

The Thrift ADVOCATE

PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK TO ENCOURAGE
THRIFT IN THE SCHOOL AND HOME.



1752...NATHANIEL ROCHESTER...1831



NATHANIEL ROCHESTER was born in Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 21, 1752. His father died and his mother re-married, so that at the age of sixteen he left home to earn his own living in a country store at Hillsboro, North Carolina.

From this moment, his energy and resourcefulness brought him greater and greater recognition, for although he was self-educated, he was well-read, and could write and spell correctly in an age when few did.

To the American Revolution, though only in his twenties, he gave brilliant service, but at the same time he sacrificed his health.

It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that no longer a well man, he built three more careers: as banker and business man in Hagerstown, Maryland; as paper manufacturer in Dansville, New York; and as founder of Rochester.

In 1788, while living in Hagerstown, he married Sophia Beatty, a devoted wife, of strong but quiet character. They had twelve children, all but one born in Hagerstown. The last was born in Dansville, whither the Colonel had taken his children because he disliked the southern insistence upon negro slavery.

His record of public service dates from the beginning of the American Revolution, where he got his title of "Colonel," and follows him through life wherever he resided. His shoulders accepted every burden laid upon them, and there is no record of a failure.



Elector for two presidents of the nation: Madison and Monroe; Member of the legislature for two states; Postmaster at Hagerstown, Founder and first president of the Hagerstown Bank; creator of the County of Monroe; first President and Director of the Bank of Rochester; these are some of the positions of trust he held.

In keeping with a character which could fill these offices, is a foresight which enabled Nathaniel Rochester to estimate the value of a site on the Genesee Falls, but, although he had purchased land in Rochester as early as 1803, he did not establish his home here until sixty-six years old—or in 1818.

Recollections of him here show clearly the refinement of his character and refer to him as a "true southern gentleman."

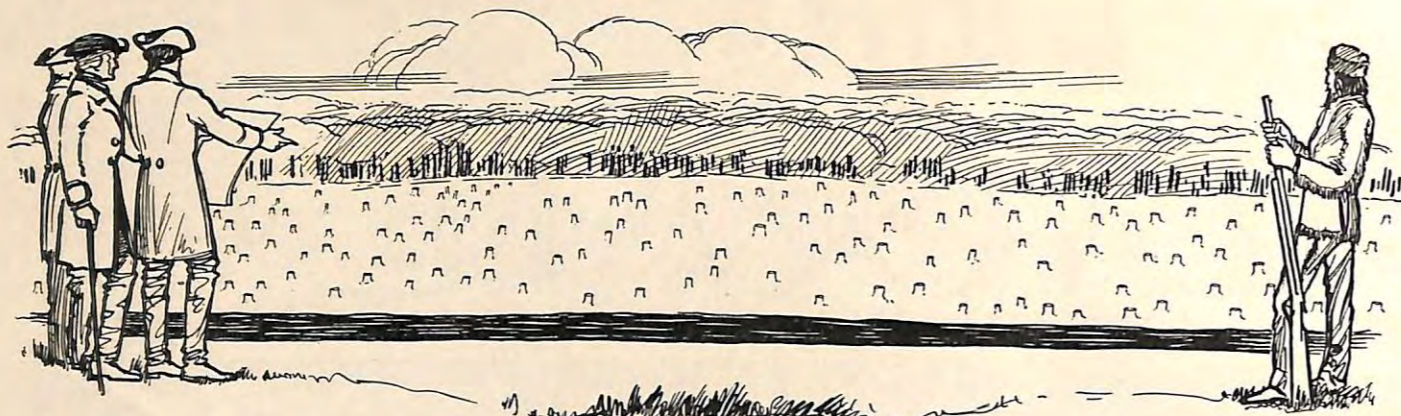
When not ill, he was an early riser, and loved to work in his garden before breakfast. He once said to a young boy, "If young people let the sun get the start of them in the morning, they never overtake him during the day."

Upon another occasion, when setting out young pear trees, he remarked: "I don't know that I shall eat any fruit from these trees . . . but I am eating fruit from trees that other people planted, and so I ought to set out trees for others, since others set out trees to bear fruit for me."

In his own words has he thus summed up the philosophy of his life.

He lived to see the Rochester Savings Bank receive its charter. He died May 17, 1831, just three years before the village of his name became legally a city.

THE FIRST REAL ESTATE IN ROCHESTER



On the borders of the city today we see Rochester spreading into its second century of growth and progress.

Along carefully laid out streets, with smooth pavement, even sidewalks, and spaced driveways, large real estate signs invite Rochester's newer generations to purchase lots and build homes.

One hundred and forty-six years ago the foundation was laid for Rochester's first development tract. When Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham purchased from the Indians, a long strip of land on the west side of the Genesee River. The Indians preferred not to part with any of their land west of the Genesee, but Mr. Phelps won his victory, when he convinced them that a grist mill on the west bank of the river would be of great benefit to them.

