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MAPLEWOOD HISTORY

by
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and
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The following brief history is not all-inclusive. An emphasis has been placed on earlier times, events, and people. While the material was carefully researched and checked, omissions and errors are probably inevitable. Not all sources agree on names and dates.

- 1796** Elijah Kent and Gideon King inspected the area north of the Lower Falls.
- 1797** Six men arrived at a landing on the river to start a settlement. It came to be known as King's Landing.

A new township was formed, named Northampton.

- 1798** The first person buried in King's Landing Cemetery was Mrs. Elizabeth Hazelton Fish, who died in March of the fever and ague.

Eli Granger built a schooner.

Mira Graham was the first white child born within the present bounds of Rochester.

On August 5, Gideon King died of the Genesee fever.

- 1799** In the summer, Zadock Granger died of the Genesee fever.

- 1803** Elijah Kent died sometime during the year.

The town of Northampton was divided into four separate towns on December 8. The town which retained the name Northampton included what is now Gates, Greece, and Maplewood.

- 1804** Simon King succumbed to the Genesee fever.

KING'S LANDING

The Phelps and Gorham purchase opened the land around the Genesee River to settlement. Oliver Phelps promoted the land to people in Suffield, Massachusetts. Gideon King and Elijah Kent came in October 1796 for a firsthand view of the landing place somewhat north of the Lower Falls.

In January 1797, Gideon King and Zadock Granger both bought 3,000 acres of land in the same tract. Gideon King, his two eldest sons, Thomas and Simon; Zadock

Granger and his son, Eli, and Elijah Kent arrived in the Genesee country in March. The site chosen for settlement became King's Landing. It was located on top of the riverbank just around a bend from the Lower Falls. At the foot of the riverbank was a broad strip of flat land the Indians had used as a landing place.

Shortly afterwards, the state Legislature created a vast new township between the Genesee River, Lake Erie, and the Niagara River known as Northampton. The first town meeting was held April 14, 1797, near Scottsville. Most of the men from King's Landing held town offices.

Twenty-five men from the district cut a road from the Allen Mill to the town site and built a road down to the water's edge at the Landing.

Since the mill was in poor repair, King had to build a log house. Five other log dwellings were then built at the Landing.

The settlers returned to Suffield, Massachusetts, to move their families to the Genesee country. Gideon King's wife, Ruth, and two small sons; her brother, Daniel Graham, and his wife, Lydia, and two sons; Gideon King's married son, Thomas, his wife and daughter; Zadock Granger and his family; Granger's son, Eli, his wife and son, and the Elijah Kent family reached the Landing before winter set in.

Eli Granger, while looking for timber for a boat, explored the ridge of land now known as Ridge Road all the way to the Niagara River.

He spent the winter building a schooner and in April launched it on the lake. He named it "Jemima" after his wife. The wharf and warehouse at the landing were completed by midsummer.

More settlers arrived that spring. Lydia and Daniel Graham had a daughter, Mira, born in May 1798.

Hot summer weather brought the Genesee fever and ague.

Daniel Graham, Gideon King and his 21-year-old son, Bildad, died during the summer and fall. The newly arrived Rowe brothers became ill and Asa Rowe died. After Gideon King's death, an agent for Phelps promised the return of the homestead in Suffield for the bond owed on another 1,000 acres of land.

Lydia Graham, Ruth King and children returned to Suffield only to find that the homestead had been sold.

A few more settlers came in 1799 and several marriages and births took place. Thomas King, uneasy about the Genesee fever, moved his family three miles away from the Landing, along Ridge Road.

Zadock Granger died in 1799. Oliver Phelps foreclosed on the mortgage held by Granger. However, the titles to some of the land were cleared later that year.

In 1804, Ruth King returned to settle her husband's estate, after which she went back to Suffield.

Simon King died in 1804 of the Genesee fever.

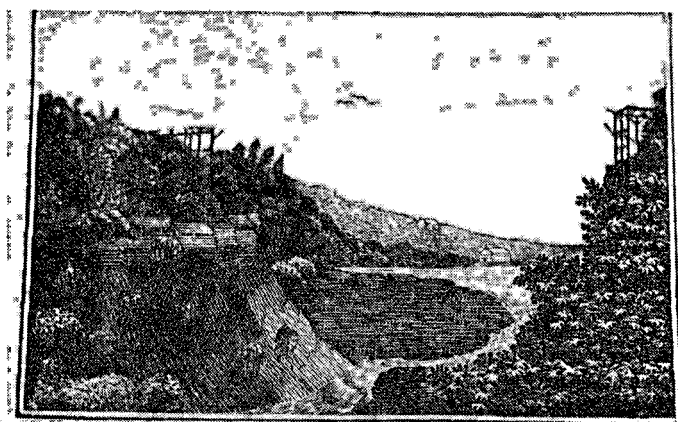
In 1809, the seven Hanford brothers arrived from Rome, New York. They settled on Landing Road and opened a tavern. Silas Smith opened a store nearby.

Bradford King, one of the younger sons of Gideon King, returned in 1813.

Men from the Landing and the two Ridge Roads formed a volunteer company and drilled under Captain Fred Rowe. When the British appeared near the river in 1814, they met at Hanford's Tavern and marched to Charlotte to fend off the attack.

In 1815, Ruth King and her two sons, Moses and Bradford, were living in Rochesterville.

- 1809 The seven Hanford brothers arrived at King's Landing.
- 1810 Frederick Hanford opened a store at Hanford's Landing, which had been known previously as King's Landing.
- 1813 The state Legislature voted \$5,000 to cut out brush and to bridge streams along the Ridge to Lewiston.
- 1815 The Ridge Hotel was built on the present Lake Avenue.
- 1819 The Carthage Bridge was opened to traffic in February.
- 1820 The Carthage Bridge collapsed into the river.



**Ruins of CARTHAGE BRIDGE, and the LOWER FALLS of
The GENESEE.**

CARTHAGE BRIDGE

The Carthage Bridge crossed the Genesee River, connecting the town of Carthage to the west side of the river just north of the Lower Falls.

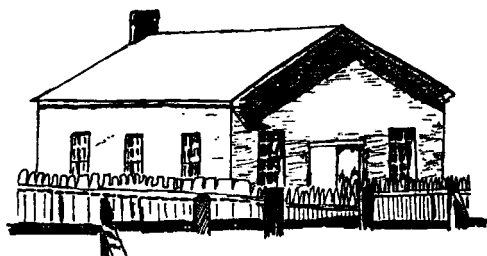
The bridge was constructed mostly of pine timber. It had one entire arch with a chord of 352 feet. The

The unequal weight of the two ends caused the west end to finally spring and the center collapsed into the water, leaving both ends of the bridge standing.

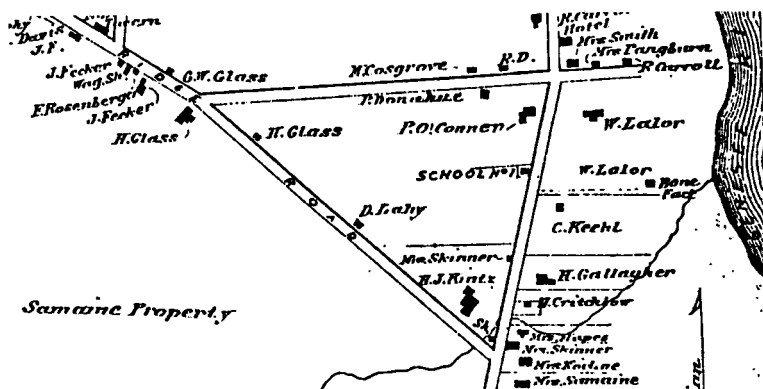
The bridge was guaranteed by its contractors, Brainard and Chapman, to last one year. It was completed February 16, 1819, and fell May 2, 1820.

1822 The town of Greece was incorporated on March 22.

1823 In March, the school districts of the town of Greece were defined. Each district had a one-room school and one teacher who taught all grades. District #1 covered the Hanford's Landing area. The schoolhouse was located on the west side of Lake Avenue, opposite Keehl Street. In 1852, a brick one-room school stood on the site.



