The Rochester Reform Trail
Source Inventory


Complied by
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**Purpose**

This inventory is a bibliography of sources pertaining to the history of Rochester, New York and is to be used for educational purposes only. The bibliography of sources found herein pertains to the rise of industrialization of Rochester, the Second Great Awakening, social and political reform movements during 1800-1860. If you have any comments, questions, or issues, please email Garrett W. Roe, garrettwroe@yahoo.com

**Notes**

Sources found herein are not of the organizer’s creation. Many, but not all, sources come from the Monroe County Library Website “Local History” collections (http://www3.libraryweb.org/home2.aspx). This document is not a comprehensive resource for all sources pertaining to the Rochester Reform Trail however many digital sources are housed herein. There are many more sources, in particular images, to be found pertaining to the Rochester Reform Trail on the Monroe County Library Website. Many resources are housed in other websites, archives, museums, and historical societies not referenced here.

The monographs featured herein are primarily from the Monroe County Library Website – Digital Collections – Historic Monograph Collection (http://classic.libraryweb.org/carlweb/jsp/DoSearch?databaseID=720&count=10&terms=historic+monographs+qebook&index=w) or from various digital collections on the Internet. These monographs are in accordance with the Copyright Law Chapter 3 “Duration of Copyright Law” §303a and §302a.

**Useful Tips**

1) A great way to utilize this document is to scan the sources pertaining to your topic of focus to see what is available to you. Once you have checked this document for sources then use search engines to find a multitude of sources.

2) When searching for a specific item or topic, try to search the document using the search features of the software (Adobe, Google etc.). If the document’s format does not allow for a search, try to find the monograph on Google Books and conduct a digital search for your item or topic. While on Google Books, type in the item or topic on the left hand side, in the search bar, and hit “GO.”

3) Some Google Books documents can be download as a PDF file providing easier accessibility.

4) Great sites to search for documents – Google Books & Internet Archive https://archive.org/
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Rochester

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Images (NOTE: The descriptions for images came from the Monroe County Library Website.)

Link to Monroe County Library Website Digital Map Collections in Rochester Images
http://www.libraryweb.org/rochimag/maps/home.htm

Rochester 1812


Rochester 1814

John Kelsey. A map of Rochester of 1814, believed to contain all the dwellings, business houses and mills that were erected in what was then called Rochesterville, together with the names and business of each occupant (from text). Includes a map key. Map of Rochester in the spring of 1814. In: The Lives and Reminiscences of the Pioneers of Rochester and Western New York. Text about map pg 116, map pg 117, map key pg 118 - digital copy is 3 pages as one image. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00462.htm

Rochester 1820

An early map of the Johnson Tract on the east side of the Genesee River. Real estate lots are shown, as well as a public square and a school house. Scale: 4 chains per inch. Written beneath title: Where they have for sale 220 village lots, 40 water lots for hydraulic machinery situated on a canal 40 feet wide & 4 feet depth of water. Apply at the Land Office of the subscriber on the premises. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00017.htm

Rochester in 1820
A historical map of Rochester, as seen in 1820, and showing streets, residences and other landmarks. A brief history of the village is provided in the lower left corner, and two lists in the upper portion give names of presidents of the village and mayors of the city through 1890. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00001.htm

Rochester 1832

by Valentine Gill. A map of Rochester, showing streets and residences, as well as the Genesee River and the Erie Canal. An inset of the Rochester seal, "Heaven's Bounteous Gift", is included. A reference section discusses Rochester's flour mill industry, while an Explanation section describes population and houses of worship. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00022.htm

Rochester 1833

Inscribed: "C. Perkins land is coloured yellow July 2, 1833." Map may be by Valentine Gill. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00725.htm

Rochester 1834

by Elisha Johnson. A map of Rochester from 1834, showing streets and wards. A reference key explains codes used for various landmarks. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00231.htm

Rochester 1834

Rochester 1845

by Silas Cornell. A map of the City of Rochester from 1845, showing streets and wards. A reference key indicates the locations of various landmarks. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00232.htm

Rochester c.1849


Rochester 1851


Monroe County 1822
A map of Monroe County in 1822, showing town boundaries. Also depicted are: flouring mills, saw mills, ironworks, old township lines and taverns. [http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00023.htm](http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00023.htm)

Monroe County 1852

[http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00016.htm](http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00016.htm)

Monroe County 1852


Rochester from the west, 1853.

Panoramic view of Rochester from the west looking east, showing the Erie Canal with the aqueduct on the Genesee River in the distance. Buffalo Street, later called Main Street, is in the center. [http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rp000/rp00005.jpg](http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rp000/rp00005.jpg)

Bridge over Genesee River at Lower Falls - 1856, Engraving
A view of the Genesee Suspension Bridge, a cast-iron bridge built in 1856 in the area that was once known as Carthage, N.Y. A snow storm caused the bridge's collapse on April 21, 1857. The Driving Park Bridge was built later near this site. The river gorge is visible, and several buildings are in the distance. Source: Moore's rural New Yorker. Vol VII, no. 37 whole no. 349, Saturday, September 13, 1856. p. 297.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00029.jpg

Detail of “Rochester from the West, 1853”

Detail of a lithograph showing Buffalo Street, later West Main Street, where it crosses the Erie Canal. Several canal boats are seen in the canal. Pedestrians and carriages are crossing bridges, and people are walking past buildings along Buffalo Street.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/vintage/v0000/v0000101.jpg

Detail of “Rochester from the West, 1853”

Detail of a lithograph showing the Erie Canal in the foreground. A canal boat loaded with passengers and goods is being towed by a team of horses. A street in the background is lined with buildings, one marked "Tannery". Carriages and pedestrians are seen on the streets. Slide from a lithograph titled "Rochester From the West", dated 1853. Source of original is Rochester Municipal Archives.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/vintage/v0000/v0000102.jpg

Corinthian Hall -1866

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00007.jpg

Corinthian Hall, Inside – 1851
Reynolds Arcade

Images and History of Reynolds Arcade (From the Monroe County Library Website – “Lost Rochester”) The information for the following images are in the link below.

http://www.libraryweb.org/rochimag/architecture/LostRochester/Reynolds/Reynolds.htm

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/architecture/LostRochester/Reynolds/images/Reynolds2.jpg

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/architecture/LostRochester/Reynolds/images/ReynoldsFloor.jpg

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/architecture/LostRochester/Reynolds/images/rpf00013.jpg
Images and History of the Western House of Refuge (From the Monroe County Library Website – “Lost Rochester”)
http://www.libraryweb.org/rochimag/architecture/LostRochester/WesternHouse/WesternHouse.htm

Central Presbyterian Church (Originally Bethel Free Church) Images and History
http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/architecture/AdaptiveReuse/CentralPres/CentralPres.htm

City Directories

Rochester Periodicals

http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/rochester_gazette/v.II_no.68.pdf


http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/rochester_evening_post/vol.3.pdf

http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/rochester_courier/vol.1.pdf


  Volume X No. 1 December 27, 1836, No. 2 January 2, 1837, No. 31 July 5, 1837.
  http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/monroe_democrat/vol.X.pdf

  Volume XIX No. 51 December 26, 1846

  Volume XXI No. 17 April 27, 1848. No. 34 August 24 1848
  http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/monroe_democrat/vol.XXI.pdf

  Volume 35 No. 43 October 12, 1862
  http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/monroe_democrat/vol.35.pdf
Rochester Daily Advertiser - Rochester, NY (Note: two different publishers)

1) Luther Tucker & Co. (1826-1833) –

Vol. I No 1 October 25, 1826

Vol. II No. 316 November 1, 1827


2) Isaac Butts –

Vol. XXI October 14, 1846


http://books.google.com/books?id=PZs_AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA308&dq=Genesee+Farmer+and+Gardner's+Journal+Rochester+%20New+York+agriculture&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0qUfU5nOC4zC0AGhv4HAAw&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Genesee%20New%20York+agriculture&f=false

http://books.google.com/books?id=zaqYVAQAAIAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Monthly+Genesee+Farmer+and+Horticulturist+Rochester+%20New+York+agriculture&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0qUfU5nOC4zC0AGhv4HAAw&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Monthly+Genesee+Farmer&f=false

http://books.google.com/books?id=vXIXAQQAAIAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Genesee+Farmer+and+Gardner's+Journal+Rochester+%20New+York+agriculture&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0qUfU5nOC4zC0AGhv4HAAw&ved=0CDxQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Genesee%20Farmer&f=false

http://books.google.com/books?id=SltKAAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Genesee+Farmer+and+Gardner's+Journal+Rochester+%20New+York+agriculture&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0qUfU5nOC4zC0AGhv4HAAw&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Genesee%20Farmer&f=false

City Charter
Revised charter of the city of Rochester, passed April 11, 1844 to which are added the city ordinances (Rochester : Printed by authority of the Common Council, 1844).