Having thus bound himself to have the mill, Phelps carried out his obligation by a contract with an early white settler, Ebenezer Allan (Indian Allen). Under the terms of this contract, Allan was to build and run saw and grist mills in return for 100 acres of land on the west bank of the Genesee. He did not live here long, however, but sold his one hundred acre tract to Benjamin Barton.

After passing through the hands of several owners, the tract was purchased by three men, who gave this plot its importance in the history of a city. These three men were Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Col. William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll of Bellevue. They lived in Hagerstown, Maryland, had fought in the American Revolution, were Directors of the Hagerstown Bank and friends of George Washington. They were men of sterling character and great vision, keenly aware of the great fortune to be made by owning land. Hearing of the richly fertile country in Western New York, they came to see for themselves.

On the banks of the Genesee, to which they had been directed by Indians, they were impressed with the beauty and the power of the falls.

Colonel Rochester had had much experience in milling, and recognized in-

stantly the value of "Indian Allen's mill-seat."

So well convinced were they that the exorbitant price for that date, did not deter them, and they purchased the land for \$1,750.00 or \$17.50 an acre.

Having made the purchase, the three men returned to Hagerstown, for at that time land on the Genesee meant to them only a desirable investment for their money.

Although the one hundred acre tract was bought in 1803, Colonel Rochester did not return to divide it into lots for several years.

The location was a far cry from the Real Estate tract of today. In fact, it has gone down in history as a tangled wilderness, a fever-infested swamp, the abode of wild beasts, rattlesnakes and savages.

SAVING PENNIES

Save all the pennies that you can,
And you'll be rich when you're a man.
If your friend should be in need,
You would be a friend indeed.

Donald Powers,
5B Class, No. 39 School

NO. 7 SCHOOL

Although we did not have any one hundred per cent grades we are glad to mention that the total amount banked thus far is \$818.00. The greatest amount for any month was in September which was \$272.25. The greatest number of pupils depositing during the semester was on Monday, September 25th.

7A Class

NO. 41 SCHOOL

We are all interested in saving our pennies and in being thrifty. It is not always easy to get money these days, but when we have money to spend for candy or movies or when we earn money we try to save at least a part of it and bank it in school on Mondays.

Jean Elizabeth Welch,
7th Grade, Kodak Park School, No. 41

Many settlements were flourishing in the Genesee country before 1811, but nothing worthy of note took place to establish Rochester. Several factors contributed to postpone growth. First, the locality had proven extremely unhealthy, with disease so prevalent that only the hardiest pioneers braved the discomforts of the region. Secondly, the main road to Buffalo passed by twenty miles south, where there was an easy passage across the Genesee River. Third, higher ground seemed safer for habitation, and so Carthage and the Ridge Road, drew their quota away from the mud flats near Main Street.

Lastly, Lake Ontario provided commerce with Canada, as well as our own coast, so that Charlotte and the lost city of Tryon, became severe competition. In 1811, however, Nathaniel Rochester returned to survey and lay out lots for settlement, hoping to sell them to people who would establish a progressive community.

In the same year construction started on a much needed bridge across the Genesee and Henry Skinner purchased Lot No. 1 of the hundred-acre-tract where he erected a log cabin for Hamlet Scramton.

Eight children with their father and mother found home in this primitive dwelling, the first in Rochester west of the Genesee River.

A plaque on the Powers Building at the four corners marks the site, and today, if we trace the boundaries of the old mill tract we find them somewhat sketchily defined as running from a point on the Genesee 400 ft. south of Court Street; west to a point near Caledonia Avenue and Spring Street; north to a point near Plymouth Avenue North and Center Streets; and due east to the River near Market Street.

It is more easily located, however, if we consider some of the buildings now standing on the lots Colonel Rochester laid out; The City Hall, the Court House; St. Luke's Church; the Rochester Savings Bank at Fitzhugh Street, Reynolds Library; Mechanics Institute; the present Post Office; and Reynolds Arcade.

THE SUN DIAL

Suppose some magic wand could turn back the clock and set us into the heart of Rochester, long, long, ago.

There, in a lovely, quaint little village, we should find another strange kind of time-keeper. This was an old Sun-Dial, which reflected all the sunny hours in the city's early life.

It stood, where all must pass, on the site of the present City Hall, in the yard of the First Presbyterian Church. Any little girl or boy who paused to read its message could have seen pass by, boats on the Erie Canal, or horse-drawn wagons along Fitzhugh Street.

