-building, sent by way of the canal to New-York. It has been in demand, and commanded a good

Newspapers, &c.
price; but so great are the expenses of transportation and canal tolls, that it has of late proved an unprofitable business. The quality of the white oak timber is said to be inferior to none of the kind in the United States.

**Freight Boats.**

The following list exhibits the number of boats and horses belonging to the several regular lines of freight boats, the owners and principal agents of which reside in the village. Besides those enumerated, there are a number of boats owned here, that ply regularly on the canal, which are not attached to any line of forwarders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Boats</th>
<th>Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants'</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy and Erie</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson and Erie</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The boats generally run from Troy and Albany to Buffalo, two of each line leaving this place every day, Sundays excepted. Although they are designed principally for the transportation of freight, most of them have comfortable accommodations for passengers—which they are enabled to carry at a less rate of fare than boats which are largely imported—where sheep may be raised so extensively, and where such water power exists.

**Woolen Manufacture.**

There is but one establishment where all parts of the process is carried on, and three others, where cloth-dressing, dyeing and wool-carding are conducted. This trade must be regarded as opening an inviting field, in a region whence wool is exported, and into which manufactured cloth is so largely imported—where sheep may be raised so extensively, and where such water power exists.

**Miscellaneous Manufactories.**

Besides the manufactories already mentioned, there are,

- 3 Furnaces for melting and casting iron,
- 9 Trip hammers by water power,
- 2 Breweries,
- 2 Distilleries,
- 3 Tanneries,
- 1 Oil-mill,
- 9 Saw-mills,
- 1 Nail manufactory,
- 2 Stoned and earthen ware manufactories,
- 3 Scythe, axe and edge tool do.
- 5 Tin and sheet iron do.
- 5 Soap and candle do.
- 2 Morocco do.
- 1 Comb-maker's shop,
- 1 Machine maker's do.
- 2 Copper-smiths' shops.
- 3 Gunsmith's do.
- 2 Plough-makers' do.
- 2 Iron turners' do.
- 4 Chair-makers' do.
- 5 Cabinet-makers' do.
- 4 Batters' do.
- 1 Paper mill,
- 6 Book binderies,
- 6 Printing offices,
- 1 Looking-glass manufactory,
- 4 Saddlers' shops,
- 14 Cooper's do.
- 17 Blacksmiths' do.
- 1 Window sash manufactory, by water power,
- 1 Shoe last do. do.
- 1 Barrel do.
- 1 Nail and tub do. do.
- 1 Window sash manufactory, by water power,
- 2 Plough-makers' do.
- 8 Book binderies.

**III.—Publick Works.**

Of these, the first in importance and interest is undoubtedly the **Erie Canal.**

Its passage over the Genesee river is thus described by a civil engineer who superintended its construction.

"This stupendous fabric, which forms a prominent link in the great chain of inland communication, is built on one of the rives which compose a part of the extensive falls of the Genesee river, about eighty rods south of the great falls. It is situated nearly in the centre of the thriving village of Rochester, parallel to the great leading western road, and across the Genesee
river, about eighty yards south of it. The app-
proach of the Erie Canal to the Genesee distance confined to a steep, bold bank; at
this artificial water course, on the immediate bank of
the river, was compelled to give place to the Erie
Canal, and has been placed outside of it, till at
the instant of its crossing, it is passed under it in an
arch of twenty-six feet chord. The natural and
artificial scenery, here represented, is grand and
particularly interesting. The river, with its rapids,
is so thronged by the race above mentioned;
which in its turn, is surmounted by the Erie
Canal, which is again overtopped by the table
land in the vicinity, on the extreme edge of which is
an important street of the village of East Ro-
chester.

The Aqueduct, from the eastern extremity of
its parapet walls to its western termination, is 804
feet long, and is built on eleven arches; one above
named of twenty-six feet chord, under which
passes the water necessary for a number of
important flouring-mills, &c., nine of fifty
feet chord, and one on the west side of the river,
of thirty feet chord, under which passes water for
a number of flouring-mills, and other hydraulic
establishments in West Rochester. The structure
is founded on solid rock, in which excavations
were made to found the piers, which are 36 feet
long, and 10 feet wide, including at each end a
pedestal and dome, out of which rises a pilaster.
The height of the pier is about 45 feet; the rise of
the arch, 11 feet; its thickness at the foot, 5 feet;
at the apex, 3½ feet. The parapet walls or sides
of the trunk, are five and a half feet high, includ-
ing the coping, which is so constructed as to form
a capital to the whole trunk.

The whole of this immense building is of cut
stone; many of them, particularly in the piers,
of very great size. These are trenched to the rock
by large iron bolts, and so cramped and cemented,
as nearly to form a mass which possesses the con-

cistency and firmness of a single unbroken rock.

The stone of which the walls are composed, is
red sand stone, intimately blended with a small
portion of iron. The pilasters and coping are of
gray silicious lime stone.

On the north wall, which is of sufficient thickness
for the towing path, is an iron railing; and at the
west end, the whole is terminated by a highway
and towing path bridge, of the most solid and
elegant workmanship.

The work was commenced by Alfred Hovey, the
contractor, on the 17th of July, 1822, and com-
pleted on the 11th of September, 1823, and cost
$38,000."

IV.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Court-House was erected in 1822, on a lot given by Rochester,
Carrol and Fitzhugh, for the county buildings,
 extending 165 feet on Buffalo-st. and 264 feet on
Fitzhugh-st. The natural declivity of the ground
is reduced to two platforms; the first on the level
of Buffalo-street, forming a neat yard in front of
the building, which recedes 75 feet from the line
of the street; the other raised about 6 feet above
the former, and divided from it by the building
itself and two wing walls of uniform appearance,
presenting, towards Buffalo-street, the aspect of
an elevated terrace, but on a level with the streets
immediately adjoining.

This last, together with the yard of the first
Presbyterian church, now comprehended within
the same enclosure, forms a small square, laid out
in grass plats and gravel walks, and need only
the further attention of the citizens in planting it
with shade trees and shrubbery, to render it a
very pleasant and valuable accommodation as a
publick walk. This is now known by the name
of Court-square.