Monographs

The Biographical record of the City of Rochester and Monroe County, New York (New York: S.J. Clarke, 1902).

Landmarks of Monroe County - Containing An historical Sketch of Monroe County and the City of Rochester, The Bench and Bar of Monroe County, The Geology of the County Followed by Brief Historical Sketches of the Towns of the County with Biography and Family History (Boston: The Boston History Company, Publishers, 1895)
http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Landmarks_of_Monroe_County.pdf


http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Rochester_Monroe_County_pictorial_and_biographical.pdf

http://books.google.com/books?id=PIxKAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v18_1956/v18i2.pdf

Frederick W. Beers, Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y., 1788-1890 (Syracuse: J.W. Vose & Co., 1890).
http://books.google.com/books?id=M6rVxpD98SoCAAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=erie+canal&hl=en&sa=X&ei=6PQVU62XM6XiyAGqGQBg&ved=0CFoQ6AEwCTgo#v=onepage&q=erie%20canal&f=false

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v44_1982/v44i1-2.pdf


Franklin Benjamin Hough, Gazetteer of the State of New York Embracing a Comprehensive Account of the History and Statistics of the State with Geological and Topographical Descriptions and recent statistical tables representing the present condition of each County, City, Town, and Village in the State (Albany: Andrew Boyd, 1872).
http://books.google.com/books?id=v-gpAQAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=erie+canal&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NfUVdWVWME5qBQbtz9KwDw&ved=0CFAQ6AEwBzh4#v=onepage&q=erie%20canal&f=false

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v5_1943/v5i2.pdf

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v3_1941/v3i4.pdf


http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v26_1964/v26i1.pdf


http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v2_1940/v2i3.pdf


http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v2_1940/v2i1.pdf

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v30_1968/v30i2.pdf

http://books.google.com/books?id=pY06AQAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=erie+canal&hl=en&sa=X&ei=9fcVU_CfFaqdyQGyyYCw&ved=0CFgQ6AEwCDhk#v=onepage&q=erie%20canal&f=false


Lyman Barker Langworthy, Desultory notes and reminiscences of the city of Rochester its early history, remarkable men and events, strange revelations of the murders, mysteries and mixeries, casualties, curiosities and progress of this young and growing city, for the last 50 years (Rochester, 1868). 


http://books.google.com/books?id=lvssAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=history+of+rochester&hl=en&sa=X&ei=dEcUY8yHAxPJ0gHj4yYAQ&ved=0CC8O6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=history%20of%20rochester&f=false


**Anti-Masonry**

*Free masonry a poem. In three cantos. Accompanied with notes, illustrative of the history, policy, principles, &c. of the masonic institution; shewing the coincidence of its spirit and design with ancient Jesuitism* (Leicester [Mass.]: S. A. Whittemore, 1830). [Link to LibraryWeb](http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Free_Masonry_a_poem.pdf)

David Bernard, *Light on masonry a collection of all the most important documents on the subject of speculative free masonry: embracing the reports of the Western committees in relation to the abduction of William Morgan ... with all the degrees of the order conferred in a master's lodge, as written by Captain William Morgan* (Utica: William Williams, printer, 1829) [Link to LibraryWeb](http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Light_on_Masonry.pdf)

William Morgan, *Illustrations of masonry by one of the fraternity who has devoted thirty years to the subject* (Cincinnati: M. Gardiner, 1827?) [Link to LibraryWeb](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Illustrations_of_masonry.pdf)


Thomas Smith Webb, *The freemason's monitor or, Illustrations of masonry: in two parts* (Salem: Published by Cushing and Appleton, 1818). [Link to LibraryWeb](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Freemason's_monitor.pdf)

*The Anti-Masonic Enquirer* (Rochester, N.Y.: Weed & Heron, 1828-1830).

**Vol 1:**

No. 1 March 4, 1828 -- No. 9 April 8, 1828 -- No. 33 September 22, 1828 -- No. 39 November 4, 1828 -- No. 41 November 18, 1828.

[Link to LibraryWeb](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/anti-masonic_enquirer/vol.1.pdf)

**Vol 2:**

No. 1 February 10, 1829 -- No. 6 March 3, 1829 -- No. 7 March 10, 1829 -- No. 5 March 17, 1829 -- No. 60 March 31, 1829 -- No. 14 Whole No. 66 May 12, 1829 -- No. 16 Whole No. 68 May 26, 1829 -- No. 27 Whole No. 79 August 11, 1829 -- No. 37 Whole No. 89 October 20, 1829 -- No. 38 Whole No. 90 October 27, 1829 - - No. 91 Whole No. 91 November 3, 1829 -- No. 441 Whole No. 93 November 17, 1829 -- No. 49 Whole No. 101 January 12, 1830 [Link to LibraryWeb](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/anti-masonic_enquirer/vol.2.pdf)

**Vol 3:**

Whole No. 108 March 2, 1830 -- No. 7 Whole No. 111 March 23, 1830 -- No. 10 Whole No. 114 April 12, 1830 -- No. 19 Whole No. 123 June 15, 1833 -- No. 20 Whole No. 124 June 22, 1830 -- No. 21 Whole No. 125
Early marriages in Rochester, Monroe Co. N.Y. and in the vicinity taken from church records and newspapers (19—).

Monroe County Surrogate Court Records

Wills 1821-1863
Cross Index Vol 1 B
http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Cross_index_to_wills_of_Monroe_County_1821-1863_Vol_1B.pdf

Intestate Estates 1821-1863
Vol 3 A

Scrapbooks

New York Census Data
The New York Public Library “New York State Census Digital Collection” -
http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/scandocs/nyscensus.htm

Two options for the New York Public Library. A) See each census in several PDFs or B) See all census records between 1790-1925 in one PDF.