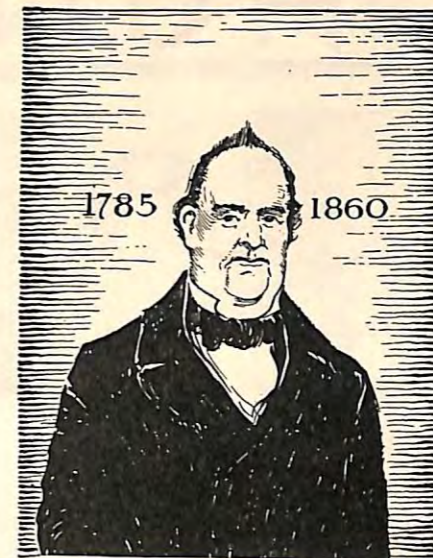
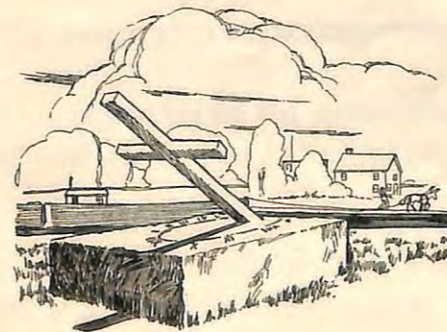
Nobody knows what became of the old clock-of-nature, but, in memory, it still stands—symbol of the city's first years. Its shape was well suited to its station in life, for it was a plain Roman cross of unpainted wood, iron-bolted to its stone block pedestal at an angle of 45°. Its post was six feet long, its arms four feet across, and the whole thing was set with the utmost care, true to the North Star.

People say it was designed by the second minister of the church, Dr. Penney, who later became President of Hamilton College. He cut the notches and Roman numerals on the arms and post with the greatest precision, for there were then few public clocks and his accuracy meant much to the Community.

The dial had weathered nine years when it registered the sunny day of Mayor Child's inauguration.

To unnumbered thousands the primitive clock suggested how fleeting were the years of the city's youth. At last, when nearly to the half-century mark, progress crowded in upon it, and in 1873 it disappeared to make room for the City Hall. The cross was humbled into fire-wood, and its limestone pedestal hauled to the corner as a snubbing post for canal boats. At length the block was dragged into the water by a heavily loaded boat, and when last seen was being moved to a stone-yard to serve for some future building.

Less than a block from where the Sun-Dial kept its silent record another clock looks out upon the busy scene. Any boy and girl may see it atop the old Rochester Savings Bank, which started in the village with the Sun-Dial, but continues with the city to a second hundred years.



JONATHAN CHILD

Guided by the finest of American traditions, the life of Jonathan Child unfolds with all of the beauty and romance of a story book.

His ancestors were Puritans, settling in New England in 1630, ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims. Twenty-two of the family fought against the British at Lexington.

Jonathan Child, the grandfather, with eight of his sons, became a Green Mountain Boy, and returned at the close of the war with the rank of Colonel, having fought at Bunker Hill; in Pennsylvania; New York and at Lake Champlain. With this as heritage, the young Jonathan Child was born on a farm at Lyme, New Hampshire, a beautiful town on the Connecticut River, at the foothills of the White Mountains.

He grew to manhood, however, across the river in Thetford, Vermont, where at the age of 21, as was the New England custom, his father gave him \$100 and a saddle horse, sending him into the world to seek his fortune.

He started west and arrived in Utica, where he became a school teacher, sold his horse, and returned the proceeds, together with \$100, to his father.

Already, in so short a time, he had cleared himself of any financial obligation, and could therefore build his future for himself.

In the war of 1812 he fought at Fort Erie in one of the bloodiest battles of our nation up to the Civil War.

From Utica, Jonathan moved to West Bloomfield, where he was twice elected a member of the assembly—1816 and 1817.

For a while he was postmaster at Charlotte, where his business was shipping produce to Montreal.

In 1818 he married Sophia, a daughter of Nathaniel Rochester, and two years later moved with her to the city her father had founded.

Like many another pioneer, he engaged
(Continued on page 7)

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

A vivid chapter in the history of Rochester is the story of the "Underground Railroad," and one which gives us new insight into the character of the city's inhabitants.

Actively in operation as long as slavery of the negro race continued, this railroad had complete equipment. Although it had passengers, depots and conductors in every state in the Union, "daylight never shone upon it."

In traveling over its routes the negroes would be obliged to hide in caves or swamps, unless they reached some one of its friendly havens in time.

Their journeys were long and hard. They frequently dined on nuts or roots and berries, and often reached their destination, footsore, half-starved, and weary.

Several cases have been remembered in Rochester, too long to be recorded here, but an outline of two may serve to show how serious the movement became.

The very first attempt took place in 1823, when an organized group of free colored people living in Rochester, attempted to save a young wife and mother from being torn from her family and returned to Wheeling, West Virginia.

The mob fought the sheriff and his assistants at the Court House doors, and followed the poor woman's captors part way to Buffalo. This time the law won out, but the captured slave took her own life rather than return to her master.

Tragic as this record is, it is all the more remarkable in that it was the only failure in a long line of similar cases.

The second illustration involves a party of fifteen men and women.

These arrived, weary and discouraged, under cover of the night, and sought shelter in the home of one of Rochester's distinguished families.