The court-house building is 54 feet long, 44
wide, and 40 high. It presents two fronts, the one
facing Court-square, showing two stories and a
base—the other towards Buffalo-street, two stories
and a full basement.

Each front is finished with a projecting portico,
30 feet long and 10 wide, supported by four fluted
Ionic columns, surmounted by a regular entabla-
ture and balustrade, which returns and continues
along the whole front.

From the centre of the building arises an octa-
gonal belfry, covered by a cupola.

The basement affords convenient offices for
county and village purposes.

The court room is the second story, extend-
ing the entire length and breadth of the build-
ing, and is a remarkably well lighted and airy
apartment.

DAMS AND MILL COURSES.

Next in importance to the canal, are the dams
and mill courses, that have been constructed at a
great expense, and afford a great number of mill
sites.

These are—1st. The dam above the rapids, hav-
ing a mill race passing off to either side of the
river; at present supplying nine water power es-

tablishments on the west and ten on the east side
—2d. Brown's dam and mill course, of 80 rods,
below the great falls, which already supplies ten
establishments—and, 3d. Cleveland's, course, on
the brink of the falls, on the east side, supplying
two mills.

Below the falls, another dam is about to be con-
structed, and at Carthage there already are two
mill courses, each supplying two establishments,
and affording the means for a very great number
more.

BRIDGES.

There are now three bridges over the river,
in the limits of the village.

First, built in 1810–12, re-built in 1824.

Second " 1819—by a private company.

Third " 1826—by individuals.

Connected with the first or middle bridge, is
a market, now building, in the manner of a bridge,
over the water of the river.
The County Gaol.

Is situated in the rear of a handsome and commodious brick house, occupied by the gaoler's family, on the east side of Hughes-street, and enclosed with a high and formidable wall of stone.

Within are two tiers of cells, divided by a hall through the centre, enclosed in a very strong and secure manner.

First Presbyterian Church.

This building is situated on the south side of Court-square, and fronts the court-house. It is eighty-six feet long, sixty-four wide, and thirty feet high above the base. It is built of stone, covered with a high and formidable wall of stone. It is situated in the rear of a handsome and commodious brick house occupied by the gaoler's family, and enclosed in a very strong and secure manner.

Episcopal Church.

This building, known by the name of St. Luke's Church, is seventy-three feet in length, and thirty in width, constructed of stone. It is erected upon a lot which was appropriated for the purpose by Rochester.

Fitzhugh and Carroll, and is situated on the west side of Fitzhugh-street, a few rods south of Buffalo-street, and opposite Court-square. The style of the building is Gothic, which has been rigidly observed in every particular. There is not an ornament about it which is not in accordance with this kind of architecture. The main part of the front is of hewn gray stone, from Auburn. The two corners of the tower and the two corners of the body of the house are of red free stone, as are also the water table, the caps, sills and jambs of the windows and doors. The two windows in the tower are strikingly beautiful, containing a proper number of spandrels and branching mullions, and ornamented with traceried heads. The principal arch and the arch of the first of these, handsomely cut in the stone cap, is the name of the church, with the year of its erection. The tower is fifteen feet square, projecting five feet beyond the body of the church, and rising to the height of ninety feet. This is finished at the top with eight pinnacles, connected by a castellated or embattled balustrade. A similar balustrade runs around the roof of the whole house, having similar pinnacles at each corner. The woodwork on the outside of the house has been made strongly to resemble the red free stone, by a process termed smaltimg.

In the arrangement of the interior, will be seen convenience, elegance, and a strict economy of room. The pulpit and desk consist of a number of delicate Gothic arches, behind which is a drape of dark blue velvet. The chancel is in the form of an oval, placed in front of the desk, and containing a communion table of Italian marble, and a baptismal font of the purest alabaster, resting on a pedestal of agate marble. The gallery is supported by large cluster columns, painted in imitation of light blue variegated marble. The ceiling is finished with intersecting vaulted or groined arches, ornamented with stucco work. In the church is placed a large and remarkably fine-toned organ.

The corner stone of the building was laid on the 11th of May, 1824, and the house opened for public worship, September 4, 1825.

Methodist Episcopal Chapel.

Is a neat brick building, 42 by 55 feet, with tall Gothic windows, a balcony and dome, situated on Five-street, in the front division of the village. It is ornamented by an octagon cupola, covered with tin plate; and from the elevated ground on which it is erected, it makes a handsome appearance.

Methodist Society.

Are now erecting a frame building on Hart street, of respectable size, to be called "Bethel Church."

Roman Catholic Chapel.

Is situated on Platt-street, a few rods west of State-street, in the north part of the village. It is built of stone, on elevated ground, from which a fine prospect of the village is presented. The building is forty-two feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, with large Gothic windows. It was built in the year 1828.

Market Buildings.

Now erecting on the north side of the middle bridge, consists of an open platform, adjoining the bridge, of 20 feet, designed for a vegetable market; next, a raised platform, in a range with and corresponding to the sidewalks of Buffalo and
Main-streets, of which the market will serve as a continuation. Next to this is the covered meat market, having in the centre a walk of 15 feet between two rows of turned columns, and 14 feet.

The building is 40 by 80 feet, and built on the plan of the new market, in Boston—cost estimated at $3,000.

It is in contemplation to build, the ensuing season, two large and beautiful stone edifices, for the second and third Presbyterian societies; also, several extensive milling establishments, besides a number of stores, dwelling houses, &c.

V.—TRAVELING.

The facilities for travelling to and from Rochester, in almost every direction, have so much increased within a few years, and are of so much importance, as to deserve a distinct enumeration.

The chief routes are, to the ports on Lake Ontario, and the rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence, by steamboats and schooners that ply upon the lake, and come into the port of Genesee;—directly east and west to Albany and Buffalo, with all the intermediate places, by the Erie canal;—to Albany by the great western state road;—and to Lewiston by the famous ridge road.

In addition to the travelling occasioned by the extensive export and import trade of this particular region, Rochester proves a thoroughfare for the trade of a large portion of Ohio, Indiana, the Michigan territory, and Upper Canada; and for the crowds of travellers from almost every country who annually visit the falls of Niagara.