DISTRICT #1 SCHOOL HANFORD'S LANDING



- 1834** Rochester was incorporated as a city. It extended on the northwest to Rowe Street (Lexington Avenue).

The Cottage Inn at 117 N. State Street (Lake Avenue) was listed in the Rochester City Directory as being located at the west end of the old Carthage Bridge.

- 1835** The warehouse at Hanford's Landing burned.

- 1838** A map of the city of Rochester by Silas Cornell, city surveyor, showed an area called Lorimer Hill north of Rowe Street (Lexington Avenue) and west of State Street (Lake Avenue). Nazareth Academy is now located at the top of this hill.

- 1839** A Rochester map showed a Dr. Kelsey residing on Lorimer Hill.

- 1840** A Rochester newspaper, "The Rochester Gem," described Dr. Alexander Kelsey's estate as having a view of both the lake and the city of Rochester.

- 1844** William Buell constructed a road, Buell Avenue, from McCracken Street (Driving Park Avenue) to a boat landing on the river, "under almost insurmountable obstacles."

A small strip of land along the river gorge, north of the present Ridge Road, was annexed by the city of Rochester.

- 1845** Hamilton Eggleston, coachman, boarded at the Cottage Inn, N. State Street (Lake Avenue) near Buell Avenue.

- 1847** Freeman Clarke, president of Rochester Savings Bank, resided on Lorimer Hill.

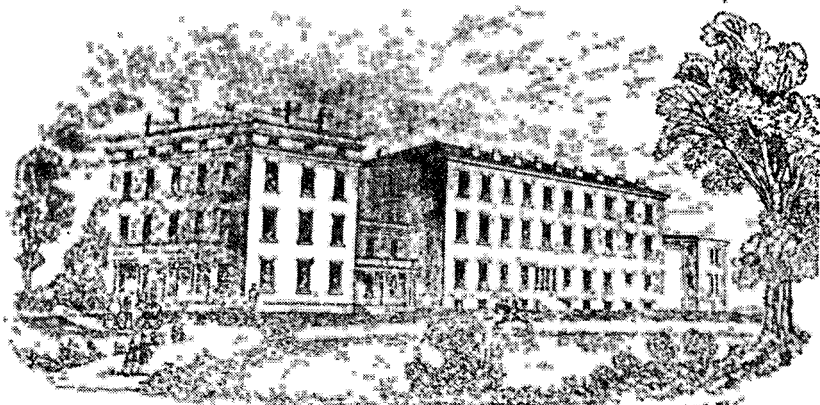
Alexander Kelsey, forwarder, had an office at the foot of Buell Avenue.

- 1849 A plank road from the city line near the upper terminus of Buell Avenue to Charlotte was being constructed. It was seven miles long, with two hills before Hanford's Landing. It was laid down on a bed of sand over a stratum of hard clay. A tollhouse was erected just north of the present Rose Street.
- 1850 Rochester annexed part of Greece from Rowe Street (Lexington Avenue) north to the present Alameda Street and from the present Dewey Avenue east to the river.
- 1851 Pliny M. Bromley lived on Lake View Park.
- 1852 The Rochester and Charlotte Railroad was built in the latter part of the year. It passed midway between the present Mt. Read Boulevard and Dewey Avenue.
- 1853 The Rochester and Charlotte Railroad became part of the New York Central Railroad.
- 1854 On Wednesday evening, November 29, the stables attached to the house of Samuel Bull were destroyed by fire. His three horses were killed. His home near State Street (Lake Avenue) and the Lower Falls had been known previously as the "Cottage Inn."

The Lake View Water Cure building on Lake View Park was consumed by a spectacular fire at 3 a.m. on July 15.

THE LAKE VIEW WATER CURE

The "Lake View Water Cure" was an enterprise having a colorful history. In 1851, Captain Pliny M. Bromley, canal boat captain, bought the former home of Lindley Murray Moore on Lorimer Hill at Lake View Park. He employed Dr. Augustus P. Biegler, a local homeopathic physician. A \$10,000 brick building was added to the Greek Revival home for the water cure. It contained two cisterns holding filtered rainwater to use in the



treatments.

Dr. Biegler had been convicted several years earlier of arson and had been sentenced to prison for seven years, but he had been released after serving a short time. He promoted the cure and had testimonials from various local dignitaries.

Hydropathy was the method of treatment. It consisted of using water in various ways to promote healing. Along with it was a regimen of rest, regular hours, exercise, avoidance of rich food, and no smoking or drinking. The business was very similar to a health spa of today. It was expensive for the times--\$10 per week for room, board, and treatments.

The venture was short-lived. Captain Bromley ran it for 15 months and then in 1853 tried selling it.

In the spring, Dr. Lorenzo D. Fleming, also a homeopath, bought it and reopened it on June 1. He advertised it as "Equestrian and Hydropathic Institute," as horseback riding had been added.

A fire, "probably accidental," broke out on July 15 destroying the cure building but not the house, where the patients were residing. The cure building was not rebuilt or reopened.

1855 A suspension bridge was erected over the Genesee River from McCracken Street (Driving Park Avenue) on the west and Tower Street on the east.

1857 The Genesee suspension bridge collapsed.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE

A suspension bridge was constructed across the Genesee River at the present site of the Driving Park Bridge. Kaufman and Bissell were the engineers, and it was constructed by J. & J.C. Holyland.

The towers were built of cast iron. Hollow columns formed pyramids 16 feet square at the summit and 105 feet tall. They were embedded in masonry. These towers supported the cables. The bridge was 200 feet above the water, 700 feet long and 20 feet wide. It was completed in January 1856 but was not in general use until July.

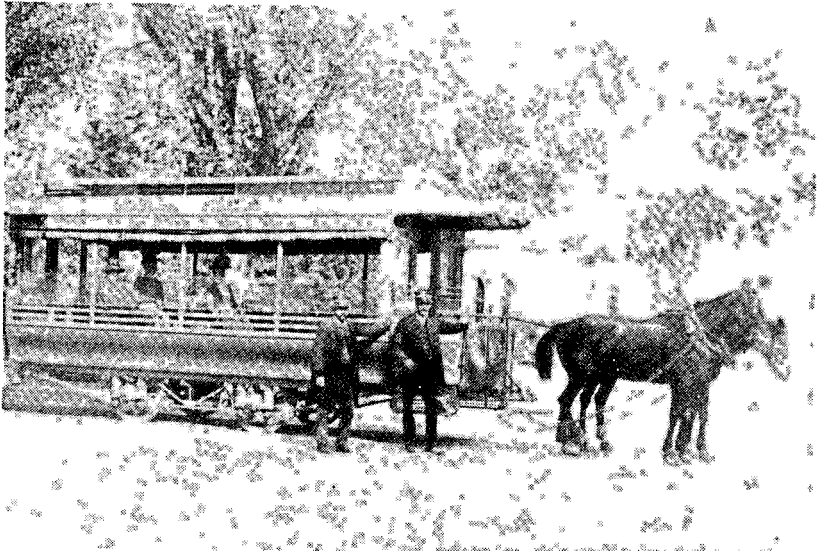
Heavy snow accumulated to a 1-foot depth and the 120 tons of weight caused the bridge to fall into the river with a thunderous crash at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

1863 An advertisement for the Lake View Spring Ice and Cider Manufacturer appeared in the City Directory. "Leave orders at Lake Avenue near Lake View Park, John Boyd Jr."

A horse-drawn streetcar began operation on Lake Avenue.

HORSECARS ON LAKE AVENUE

On July 13, 1863, the first horsecar ran on a line from the depot on State Street to McCracken Street (Driving Park Avenue) near the head of Buell Avenue. There was a turntable at McCracken Street to turn the cars around. All of the lines were single track, and cars going in opposite directions passed at "switches" placed at irregular intervals.



In 1868, the Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company went bankrupt and was sold at auction to C.B. Woodworth. The new company negotiated a more favorable agreement with the Common Council in late 1869.

Business must have increased. In 1871, ten new cars were placed in service on the Lake Avenue line and the line was double-tracked.

1869 Fire broke out on the roof of E.L. Pottle's home on Lake View Park. It was probably started by sparks from the chimney. He and neighbors extinguished the blaze.