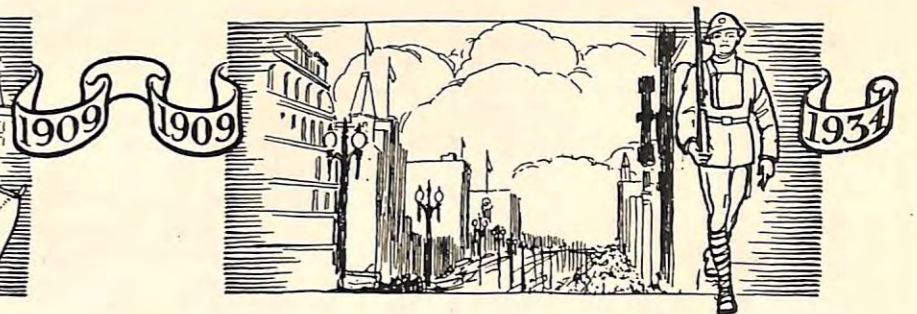
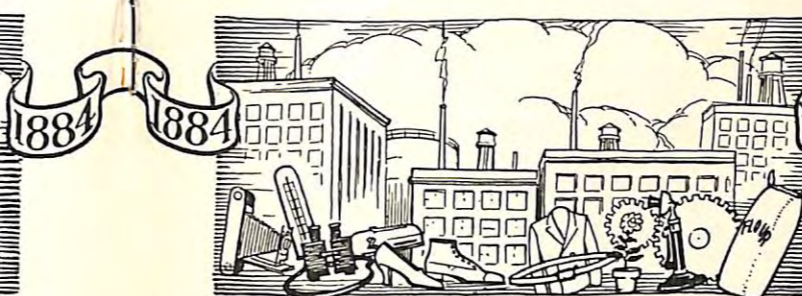
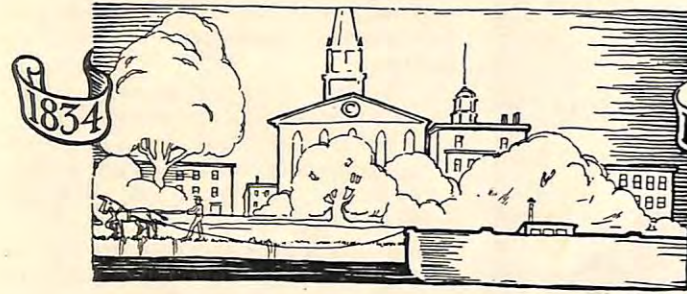
Here they were fed and hidden, to rest until they could be put safely aboard a ship for Canada at Charlotte harbor.

One marvels at the difficulties presented to the mistress of that house, who must find space to secrete so many conspicuous black bodies from the curious gaze of her neighbors. But she not only accomplished the job, but spirited them on board the vessel lying in the harbor, and saw them safely away.

The number of those who found their way to Canada is estimated at 150 a year, and the work went bravely on till the issue between freedom and slavery was settled for all time by the Civil War.



ONE HUNDRED EVENTFUL YEARS



FIRST 25 YEARS

- 1834—Rochester incorporated as a City. Jonathan Child—Mayor.
- 1835—2nd State census population—14,404.
- 1837—Great financial crisis. First steam train out of Rochester on Tonawanda Railroad.
- 1838—Genesee Valley Canal completed.
- 1839—First anti-slavery convention.
- 1841—First free school established. Original Board of Education organized.
- 1843—John Quincy Adams visited Rochester.
- 1844—First telegraph office opened in Rochester. Population—25,553.
- 1847—First daily news telegraph service begun.
- 1848—Spiritualism brought to Rochester.
- 1850—University of Rochester and Theological Seminary founded.
- 1855—Women's Rights Society held County Convention in Corinthian Hall. Susan B. Anthony, speaker.
- 1856—Letter of friendship received by Rochester Mayor from Mayor and Council of Rochester, England.
- 1858—Fire destroyed all buildings on Main Street from Minerva Alley westward to South Avenue.
- 1859—First Liberty Pole raised at Franklin and East Main Streets.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD

- 1860—Death of Jonathan Child, first Mayor of Rochester. Party of eight slaves passed through Rochester via "Underground Railway."
- 1861—Abraham Lincoln passed through Rochester on way to Inauguration at Washington.
- 1862—Mobilization of troops for Civil War.
- 1863—Establishment of Central Library.
- 1864—Tents erected on the lawn of the City Hospital (now General) to accommodate overflow of arriving wounded soldiers.
- 1865—Great flood of the Genesee River puts central part of City under water for two days.

- 1869—Powers Building completed.
- 1871—New Hall of Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute opened.
- 1872—Susan B. Anthony and thirteen other Rochester women voted the National and Congressional tickets in the Eighth Ward and were arrested.
- 1875—New City Hall opened to the public.
- 1880—First photographic dry plates in America made by George Eastman.
- 1884—Rochester celebrated 50th Anniversary, Governor Grover Cleveland of New York, a guest of honor.

INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

- 1887—Chamber of Commerce organized and incorporated. Erie R. R. Station opened.
- 1888—Rochester Park System established, with Dr. Edward Mott Moore as President. First kodak put on the market.
- 1890—The Sibley fire.
- 1893—First woman student admitted to University of Rochester.
- 1894—Irondequoit and Charlotte citizens protested against annexation by Rochester.
- 1895—David Jayne Hill resigned presidency of U. of R. to become Assistant Secretary of State in Washington.
- 1896—First public moving picture shown in Wonderland Theatre on Main Street. William Jennings Bryan spoke on Free Silver at Jones Park.
- 1898—Consolidation of Eastman Kodak Company.
- 1900—Dr. Rush Rhees inaugurated as president of University of Rochester.
- 1907—Rochester became City of the first class.
- 1909—Durand-Eastman Park opened.

WORLD WAR PERIOD

- 1912—Mrs. James S. Watson announced gift of Art Gallery to University of Rochester.
- 1913—Reception to Miss Nellie Cornell on her 50th anniversary as a teacher in Rochester Public Schools.
- 1915—Ninth state census showed population of Rochester—248,465.
- 1916—Paderewski appeared in piano concert at Convention Hall.
- 1917—Third Infantry ordered to recruit to war strength.
- 1918—Base Hospital No. 19 received orders to recruit nurses; United States Marshal ordered registration of Germans over 14. Sugar and bread rationed. Celebration of the Armistice.
- 1919—George Eastman gave \$15,000 to equip schools with music instruments. Mayor Hiram Edgerton started movement to purchase Erie Canal Bed. Gift of George Eastman of Eastman School of Music.
- 1922—Eastman Theatre opened.
- 1923—640 acres brought into City of Rochester by annexation of parts of Brighton, and Irondequoit.
- 1924—Cornerstone laid for College of Medicine and Dentistry of University of Rochester. First steam train operated through subway in bed of Old Erie Canal.
- 1926—First experimental air mail flight—Rochester to Cleveland.
- 1927—First local showing of talking moving pictures in Baptist Temple. Stephen B. Story appointed to become First City Manager.
- 1930—New River Campus of University of Rochester dedicated.
- 1931—Veterans' Memorial Bridge opened to traffic. Rochester Savings Bank celebrated its Centennial.
- 1933—Herbert S. Weet resigned as superintendent of Schools; James M. Spinning elected his successor.

When the Powers Block was opened in 1869, it was a source of great interest, owing to the fact that the first elevator to be used in Rochester was installed in this building. It was operated by steam. The cab had in it a seat which ran around three sides and was furnished with red plush cushions.

A fee of 25c was charged to ride from the ground floor to the top of the elevator shaft and back again. Citizens from all walks in life flocked to the Powers Building to enjoy the novel experience of riding an elevator, and to enjoy as well, the view of Lake Ontario on a clear day from the roof of Rochester's newest sky scraper.

Rochester has a proud record in its response to the country's needs during the Civil War, which becomes apparent to the number of recruits credited to the city. The total voting population numbered 7,176 and out of these 5,000 were enrolled for service. The "Rochester Regiment," recruited in 1861 became known as the "Old Thirteenth." It saw long and bloody service in some of the most important battles of the war.

THE THRIFT ADVOCATE

To be devoted to the interests of thrift in the school and home, published periodically by the Rochester Savings Bank.

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TRIALS OF A HOME BUILDER

In April, 1812, soon after lots were put up for sale in the hundred-acre-tract, Abelard Reynolds arrived in the Genesee country in search of a home.

He had already looked in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and had concluded to return to Ohio.

Stopping on the east side of the Genesee, near where the first bridge was being built at Main St. he talked to Enos Stone, agent for Nathaniel Rochester, who told him that lots were for sale on the hundred-acre-tract, and that Colonel Rochester would make a reasonable contract with men of fine character who would settle and build up the community.

Abelard Reynolds decided to remain over night that he might study the situation. He forded the river near the present aqueduct, and passed the night at a hotel in Charlotte.

The next day, with Enos Stone, Reynolds examined the map, and looked over the lots on the hundred-acre-tract.

The village of Rochester, instead of inhabitants, consisted only of trees.

Mr. Reynolds chose lots 23 and 24, where the Arcade now stands. He had been impressed with the power of the Genesee Falls, and convinced of the future benefit to industries.

He engaged a mason and carpenter, and made ready to put up a rather large house for the wilderness. By August, he considered the house far enough along, to leave it and return to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for his little family.

Travel was slow, much of it through forest, so that it was a long time before he could complete arrangements.

When all was ready, mostly as a precaution, Mr. Reynolds stopped at Pittsfield Post Office, to collect his last mail before leaving. There were two letters. One happily informed him that he was to be the first postmaster at Rochester. The other was from Enos Stone, saying the carpenter had done no further work on the house since Abelard had returned to Pittsfield.

Poor man! There was nothing to do, but again leave his family and journey alone to check up on the negligent carpenter.

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JIMMIE MEETS COL. ROCHESTER

Jimmie, the third, closed his book with a deep sigh. For a long time he sat staring into the fire place, where vivid tongues of flames whispered together over the charred logs.

"Grandpa," he said, with a not-very-much interested expression, "was Nathaniel Rochester a really real person?"