1. By the Lake.—The steamboat Ontario constantly plies during the summer season, between Lewiston on the Niagara, and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence river, touching at Hanford's Landing, (three miles from Rochester,) Oswego, Sackett's Harbour, and Cape Vincent, by which, passages may usually be had either way, once a week.

The Ontario is an excellent boat, having been rebuilt in a substantial manner in 1825, with accommodations not inferior to any steam-boat on the lake.

It is frequently the case, that travellers from the cities who visit Niagara falls, come out by stages and canal packets, and return by the steam-boat, to Ogdensburg, and thence to Montreal, &c.

The traveller is compensated for the trouble, time and expense, which this journey occasions.

The rates of fare, hitherto, have been,

From Lewiston to Genesee river, $5.
From Genesee river to Sackets Harbour, $5.
From Sackett's Harbour to Ogdensburg, $5.

The above rates include all expenses of board, &c.

2. By the Canal.—The packet-boats daily arrive and depart from Rochester, both east and west, during the season of navigation, and afford excellent and comfortable accommodations. During the whole of the summer months, or from the first of May to November, the traveller is sure to meet, in these boats, a large number of the most respectable passengers of both sexes; while the easy motion, and rapid progress of the boat, with the opportunity of alternate reading and conversation, beguile the tediousness of a long journey. These boats run night and day, and accomplish about 80 miles in twenty-four hours. The fare, including all expenses, is generally about four cents a mile. The packet-boat company have at present 12 boats, and 150 horses.

The following list of distances on the canal, is believed to be correct, and may not be unappropriate in this place, viz:—

From Rochester to miles. | From Rochester to miles.
---|---
Pittsford, 10 | Chittenango, 116
Palmyra, 29 | New-Boston, 190
Newark, 33 | Canastota, 124
Lyons, 44 | Rome, 145
Clyde, 50 | Utica, 160
Monterama, 64 | Herkimer, 174
Port Byron, 70 | Little Falls, 187
Weed's Port 73 | Canajoharie, 202
Jordan, 79 | Amsterdam, 225
Canton, 85 | Schenectady, 240
Syracuse, 99 | Troy, 263
Orville, 105 | Albany, 269
Manlius, 108

From Rochester to miles. | From Rochester to miles.
---|---
Brocket, 20 | Lockport, 64
Holley, 25 | Pendleton, 71
Albion, 35 | Tonawanda, 88
Knowltonville, 40 | Blooming Rock, 91
Middleport, 52 | Buffalo, 94

3. By Stages.—There are two stage routes from Rochester to Albany, usually occupied by two lines of stages, by which there are at least two regular arrivals per day, besides numerous extra during the chief season of travelling. One of these routes is as follows:

To Pittsford, 8 miles: Palmyra, 15; Lyons, 16; Mount Vernon, 16; Bucksville, 6; Weed's Basin, 3; Bridge, 6; Camillus, 7; Syracuse, 7; Manlius, 10; Canewind, 9; Nelson, 4; Morville, 7; Madison, 7; Sangerfield, 8; Bridge, 7; Winfield, 9; Richfield, 8; Springfileld, 9; Cherry Valley, 5; Schoharie, 26; Albany, 26.—Total, 217 miles.

The other, via Canandaigua and Utica, is as follows:

To Pittsford, 8 miles: Palmyra, 15; Lyons, 16; Mount Vernon, 16; Bucksville, 6; Weed's Basin, 3; Bridge, 6; Camillus, 7; Syracuse, 7; Manlius, 10; Canewind, 9; Nelson, 4; Morville, 7; Madison, 7; Sangerfield, 8; Bridge, 7; Winfield, 9; Richfield, 8; Springfileld, 9; Cherry Valley, 5; Schoharie, 26; Albany, 26.—Total, 217 miles.

The rates of fare, hitherto, have been,

From Parma, 11 miles; Clarkson, 7; Murray, 7; Ridgeway, 15; Hartland, 10; Cambria, 12; Lewis, 12;—75. From Lewiston to Buffalo.—Niagara Falls, 7; Buffalo, 22;—29. Total, from Rochester to Buffalo, 104.

To Buffalo via Batavia.—Scottsville, 12 miles; Caledonia, 9; Roy, 6; Stafford, 5; Batavia, 5; Pembroke, 14; Clarence, 8; Amherst, 7; Cold Springs, 9; Buffalo, 2;—Total, 77.

The rates of fare in all these, as well as those that follow, average about 8½ cents a mile.

SULPHUR SPRING BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

This establishment, both healthful and comfort-
to the resident citizen and traveller, was erected by an individual over a strong sulphur spring, on the south side of Buffalo street, near Washington street. It consists of a bar-room, a ladies' drawing-room, and several bathing-rooms; and the visitor is furnished with warm or cold baths, either of sulphur, alkaline, or fresh water, according to his choice or taste. The sulphur water from this spring is said to have a peculiarly pleasant effect, in giving softness and smoothness to the skin.

**The Theatre**

Is situated on Carroll-street, a few rods north of Buffalo street. It is open but part of the season, the company of performers not being permanently settled here, and only exhibiting a few weeks at a time. Of the influence of theatrical exhibitions, upon the morals and habits of a young community, it does not become to speak; but we are constrained to say, that the character of the performances at this theatre has not generally been such as reflects credit upon the taste of our citizens.

**The Monroe County Poor-House,**

Situated three miles south-east from Rochester, was erected at the expense of the county, in the year 1826. It is a convenient brick building, calculated to accommodate from 75 to 100 paupers. It is managed by five superintendents, and has at present about 85 occupants, about 20 of whom are employed in some useful labour.