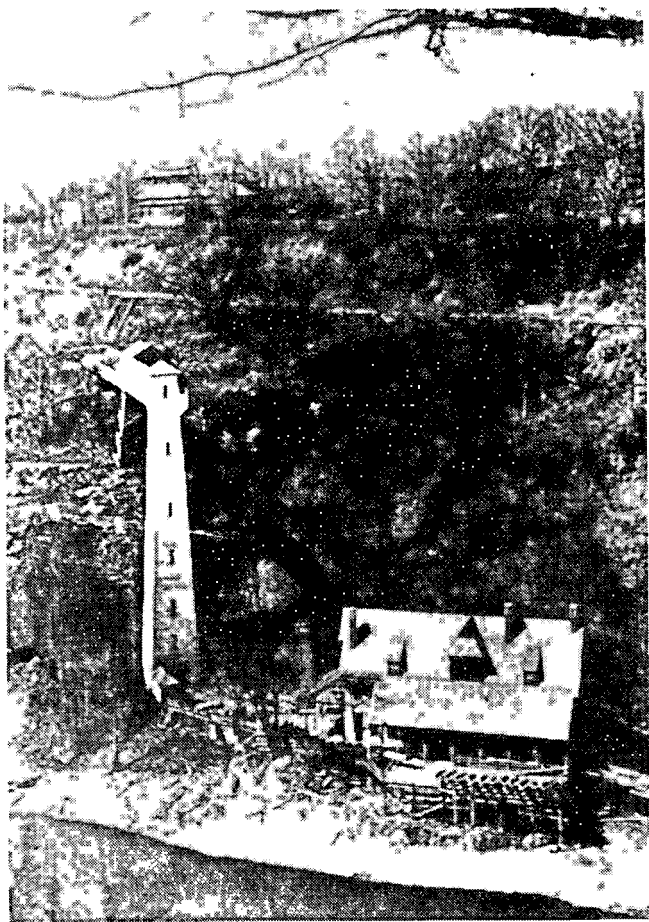
1870 The Glen House was built on the west bank of the river just north of the Lower Falls.

GLEN HOUSE

The Glen House, built by Ellwanger, Barry, Woodworth, and Whitney in 1870, was a popular resort hotel located at the bottom of the Genesee River gorge just north of the Lower Falls. Steamboats came up the river with passengers who frequented the hotel. It

was also reached by the Lake Avenue horsecar line. Stairs led down from the top of the gorge. In 1878, an elevator was installed. It was closed down after the car dropped halfway down the 100-foot shaft, shaking up a load of schoolchildren.

Famous for its imaginative cuisine, dances, and moonlight excursions, the Glen House thrived until the start of the electric trolley service to the lake in 1889 led to its decline. In 1894, a fire raged through the Glen House, killing a Mrs. McIntyre, the mother-in-law of Jacob Valley, the proprietor. It was never rebuilt.



Glen House

- 1871** Patrick Barry, George Ellwanger, Chauncey B. Woodworth, and James H. Whitney purchased grounds to make a public resort at McCracken Street (Driving Park Avenue) and Lake Avenue.

One hundred forty acres of land was purchased in Greece for Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

MAPLEWOOD PARK

The land near McCracken Street (Driving Park Avenue) was variously known as Maplewood, Maple Grove, and Maplewood Park. It was used by the Indians as ceremonial grounds.

The northern section of the present Maplewood Park was known as Seneca Park West until 1904, at which time the park commissioners changed the name to Maplewood Park.

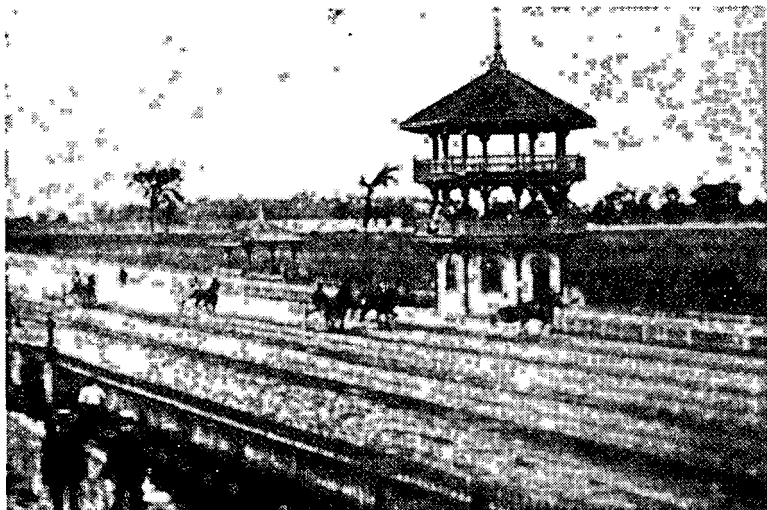
- 1874** The city of Rochester annexed land west from the Boulevard (Dewey Avenue) to the N.Y.C. and H.R. Railroad and Lily Street, and north just beyond Big Ridge Road (Ridgeway Avenue).

The first race at the Driving Park Race Track was won by a mare, Goldsmith's Maid, that set a new world's record of 2:11 3/4 for the one-mile course. The next day, August 12, was the official opening day of the race track.

ROCHESTER DRIVING PARK

The Rochester Driving Park, located on land bounded by the present Driving Park Avenue, Dewey Avenue, Birr Street, and the Charlotte branch of the Penn Central R.R., was completed in 1874. It included a mile track for harness racing, stables, dairy and poultry hall, cattle buildings, sheep and swine pens, a hall to display manufactured goods, a power plant, and administrative offices. There were three grandstands, a bandstand, and judges' and reporters' stands. The grounds were enclosed with a picket fence which had six carriage and seven pedestrian

entrances, each with a ticket office. The main entrance was flanked with ornamental towers. A hotel was also located on the grounds near the main entrance. It was two stories high, with barroom, kitchen, and dining room on the ground floor and with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen and nine apartments for guests on the second floor. It was fitted with every convenience, including hot and cold water.



The track was reached by the Lake Avenue horsecar line, by railroad (excursion trains were run to the grounds) and the Erie Canal. On the opening day, an estimated 20,000 people attended.

For years the track was on the Grand Circuit for harness racing. It also served as a fairgrounds. Several state fairs were held there as well as the Barnum and Bailey Circus and the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show. In addition, it was the site of track meets, bicycle races, and even a "sham" Civil War battle. The last Grand Circuit race was held in 1895, and in 1899 the stands went up in flames.

In 1903, there was a foreclosure action against it, and several years later the track was cut up into building lots.

- 1875** Ellwanger and Barry Nurseries made a planting for Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.
- 1876** Alfred R. Pritchard died March 26, after a long illness. He was 53 years old.

ALFRED R. PRITCHARD

Alfred R. Pritchard was born in Bristol, England, in 1823. He came to Rochester as a youngster. He opened up a trunk and traveling bag manufacturing business known as A.R. & T.H. Pritchard. In 1871, he took Henry Likly into the business. The name was changed to A.R. Pritchard & Likly. He was still in the business at the time of his death. He was the owner of a fine residence on Lake Avenue but was not residing there when he died.

- 1878** An elevator was built connecting the Glen House on the river and Maplewood Park.

Andrew A. Vanderbeck died March 12.

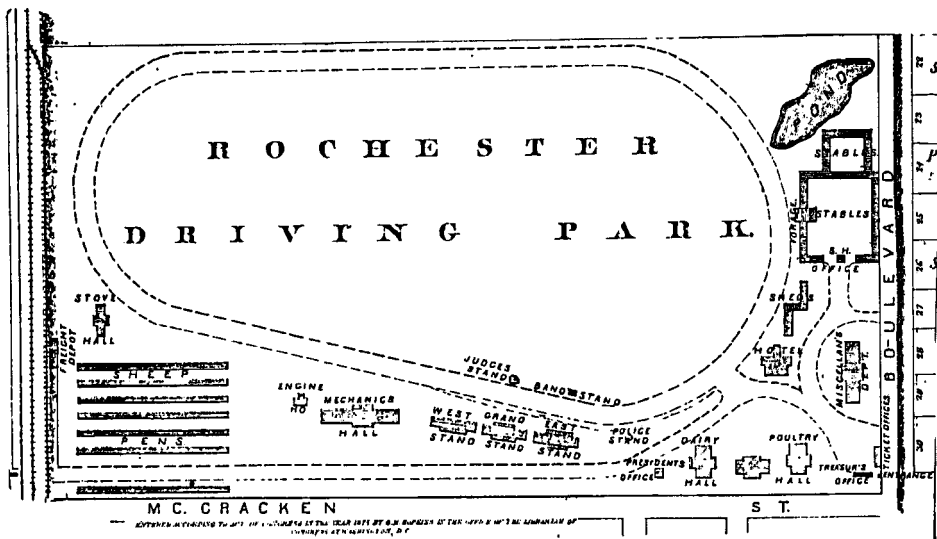
ANDREW A. VANDERBECK

Andrew A. Vanderbeck was a farmer. He resided in a handsome Second Empire-style home on Lake Avenue at the present Magee Avenue. The house still stands and is being converted to condominiums.