Grandpa had just composed himself in his huge winged chair, to doze by the radio. He sat a minute deciding whether he would encourage conversation, or insist on his sleeping privileges.

"All I can see," pursued Jimmie, "is a strict old man who never had any faults and never made any mistakes. I guess they named the city after him, hoping it would grow and do likewise."

Grandpa decided to sit up. Next to after-dinner snoozing, he liked best to point morals to the very young. This made him a speaker in great demand for school graduations.

"Did you find that idea in your history book?" asked Grandpa, who was known to the outside world as the Rev. James Roger Alexander, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.

"Of course not," replied Jimmie, "All a history book tells you is reasons one, two, three and four, why so and so was so."

"You don't like Mr. Rochester?" asked Grandpa.

"Not exactly," said Jimmie, squirming a little, as he realized that this was probably the wrong answer. "I can't dislike him because I can't picture him. All I can see is a long list of titles: Member of this, Colonel of that, Commissary, Justice of Peace, President, Postmaster, Elector, Legislator—sounds like a roll call."

"Ah!" said Grandpa, "I begin to see your trouble. You don't know how to read a history book."

"The teacher said I read very well, for my age," said Jimmie, with dignity.

"Yes, yes," said Grandpa, "No doubt, no doubt, but you only see the frame, the true picture is between the lines."

Jimmie eyed his paternal ancestor with suspicion. "What do you mean," he said, as politely as he could.

"Let me give you an example," said Grandpa, and pulled his chair closer to the fire. "Suppose, for some reason, a historian wanted to write about James Roger Alexander III, he might say: 'James Roger Alexander III was descended from a long line of illustrious men. He early showed great promise, for at the age of 12 years he had passed his tenderfoot scout examinations (with enthusiasm—if not with brilliance); was President of his class, standard bearer of his school; and had won his first job—that of paper carrier for one of the city's leading newspapers.'"

"Um-m-m—that does sound pretty good," said Jimmie, whose face was glowing with pardonable pride.

"Yes, perhaps, perhaps," said the Rev.

Alexander, who was warming to his subject, "but is that the way you think of yourself?"

Jimmie looked a bit self-conscious.

"You mean, I think I'm pretty good?" he ventured, hoping he wasn't giving the Rev. Dr. Alexander material for a lecture.

"No, not yet," was the consoling answer, "What I mean is that every waking moment you are thinking of your life and your relation to the outside world. Now when you do this are you thinking of yourself as class president, standard bearer, scout—as a list of titles?"

"Of course not," laughed Jimmie, "I have to do those things to get a good report card, and beat Syd Allen or Joe Davis. Outside of school I don't think of them at all."

"I can't say I commend your reasons, but let it pass. Outside of school what do you think about? From purely a bystander's viewpoint, I would say a great deal of your mental resources were concentrated on getting a cake from Dinah, the cook."

Jimmie sat up quickly, "Shall I try her now? There was some of that chocolate left from dinner, and you like that, too."

"Not just now," said Grandpa hastily, feeling that he had been caught in his own trap. "Let us get on with drawing a human picture of Nathaniel Rochester."

"Is that what we are doing?" said Jimmie.

"After a fashion," said Grandpa, a bit crestfallen. "When you draw one of yourself you will know better how to draw one of him. Suppose you tell me what you like to think about best every day."

"Well," said Jimmie, wondering how much to give himself away, "I think about getting you to tell me stories of when you were a boy, and sometimes I plan a new aeroplane to build; and coasting with the boys; and collecting stones; and stamps and beetles; and going to the movies; and running errands for Mother at a dime a piece; and going skating; and what we're going to have for dinner; and hoping spring will come soon; and..."

"Whoa!" cried Grandpa, "I'm worn out already, and these will suit my purpose very well. Now I propose to show you my picture of Nathaniel Rochester, which you won't find in any history book, but it will have its good points."

"To begin with, he lived to be my age, and so he was a Grandpa, too, but he had 63 grandchildren instead of my 4. Think how much harder he had to be a Grandpa!"

"Did he have to tell them all stories?" asked Jimmie, whose eyes were opening wider.

"He certainly did," assented Grandpa feelingly, "Only he had had a much more exciting life to draw from."

"First, he was born in the same state as

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JONATHAN CHILD

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in numerous enterprises. He met success with modesty, and failure with courage.

At his death in 1860, he had earned, lost, and regained a fortune.

Several companies distinguished for their long services to Rochester, Jonathan Child helped to found: The Erie Canal (Rochester division), the first telegraph; and the Rochester Savings Bank.

His importance in our history, however, lies in the fact that he was the first Mayor, elected by the first Council, after the incorporation of the city.

On June 10, 1834, Jonathan Child was inaugurated.

Three thousand people held a big celebration on Brown's Island in the Genesee River (where the Erie Station and the Central Library now stand).

In response to the toast: "The city having lost its father (Colonel Rochester) seeks protection in the elder Child," he voiced a fine ideal, saying: "In all the intercourse of social life, and on all occasions involving the interests of our young city, let us... seek only the public good."