**Carthage Bridge,**

Having been an object of interest to the traveller while it stood, and its site and ruins being still an object of curiosity, we subjoin the following description: It was built by a company of gentlemen, at the village of the same name, across Genesee river, about one and a half miles north of the village of Rochester. It was completed in February, 1819, under the direction of Brainerd & Chapman. It consisted of an entire arch, the chord of which was 233 feet, and the versed sine 54 feet. The summit of the arch was 246 feet above the surface of the water. The entire length of the bridge was 718 feet, and the width 80 feet, besides four large elbow braces, placed at the extremities of the arch, and projecting 15 feet on each side of it. The arch consisted of nine ribs, two feet four inches thick, connected by braced levellers above and below, and secured by 800 strong iron bolts. The feet of the arch rested upon the solid rock, about 80 feet below the surface of the upper bank. Soon after the completion of the bridge, loaded teams, with more than thirteen tons weight passed over it, without producing any perceptible tremor. It contained about 70,000 feet of timber, running measure, besides 64,680 feet of board measure. It was built in the first place upon a Gothick arch, the vertex of which was about 30 feet below the floor of the bridge, and was, in point of mechanical ingenuity, as great a curiosity as the bridge itself. The famous bridge at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, which stood for fifty years the pride of the eastern world, was but twelve feet longer span than the bridge at Carthage. The most lofty single arch at present in Europe, is 116 feet less in length than this, and the arch not as high by 96 feet.

This famous work, which reflected so much credit on the enterprise, of the proprietors, and the ingenuity of the builders stood but about one year. The immense weight of the bridge pressing unequally upon the arch, threw up the centre of its equilibrium, and the whole tumbled into ruins. This bridge was of the utmost importance to the rising village situated on the eastern bank of the Genesee river, within a short distance of the celebrated Ridge Road, the two points of which, broken by the river, might be said to be connected by it.

The scenery around this place is picturesque and sublime, being within view of three waterfalls of the Genesee, one of which has 105 feet perpendicular descent.

The manufacturing privileges at this point are very extensive and eligible, on both sides of the river. At present, they are only occupied by a flouring-mill, an oil-mill, and two saw-mills; but the time is not far distant, when extensive establishments will be erected, and a flourishing village built on each bank of the river.

Immediately after the destruction of the arch bridge, another bridge was built upon piers, about a hundred rods south of the site of the former, and upon a lower level, which makes a safe and easy communication from the west side of the river to Strong & Co's flouring mill, and the village of Carthage.

Another flouring-mill, to contain four run of stones, is now building, and preparations for other manufactories are in progress.

**The Harbour and Port of Genesee,**

Is situated at the mouth of Genesee river, about seven miles north from the village of Rochester. Within the bar are twenty feet of water. There is a light-house on the west bank of the river, built by the United States in 1824. A port of entry was established in 1805, and Samuel Latta was appointed the first collector. Jesse Hawley, the present collector, resides in the village of Rochester.

G. H. Holden, deputy collector and surveyor of ports, resides in Charlotte, a small village near the mouth of the river, which was first settled about the year 1810. There is a post-office in the place.

**Monroe High School,**

In Henrietta, about seven miles south from Rochester, is a brick edifice, 68 by 60 feet, and three stories high, consisting of the basement, which is 7½ feet high, built of stone. The first story contains, on the left of the Hall, a school-room 50 feet long by 24 wide, and eleven feet high, and on the right of the hall, another room, 40 by 24. The second floor is the principal school-room, 60 feet long, 40 wide, and 15 feet high, lighted by eleven windows, eight feet in length. Adjoining this is a small retiring room. The third story is nine feet high, and contains spacious rooms for a library, and the trustees, and a number of smaller rooms for studies.

At each corner of the balustrade, is an urn, five feet in height and two in diameter; and the building is surmounted by an octagon cupola, twelve feet in diameter, around which is a platform, whence there is a fine view of the surrounding country.
The expense of erecting and completing the building was about $5,000, four-fifths of which sum was subscribed by the farmers of Henrietta, and the remainder by a few individuals in Rochester. This is the first academy incorporated under the act of 1821. The trustees are—

Levi Ward, Jr., | Ezra Howard, | Martin Roberts, | Ozias S. Church, | Luther C. Chamberlin, | Thomas Jones, | Charles Dannals, | D. B. Crane, Principal. | Mr. Gatsley, First Assistant.

CONCLUSION.

Having reviewed the progress already made in this village and vicinity, it may not be improper to conclude, by noticing some improvements to which its present circumstances loudly demand the attention of its citizens, as also some of the unoccupied fields of profitable investment and productive industry which are still presented; and undoubtedly the object which presents itself as first, both in necessity and importance, is the

CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

There is yet no institution of learning enjoying a public and organized patronage. There is no edifice built for science—no establishment for the sciences—no academick grove yet planted. The occupations of the citizens hitherto in their secular affairs, accounts for this; but this rather increases than diminishes its necessity. In proportion to the enterprise and bustle, and success in matters of mere physical wealth, which is daily presented to the observation of our youth, should be the effort to counteract the sordid principles which this alone must impose, and to enrich the mind of the race with the softening and elevating influence of education; without which, riches will fail to make them respectable or happy.

The age in which we live is teeming with improvements in education, as well as in other things. Our minds are no longer chained down to a few formal precedents, any or all of which might be inapplicable to our circumstances—we may now create the very thing we need; at least we may lay its foundation as a comparatively cheap rate. Only let a competent space of land be secured; any or all of which might be found, and it will be employed to good purpose in ornamenting the glass ware now imported.

The encouragements for the woolen manufacture, (especially if the pending tariff law should be carried in its favour,) may be considered as almost unlimited.

There is yet no brass-founding establishment in the place, though the demand is already considerable, and fast increasing.

There are also connected with the agricultural industry of the neighbourhood, many profitable objects presenting themselves.

The supply of the village with the productions of the garden and dairy, is not yet equal to the demand, and we will still import from abroad, at a high price, many articles for which our climate and soil is equal to any other under the sun. It is a singular circumstance, (for instance,) that we should here give two pounds of pepper, the growth of the Indian isles, for one of mustard, a plant as easily cultivated and flourished here as wheat, of which we export so many thousand barrels.

We have seen our village, from a log hut or two, in the deep and lonely forest, rise into the form of a busy and populous city. We have seen the forest yielding to the fruitful field, and the fruitful field to streets crowded with commerce, and wharves covered with the merchandise of every nation. From a few adventurous settlers, braving the hardships and dangers of an untried wilderness, we now see a multitude of people enjoying all the necessaries and luxuries of life. The past is instructive, the future deeply interesting. Industry and enterprise, crowned by the blessing of a bountiful Providence, have effected what we see. What future achievements may not be
The following remarks by George G. Cooper, local editor of the Daily Union and Advertiser, to whom is indebted the credit of having sought out and republished the above sketches are so appropriate, and contain so much that pertains to the present day, we publish them entire as part and parcel of this book:

Rochester in 1827 and 1860.