- 1880** The Rochester and Charlotte Turnpike Road Company was incorporated.
- 1881** On August 11, Maud S. set a world record of 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$ for the mile at Rochester's Driving Park mile track.

A race between a bicyclist and a trotting mare, Hattie R., was won by the bicyclist, Elsa von Blumen, a professional walker and bike rider. The race was held at the Driving Park Race Track.

Samuel Bull died on March 13 at age 76.



1882 Now that the Driving Park Race Track had become famous, residents of McCracken Street petitioned the Rochester Common Council to have the name of that street changed to Driving Park Avenue. The change was approved on August 22.

1883 Lewis Selye died January 23, after a fall on the ice while walking home. He was 80 years old.

LEWIS SELYE

The Hon. Lewis Selye was born in 1803 in Chittenango, New York. He came to Rochester in 1824. He was first a blacksmith and then had a business manufacturing iron implements. He had a contract to repair the canals.

Mr. Selye made a great deal of money in speculation before the Civil War but lost it in oil afterwards. He held several public offices. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monroe. He had his first term on the Common Council in 1841 and became an alderman in 1843 from the 2nd ward. In 1856 and 1871, he represented the 9th ward. He was county treasurer in 1848 and again in 1854. In 1866, he was elected to a seat in Congress.

1884 Nazareth Hall Academy for boys, a private school, opened on Lake Avenue, across from Rose Street.

NAZARETH HALL ACADEMY

Nazareth Hall Academy for boys, a private school, opened on Lake Avenue opposite Rose Street and was dedicated July 19, 1884, by Bishop Bernard McQuaid. It was run by the Sisters of St. Joseph as both a boarding and day school in a mansion of brick with brownstone trim built by Alfred Pritchard. Its enrollment was 47 students. In 1890, the school moved to Frank Street (North Plymouth Avenue) and Jay Street, approximately where School #5 is today.

A wooden structure on Alameda Street at Raines Park was opened in January 1908 and Nazareth Hall moved back to Maplewood. In 1931, a brick addition was added on Augustine Street for expansion of the junior high. In 1963-64, a gymnasium and auditorium were added.

The school was a boarding school until 1955. In earlier years, boys from as far away as Buffalo and Binghamton boarded at the school. In 1970, it became coeducational, and in 1972 a preschool was added.

1885 The Rochester Common Council approved extending the Lake Avenue street railroad line from Driving Park Avenue north to the city line.

A sham Civil War battle was held at Rochester's Driving Park for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument fund.

The Charlotte Boulevard tollgate was abandoned.

1887 Samuel Truesdale died April 28 at age 81.

SAMUEL TRUESDALE

Samuel Truesdale was a native of Ireland. He came

to this area at the age of 13. He was a resident of Greece and held many local offices, including justice of the peace, commissioner of highways, and assessor.

He owned a farm on Big Ridge Road (Ridgeway Avenue) between the railroad and Eddy Road (Mt. Read Boulevard).

A creek ran through the farm and Indians continued camping there in his chestnut grove until 1853.

1889 The first electric streetcar ran from Ridge Road to Charlotte.

ELECTRIC STREETCARS

In 1887, the Rochester Electric Railway started construction on an electric streetcar line from Ridge Road to Charlotte. Two years later, on July 3, 1889, the first electric streetcar rolled north from Ridge Road to the lake. The first cars had open vestibules and were powered by two 15 hp Short motors.

The electrification of the streetcar lines within the city of Rochester began in 1889. The first electric car ran on the Lake Avenue line November 30, 1889.

1890 The Driving Park Bridge opened on December 1.

Nazareth Hall Academy moved from the Maplewood area to Frank Street (Plymouth Avenue) and Jay Street, where the present School #5 is located.

DRIVING PARK BRIDGE

Yet another bridge was built across the Genesee at Driving Park Avenue and called, appropriately, the Driving Park Bridge. It was designed by L.L. Buck, a well-known bridge engineer. It consists of a 413-foot steel arch. It is 212 feet above the river, 717 feet long, and the driveway is a lattice deck. Built by the Rochester Bridge and Iron Works at a total cost of \$116,108, it has withstood the elements to the present day.

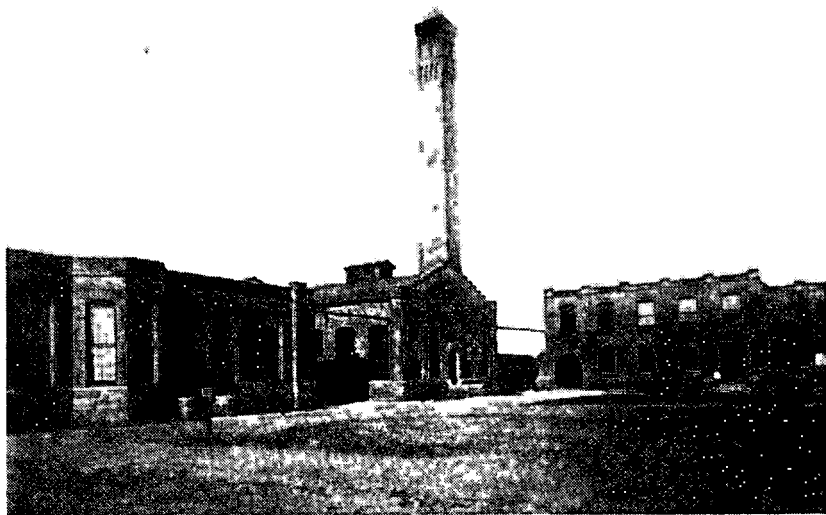
It opened December 1, 1890, with evening ceremonies including a parade up St. Paul Street and fireworks. Approximately 10,000 people walked across the bridge. There were colored lights decorating the bridge. The snowfall and the lights created a beautiful scene.

1891 Kodak Park began making film.

A small area of land, including the northern part of lower Maplewood Park, was annexed by the city.

KODAK PARK

In 1890, the Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company purchased a 16½-acre plot of land from Lehman, Truesdale, and Fosgrove. The land was on the west side of Charlotte Boulevard (Lake Avenue) and extended back to the ridge. The company expected to spend at least \$200,000 on buildings and equipment. The Boulevard Plant, as it was then called, began making film in 1891. There were just four buildings.



Kodak Park, 1891

The plant became known as Kodak Park after George Eastman had that name painted on the plant's wooden fence in preparation for a visit by President Benjamin Harrison.

1892 The Lake Avenue Annex School opened its doors on Lake Avenue near Flower City Park.

Charles J. Burke died May 17 at age 59.

Riverside Cemetery was started with 100 acres on Charlotte Boulevard (Lake Avenue) extending eastward to the Genesee River.

LAKE AVENUE ANNEX SCHOOL

The Lake Avenue Annex School, a public school, was located in rented quarters on Lake Avenue and Flower City Park. It began in the 1892-93 school year with one teacher, Clare Stace, and 34 pupils. Enrollment grew quickly and a principal, Emily A. Johnson, was added as well as two more teachers, Gertrude Rice and Minnie L. Vosburg. By 1898, there were 84 pupils in attendance. After the 1901-02 school year it closed.