A) The link above will provide you the “published statistical schedules compiled from the original returns under the direction of the Secretary of State which describe the population and economy of counties, cities and towns in New York State. Instructions for the enumerations taking the census have also been digitized, as well as, several preliminary reports.” The years range from 1807 to 1925. Most pertinent for the Rochester Reform Trail are the Censuses between 1807 and 1865.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>A General Account Of the Number Of Electors In the Several Counties Of This State (excerpt from the Senate Journal, 31st session, 1808)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Census Of Electors and Other Inhabitants Of This State, Taken and Sent To This Office, Pursuant To an Act, Entitled &quot;An Act For Taking a Census Of Electors and Other Inhabitants Of This State,&quot; Passed April 15th, 1814 (excerpt from the Senate Journal, 38th session, 1815)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Returns Made Pursuant To an Act, Entitled &quot;An Act To Provide For Taking a Census, and For Other Purposes,&quot; Passed March 16, 1821 (excerpt from the Assembly Journal, 45th session, 1822)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>Census Of the State Of New York, 1825; a True and Accurate Enumeration Of the Inhabitants Residing In the Several Counties In This State, Together With Other Particulars Required By the Act, Entitled &quot;An Act To Provide For Taking Future Enumerations Of the Inhabitants Of This State, and For Procuring Useful Statistical Tables,&quot; Passed April 8, 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Census of the State of New York For 1835: Containing an Enumeration of the Inhabitants Of the State, With Other Statistical Information, In Pursuance Of Chapter Third Of the First Part Of the Revised Statutes, and Of the Act Amending the Same, Passed On the 16th March, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Census Of the State Of New York, For 1845: Containing an Enumeration Of the Inhabitants Of the State, With Other Statistical Information, In Pursuance Of Chapter Third Of the First Part Of the Revised Statutes, and Of the Act Amending the Same, Passed On the 7th day Of May, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Census of the state of New York, for 1855; taken in pursuance of article three of the constitution of the state, and of chapter sixty-four of the laws of 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Instructions For Taking the Census Of the State Of New York In the Year 1855; Issued By the Secretary of State, To the Officers Charged With the Duty Of taking It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Census Of the State Of New York, For 1865. Taken In Pursuance Of Article Third Of the Constitution Of the State, and Of Chapter Sixty-four Of the Laws Of 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Preliminary Report On the Census Of the State Of New York, For the Year 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Statistics of population of the city and county of New York as shown by the state census of 1865, with the comparative results of this and previous enumerations and other statistics given by the state and federal census, from the earliest period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Instructions For Taking the Census Of the State Of New York, In the Year 1865; Issued By the Secretary Of State, To the Officers Charged With the Duty Of Taking It</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) New York State Census Records, 1790-1925: This publication, compiled in 1981 by New York State Library staff members Marilyn Douglas and Melinda Yates, contains an inventory of federal and state census manuscripts and microfilm holdings in repositories throughout New York State. A list of the questions asked on federal population schedules (1780-1980) is included on pages 43-46 and a list of the questions asked on state population schedules (1825-1925) is included on pages 48-49.
United States Census Data - US Census Bureau

US Census Data for 1800-1860. The following links provide information pertaining to each census as well as links to PDFs of the Census.

1800 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1800.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1800.html)

1810 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1810.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1810.html)

1820 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1820.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1820.html)

1830 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1830.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1830.html)

1840 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1840.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1840.html)

1850 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1850.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1850.html)

1860 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1860.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1860.html)

1870 - [http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1870.html](http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1870.html)

Princeton University Library – This website provides information about using Federal Censuses.
High Falls / Brown Race / The Erie Canal / The Aqueduct

Images - Monographs - Annual Reports of Canal Commissioners - Websites

The Erie Canal Research Guide created by Rochester & Monroe Public Libraries PDF -
http://www3.libraryweb.org/uploadedFiles/MCLS/Local_History_New/Pathfinders/Erie%20Canal%20research%20guide%202010-09-17-5.pdf

Images (Note: Images range between photographs, stereo cards, engravings, portraits, maps)

Erie Canal & Aqueduct

Images of the Erie Canal in Rochester and Vicinity from www.eriecanal.org. This web site is devoted to the history of the Erie Canal in general, but focuses to some extent on the western portion of the canal from the eastern border of Wayne County to Lockport (Locks 34 and 35), and particularly on the area around the City of Rochester.
http://www.eriecanal.org/Rochester-1.html

A Tour Around Rochester on the Erie Canal from 1850 to the Present from the Monroe County Library System.
http://www.libraryweb.org/rochimag/gallery1a.html

Erie Canal Aqueduct Plan c1823, Engraving

A 1823 plan of the first Erie Canal Aqueduct, drawn before its completion, and showing only seven of the eleven arches. The view is to the southeast. A canal boat is being drawn along the aqueduct by a mule team. Buildings are in the distance. Picture caption: E. Peck, printer. Plan of the first aqueduct carrying the Erie Canal over the Genesee River at Rochester, New York. Drawn before the completion of the structure, and printed by Everard Peck, Rochester. Only seven of eleven arches are shown. The iron railing, finally erected on the north side of the towpath does not appear; and the Johnson-Seymour mill-canal on the east side of the river is not clearly traced. The point of view is on the west river bank, north of the structure, looking southeast. Source: Rochester Historical Society Publication Fund Series, Vol. XI, p. 306. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00327.jpg

Erie Canal Aqueduct, Engraving, 1855.

An engraving of the Erie Canal Aqueduct in 1855, as seen looking north. This view shows a section of the original Erie Canal Aqueduct of 1823.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00326.jpg
First Erie Canal aqueduct, 1820's

An illustration showing the first Erie Canal Aqueduct over the Genesee River, completed in 1823. It was situated just north of the location of the 1842 Aqueduct, which later became Broad Street. Buildings are seen on both banks of the river. Two canal boats are moving along the canal. The view faces east. Slide from an illustration in a book dated circa 1820s? Source of original unknown.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/vintage/v0000/v0000163.jpg

Aqueduct, 1866

Map of the Genesee River in the city of Rochester from Johnson's Dam to the High Falls, 1866. Printed pen and ink drawing including sketches of Main St. Bridge and Aqueduct. 14" x 23 1/2". [http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/4theriaqu.html](http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/4theriaqu.html) (Second image info below).

Aqueduct and Court Street Bridge - 1870-1890? Print on stereo card

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rgs/rgs00/rgs00013.jpg

Aqueduct, 1890

The Erie Canal Aqueduct crossing the Genesee River with a canal boat on the canal. On the far left is the tower of City Hall. To the right is the rotunda dome of the second Court House. In the center, next to the canal and on the riverbank, is the Aqueduct Building. To the right rear is the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle Building on the Main Street Bridge. On the right is the Ely Flour Mill.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00001.jpg

Erie Canal Aqueduct in downtown Rochester, 1897-1899

The Erie Canal Aqueduct, looking west. There are several canal boats on the canal. Pedestrians are on the sidewalks. In the background a lift bridge can be seen, beyond which is City Hall. The building with smokestack to the left is the W.S. Kimball tobacco company. To the right of the canal are the Ely Flour Mill in foreground and the Aqueduct Building on opposite bank of river.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00036.jpg
Aqueduct, 1902-1909

A view of the Erie Canal Aqueduct and vicinity, looking north towards the buildings on the Main Street Bridge. To the left is the Aqueduct Building, followed by the Wilder Building (seen before the minarets were removed in 1909).

Aqueduct & Court Street Bridge, Postcards

Flood View of Aqueduct – 1865

Ice Skating on the Erie Canal Aqueduct, 1930-1960?
Erie Canal locks near Monroe Avenue, 1918

The Erie Canal and locks near Monroe Avenue. The view is to the west. A dirt path is to the right. Various buildings are shown including one with a sign reading Ed Connelly Dry Dock. Typed caption: 11 Monroe Ave Locks Erie Canal 1918 Looking West. Photograph mounted on linen backing. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00331.jpg

Erie Canal locks at Monroe Avenue, 1918

Several men are standing near the Erie Canal at Monroe Avenue. The view is to the east. Various buildings are also seen. Mounted on linen. Typed caption: 10, Monroe Ave. Locks Erie Canal 1918 Looking east. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00679.jpg

Weigh lock, 1915


Panoramic view of wide waters near Culver Road, c1918

A view of the Eastern Widewaters area of the Erie Canal, looking north from Cobb's Hill. To the left is the building for Troop H of the New York National Guard 1st Cavalry. On sleeve: Aerial view of Rochester. Taken from Cobb's Hill. Shows eastern wide waters. Note: negative made from a photograph dated circa 1918. “If traffic was heavy and a boat could not pass, or needed to turn, it would go to the wide waters. This one is now Lake Riley in Cobb’s Hill Park” From “The Canal at Work” at Rochester Images) http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00757.jpg

Richardson’s Canal House, Pittsford. Image and History (Dates back to 1818)
United States Hotel, 1838

A view of the United States Hotel, one of the over 30 hotel/tavern businesses in Rochester in 1838. Picture caption: United States Hotel. Kept by George Gates. The Tonawanta Railroad termination and the junction of the Erie and Genesee Valley Canal are close to this Hotel. Built of brick and stone, with a wing extending to the rear. From O'Reilly http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02114.jpg

United States Hotel History
http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/architecture/AdaptiveReuse/USHotel/USHotel.htm

Brown's Race / High Falls

Bird's Eye View of Brown's Race c1870s

A bird's eye view of Rochester in the 1870s looking south, showing the Brown's Race area on the left. The High, or Upper Falls are in the upper left. Lake Avenue is seen running slightly diagonally down the center. Slide from original illustration, dated c. 1870. Source of original print is Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, University of Rochester Library.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/vintage/v0000/v0000006.jpg

High Falls 1836 Engraving Depiction on a Postcard from 1901-1937

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpc/rpc00/rpc0879a.jpg

Drawing of Early View of High Falls
High Falls, Photograph 1860-1880? The Upper Falls of the Genesee River, looking south.