The Sketches of Monroe County and Rochester up to 1827, taken from the first Directory, were con-

cluded in our paper yesterday, having occupied eleven columns of solid matter. When the publi-

cation was commenced, we confess that we were hardly aware how interesting these incidents would be to very many of our people. Though they are no more than brief memoranda of events in the progress of Rochester, from a savage wilderness to a garden—an important centre of civilization and trade—yet as such they have been eagerly read, we are assured, by thousands. Old citizens, who have witnessed the progress of events, here noticed, almost from the outset, as well as those who know nothing of Rochester till since it became a city, are alike interested in these memoranda and they will preserve them for future reference. No one can peruse them with other than feelings of pride as he now looks upon our county and city, and contemplates how much has been accomplished by the industry of our people in half a century. The industry of the people of Monroe County has been bestowed upon a tract of country highly favored by Providence for development, and this is a fact not to be overlooked. The wealth of our locality lies chiefly in its soil. The soil, the water power, the canal and the lake have combined to attract labor and capital to this city and to make both productive. The Railroads have been incidentally beneficial, but Rochester has endowed these corporations with a liberal trade, and they cannot materially injure her without great prejudice to their own interests. These are facts which every Rochester man should keep in view in contemplating the past and predicting for the future. The growth of our place has been quite uniform—always healthy, and it has been as little affected by financial revulsions and the fluctuations of trade as any city in the Union. But we are diverging from our purpose, which was to briefly note some of the changes which have taken place since the first Directory of Rochester was published, in 1827, and the notes are only such as are suggested by reading these sketches. They, perhaps, should have been made from day to day as the matter was published.

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The Sketches of Monroe County and Rochester up to 1827, taken from the first Directory, were con-

cluded in our paper yesterday, having occupied eleven columns of solid matter. When the publi-

cation was commenced, we confess that we were hardly aware how interesting these incidents would be to very many of our people. Though they are no more than brief memoranda of events in the progress of Rochester, from a savage wilderness to a garden—an important centre of civilization and trade—yet as such they have been eagerly read, we are assured, by thousands. Old citizens, who have witnessed the progress of events, here noticed, almost from the outset, as well as those who know nothing of Rochester till since it became a city, are alike interested in these memoranda and they will preserve them for future reference. No one can peruse them with other than feelings of pride as he now looks upon our county and city, and contemplates how much has been accomplished by the industry of our people in half a century. The industry of the people of Monroe County has been bestowed upon a tract of country highly favored by Providence for development, and this is a fact not to be overlooked. The wealth of our locality lies chiefly in its soil. The soil, the water power, the canal and the lake have combined to attract labor and capital to this city and to make both productive. The Railroads have been incidentally beneficial, but Rochester has endowed these corporations with a liberal trade, and they cannot materially injure her without great prejudice to their own interests. These are facts which every Rochester man should keep in view in contemplating the past and predicting for the future. The growth of our place has been quite uniform—always healthy, and it has been as little affected by financial revulsions and the fluctuations of trade as any city in the Union. But we are diverging from our purpose, which was to briefly note some of the changes which have taken place since the first Directory of Rochester was published, in 1827, and the notes are only such as are suggested by reading these sketches. They, perhaps, should have been made from day to day as the matter was published.

The location of the city—the population we mean—has gradually spread from the points referred to in these statistics to nearly the extreme limits of the corporation. The city was chartered in 1834 with a population of 12,252, and since that time its territorial limits have been somewhat increased—chiefly at the north along the River so as to include the head of Lake navigation on the Genesee. From east to west the city is pretty compactly built up to the lines for a mile or more from the River each way. From north to south, which is between four and five miles, the population has not extended so thickly, and at the extremes it has not the density of a village.

Property in the Mill Lot of 100 acres, given by
 Phelps to Indian Allen to induce him to erect a grist mill in 1789—which he deserted, and which Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll purchased for a small sum and laid it out into lots in 1812, is now the most valuable in Rochester, and lots 100 by 20 feet, have sold at $20,000. The assessed valuation of the hundred acres is now several millions of dollars, and the real valuation treble that at which it is assessed. The eighty acres purchased by Elisha Johnson from the farm of Eno Stone in 1817 is now the most valuable property on the east side of the River, and its value can only be estimated by millions. James Stone, referred to as the first child born in Rochester, was born in the only house on the East Side of the River—and that built of logs. He is now fifty years old—a worthy and industrious farmer in the neighboring town of Greece.

The Frankfort tract has been well settled for many years, and it may be said to be entirely built over. It lies north of the Central Railroad, and between the River and Erie Canal. The Messrs. Brown and Mr. Mumford, who laid out that tract, have passed away, but they have sons yet living among us, in the prime of life and usefulness.

The Andrews and Atwater Tract, in the northeastern section of the city, was slower in development, but within a few years past it has increased in population as rapidly as any other. The sons of Mr. Andrews still reside in that tract and are well-known citizens.

The bridges of Rochester need a passing notice. What was called the Middle Bridge in 1827, stood where Main Street Bridge now stands. It has been rebuilt two or three times, and the last time in 1836-7 of cut stone at a cost of over $60,000. The first bridge at that place was completed in 1812 at a cost of $12,000, paid by the counties of Ontario and Genesee, which then covered the territory. In 1819 the second bridge was constructed by Andrews, Atwater & Mumford, about midway between the Falls and where Andrews Street Bridge now stands. It was a toll bridge and stood but a few years. In 1826, a bridge was built by subscription at Court street. In 1819, the high bridge at Carthage, the wonder of the times, was built, and fell in just one year. It stood on the site of the Suspension Bridge constructed by the city in 1856, at a cost of $25,000, which shared the fate of its predecessor in less than one year from the time it was commenced. Two bridges were subsequently built across the River, near the Lower Falls, and one stood as late as 1855, since which time there has been no bridge in the north part of the city, other than as we have stated.