CHARLES J. BURKE

Charles J. Burke was a well-known merchant in the city. He was born in Potsdam, N.Y., in 1832. He moved to Rochester in 1849 and was employed by his brother-in-law, Owen Gaffney, in his dry goods store. In 1853, the partnership of Gaffney, Burke, and Co. was formed. In 1859, Burke, FitzSimmons, Hone, and Co. started on West Main Street, the site of the present Executive Office Building. The store relocated to East Main and St. Paul Streets and was one of the largest and best known dry goods stores in the city.

Mr. Burke was one of the original park commissioners. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the originators of the Rochester Club and the Genesee Valley Club. He lived with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney, at 409 Lake Avenue.

1893 St. Bernard's Seminary opened on Lake Avenue.

1894 An early morning fire destroyed the Glen House, north of the Lower Falls and the Driving Park Bridge.

A fire station opened on Driving Park Avenue by the river. It included Hose Co. #10, Engine Co. #10, and an attached veterinary hospital.

On December 6, fire destroyed Hanford's Tavern on the northeast corner of the Boulevard (Lake Avenue) and the street leading down to Hanford's Landing.



THE OLD HANFORD TAVERN

1895 The last Grand Circuit race was held at the Driving Park Race Track.

The Lake View Wheelmen finished a mammoth bicycle parade before the Driving Park stands.

1896 The Rochester Common Council approved a resolution by Alderman Selye to change the name of Big Ridge Road to Ridgeway Avenue.

Several streets were laid out and opened up through property owned by DeVillo Selye on the Lakeview Tract, including Selye, Willard, Kislingbury, and Bryan Streets.

1898 Alderman Selye asked the Common Council to change the name of the street known as

Boulevard to Dewey Avenue in honor of Admiral George Dewey.

Edward L. Pottle died November 9 at the age of 86.

EDWARD L. POTTLE

Edward L. Pottle lived in Rochester from 1854 until his death in 1898. He had been in the mercantile business in Boston and St. Louis. He was one of the original stockholders in the Eastman Kodak Company.

He bought the house associated with the "Water Cure" on Lake View Park when he moved here from St. Louis. Ten to twelve years before his death, he built a new house nearby on Lake View Park.

1899 The Driving Park stands went up in flames.

1900 Nazareth Normal School opened off Lucky Street at Boulevard (Dewey Avenue) as a teachers college for the novitiates.

The years 1900-20 saw a major expansion of the Maplewood area.

GROWTH OF MAPLEWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD

The years 1900-20 saw significant growth in Maplewood. Approximately 60% of the homes in the area were constructed during that time.

Many businesses and industries appeared along Dewey and Driving Park Avenues and Ridge Road. The Lake Avenue office of the Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Co. (Lincoln First) opened in 1920 at Lake and Ridgeway Avenues. This is the oldest neighborhood banking office in Rochester.

In addition, many commercial and industrial establishments were begun on the streets southwest of Kodak Park. Several of these remained in business for many years, among them Schmanke Shoe Store at Dewey and

Ridgeway Avenues which started in 1914 and the Johnson Bakery and Delicatessen which started in 1912 near the corner of Lake Avenue and Ridge Road.

Mrs. Theresa Carbone opened a saloon in 1896, then a grocery, and in 1916, a hotel known as the Ridgeway Hotel. The hotel closed in 1925. The building has had various businesses, mainly groceries or restaurants, and is presently the Casey Jones. It is at Ridgeway Avenue and Lily Street by the railroad.

The area experienced a second spurt of growth in the 1920s as 30% of its homes were added. Many of these were built around Ridgeway Avenue and on the streets west of Dewey Avenue. The Kodak High School (John Marshall) jumped in enrollment from 71 in 1921 to 215 in 1925.

In 1925-26, many public improvements were made. Water mains and sewers were added to several streets as well as sidewalks and pavement. Mazda streetlights were installed on seven streets in the area.

The "Tenth Ward Courier" began publication on May 24, 1928, with F.P. Metzinger as editor and publisher.

Herbert J. Schmitz started a furniture manufacturing company in 1932 at Lake and Ridgeway Avenues.

There were a number of small chain grocery stores located along Lake, Dewey, and Driving Park Avenues, such as Hart's, Rogers' IGA, Great Atlantic and Pacific (A&P), Uncle Sam's, Red and White, Flickinger, and Loblaw.

As people moved to the suburbs and large shopping centers were built, business declined in the local area.

1901 The 1901-02 school year was the last one for the Lake Avenue Annex School at Lake Avenue and Flower City Park.

James Gorsline died Friday, June 21, at age 82.

JAMES GORSLINE

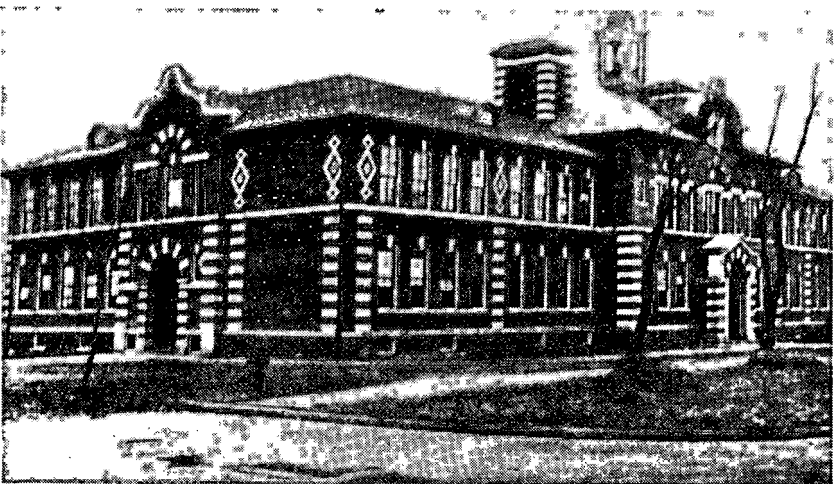
James Gorsline began working as a contractor and builder with his father. In 1842, he moved to Parma and worked as a tanner with his father-in-law for 13 years. He returned to Rochester and entered the milling business. He ran the Hygenic Mills.

From the early '70s to the mid-'90s, Mr. Gorsline lived on Lake Avenue near the street named for him. He held office as a county supervisor and as a city alderman.

1902 A new building opened on Pierpont and Bryan Streets for School #7.

SCHOOL #7

School #7 is the oldest of the public elementary schools. Between 1842 and 1859, it was housed in crowded rented quarters on State Street in McCrackenville, south of Maplewood. In 1859, the first story of a new School #7 was erected on Lake Avenue by the Deep Hollow, approximately where Wendy's now stands. A second story and other additions in 1863, 1884, and 1886 completed this building.



Lake View School #7

A much larger building was erected on Pierpont Street

at Bryan Street and opened as Lakeview School #7 in 1902. This school served until 1966, when the present building opened on Dewey Avenue at Bryan Street and was named the Virgil I. Grissom School #7.

1903 Henry Schulz opened a saloon at the corner of Driving Park and Dewey Avenues in a rented building, on the site of the present Wegmans parking lot.

The Board of Estimate authorized the purchase of Maple Grove.

HENRY SCHULZ

In 1903, Henry Schulz opened a saloon at Dewey and Driving Park Avenues which during prohibition became a restaurant and ice cream parlor. His two sons ran the business until 1957. He also built the Schulz Building across the street from the restaurant.

1905 William Purcell, former editor-in-chief of the "Union and Advertiser," died December 27 at his home at 1017 Lake Avenue at the age of 75 after a long illness.

WILLIAM PURCELL

William Purcell came to Rochester in 1834. He started out as a delivery boy for the "Daily Advertiser." He became a printer at the "Union and Advertiser," editor in 1854, and editor-in-chief in 1864. He was a member of the Board of Education, the Board of Public Works, the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and Board of Managers of the New York State Industrial School and its president for 12 years.

1906 St. Ann's Home opened on Charlotte Boulevard (Lake Avenue).

ST. ANN'S HOME

Shortly before 1898, the Home of Industry for Girls on East Main Street was converted to a home for the

aged. In 1904, Bishop Bernard McQuaid changed the name from Old Ladies Home to St. Ann's Home. A campaign fund was launched in 1904 to build a home on Charlotte Boulevard (Lake Avenue).