High Falls, Photograph ca 1870

Industry


The carpet factory owned by William Kidd and Thomas J. Paterson. It was established in 1835 and sold to Kidd and Paterson in 1837. O'Reilly describes the operation (page 371): "Two large establishments are employed in different branches of business connected with the carpet manufacture: one of these buildings is the brick factory (leased from Christopher H. Graham) at the Lower Falls, where the yarn is prepared from the wool; the other building, in which the weaving and dying are carried on, is near Selye's fire-engine factory at the Middle Falls. The whole establishment contains 2 looms for Venetian carpeting, 8 looms for fine and 10 for superfine Scotch carpeting. With these 20 looms about 40 hands are steadily employed. The present consumption of wool is at the annual rate of about 90,000 lbs., worth about $50,000. Besides, this, farmers in the vicinity and surrounding counties are supplied here to a considerable extent with carpets died and wove from their own yarn."
Mill-street, beside the Main Falls - the other branch is at the Lower Falls. From O'Reilly.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02108.jpg

W. Whitney & Co. Flour Mill, 1838. Engraving

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00244.jpg

City Mills owned by Josiah Strong

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/4thind.html

Rochester Cotton Mill on Brown’s Race - 1894?

The factory and office of the Rochester Cotton Mill at Brown's Race. The view is to the east. It is a winter scene. Centre Street runs along the right side. The factory is the large five-story building, and the office is the small building in front of it. In 1885 this facility employed 160 workers and produced 60,000 yards of thread per week.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00015.jpg

Gorsline Building Info and Images

http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/architecture/AdaptiveReuse/Gorsline/Gorsline.htm

Sign for 1834 Packet Boat Trip
On sleeve: Canals - Erie Canal. Broadside (?) advertising packet boat and railroad with picture of railroad cars and engine. Date: 1834. Source: negative made from print by Miss Alta Fisher. A sign advertising the schedule for an 1834 packet boat and railroad trip. A canal boat and a train are pictured. 
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf000543.jpg

Record of consignments of merchandise at Rochester to Canal boats, 1826

From the collection of the Rochester Public Library Local History Division. 
http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/images/4th00004.jpg

Rochester Daily Advertiser, 1830, advertisement for canal transportation and sale of canal boats from boatyard of Jonathan Child.

From the collection of the Rochester Museum & Science Center. 
http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/images/boatsalejchild.jpg

Advertising card for George Silence's boatyard, 1860.

From the collection of the Rochester Museum & Science Center. 
http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/images/silenceboatyard.jpg

Cow Hide Trunk, c 1818 (from the collection of the Rochester Museum and Science Center)
Rochester House Hotel on the Erie Canal, 1838.

The Rochester House hotel, erected around 1827 by Palmer Cleveland. It was located on the south side of the Erie Canal west of the Erie Canal Aqueduct. Two canal packet boats are in the foreground. A horse-drawn carriage crosses a bridge over the canal.


http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00263.jpg

C.C Meyer Boatyard, 1880-1892?

The boatyard of C.C. Meyer & Son. Several boats are shown under construction along the canal. The Meyer family came from Germany to Rochester in 1836, traveling via canal boat. They ran several boatyards in the area, and specialized in building lakers, steamboats and bullheads (a type of canal boat used for transporting grains and other dry products). Mounted on cardboard; extremely fragile. Picture caption: C.C. Meyer & Son, Boat Builders. Rochester, N.Y. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf01/rpf01642.jpg

Sam Patch

1)
A photograph of an 1829 broadside advertising Sam Patch's daredevil leap from the Upper Falls of the Genesee River.

2) Anti-Masonic Enquirer, Sam Patch’s Body Found.  
http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/4thsampatch.html

Maps

Map of the Genesee River in the City of Rochester from Johnson’s Dam to the High Falls

1866. Printed pen and ink drawing including sketches of Main St. Bridge and Aqueduct.  
http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/rochimag/images/4th01riv.jpg

Johnson and Seymour’s Mill Race

Map of Johnson & Seymour’s Mill-Race in the City of Rochester, drawn to accompany Silas Cornell's report of the effects of the old aqueduct on the rights of mill owners on that mill-race. 1860.  

Estate of Dr. Matthew Brown, 1854.
Map of part of Frankfort in the City of Rochester showing property belonging to the estate of Dr. Matthew Brown. [Image]

Map of New York State Canals, Made and in Progress 1869.

Van Rensselaer Richmond. Albany, N.Y.: Lathag of Argus Co., 1869. Depicts canal route and locks from Buffalo to Albany. Includes statistical information for each canal. Includes inset of state. [Image]

Monographs

History and commerce of Rochester (New York: A.F. Parsons, 1894).


http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Notes_on_a_tour_through_Western_New_York.pdf


Amos Eaton, A geological and agricultural survey of the district adjoining the Erie canal in the state of New York Taken under the direction of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. Part I. Containing a description of the rock formations; together with a geological profile, extending from the Atlantic to Lake Erie (Albany : Printed by Packard & Van Benthuysen, 1824).


M. Eaton, Five years on the Erie Canal an account of some of the most striking scenes and incidents, during five years' labor on the Erie Canal, and other inland waters (Utica: Bennett, Backus, & Hawley, 1845).

http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Five_years_on_the_Erie_Canal.pdf


Herman L. Fairchild, The Rochester canyon and the Genesee river base-levels (Rochester: Rochester Academy of Science, 1919)


http://www.rochester.lib.ny.us/~rochhist/v72_2010/v72i1.pdf


Charles Glidden Haines, *Considerations on the great western canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie with a view of its expense, advantages, and progress* (Brooklyn: Spooner & Worthington printers, 1818). [http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Considerations_on_the_great_western_canal.pdf](http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Considerations_on_the_great_western_canal.pdf)


New York Canal Board. *Canal laws, rates of toll, regulations, and names of the principle places, with their distances from each other on the New-York State Canals, as established by the Canal Board, and in force on said canals, June, 1841* (New York: Canal Board, 1841). [http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Canal_laws_toll_and_regulations.pdf](http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Canal_laws_toll_and_regulations.pdf)


http://books.google.com/books?id=fYrVAAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

### Annual Report of the Canal Commissioners


1819 (J. Buel, Printer to the State, 1819). [https://archive.org/details/annualreportofca1819newy](https://archive.org/details/annualreportofca1819newy)

1820 (J. Buel, Printer to the State, 1820). [https://archive.org/details/annualreportofca00newy_0](https://archive.org/details/annualreportofca00newy_0)


1823 (Cantine & Leake, Printers to the State, 1823). [https://archive.org/details/annualreportofca00newy](https://archive.org/details/annualreportofca00newy)


1847 [https://ia600404.us.archive.org/14/items/annualreportcan00stagoog/annualreportcan00stagoog.pdf](https://ia600404.us.archive.org/14/items/annualreportcan00stagoog/annualreportcan00stagoog.pdf)

### Websites


Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor - [http://eriecanalway.org/](http://eriecanalway.org/)

The Erie Canal Village - [http://www.eriecanalvillage.net/](http://www.eriecanalvillage.net/)