Andrews Street Bridge was first erected, we believe, about 1836, and was rebuilt of iron, at a cost of $12,000 in 1857. Clariass Street Bridge, in the south part of the city, was erected in 1841—2, and is not an iron structure. Court Street Bridge (of iron) was completed in 1858, and cost about $25,000. The latter had a crossing of the river in a day that the mills of any other single town in the world. The Red Mill, built by the Ely's and Josiah Bissell in 1815, is still standing on Aqueduct street. The Strong Mill, built at Carthage in 1818, was burned five or six years since. The mill built by Mr. Cleveland in 1819 is now standing, and is known as the “Genesee Falls Mill.” In 1822, Hervey Ely built a part of his mill, still standing near the Aqueduct. The Whitney Mill, built in 1826, is still standing at the foot of Brown’s Race.

In 1815 Abelard Reynolds, who still lives, opened the first tavern in Rochester on the west side of the river. As the original boniface he may be proud to know that nearly two hundred landlords have taken license to keep tavern in 1860.

In 1815 the first census was taken, and the population was 331. The last census is now being taken and will show a population of about 47,000. In 1815 the first religious society was organized of 16 members. 14 were alive in 1827, but how many are still living we cannot say. It was a Presbyterian Society, and Rev. Comfort Williams was the pastor. His son Chas. H. Williams still resides here an active business man. The first house for public worship was a wooden building on State street, (then called Carroll street) in 1817. It was built by the Presbyterians, was sold to the 1st Baptist Society about 1824, and occupied by the latter until 1837, when it was removed to the rear of the lot it occupied opposite Mumford street, and subsequently was destroyed by fire while used as a carriage factory. The second religious edifice was built in 1820 by St. Luke’s Society on the lot where the stone church now stands. The latter was erected in 1824. The Quakers built the third house for worship in 1822, on Fitzhugh street, where they have a meeting house now. The same year the Methodists built the Brick Chapel on St. Paul street, which they sold to the Catholics and which is now used as a livery stable. The Methodist Society own St. John’s Church and the Catholics St. Mary’s, both good buildings. The latter will be a splendid edifice when completed. In 1826 the fifth house of worship was erected by the Roman Catholics, on Piatt street—St. Patrick’s Church—and it now stands.

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In 1824 the present First Church edifice was erected, and there is nothing to make it change from time to time to keep it from going to decay.

In 1826 the Methodists began to build their church on the corner of Broad and Pittsburgh streets, which was burned down, rebuilt, and has recently given place to a block of stores. These were all the churches of Rochester prior to 1827. The Second and Third Presbyterian Societies were organized about that time, and worshipped in halls.

The praise bestowed upon the church edifices of Rochester by the author of the sketches of 1827 has been read, and it was all deserved at the time it was written. He says it was in contemplation to build, the ensuing season, two large and beautiful stone edifices for the Second and Third Presbyterian Societies. They were built, have been worn out, and given place to something more costly, and more in keeping with the spirit of the age which controls religious as well as civil bodies. The Second Presbyterian Society erected their church in 1829, and in 1860 tore it down, and are now building a temple to cost forty or fifty thousand dollars. The Third Society also constructed their church at the corner of Main and Clinton streets, became embarrassed and were compelled to sell out to the Second Baptist Society, who occupied the building until last fall, when it was destroyed by fire. The lot has been sold for stores, and the Baptists are building a beautiful stone edifice on North street. The Third Church hung for a while between life and death, then rallied and erected a church edifice on Main street, which was burned in the summer of 1858, and they have now just completed a fine stone church on Temple St., and a chapel beside, and both are paid for. There are now about forty churches in the city, some of which are very costly and elegant. The writer of 1827 could now see, if living, that far more has been done in this department of public improvement than he called for to make Rochester what he expected her to become.

In educational facilities the city has made as much progress as any other. In 1827, we are told, there were no institutions of learning enrolling public and organized patronage. We have now an excellent University, half a dozen or more excellent academies, a number of seminaries and private schools, and a system of public schools which cost the people over $60,000 per year to sustain, to say nothing of the interest in capital invested in school property, worth perhaps $150,000. There are 18 public schools, and most of them are in large and beautiful edifices, some of which cost above $10,000.

Our benevolent associations exhibit as great progress and increase as do any other in thirty years. They are “too numerous to mention,” and they cost many thousands annually to sustain them efficiently. Our Hospitals, Asylums, Charity Schools, and organizations for dispensing relief to the suffering, are in keeping with the progress of our city.

The Press of Rochester has kept pace with other departments of business. In 1827 there was one monthly, one semi-weekly, four weekly, one semi-weekly, and one daily newspaper. Of all these but one survives under the original name, and that is the Daily Advertiser, the other half of our Union. The Monroe Republican and Rochester Mercury, weeklies, were merged, and called the Rochester Republican, the weekly now issued from this office. There are now published in Rochester two or three monthly, five weeklies, one tri-weekly, one semi-weekly and three daily papers. The aggregate circulation of these papers is greater than the papers of any city in the State, excepting of course, New York. One weekly, Moore’s Rural New Yorker, has a circulation of about fifty thousand copies. The Daily Union and Advertiser issue is between four and five thousand copies per day. Assuming that what contemporaries claim is correct, and the Daily issues of Rochester are above ten thousand copies per day.

There was but one Bank here in 1827, with a capital of $250,000. There are now 11 Banks with an aggregate capital of nearly three millions.

As to the occupation of the inhabitants—the trades and professions we can give no comparative statistics, to show the increase. The physicians must number about 100, the lawyers nearly double that number, and the clergymen about sixty.

The Old Aqueduct, to which a chapter is devoted, and which was regarded as a wonderful piece of work in 1827, passed away years ago, and only a single arch is left as a monument to the grandeur of the enterprise. It cost $83,000. The new Aqueduct, built about fifteen years ago, cost upwards of $600,000. It is safe to predict for it a continuance for many generations.

The Court House, erected in 1829, was spoken of in 1827 as something of which the county could boast. Alas, this, too, has passed away, and on its site some ten years since was erected the edifice which now stands there, and which cost over $70,000.