JIMMIE MEETS COL. ROCHESTER

(Continued from page 6)

George Washington, and the same county—Westmoreland, Virginia."

"Like Washington he was a surveyor, traveling to vast wildernesses (Rochester was a wilderness when he first saw it)."

"Like Washington he fought in the Revolutionary War."

"In some ways he accomplished more than Washington, for he had 12 children, and think how human he must have been to have supported a house full of little boys who also liked chocolate cake, coasting, and collecting beetles and stones."

"My goodness," gasped Jimmie, "Where did he find room?"

"That's just it," agreed Grandpa. "There wasn't enough room so he kept building up anew—first at Hagerstown, then Dansville, then Bloomsfield, then Rochester."

"He must have gotten pretty tired," murmured Jimmie sympathetically.

"Indeed he did," said Grandpa, "but he never gave up until he had given his children a city to bring up, and his grandchildren an ancestor to whom they could point with pride."

"But my history book says," said Jimmie, a bit loathe to surrender, "he had a stern countenance."

"Perhaps for grown-ups or strangers, but I happen to know that little boys liked him very much, found him friendly, and easy to talk to. I believe you consider little boys pretty good judges?"

"Certainly we are," said Jimmie, "and now can I get us some cake?"

"At this point I think it might do very

INTERESTING FACTS

The River Genesee was not so-named until after 1775.

The County of Monroe was named for James Monroe, President of the United States.

The first railroad train approached Rochester from the West.

Our best pictorial records of the Genesee before white settlement, were found in London, England.

The first law enacted by our first city council was designed to keep the pigs off Main Street.

Nathaniel Rochester founded this city at the age of 60—at the close of an already full life.

Our first mayor, Jonathan Child, resigned in his second term because he would not license intoxicating liquors.

General Lafayette visited Rochester, entering from the West, on the Erie Canal, before it was finished.

As late as 1827 there was not, in a population of 8,000, a single grown-up who had been born in Rochester.

The first school in Rochester began in 1813, in a re-modeled barn. There were about fourteen pupils.

The first regular mail was brought to Rochester once a week from Canandaigua, and part of the time a woman performed the duty of post-rider.

Most of the industries which brought Rochester to early prosperity are now extinct here; tanning; wood-ash gathering; wood-sawing; comb-making and boat building.

During the financial panic of 1837 numbers of jobless men were given employment cutting down the grade at Main and St. Paul Streets.

In 1834 the city "Night Watch" was increased to two men.

The first 33 mayors of Rochester served without pay.

The thirty-fourth, Charles M. Briggs, drew an annual salary of \$1,500 (1872).

nically," said Grandpa, and settled himself to wait, which he did by putting the tips of his fingers together and nodding his head at the fire.

He had gotten in but three good nods when James III and the cake appeared.

"You couldn't have had time to ask Dinah's permission?" protested Grandpa as he helped himself.

"No," admitted Jimmie, "but I think she'd gone to bed. Anyway, thank you very much, Grandpa."

"Thank me for what?" said Grandpa.

"Well, I have to write a composition for tomorrow, on Nathaniel Rochester and I guess I can do it now," smiled Jimmie.

"Not at all, not at all, don't mention it," said Grandpa, also smiling. "I have to write my sermon for Sunday and I guess I can do that now."

TRIALS OF A HOME BUILDER

(Continued from page 6)

Again in Rochester, it became apparent that the large house could not be finished in time to fulfill the purchase contract with Colonel Rochester.

There was only one thing left to do, and that was to quickly build a smaller house next door, which could be done before the year was up.

Timber for the house was standing green in the forest, but through hard work and determination all obstacles were finally overcome, and the little house was finished except for the plaster, which could not be obtained.

For the second time, Abelard Reynolds went to Pittsfield for his family. A third journey to Rochester, this time bringing his wife, Lydia, her sister, Miss Huldah Strong, and little two-year-old William Reynolds.

At last, arriving at their destination—imagine their surprise—the little new house had a tenant. Israel Scramtom was placidly in possession, figuring, no doubt, on the long time it took to travel in those days. He might possibly have thought about the many dangers to be met on the road, and decided it would be a pity to let the little house be ownerless.

Since the Reynolds had made the trip in safety, he obligingly vacated, and the little family considered themselves in comfort, for without plaster it was still "the best house in the place."

SCHOOL NO. 37

Whenever we put our money in the savings bank it works for us. This is called interest. When we begin to bank weekly, we want to know how our saving's account can help us.

If we wish an education, it can help us to obtain it. If we want to travel, we find it ready to do its part. In times ahead, we shall also realize that weekly school banking is a great start for future banking.

Robert Murphy, 8A Gr

NO. 40 SCHOOL

The total amount banked in No. 40 School from September 5 to January 15, inclusive, was \$523.74. The number of pupils banking regularly was 114. One grade, the 4A, Miss Mussi, teacher, had 100%.

NO. 18 SCHOOL

Ours is the banner grade for banking in our school this term. We are proud of this record and hope we will be able to keep up this good work.