Dedication of St. Ann's Home for the Aged took place on January 6, 1906, with Bishop McQuaid officiating. It was located at what is now 1971 Lake Avenue.

Three buildings were eventually added, the north wing in 1912, the south wing in 1931, and the new convent in 1954.

The land was sold to Kodak in 1958 but the new facilities on Portland Avenue were not occupied until 1962.

1907 The world's tallest smokestack was built at Kodak Park.

Gilbert J. Wagg opened a third grocery store. It was located at 1535 Lake Avenue at Pullman Avenue. This was the beginning of a long-term establishment eventually known as Wagg's Corners.

1908 James E. Briggs died June 11 at his home at 22 Lake View Park at age 71.

Grace United Methodist Church's present building at Driving Park Avenue, facing Thorn Street, was formally dedicated.

Nazareth Hall Academy returned to Maplewood, opening in a wooden structure on Alameda Street at Raines Park in January.

Frederick Zoller became secretary of the Union Trust Co.

JAMES E. BRIGGS

James E. Briggs, a member of the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., was its president for many years. He

graduated from Albany Law School in 1864 and went to Newark to practice law. Mr. Briggs and several others organized the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co. in 1882. In 1885, they moved the company to Rochester. He sold his interest in the firm in 1895. He had perfected a spectacle frame and organized a company to manufacture and market it.

Mr. Briggs helped in organizing and building the Glenwood M.E. Church which merged with Hedding M.E. Church to form what is now Grace United Methodist Church. He lived on Lake View Park from 1886 until his death in 1908.

GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Grace United Methodist Church was a merger of two Rochester Methodist Episcopal congregations--Hedding M.E. Church, St. Paul and Scrantom Streets, and Glenwood M.E. Church, Driving Park Avenue and Pierpont Street. The present church site was a compromise for both groups in order to be accessible to both congregations on opposite sides of the river. In 1908, the church was formally dedicated. An extensive educational building was added in 1928.

FREDERICK W. ZOLLER

Frederick W. Zoller worked for financial concerns in Rochester. He started out in a private bank, but moved to the Union Trust Co. after its organization. In 1908, he served as secretary and later became its president. It was one of the leading banking institutions of the city. He lived for a period of time at 1340 Lake Avenue.

1910 The second smokestack was completed at Kodak Park. Both stacks were 366 feet tall.

Philip W. Tierney designed the first Brownie camera for Kodak and later worked on the gun camera during World War I and the first Cine-Kodak camera, Model B. He lived on Lake View Park from 1919 to 1934.

1911 The first building for Sacred Heart Church was dedicated. It was situated on the south side of Flower City Park.

The Clark Paper and Manufacturing Co. moved to 1601 Dewey Avenue.

SACRED HEART

Sacred Heart parish became the twenty-fifth Catholic parish of Rochester in December 1910. The original building was on the south side of Flower City Park. By 1925, the parish had grown to such proportions that a new Gothic-style church was erected on the north side of Flower City Park, at the corner of Primrose Street. The original church was remodeled to make additional classrooms for the parish school.



CLARK STEK-O

Frederick Clark established the Clark Manufacturing Co. in 1869 to sell paper products. In 1898, it became the Clark Paper and Manufacturing Co. and began making paper bags and paste. The first powder paste, Stek-O, was manufactured in 1900. The plant moved to Dewey Avenue in 1911. The wheat for the paste was stored in a huge silo, which became a landmark in the area.

In 1927, the company became the Clark Stek-O Corporation and in 1936 Dr. Irving Clark became the sole owner. He became chairman of the board in 1948.

The company celebrated one hundred years in business in 1969. The Maplewood Neighborhood Association gave the company an award as the business having the longest continuous operation in the Maplewood area. After the death of its president, Alden Clark, the business was sold in 1977 to a customer who wanted continued access to the products.

1912 The firehouse was completed on Dewey Avenue at Bryan Street.

Sacred Heart School opened at 295 Flower City Park.

Mathias Kondolf died July 15 at age 77.

MATHIAS KONDOLF

Mathias Kondolf was a pioneer businessman. He was born in Merlenbach, Germany, on April 19, 1835. He came to Rochester at age 2. He was educated at St. Peter and Paul School.

He was one of the founders of the Cooperative Foundry. He started the Genesee Brewing Company and became its president. In 1908, he started the Moerlbach Brewing Company. He was founder and president of the Standard Sewer Pipe Company and the Kondolf Bros. Ice Company. He was on the board of directors of the Rochester German Insurance Company.

He was involved with real estate and helped develop two tracts of land and part of Seneca Parkway.

Mr. Kondolf lived at 140 (570) Seneca Parkway from 1907 until his death in 1912.

1913 The sundial at Maplewood Park was dedicated on Saturday, June 21. Fred H. Rees designed, executed, and donated it.

1915 The Thistle Apartments, 1228-1244 Lake Avenue and 65-85 Seneca Parkway, were completed. The architects were Eldridge and Upham.

1916 Nazareth Academy opened its 45th school year in a new structure and location on Lake Avenue at Lake View Park.

In November, School #40 opened in a remodeled house, the Britton home, on Dewey Avenue between Knickerbocker Avenue and Avis Street.

The Maplewood branch of the Young Men's Christian Association opened this year at its present location on Driving Park Avenue near the bridge.

Charles Rodenbeck, a prominent plumber, moved into his lovely arts and crafts movement home designed by Syracuse architect Ward Wellington Ward. It is located at 310 Maplewood Drive.

NAZARETH ACADEMY

In September 1871, Nazareth Academy opened with 30 students. The home of Major John Williams at 86 Jay Street had been purchased and renovated for the school and the convent. The first Bishop of Rochester, Bernard J. McQuaid, had picked the Sisters of St. Joseph and Reverend Mother Stanislaus to start a new school.

The school grew and flourished until in 1916 a new facility was opened on Lake Avenue at Lake View Park. Graduation exercises were held there in 1916 but classes did not begin there until the fall. Architect for the institutional style with neoclassic features was J.H. Oberlies.

JOHN WARRANT CASTLEMAN SCHOOL

John Warrant Castleman School #40 began as a satellite of School #7 in 1916 due to overcrowding. The city purchased the Britton mansion at the northwest corner of Dewey and Knickerbocker Avenues and in 1917 renamed it School #40. The population soon outgrew the mansion and the new John Warrant Castleman School #40 was opened on LaGrange Avenue in 1926. Although located

in a sparsely settled area of Maplewood, it was anticipated that the population would soon surround the school. This did not occur, and the school was closed and boarded up in 1944. In September 1946, Aquinas Institute leased the building to house some of its lower grades. The building was reopened as a public elementary school in 1952. In 1982, it was closed again due to continued low enrollment.

1919 The final annexation for Maplewood occurred. It included land from the railroad tracks west to Mt. Read Boulevard and north to Ridge Road West. The city line extended north along the railroad tracks to the two cemeteries.

School #41 became part of the Rochester School System.

The present building of Dewey Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Seneca Parkway and Dewey Avenue, was dedicated.

SCHOOL #41

Greece School District #1 built a brick school in 1912. It is a small portion of the present School #41. In 1919, when the city of Rochester annexed land in Greece, it included roughly the present #41 district. A small high school had been started in this building and was removed to other quarters. As the population north of Knickerbocker Avenue increased rapidly, a series of additions to the building were made in the 1920s.

DEWEY AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Dewey Avenue Presbyterian Church was envisioned by the Rev. George H. Fickes one morning while riding his bicycle past Seneca Parkway. The first Sunday school was held at 58 Electric Avenue with 47 pupils. A temporary building was erected in 1912. The Sunday school children raised \$1,500 to employ the architect, Herman D. Maurer, for the present building. It is a Palladian-style building. It was dedicated in

1919. An educational wing was added in 1955.

1920 The Lake Avenue branch office of the Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Co. (Lincoln First Bank) opened at Lake and Ridgeway Avenues. It is the oldest neighborhood banking office in Rochester.

1922 The Dewey Avenue Post Office substation opened at 359 Driving Park Avenue.

John K. Hunt, a paper box manufacturer, who lived at 1040 Lake Avenue, died October 5. He had an imposing red brick house and extensive gardens sloping down to Maplewood Avenue.