The County Jail, so briefly referred to as “situated on Hughes street, in the rear of a handsome and commodious brick house occupied by the Jailor’s family,” has gone with other public buildings, and this so long ago, that many now residing here do not remember the building. North Fitzhugh was called Hughes street, in 1827, and the Jail stood on the site of the Unitarian Chapel. The new Jail was erected since 1830, and the old
Jail was occupied as a recruiting station by the U. S. officers for a number of years.

The Market Building—estimated to cost $3,000—"built upon the plan of the new Market in Boston," was going up in 1827, and no doubt the villagers looked upon the growing structure with pride. It stood on the corner of Main and Front Sts, where Mr. Erickson's elegant brick block now stands. The Market tumbled into the river more than 25 years ago, and the building that succeeded it has recently passed away to give place to one that is as good as can be desired.

Traveling in those days was not as easily, quickly and cheaply performed as now. Stages, boats, and a weekly steamboat on Lake Ontario, were the only dependence of the public to get in and out of Rochester, unless they resorted to private conveyances. Stages have nearly all passed away, boats convey freight alone; instead of one steamer a week on the lake, we have three per day. And now, no less than sixty trains of cars arrive and depart from the city daily, and some of these not unfrequently carry five hundred passengers.

The Monroe County Poor House still remains as one of the old landmarks of 1827, but it has been enlarged, and its thirty-five occupants of that day have been succeeded by four hundred paupers. It is a lamentable fact that pauperism has increased in the ratio of business and general prosperity. The only consolation that we can find in this emergency is, that we are told by one inspired of Heaven, that the poor we are to always have with us.

We might go on at great length in noting the changes in Rochester since 1827, but we have not space to do so to-day. The statistics of manufactures and trade would show largely in favor of the enterprise of our people, but these we must omit. In conclusion, we appeal to our readers to peruse the concluding remarks of the writer for the Directory of 1827, and see if our people have not accomplished all that he called upon them to perform to make Rochester "at some distant day a flourishing city—flourishing not merely in wealth and power, but in knowledge and virtue, an honor and a blessing to sister cities around, and the home of a great people, enlightened and happy."

As an appendix to the first Directory, a few brief notices of local events connected with the rise and progress of our city, collected from various sources have been added, which are worthy of perusal.

**PIONEER ASSOCIATION.**

**ORGANIZED IN 1847.**

The first preliminary meeting was held to organize a Pioneer Society, when it was suggested that the hardships and privations endured by them, should be commemorated in an appropriate manner by the survivors. In accordance with this suggestion several preliminary meetings were held, which resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions designed to control their future proceedings.

It was determined in the first place, to convene a social meeting, to be composed of Pioneers who had settled at, or were born in Rochester prior to the first of January, 1816, and who were then residents of our city or its vicinity.

Article first of their Constitution admits persons who at any time previously to the first day of January, 1820, were residents of Western New York.

After the adoption of resolutions expressive of their gratitude to God for having preserved the lives and health of so many of them, a committee of arrangements composed of the following gentlemen was appointed, viz:


**FIRST PIONEERS' FESTIVAL.**

The first meeting of the Pioneers, called for the purpose of commemorating the early settlement of Rochester, was held at Blossom Hotel, on Thursday the 31st day of September, 1847. The following gentlemen were chosen officers:

President—Enos Stone.*
Vice Presidents—Hon. Ashley Sampson,* Ralph Lester,* Oliver Culver.

Prayer by Rev. A. G. Hall. A sumptuous dinner was prepared by the Messrs. Blossom—themselves Pioneers and proprietors of one of the oldest hotels in the city. There were sixty-two present at this festival.

The society now (1860) consists of about ninety gentlemen and forty-two ladies. They hold annual meetings at the Court House in Rochester, on the second Tuesday in June in each year.

The portraits of about sixty members of the Association have been painted by Mr. Colby Kimball, an artist of Rochester, and are now hanging in the Court Room.

*Deceased.
JUNIOR PIONEER ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED IN 1855.

Annual Meeting October 26th, each year.

Not wishing to be outdone by the old gentlemen, the Juniors organized a society composed of persons who have resided in this County previous to 1825. At their first organization the following officers were elected:

President—Ezra M. Parsons, of Gates.
Recording Sec'y—L. Starr Hoyt.
Corresponding Sec'y—L. Ward Smith.
Treasurer—George W. Fisher.

Being younger and more active men, their meetings partake largely of Young America, and as they annually come together at their social gatherings, the boys of 1812, '14, and '16, are found to be a full match for their sires in tough yarns of their boyhood—and their yearly gatherings are looked forward to with as much zest as though they were still under the training of their old schoolmaster—Doctor Burch.

Mr. O'Reiley says of "THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTERVILLE, in 1817, from which period the commencement of Rochester may be fairly dated, the difficulties interposed by the war having prevented any considerable improvement before the year 1816. The improvement of the place in various ways, between that period and the year 1827—forming the first score of years since the place was lawfully organized under a village charter. We prefix the account by some notices of the proceedings of the corporation, under the village and city charters, between the years 1817 and 1837—THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS."

CORPORATION OF ROCHESTER.

1817, June 10.—The first Board of Trustees elected under the village charter.
1817, October 9.—The first Fire Company formed.
1818, the name of the village corporation was changed from "Rochesterville" to "Rochester," the original name, by an act of the Legislature.
1825. The powers granted to the village corporation were found to be inadequate to a good police regulation. The question was agitated during the fall, whether application should be made for a city charter. After considerable discussion, the project of a city charter was declined by the people, and the Legislature amended the village charter by vesting ample powers in the Board of Trustees.
1826. First election under a new village charter. The village was divided into five wards.

CITY CHARTER.

1834. After several applications made to the Legislature, the city of Rochester was chartered in the spring of 1834. On the incorporation of the village in 1817, about 4600 acres were included within its limits. The city charter in 1834, extended its bounds so as to embrace upward of 4,000 acres.

THE MAYORS OF ROCHESTER.

The organization of Rochester under the city charter occurred June 9, 1834.

Jonathan Child, First Mayor.