National Park Service - Erie Canal [http://www.nps.gov/eric/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/eric/index.htm)


Charles Finney and Religious Revival

Reform

Images - Periodicals - Monographs - Websites

Images

Sermon Index.net “Charles Finney Images”

Brick Presbyterian Church ca. 1875

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rsg/rsg00/rsg00072.jpg

Periodicals

Liberal Advocate - Rochester, N.Y. [Independent Press], 1834.
Volume III No. 16 April 6, 1834.
http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/liberal_advocate/vol.III.pdf

Volume IV No. 3 June 7, 1834 ; No. [?] June 14, 1834 ; No. 5 June 21, 1834.
http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/liberal_advocate/vol.IV.pdf

The Voice of truth, and glad tidings of the kingdom at hand - Rochester, N.Y. : Joseph Marsh, 1846.

http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/western_new_yorker/vol.II.pdf

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Monographs

Musical monitor or, New-York collection of devotional church music : consisting of psalm and hymn tunes, anthems, &c arranged for two, three, or four voices : compiled for the promotion and improvement of sacred music : particularly for the convenience and use of societies and schools (Ithaca, N.Y. : Mack & Searing, 1820).
http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Musical_monitor.pdf

http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Annals_of_St_Lukes_Church.pdf


Charles Grandson Finney, Spiritual, Academic, and Biographical Works

Charles Grandson Finney, 379 Sermons and Lectures
[http://truthinheart.com/EarlyOberlinCD/CD/Finney/FinneySermons.htm](http://truthinheart.com/EarlyOberlinCD/CD/Finney/FinneySermons.htm)


John Fuller, *Reports from the celestial court, representing a grand trial between the god of nature and a supposed deceitful being, in which an accusation is brought for robbery Also, the proceedings of celestial convention, called to settle old claims. Transmitted on the celestial telegraph by the spirit of Daniel Webster, and others.* (Rochester: Heughes, printer, 1853). [http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Reports_from_the_celestial_court.pdf](http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Reports_from_the_celestial_court.pdf)
G.B.F. Hallock, *A Living church the first hundred years of the Brick Church in Rochester* (Rochester: Henry Conolly, 1925)  
http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Living_church.pdf

http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Light_from_the_Spirit_World_1852.pdf

Charles Wells Hayes, *The diocese of Western New York a history and recollections, 2d ed. Rochester: Scrantom, Wetmore & co., 1904*  


Jenny Marsh Parker, *Christ Church, Rochester, Western New York a story-chronological, A.D.1854-A.D.1905 / Published under the authority of the Vestry of Christ Church, 1905*  
http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Christ_Church_1905.pdf


Issac Post, *Voices from the spirit world being communications from many spirits from the spirit world* (Rochester: C.H. McDonell, 1852).  
http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Voices_from_the_Spirit_World_1852.pdf

Jenny Marsh Parker, *Christ Church, Rochester, Western New York a story-chronological, A.D.1854-A.D.1905 / (Rochester, Published under the authority of the Vestry of Christ Church, 1905)*  
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Thomas Olman Todd, *Hydesville the story of the Rochester knockings, which proclaimed the advent of modern spiritualism* (Sunderland [Eng.]: Keystone Press, 1905),  
http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Hydesville_Story_of_the_Rochester_Knockings.pdf

http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Address_by_Ferdinand_Dewilton_Ward.pdf
Websites

PBS - “God In America - Charles Finney” - http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica/people/charles-finney.html
PBS - “God In America - Lyman Beecher” - http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica/people/lyman-beecher.html
PBS - “God In America - Joseph Smith” - http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica/people/joseph-smith.html
**Susan B. Anthony and Woman’s Rights**

Images - Periodicals - Monographs - Scrapbooks - Proceedings of the Woman’s Rights Conventions - Websites

Susan B. Anthony Research Guide created by Rochester & Monroe Public Libraries PDF -
http://www3.libraryweb.org/uploadedFiles/MCLS/Local_History_New/Pathfinders/Susan%20Brownell%20Anthony%20Research%20Guide.pdf

**Images**

![1903-1936? Albert R. Stone. Susan B. Anthony Homestead. This photograph of a photograph shows the push-pin holding the original photograph to a backing. The Susan B. Anthony homestead is an unadorned two-story clapboard building. Adams, MA.](http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm00/scm00125.jpg)

1899. A view of the farm house in which Susan B. Anthony and her family lived from 1845-1865. According to Ida Husted Harper's biography, Daniel Anthony, his wife and three children arrived at this farm in November after a journey by railroad and canal boat. This house was located in the Town of Gates, three miles from downtown Rochester. Later this area was annexed by the city. The Anthony family became friends with other local Quakers and abolitionist meetings were held in the farmhouse. Source: Life and work of Susan B. Anthony, by Ida Husted Harper, 1899. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2008.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02802.jpg

![1854. Daniel and Lucy Read Anthony. Portraits of the parents of Susan B. Anthony, taken from 1854 daguerreotypes. Daniel Anthony (1794-1862) was a teacher in Adams, Massachusetts. Lucy Read Anthony (1793-1880) lived on a neighboring farm and became a student of Daniel's. They married in 1817. They had six children survive to adulthood. The family relocated to Battenville, New York in the 1820's and later to nearby Hardscrabble. Daniel Anthony owned a mill there. After some financial setbacks, the family moved to a farm in Rochester in 1845. Susan B. Anthony's parents were active abolitionists and temperance advocates and early supporters of woman suffrage. They both signed the Declaration of Human Sentiments in Rochester after the 1848 Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention. Picture caption: Father and mother of Susan B. Anthony. Aged 60, from daguerreotypes. On verso: Department of Public Works Division of Engineering, Photographic Laboratory, Photo by Redden. C2416. [Cataloger's note: Image may be an undated reproduction.] Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project.](http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02271.jpg)
Portrait of Susan B. Anthony, Mary Anthony, & Mary Thayer Sanford Crossett. Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American reformer and advocate of women's rights. She crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. She lived in Rochester for many years, and her home at 17 Madison Street was a headquarters for the work of woman suffrage. Mary Stafford Anthony (1827-1907) was a younger sister of Susan B. Anthony. Mary Anthony was an early supporter of women's suffrage, and signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Rochester meeting held after the Seneca Falls Convention August 1, 1848. She was also a teacher and longtime principal in the Rochester, N.Y. school district. Although history has placed her in the shadow of her more famous elder sister, Mary Anthony was actively involved in suffrage in her own right. She organized Rochester's Political Equality Club, of which she was president for eleven years. She also cared for her sister's household in addition to being a caregiver for various family members, thus allowing her sister to continue her work. Mary Thayer Sanford Crossett was a suffragist and member of the Rochester Political Club. On verso: Inscribed: To Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Thayer with the sincere regards of their friends and co-workers. Susan B. Anthony, Mary S. Anthony. From Left: Mary Thayer Sanford Crossett (Mrs. John B. Crossett), Susan B. Anthony, Mary S. Anthony. [Cataloger's note: Is a reproduction of a photograph dated 1897.] http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf0270.jpg

Portrait of Susan B. Anthony and Mary S. Anthony. Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American reformer and advocate of women's rights. She crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. She lived in Rochester for many years, and her home at 17 Madison Street was a headquarters for the work of woman suffrage. Mary Stafford Anthony (1827-1907) was a younger sister of Susan B. Anthony. Mary Anthony was an early supporter of women's suffrage, and signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Rochester meeting held after the Seneca Falls Convention August 1, 1848. She was also a teacher and longtime principal in the Rochester, N.Y. school district. Although history has placed her in the shadow of her more famous elder sister, Mary Anthony was actively involved in suffrage in her own right. She organized Rochester's Political Equality Club, of which she was president for eleven years. She also cared for her sister's household in addition to being a caregiver for various family members, thus allowing her sister to continue her work. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf0269.jpg