1923 On Thursday, November 1, the first trackless trolley crossed Driving Park Bridge.

The Dewey Avenue bus line started operation on Sunday, November 4. The route began at the Dewey Avenue loop, continuing north on Dewey Avenue to Britton Road.

George Melanethon Wetmore of 4 Lake View Park died June 10.

TRACKLESS TROLLEYS

Trackless trolleys were put into operation in 1923 to provide cross-town transportation. The line started on Driving Park Avenue at Pierpont Street and crossed the Driving Park Bridge to the northern part of the city, tapping eight lines. Transfers were given for all intersecting lines. This particularly benefited Kodak Park workers who lived on the east side of the river.

In 1932, the trackless trolleys were replaced by buses. At the same time, bus service was also inaugurated over the Veterans' Memorial Bridge.

GEORGE M. WETMORE

George M. Wetmore was born in Gates in 1858. He had a public school education and attended Dr. Dinan's Military School in Rochester and the Rochester Business Institute. In 1876, he began working for a shoe polish company. For 20 years he was vice president of the American Chemical and Manufacturing and Mining Co. He left it to found the Shinola Co. in Rochester. The formula for Shinola shoe polish originated with him.

He was also vice president of the Monroe Novelty Co. and a director of F.F. Dalley Co., makers of 2-in-1 shoe polish. He was a longtime member of Lake Avenue Baptist Church. He lived at 4 Lakeview Park from 1910 until his death in 1923.

1924 Johnson Bakery and Delicatessen opened on Pullman Avenue.

Irving Rouse died April 29 at the age of 70.

The Sisters of St. Joseph opened Nazareth College on September 24 at 981 Lake Avenue.

IRVING ROUSE

Irving Rouse was a local nurseryman. He had been in Rochester about 50 years at the time of his death. Shortly after coming to Rochester, he started in the nursery business. The Jones and Rouse Nursery was located at Lexington Avenue, extending westward to Mt. Read Boulevard.

Mr. Rouse lived in the "glass house" which had been built for Lewis Selye in the mid-1800s at 981 Lake Avenue. It was referred to as the "glass house" because of the many windows and surrounding porches on the first floor.

NAZARETH COLLEGE

A college for women, Nazareth College, opened

September 24, 1924, in the former Rouse home, the "glass house," at 981 Lake Avenue. The Sisters of St. Joseph, at the behest of Bishop Thomas F. Hickey, started the school. It began with 25 students and eight teachers. Several teachers were from Nazareth Academy.

In 1929, the college moved to 401 Augustine Street, the former location of Nazareth Normal School.

The college's final move was in 1942 to new, modern facilities on East Avenue in Pittsford.

1925 George D. Hale of 1059 Lake Avenue died in February at age 81.

Sacred Heart Cathedral opened on the north side of Flower City Park at Primrose Street.

Aquinas Institute opened in September at 1127 Dewey Avenue.

GEORGE HALE

George D. Hale of 1059 Lake Avenue was a graduate of the University of Rochester with a degree in the classics. He was the founder of Hale's Classic and Scientific School. After his death, his daughter, Edith, maintained their baronial home until it was razed in 1946. The Hale mansion was a five-story brick home with 49 rooms, a grand staircase, hand-carved Carrara marble fireplaces, and hand-carved mahogany paneling, particularly in the library.

AQUINAS INSTITUTE

Aquinas Institute, a Catholic high school, started out being called Cathedral High School in 1902. It later became known as Rochester Catholic High School until moving to its present quarters in 1925.

Originally administered by diocesan priests, the Basilian Fathers took over in 1937. Aquinas became a tuition school at that time. Father H.O. Loane became

the first Basilian principal, replacing Monsignor Joseph Grady, who had been its principal since 1925.

In 1982, Aquinas Institute became coeducational.

1926 The Lake Avenue branch of the Rochester Public Library opened in the former Ridge Hotel at 1504 Lake Avenue.

A new school building was opened for the John Warrant Castleman School #40 on LaGrange Avenue.

John Marshall High School was located in the remodeled Powers Film Co. factory building on Ridgeway Avenue.

The Riviera Theater opened at 1451 Lake Avenue on September 25.

JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL

The present John Marshall High School building at Ridgeway Avenue and Primrose Street was opened in 1935. It was a Works Project Administration (WPA) project.

The high school started as a 9th grade class in the present-day School #41 gymnasium in 1915. It was in the Greece School District then. It became known as Kodak High School as it was located on Lewiston Avenue (Ridge Road West) near Kodak Park.

Rochester annexed the land and school in 1919. The city searched for a separate high school building. It purchased and remodeled the abandoned Powers Film Co. plant. In 1926, the high school moved into the structure located on the site of the present school's athletic playing fields. It was known briefly as Northwest High School, but officially was renamed John Marshall High School in 1928.

The growing population in the neighborhood and in the sections of Greece whose students attended city

schools under the so-called "free school district" arrangement made a newer, larger structure imperative. So the new school was built in 1934-35.

RIVIERA THEATER

The Riviera Theater opened on Saturday, September 25, 1926, with the silent picture "Ella Cinders," starring Colleen Moore. The movie was accompanied on the organ by Reginald E. Webb.

Sound equipment was installed in December 1928 and a wide-track screen and equipment for four-track Cinema-scope were added in 1954.

During the '30s, it was a popular theater with specials like bank night, bingo, china night, amateur contests, etc.

In 1959, the building was renovated. During the '60s, the theater offered such epics as "Ben Hur," which set a record with a 32-week showing, "Mutiny on the Bounty," and "Lawrence of Arabia."

The '70s marked a decline as people moved to the suburbs and movie theaters followed. The theater closed in 1983 and the stage portion of the building was torn down.

1927 The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 1 Seneca Parkway, was opened.

The Liberty Theater opened at 275 Driving Park Avenue on April 16.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

The first service for the Second Church of Christ, Scientist was held October 4, 1919, in rented quarters at 710 Lake Avenue. The unusual characteristics of Byzantine architecture were used for the permanent home of the congregation. The church was completed in 1927 and is located at 1 Seneca Parkway.

1928 The first graduating class of Nazareth College held its commencement exercises.

The Tenth Ward Courier began publishing on May 24. F.P. Metzinger was the editor and publisher.

The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer built a Gothic sanctuary.

Mrs. Mary B. Pritchard died October 31 at her home at 1173 Lake Avenue at the age of 91. She was the widow of Alfred R. Pritchard.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

The old Park Theater on Driving Park Avenue was the first meeting place, in 1915, for the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. For a time services were held in a chapel at Augustine Street and Dewey Avenue before the purchase of the old Britton mansion at the present site on Dewey Avenue. At the time, School #41 was being housed there. In 1928, the Gothic sanctuary was built and the Britton mansion was used as a Sunday school. An educational building was added in 1956.

1929 The Church of the Ascension's present structure was formally opened March 6 at its site at Lake Avenue and Riverside Street.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

The Church of the Ascension began services in area homes starting in 1886. A brownstone church was erected at the corner of Augustine Street and Burke Terrace. In 1918, a campaign for funds to build a new church was initiated under the direction of the Rev. William Compton. The site at Lake Avenue and Riverside Street was purchased for \$25,000. On March 6, 1929, the present structure was formally opened. It is a Gothic structure. The west window is a reproduction of the west window at Tintern Abbey in England.

- 1930** Aquinas Institute held its first football game on November 15 against Albion High School. It was played in the Edgerton Park Paddock.
- 1931** The Veterans' Memorial Bridge was opened December 27.

VETERANS' MEMORIAL BRIDGE

The new Veterans' Memorial Bridge was opened December 27, 1931. Gold Star Mothers unveiled a tablet dedicating the structure to the war dead. A plaque was also dedicated in memory of the three workers killed while working on construction of the bridge. Architects for the bridge were Cehron and Ross; general contractors, Booth and Flinn of Pittsburgh; and design engineer, Frank P. McKibben. The bridge is made of steel-supported concrete arches with a granite stone facade.

- 1932** On March 3, the trackless trolley ended service over the Driving Park Bridge. It was replaced by buses.

Lewiston Avenue was renamed Ridge Road on May 11 by action of the City Council.

- 1935** John Marshall High School moved into its present building at Ridgeway Avenue and Primrose Street.