1834-5. At the inauguration the next day, Mayor Child made the following remarks:

"The rapid progress which our place has made from a wilderness to an incorporated city, authorizes each of our citizens proudly to reflect upon the agency he has had in bringing about this great and interesting change. Rochester, we all know, has had little aid in its permanent improvement from foreign capital. It has been settled and built for the most part, by mechanics and merchants, whose capital was Economy, Industry and Perseverance. It is their labor and skill which has converted a wilderness into a city; and to them, surely, this must be a day of pride and joy. They have founded and reared a city before they have passed the meridian of life. In other countries and times the city of Rochester would have been the result of the labor and accumulations of successive generations; but the men who felled the forest that grew on the spot where we are assembled, are sitting at the Council Board of our city. Well then may we indulge an honest pride as we look back upon our history, and let the review elevate our hopes and animate our exertions. Together we have struggled through the hardships of an infant settlement, and the embarrassment of straightened circumstances; and together let us rejoice and be happy in the glorious reward that has crowned our labors."

On the 23d of June, in the following year, Mr. Child presented his resignation, and on the 2nd of July,
1835-6. Jacob Gould was chosen.
1837. A. M. Schenemaker.*

Mr. S. held the office about two months, when he resigned. To fill the vacancy thus occasioned, Thomas Kempshall was chosen on the 7th of March, 1837. On the retirement of Mr. Kempshall,
1838. Eliasha Johnson,
1839. Thomas H. Rochester.
Mr. Andrews held the office but a short time,
when he was elected Clerk of the Senate, and
resigned, and E. F. Smith was elected for the
remainder of the year.

1841. E. F. Smith
was the first mayor elected by the people, 1841.

1842. Charles J. Hill.
1843. Isaac Hills.
1844. *John Allen.
1848. Joseph Field.
1850. Samuel Richardson.
1851. Hamlin Stilwell.
1852. Nicholas E. Paine.
1853. John Williams.
1854. Maltby Strong.
1855. Charles J. Hayden.
1857. Rufus Keeler.
1858. Charles H. Clark.
1859. S. W. D. Moore.
1860. Hamlet D. Scrantom.

* The only ones not now living—1860.

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**POPULATION OF THE CITY AT DIFFERENT DATES.**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<tr>
<td>1855</td>
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</table>

1860 about 50,000, returns not in.

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**THE PUBLIC SQUARES OF THE CITY AT THE PRESENT TIME, ARE,**

2d Ward. Brown’s Square is bounded by
Brown, Jay, Kent and Jones Streets.

2d Ward. Centre Square is bounded by Ann,
John, Centre and Sophia Streets.

3d Ward. Caledonia Square is bounded
North by Edinburgh and South by Glasgow st.

4th Ward. Washington Square is bounded
by Court, South Clinton, Wood and South sts.

6th Ward. Franklin Square is bounded South
by Andrews and North by Bowery.

7th Ward. Wadsworth Square is bounded
North by Howell, South by Marshall and East
by William Street.

8th Ward. Mechanics' Square is bounded
East by King and West by Madison Street.

9th Ward. Jones' Square is bounded East
by Schuyler and West by Graham Street.

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**IRONDEQUOIT BAY.** Scene in 1850, near the Newport House. This Bay is about five miles long and one wide.

and communicates with Lake Ontario by a very narrow opening, about four miles Eastward from Charlotte. It is
and one of the pleasantest places for fishing and picnic parties in the vicinity, being about
quite a popular resort.

**a half hour's ride from the city. Here many a dogged angler has caught a**
Finally, we offer you a book worthy of perusal, and full of interesting local matter—a narrative of events that have transpired within the memory of a large portion of our citizens;—a history worth preserving;—a description of a city teeming with industry and wealth, and possessing within her corporate limits the elements of a large city.

The traveller passing along the flying rail car, as he reaches the borders of the Genesee Country, asks,—What of Rochester?—Yes, What of Rochester?—She is looked upon with pride by every citizen, and astonishment by all travellers. Known far and near for her large nurseries and horticultural gardens, her numerous flouring mills, and manufacturing interests, her firemen, her military, her mercantile establishments, her banking credit, (being the last city in the State to surrender and stop specie payment during the commercial crisis of 1857)—her lake, her river, her bay, her falls, where Sam Patch made his final leap, showing that "some things could be done as well as others"—her Genesee country with its fine scenery and natural advantages,—her Mount Hope,—the indomitable perseverance of her citizens,—the never surrender element she inherited from one of her early defenders—Captain Francis Brown, when ordered by Sir Admiral Yeo in 1814, with his fleet of thirteen vessels moored at our landing, and about to storm the town, he sent a British officer with a flag of truce on shore, saying that if they would deliver up the stores in and around Rochester and Charlotte, Sir James Yeo would spare the settlement from destruction—he was asked "Will you comply with this offer?" With all the true courage of a great general, and ready wit; surrounded by his brave company of about thirty men, hastily collected together in their grotesque military dress, equipped with their old rifles, muskets and shot guns, being the only army he had to protect and defend the place, the cool reply of Capt. Brown was, "Blood knee deep first." Thus ended the parley. The return of the flag to the fleet was followed by a vigorous attack of bombs and balls, while the compliment was spiritedly returned by a rusty old six-pounder, which had been furnished and mounted on a log for the important occasion. After a few hours spent in this unavailing manner, Admiral Yeo with prudent caution, withdrew his fleet to a safer harbour. And last, though not least, her public schools, her university, her many churches and religious societies.

Thus has Rochester gone on with all her improvements, not forgetful of the past, ever mindful of the future, until her fifty thousand inhabitants are proud of the place of their residence, conscious in the belief that all have contributed something towards keeping alive and making green the place they call—HOME.

THE PUBLISHER.

NOTE. A more full and complete work of STATISTICS and LOCAL EVENTS, with illustrations of scenery, buildings, &c., in and around Rochester, will be issued from materials now being collected, as soon as enough has been gathered to make a book worthy of notice. Persons possessed of any information, views of buildings, scenery, &c., will do well to confer with me on the subject.
VIEW OF THE UPPER FALLS OF THE GENESSEE RIVER.