Age 32 http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/sbaat32.jpg

1870. A portrait of Susan Brownell Anthony. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American reformer and advocate of women's rights. She crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. She lived in Rochester for many years, and her home at 17 Madison Street was a headquarters for the work of woman suffrage. On verso: Portraits, Anthony, Susan B. age 50. Source: Photograph by Bradley & Rulofson, San Francisco, California. Date: 1870. Stamped: Department of Public Works, Division of Engineering, Photographic Laboratory, Photo by Redden. Apr 24, 1945. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02266.jpg

Amy Post. 1893. A portrait of Amy Post, abolitionist and suffragist, who lived from 1802-1889. Amy Post moved to Rochester in 1836. The home she shared with husband Isaac was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Amy Post also was one of the attendees of the 1848 Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Picture caption: Mrs. Amy Post - The old associate of the late Frederick Douglass, whose cellar was used as the famous underground railway. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass. : Willey Company, 1893. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02339.jpg

The Post Residence on Sophia St. A view of the home of Isaac and Amy Post, a stop on the Underground Railroad. It was located at the site of what later became Central Presbyterian Church (and even later, Hochstein Music School) on Sophia (later North Plymouth Avenue) in Rochester. Picture caption: The old Post residence on Sophia Street. - The headquarters of the Underground Railway. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass. : Willey Company, 1893. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02341.jpg
The Post’s Parlor. An interior view of the home of Isaac and Amy Post, a stop on the Underground Railroad. It was located at the site of what later became Central Presbyterian Church (later Hochstein Music School) on Sophia (later Fitzhugh) Street in Rochester. Picture caption: Parlor of the old Post residence. - In this room Douglass held meetings with his friends and planned the safety of runaway slaves. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass. : Willey Company, 1893.

Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02342.jpg


Susan B. Anthony. A portrait of Susan Brownell Anthony. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American reformer and advocate of women's rights. She crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. She lived in Rochester for many years, and her home at 17 Madison Street was a headquarters for the work of woman suffrage. On verso: Anthony, Susan Brownell. Bradley & Rulofson, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California. [Cataloger's note: Image is a reproduction of earlier photograph.] Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02264.jpg
1897. John H. Kent. A portrait of Susan B. Anthony, suffragist, 1820-1906. She is pictured sitting in an upholstered chair with a card in her hand. In addition to her work in the woman suffrage movement, she was also involved in temperance and abolition activities. Stamp on back: J.H. Kent, Photographer, 48 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. Duplicates from this negative furnished at any time. Fine large pictures a specialty. Copies of a very superior quality. At bottom of front: J.H. Kent, logo, 48 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. Gift of Mary Moulthrop 14 February 1952. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00156.jpg


ca. 1900. Susan B. Anthony and Emily B. Gross. A portrait of Susan B. Anthony, noted American suffragist, with her friend, Emily B. Gross, taken in Chicago where Mrs. Gross resided. Emily Gross was the wife of a wealthy Chicago businessman. She occasionally traveled with Susan B. Anthony in Miss Anthony's later years. Susan B. Anthony crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. Photographer's stamp on verso: Max Platz Studios, J. S. Windeatt, successor. 58 North Clark Street, Chicago. Gift of Miss Julia Sauer, October 10, 1948. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02253.jpg

ca. 1900. A portrait of Susan Brownell Anthony. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American reformer and advocate of women's rights. She crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. She lived in Rochester for many years, and her home at 17 Madison Street was a headquarters for the work of woman suffrage. Picture caption: Susan B. Anthony. On verso: From: Margaret (Ball) Hallock, February 1959. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02268.jpg
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. A three-quarter portrait of suffragists Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Anthony is standing beside Stanton as the two women read a document. Slide of original photoprint dated (?). Source of original unknown.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/vintage/v0000/v0000056.jpg

A portrait of Susan Brownell Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American reformer and advocate of women's rights. She crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. She lived in Rochester for many years, and her home at 17 Madison Street was a headquarters for the work of woman suffrage. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was an abolitionist, suffragist and temperance reformer who was instrumental in organizing the first Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y. in 1848. She was the founding president of the National Woman Suffrage Association (1869). In 1851 she met Susan B. Anthony. Thus began a lifelong friendship in which the two worked tirelessly together for women's rights. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a prolific author on 19th century reform movements. She was the mother of seven children.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02265.jpg

A 1907 J. E. Hale. A portrait of Susan Brownell Anthony. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American reformer and advocate of women's rights. She crusaded for temperance and the abolition of slavery, but is best known for her work in the national woman's suffrage movement, which culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920. She lived in Rochester for many years, and her home at 17 Madison Street was a headquarters for the work of woman suffrage. On recto: Copyright 1907 J.E. Hale. On verso: Photograph taken on 85th birthday. Gift of Margaret (Ball) Hallock, February 1959. [Cataloger's note: Image may be an undated reproduction.]
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02262.jpg

Susan B. Anthony's 85th Birthday Celebration. February 1, 1905. This leaflet contains information on a program held at the home of William and Mary Gannett in Rochester, N.Y. to celebrate Susan B. Anthony's 85th birthday. Page 1 contains a portrait of Susan B. Anthony and Mary S. Anthony by G. A. Woodward. Page 2 contains quotations of Susan B. Anthony and Mary S. Anthony. Page 3 contains program agenda. Program held to commemorate Susan B. Anthony's 85th birthday. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Susan B. Anthony Collection. Digital image of original manuscript was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2006. Access to original manuscript item is restricted.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02265.jpg
1906. Birthday celebration for Susan B. Anthony, February 15, 1906. This item is a reproduction of the program for Susan B. Anthony's birthday celebration. It lists the addresses given by various speakers, the musical selection and the names of those who sent letters of congratulations. There is also a portrait of Miss Anthony. Item is a reproduction (photostat copy). Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Susan B. Anthony Collection. Digital image of original manuscript was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2006.

Central Presbyterian Church, 1892. Central Presbyterian Church at N. Plymouth Avenue and Church Street. The congregation was organized in 1836 as Bethel Free Church. Its first building was erected on South Washington Street. Around 1842 its name changed to Washington Street Presbyterian Church. In 1858 the congregation moved to Sophia Street (Plymouth Avenue) and changed their name to Central Presbyterian Church. A
large addition, shown here on the left, was added to the church in 1891. The building was the site of the funerals of Frederick Douglass (1895) and Susan B. Anthony (1906).

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00648.jpg


July 22, 1923. Albert R. Stone. Crowd of people sitting in Highland Park for the Susan B. Anthony memorial service. A crowd sits on the lawn to listen to the Susan B. Anthony memorial exercises in Highland Park. The ceremony was to be followed by a pilgrimage to Miss Anthony's grave in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Similar to other photographs from the Stone Photographs (RMSC), which were printed in the Rochester Herald, July 23, 1923. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm02/scm02436.jpg

July 22, 1923. Albert R. Stone. Members of the National Woman's Party march from Highland Park, where the memorial services were conducted, to the grave of Susan B. Anthony in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Printed in Rochester Herald, July 23, 1923. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm02/scm02436.jpg

1912. Albert R. Stone. These are the Anthony family tombstones in Mount Hope Cemetery. Susan B. Anthony's headstone is at right front. They are decorated for Memorial Day.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm01/scm01313.jpg

Contains: Chronology of Rochester, Landmarks of Rochester. Contains insets of Nathaniel Rochester, 1834, view of Main Street; Susan B. Anthony, 1884, Upper Falls [and] Frederick Douglass, 1884, Genesee River; George Eastman, 1934, Statue of Mercuty, Wings of Progress; and Mayor Tom Ryan, 1984, Convention Center.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00749.htm
1947. Merritt D. Mosher. A scene at the dedication of the memorial marker at the Susan B. Anthony House (17 Madison Street) in 1947. This view includes Mayor Samuel Dicker, Susan B. Anthony 3rd, Martha Howard and Caroline Gannett. On verso: From Left: Mrs. Joseph Bedell (Lyons) in background; Mayor Dicker; S. A. Anthony 3rd; Mrs. George Howard; Mrs. Frank Gannett. Historical Note: This is one in a series of photographs depicting the dedication of the memorial marker at the Susan B. Anthony House on 17 Madison Street in Rochester. The house, which was home to Susan B. Anthony and her sister Mary S. Anthony, was purchased by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., an organization which was created under the leadership of Martha Howard and the Rochester Federation of Women's Clubs. [Caption: http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rp02/rp02255.jpg]