Willis N. Britton, real estate developer, died in St. Petersburg, Florida, on February 8 at age 74.

WILLIS N. BRITTON

Willis N. Britton helped develop the west side of the city. He started out as a farmer, fruit grower, and shipper in the town of Greece. He pushed for legislation for the state to maintain highways. He became a contractor under the name of Anderson and Britton and constructed many state roads. He opened up about 32 miles of streets in the city and was the petitioner

who opened up the lower end of Dewey Avenue. He formed the W.N. Britton Realty Co. and is said to have constructed more than 1,000 homes. He lived for a time in a house on Dewey Avenue, later known as the Britton mansion. His home was at 1411 Lake Avenue at the time of his death in 1935.

1937 Wesley Methodist Church dedicated its present structure on Dewey and Christian Avenues.

WESLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

The Hanford Landing Sunday School began in 1834 in the little brick schoolhouse on the site of Kodak Park's main entrance. In 1887, a chapel was built and named the Lake View Evangelical Society. The congregation became the Lakeview Methodist Episcopal Church to meet the preference of the neighborhood. It was renamed the Lewiston Avenue M.E. Church in 1921, after its location at Lewiston Avenue (Ridge Road West) and Dewey Avenue in the old Schuyler Hotel. A new structure was built in 1937 on the Dewey Avenue and Christian Avenue site and dedicated as the Wesley Methodist Church. An educational wing was added in 1952 to serve the growing membership.

1939 Dr. Boyink's Small Animal Hospital opened at 1625 Dewey Avenue.

1942 Nazareth College moved from Augustine Street to its new home on East Avenue in Pittsford.

1944 Gilbert J. Wagg died of a heart attack May 27 at the age of 68.

GILBERT J. WAGG

Gilbert J. Wagg was the owner of Wagg's Corners, a business at Lake Avenue and Ridge Road, for many years. Mr. Wagg took great pride in knowing that the land around his business became known as Wagg's Corners.

In 1900, he started working at Woodbury's Grocery on

East Main Street. By 1904, he had begun to own grocery stores.

In 1909, he opened a store in Greece at 1535 Lake Avenue. Soon he had a large business. It sold groceries, meat, dry goods, shoes, hardware, furniture, stoves, drugs, and bakery goods. He employed 28 clerks and had 5 delivery wagons.

He also invested in real estate, mainly farms.

There were two fires, in 1921 and 1924. The latter fire gutted the building, but a new front was built and the departments were separated into individual stores. The dry goods portion remained under Wagg's management.

1946 The West Ridge Post Office opened at 1775 Dewey Avenue. Vincent J. Moley was the postal superintendent.

1949 Aquinas Memorial Stadium was dedicated October 2, in honor of the 98 graduates of the school who gave their lives in World War II. The land was bought from the city. The 18½ acres were formerly the old Hartman farm.

1951 The Maplewood Park Rose Garden was dedicated June 24. The garden was developed cooperatively by the City Parks Department and the Rochester Rose Society.

1958 The dedication of the fountain in the Rose Garden at Maplewood Park was held on June 15. It was dedicated in the name of the late Frank A. Stecher by his daughter.

1959 William G. Stuber, former Kodak president, died June 17 at age 95.

The Dewey Avenue Branch Library, 1111 Dewey Avenue, opened June 29.

WILLIAM STUBER

William Stuber was a pioneer of photography, particularly regarding emulsions. He was hired by Mr. Eastman in 1894 to head the emulsion-making department at Kodak Park. Under his management many improvements and innovations were made in film manufacturing. Mr. Stuber was elected a director and vice president in charge of photographic quality in 1919. When Mr. Eastman retired as president, Mr. Stuber was elected to succeed him. He was president from 1925 until 1934, when he became board chairman. He retired as chairman of the board in 1941 at age 77.

Mr. Stuber lived on Seneca Parkway and then from 1910 to 1921 at 1290 Lake Avenue at Seneca Parkway in a large brick and stucco home. He was superintendent of Kodak Park at the time. This house, remodeled and with modern additions, is now the Aberdeen Nursing Home.

1966 A new school building on Dewey Avenue was opened as the Virgil I. Grissom School #7.

1971 The new Dewey Avenue Post Office opened at 376 Lexington Avenue, having moved from 359 Driving Park Avenue.

Construction to widen the Veterans' Memorial Bridge to four lanes in each direction was completed. The contractor was William Higgins and Sons, Inc., of Buffalo. The cost was \$6.6 million.

1973 The first Maplewood Community Festival was held in May in lower Maplewood Park. It started with a parade from Aquinas Institute to lower Maplewood Park. Rides, food, and entertainment captured the spirit of the two-day celebration.

The Dewey Avenue Branch Library was renamed the Maplewood Community Library.

Hollender Stadium (formerly Aquinas Memorial Stadium) was dedicated on September 9. It was named for Major Don Hollender, a graduate of Aquinas and West Point, who died in the Vietnam War.

MAPLEWOOD COMMUNITY LIBRARY

The Lake Avenue branch of the Rochester Public Library opened in the remodeled Ridge Hotel at 1504 Lake Avenue in 1926.

The Ridge Hotel was among the buildings razed to provide access to the Veterans' Memorial Bridge then under construction. So in 1931 the library moved to rented quarters on Owen Street.

It was decided to find a more central location in the area served by the library, and a site was chosen on Dewey Avenue.

The new library, then known as the Dewey Avenue branch, opened in 1959 at 1111 Dewey Avenue. A community open house was held September 12. Architect for the modern building was Thomas O. Morin.

The Board of Trustees of the Rochester Public Library changed the name to Maplewood Community Library at their meeting on April 19, 1973. The change was initiated by the Maplewood Neighborhood Association.

1983 The Dewey Avenue fire station opened, replacing the stations on Ridge Road West and Dewey Avenue at Bryan Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

A new firehouse was opened September 23, 1983, at the southwest corner of Ridgeway and Dewey Avenues. It houses Engine #10, Engine #20, Truck #8 and Battalion #2. Two older stations in Maplewood were closed at that time. One was the station at Dewey Avenue and Bryan Street, which had been opened October 16, 1912, with Hose Co. #20 and Truck Co. #8. The vehicles were

horse-drawn and the horses were kept in a stable area in the back part of the building. A station had been built at Lewiston Avenue (360 Ridge Road West) at Woodside Street. It was dedicated April 1, 1921, and held Hose Co. #24.

The earliest fire station in the Maplewood area was located on Driving Park Avenue by the river between Hastings Street and the site of the present Maplewood Y. It opened around 1894-95. The building housed Engine Co. #10, Hose Co. #10, and had a veterinary hospital attached. The station was closed in 1955. The building was sold in 1961 and has since been demolished.

By 1927, motor vehicles had replaced horse-drawn equipment.

1984 Rochester celebrates its Sesquicentennial.

Nazareth Hall Academy celebrates its centennial this year.

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Genesee Country Scrapbook
History of the City of Rochester, N.Y., William Peck
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City Directories

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Gazetteer and Business Directory of Monroe County
Monroe County Directory
Rochester City Directories
Rochester and Brockport Directory

Maps

Atlas of Monroe County, N.Y. 1872
City Plat Maps
County Plat Maps

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The Rochester Street Railway 1859-1906, MA Thesis,
University of Rochester, Henry Bradford Smith

Personal Reminiscences

Elizabeth Clark
Doris Roosevelt
Herbert Schulz
Alice Skinner
Gordon Skinner
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Picture Credits

Picture p. 4, Rochester Gem and Ladies' Amulet

Drawing p. 5, Sketched from a photograph from the
Eastman Kodak Company

Map p. 5, Atlas of Monroe County, N.Y. 1872

Picture p. 8, Rochester History Vol. 32

Pictures pp. 10, 11, 13, Local History Division,
Rochester Public Library

Map p. 15, City Atlas of Rochester, N.Y. 1875

Picture p. 18, Eastman Kodak Company

Drawing p. 20, Sketched from a photograph in the
Rochester Historical Society, Publication Fund
Series Vol. VI

Picture p. 23, A History of the Public Schools of
Rochester, N.Y.

Picture p. 27, Elizabeth Clark

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