Mrs. Ferris' Grade, 5B-4A

NO. 19 SCHOOL

The pupils of No. 19 School have banked \$284.42 so far this term. We are very happy to announce that we have two 100% grades; Miss Morris' and Mrs. Marsh's. Together they banked \$95.20.

Harriet Lipsky

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

During the last semester a total amount of \$2810.84 has been deposited by 4339 pupils of Benjamin Franklin High School.

We are happy to say that this represents an increase of more than 600 depositors over last term's record.

HOSEA ROGERS SCHOOL

Many of the boys and girls of the Hosea Rogers School are banking regularly. On the first banking day \$42.02 was banked. The amount deposited is increasing for on our last banking day in January \$63.23 was deposited. Our total school savings for the year amount to \$680.02.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL

The boys at the West Side have banked about \$65 during the fall term. The banking banner was held by the General Mechanics Group B for 11 different weeks while the Sheet Metal A-2 had it for 5 weeks.

NO. 31 SCHOOL SAVING MONEY

It is always pleasant for a person to be able to say "I bought it with my own money."

Saving helps to teach us the value of money and makes one realize how important it is to acquire this habit.

We hope that next term our grade may make a better record in our banking.

Elizabeth Jane Gray, 7B-1

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Save until you're fifty
Save until you're sixty
Save like your Pappy
Then you'll be happy.
Viola Schlitz, Brighton No. 3

REUBEN DAKE SCHOOL, IRONDEQUOIT

The members of the Reuben A. Dake School have banked the sum of \$1597.97 this semester.

We are happy to report 100% banking in 2 grades: The Seventh—Harriet E. Middleton, teacher; and the Eighth—Eva R. Sherman, teacher.

MADISON JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Although no grades at Madison obtained 100% in their banking this semester, the banking, as a whole, was encouraging.

The Number of Deposits . . . 5144
The Amount Deposited . . . \$2043.10

JEFFERSON JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH

Jefferson Junior-Senior High School has banked \$1151.36 this term. The 10B Class holds the honors for banking the largest amount—\$84.15. We had 84 pupils in our school who banked every week and earned a certificate.

SCHOOL NO. 1

The pupils of No. 1 School have banked a total of \$709.03 during the last twenty weeks which average \$88.63 a grade.

Bruce Gillies, Banking Secretary

WEST HIGH SCHOOL

About 250 bankers have deposited an average of \$134.27 weekly this semester. The high spot was \$343.40; the greatest number to bank, 292.

NO. 9 SCHOOL

For the first 16 weeks of this term (through January eighth) we have banked \$105.04 by 453 children. These children who bank have averaged 23c per week.

NO. 8 SCHOOL

We the 5A Grade have tried our utmost to bank at least one penny weekly and have succeeded. The money was earned by running errands and other things and then carefully saved until banking day. We have found very much enjoyment in saving.

Ruth Becker, 5A Grade

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE

Save for a treasure,
Save in large measure,
Save for your pleasure,
In the future years.

Keep right on slaving,
Go right on saving,
Your golden trails be paving
For the future years.

Mary Jane Wright,
5B Grade, No. 15 School

WASHINGTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The 9A11 Homeroom which is mentioned above has attained 100% for two consecutive terms. Mr. Gliewe, the teacher of that group has the distinction of having 100% in his homeroom for four (4) consecutive terms.

Miss Martens (9A1 adv.) also has made an enviable record. This class (9A1 adv.) has received three consecutive gold seals under Miss Marten's inspiration and guidance.

E. J. Welch, W. J. H. S.

NO. 4 SCHOOL

All through school I have tried to save money. When about two years ago the depression struck most every home the little bit which my family and I had saved came in very handy. Now that the world is getting back on its feet we will again try to save.

Marianna Baker, No. 4 School

SCHOOL NO. 38

Our records show that No. 38 School has banked \$178.60 this term. As our total for last semester, ending in June, was \$144.21, we may prophesy an increased school savings for next term.

SCHOOL NO. 13

We, the pupils of Horace Mann School No. 13, have tried very hard to keep up our banking this term. The total amount banked since September is \$217.47. This sum represents 922 deposits.

The Girls and Boys of No. 13 School

MARY'S DIME

Mary had a silver dime,
She liked it well, 'tis true.
She put it in the saving's bank,
Each day it larger grew.
Until at last to her surprise,
Her single dime had turned to two.
Ruth Synyard, 6B—No. 40 School

If you have and spend a penny,
Then, of course, you haven't any;
Be like me a happy Jack,
And put it where you'll get it back—
Into the Bank!

Pearl Foery,
7A Grade, No. 22 School

THRIFT

T—stands for Time spent in earning.
H—stands for Help, there are many to aid.
R—stands for Riches for which we all have a yearning.
I—stands for Idleness, which makes us all fade.
F—stands for Fate, which controls our destiny.
T—stands for Thrift, which fate makes a necessity.
Esther Roller, Grade 8—Seneca School