1947. Merritt D. Mosher. A scene at the dedication of the memorial marker at the Susan B. Anthony House (17 Madison Street) in 1947, featuring Rochester Mayor Samuel Dicker. On verso: Dr. David Williams, Stephen Thomas, Mrs. Frank Gannett, Mrs. George Howard (print dress), unidentified woman-Dr. Blake McKelvey, Mayor Samuel Dickers-under marker. Historical Note: This is one in a series of photographs depicting the dedication of the memorial marker at the Susan B. Anthony House on 17 Madison Street in Rochester. The house, which was home to Susan B. Anthony and her sister Mary S. Anthony, was purchased by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., an organization which was created under the leadership of Martha Howard and the Rochester Federation of Women's Clubs. [Caption: http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rp02/rp02257.jpg]

2009? Ira Srole. A view of the Susan B. Anthony House at 17 Madison Street. The famous suffragist lived at this house from 1866 until her death in 1906. In 1945 the house was purchased by a group who restored the home to the style of the era when Miss Anthony lived there. The house was turned into a museum commemorating both Miss Anthony and the women's rights movement. In 1966 the house was designated Rochester's first National Historic Landmark. [Caption: http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0003/c0003147.jpg]

August 1986. The front door and porch at the home of Susan B. Anthony at 17 Madison Street. The famous suffragist lived at this house from 1866 until her death in 1906. In 1945 the house was purchased by a group who restored the home to the style of the era when Miss Anthony lived there. The house was turned into a museum commemorating both Miss Anthony and the women's rights movement. In 1966 the house was designated Rochester's first National Historic Landmark. [Caption: http://photo.libraryweb.org/carweb/jsp/FullRecord?databaseID=716&record=88&controlNumber=11422]
August 1986. A view of the plaque at the Susan B. Anthony Preservation District. Susan and her sister Mary lived at 17 Madison Street in this neighborhood from 1866 until their deaths in 1906 and 1907 respectively. This preservation district includes several blocks around the Susan B. Anthony House on the west side of downtown Rochester. The neighborhood is special because it is an intact example of a nineteenth century middle class community complete with a public square and commercial, industrial and residential buildings in several architectural styles. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0001/c0001234.jpg

June 30, 2009. Ira Srole. A view of the "Let's Have Tea" sculpture at Susan B. Anthony Square Park. According to the City of Rochester web site, "the bronzed sculpture, called "Let's Have Tea" ... portrays Ms. Anthony and Frederick Douglass, two early local champions of civil rights. The famous suffragist and abolitionist were close friends who shared the common goals of social justice and civil rights..."Let's Have Tea" was created by Rochester sculptor Pepsy Kettavong and erected in 2001 -- at the behest of the Susan B. Anthony Neighborhood Association across the street from the Susan B. Anthony House Museum." http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0003/c0003135.jpg


There is a plaque and a bronzed ballot box standing at the site of the general store where Susan B. Anthony and 14 other women cast their votes in the 1872 election. The general store is no longer standing, and if you blink, you will miss the tribute. The ballot box is located on Main Street, between King and Canal Streets, which is just a short walk from the Susan B. Anthony House. The plaque explains that the women were arrested two weeks after casting their ballots. Each of them was fined $500, but Miss Anthony refused to pay her fine. http://feministsforchoice.com/walking-anthonys-footsteps.htm

February 2, 2009. Ira Srole. A view of the Court Street (foreground) and Douglass-Anthony bridges over the Genesee River in downtown Rochester. The vantage point is from the Broad Street Bridge looking south. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0002/c0002740.jpg


Periodicals

Rochester Gem: A Semi-monthly Literary and Miscellaneous Journal

Volume II (1830-1831) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1830-31Vol.II.pdf

The Rochester Gem and Ladies' Amulet: Devoted to Literature and the Arts

Volume VII (1835) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1835Vol.VII.pdf
Volume VIII (1836) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1836Vol.VIII.pdf
Volume X (1836) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1838Vol.X.pdf
Volume XI (1839) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1839Vol.XI.pdf
Volume XII (1840) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1840Vol.XII.pdf
Volume XIV (1842) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1842Vol.XIV.pdf
Volume XV (1843) http://www.libraryweb.org/%7Edigitized/serials/gem/1843Vol.XV.pdf

The Revolution

This site features digitized versions of photographs, manuscripts, books, and audio/video recordings from the Lewis & Clark College Archives and Special Collections. All items are the property of Lewis & Clark College. Requests for use should be directed to archives@lclark.edu, http://digitalcollections.lclark.edu/exhibits/show/a-guide-to-digital-resources-f/the-revolution

Monographs

Catalogue of the teachers and pupils of Miss Seward's Female Seminary, Rochester 1837-38 (Rochester: Shepard, Strong & Dawson, 1837).
http://www.lib.rochester.edu/index.cfm?PAGE=2448

“Stanton/Anthony Friendship” The Susan B. Anthony Center for Women’s Leadership – University of Rochester
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Susan B. Anthony, An Account of the Proceedings on the Trial of Susan B. Anthony, on the Charge of Illegal Voting: At the Presidential Election in Nov., 1872, and on the Trial of Beverly W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh and William B. Hall, the Inspectors of Election by Whom Her Vote was Received (Rochester: Daily Democrat and Chronicle, 1874).
http://books.google.com/books?id=ZX0EAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan+b+anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=TvM6U4T7FYJi0QHMq4DYCQ&ved=0CD0Q6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false

Susan B. Anthony, “On Women’s Right to Vote.” Historyplace.com. “This speech was given by Susan B. Anthony after her arrest for casting an illegal vote in the presidential election of 1872.”
http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/anthony.htm


Horace Bushnell, Women’s suffrage the reform against nature (New York : C. Scribner, 1869).
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The History of Woman Suffrage 1900-1920 edited by Ida Husted Harper.

http://books.google.com/books?id=O4kEAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan+b+anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=gP6U6rqNlHl0AHVfIDIDw&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAzymAQ#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false

Volume 2 1861-1876; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, & Matilda Joslyn Gage. (Rochester: Charles Mann, 1887).
http://books.google.com/books?id=BoA2QAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan+b+anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=fg6U7zfCYe90AG69ICDA&ved=0CDsQ6AEwBjwAQ#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false

Volume 3 1876-1885; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, & Matilda Joslyn Gage. (Rochester: Charles Mann, 1887).
http://books.google.com/books?id=8hwWAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan+b+anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=fg6U7zfCYe90AG69ICDA&ved=0CDgQ6AEwBjwAQ#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false
http://books.google.com/books?id=FbkbAQAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan%20b%20anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=gPr6UYK0AHIg_gF&ved=0CD8Q6AEwBziqAQ#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false

Volume 5 1900-1920;
http://books.google.com/books?id=3iRBAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA413&dq=susan%20b%20anthony%20the%20woman%20who%20changed%20the%20mind%20of%20a%20nation&ei=y_06UyvFunA0AHAh4DgCw&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony%20the%20woman%20who%20changed%20the%20mind%20of%20a%20nation&f=false

Volume 6 http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/30051


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Ontario Female Seminary, Catalogue of officers, teachers and pupils, of the Ontario Female Seminary, Canandaigua (Canandaigua: The Seminary, 1834).


Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Eighty Years and More (1815-1897) Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton (New York & European Publishing Company, 1898).
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Scrapbooks

RVF Rochester -- Biography women, [1920-1940]. Twenty volumes of newspaper clippings about Rochester, N.Y. women. Volumes are in more or less alphabetical order

Index

Proceedings of the National Women’s Rights Convention

(1857 skipped. 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858 unfound).

1850  
http://books.google.com/books?id=73gEAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan+b+anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=g_w6U6q_L6iU0QBtICwBQ&ved=0CDMQ6AEwBTjAAg#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false

1851  
http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem/nawbib:@field%28NUMBER+@band%28rbnawsa+n8287%29%29

1852  
http://books.google.com/books?id=-ngEAAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan+b+anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=U_s6U860CKrK0AHP6IC4BA&ved=0CC8Q6AEwBDjAAg#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false

1853  
http://books.google.com/books?id=W3kEAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=susan+b+anthony&hl=en&sa=X&ei=U_s6U860CKrK0AHp6IC4BA&ved=0CDxQ6AEwBzi2Ag#v=onepage&q=susan%20b%20anthony&f=false

1859  
http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem/nawbib:@field%28NUMBER+@band%28rbnawsa+n8290%29%29

Websites
“Susan B. Anthony – Celebrating ‘A Heroic Life’” was created by the University of Rochester’s Online Projects - Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. Information, images, and external links pertaining to Anthony are found on this website. [http://www.lib.rochester.edu/index.cfm?PAGE=4119](http://www.lib.rochester.edu/index.cfm?PAGE=4119)

“The Trial of Susan B. Anthony and the Campaign for Women’s Suffrage” Selected images pertaining to Susan B. Anthony’s trial 1872. [http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/images.html](http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/images.html)


Western New York Suffragists: Winning the Vote - [http://www.winningthevote.org/](http://www.winningthevote.org/)

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony Papers Project - [http://ecssba.rutgers.edu/](http://ecssba.rutgers.edu/)


The Susan B. Anthony Letters Collection, Rochester Public Library, Local History Division, Manuscript Collection. [http://www.libraryweb.org/rochimag/SBA/intro.htm](http://www.libraryweb.org/rochimag/SBA/intro.htm)
Frederick Douglass and Abolitionism

Images - Periodicals - Monographs - Scrapbooks - Websites

Frederick Douglass Research Guide created by Rochester & Monroe Public Libraries PDF -
http://www3.libraryweb.org/uploadedFiles/MCLS/Local_History_New/Pathfinders/Frederick%20Douglass%20Research%20Guide.pdf

Images

Frederick Douglass. 1856. John Chester Buttre. The foremost African American abolitionist in antebellum America, Frederick Douglass (ca. 1817-1895) was the first African American leader of national stature in United States history. Frederick Douglass was born, as can best be determined, in February 1817 (he took the 14th as his birthday) on the eastern shore of Maryland. His mother, from whom he was separated at an early age, was a slave named Harriet Bailey. She named her son Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey; he never knew or saw his father. (Frederick adopted the name Douglass much later.) ... In 1825 his masters decided to send him to Baltimore to live with Hugh Auld. Mrs. Auld, Douglass's new mistress and a Northerner unacquainted with the disciplinary techniques Southern slaveholders used to preserve docility in their slaves, treated young Douglass well. She taught him the rudiments of reading and writing until her husband stopped her. With this basic background he began his self-education.

After numerous ownership disputes and after attempting to escape from a professional slave breaker, Douglass was put to work in the Baltimore shipyards. There in 1838 he borrowed a African American sailor's protection papers and by impersonating him escaped to New York. He adopted the name Douglass and married a free African American woman from the South. They settled in New Bedford, Mass., where several of their children were born. Douglass quickly became involved in the antislavery movement, which was gaining impetus in the North. In 1841, at an abolitionist meeting in Nantucket, Mass., he delivered a moving speech about his experiences as a slave and was immediately hired as a lecturer by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. By all accounts he was a forceful and even eloquent speaker. His self-taught prose and manner of speaking so inspired some Harvard students that they persuaded him to write his autobiography. The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass was published in 1845. (Ten years later an enlarged autobiography, My Bondage and My Freedom, appeared. His third autobiography, Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, was published in 1881 and enlarged in 1892.) The 1845 publication, of course, meant exile for Douglass, a fugitive slave. Fearing capture, Douglass fled to Britain, staying from 1845 to 1847 to speak on behalf of abolition and to earn enough money to purchase his freedom when he returned to America. Upon his return Douglass settled in Rochester, N.Y., and started publishing his newspaper, North Star (which continued to be published under various names until 1863). In 1858, as a consequence of his fame and as an unofficial spokesman for African Americans, Douglass was sought out by John Brown as a recruit for his planned attack on the Harpers Ferry arsenal. But Douglass could see no benefit from what he considered a futile plan and refused to lend his support...The Civil War, beginning in 1861, raised several issues, not the least of which was what role the black man would play in his own liberation—since one of the main objectives of the war was emancipation of the slaves. Douglass kept this issue alive. In 1863, as a result of his continued insistence (as well as of political and military expediency), President Abraham Lincoln asked him to recruit African American soldiers for the Union Army. As the war proceeded, Douglass had two meetings with Lincoln to discuss the use and treatment of African American soldiers by the Union forces. In consequence, the role of African American soldiers was upgraded each time and their military effectiveness thereby increased. The Reconstruction period laid serious responsibilities on Douglass. Politicians differed on the question of race and its corresponding problems, and as legislative battles were waged to establish the constitutional integrity of the slaves' emancipation, Douglass was the one African American with stature enough to make suggestions. In 1870 Douglass and his sons began publishing New National Era newspaper in Washington, D.C. In 1877 he was appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes to the post of U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia. From this time until approximately 2 years before his death Douglass held a succession of offices,

![Image, Engraving - 1855-1895; Artist: Ritchie, Alexander Hay, 1822-1895.](http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rp00/rp00194.jpg)

John H. Kent. 1879-1883. A portrait of Frederick Douglass, one of the nineteenth century's most famous African-Americans. He was born into slavery in Maryland as Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey. His mother was a slave and it was suspected his father was his master. The master's wife taught Frederick how to read and write, an uncommon practice for slaves. Frederick escaped and changed his name to Frederick Douglass. He became an ardent abolitionist and was a highly sought-after lecturer. He moved to Rochester in 1847 and published The North Star (later renamed Frederick Douglass' Paper), an African-American anti-slavery newspaper. In addition to his paper he wrote his biography, was involved in the Underground Railroad, was a political advisor and diplomat and became U.S. Marshall. Although he moved to Washington D.C. in 1872, he was buried in Rochester after his death in 1895. Stamp on back: J.H. Kent, 20 State Street. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project. [http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rp00/rp00157.jpg]

![1880-1895? A portrait of Frederick Douglass, one of the nineteenth century's most famous African-Americans. He was born into slavery in Maryland as Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey. His mother was a slave and it was suspected his father was his master. The master's wife taught Frederick how to read and write, an uncommon practice for slaves. Frederick escaped and changed his name to Frederick Douglass. He became an ardent abolitionist and was a highly sought-after lecturer. He moved to Rochester in 1847 and published The North Star (later renamed Frederick Douglass' Paper), an African-American anti-slavery newspaper. In addition to his paper he wrote his biography, was involved in the Underground Railroad, was a political advisor and diplomat and became U.S. Marshall. Although he moved to Washington D.C. in 1872, he was buried in Rochester after his death in 1895. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project. Source: Authentic history of the Douglass monument, by Thompson, John W., Rochester Herald Press, 1903, opp. p. 16.](http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rp00/rp00200.jpg)
Frederick Douglass, Jr. 1893. A portrait of Fredrick Douglass, Jr. "Frederick Douglass, Jr., the second son, was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 3, 1842. He with the other children was educated in the public schools of Rochester, New York. At an early age Frederick with his brothers Lewis and Charles aided in piloting runaway slaves to Canada through the underground railroad. During the war he was employed as recruiting agent for the state of Massachusetts and was engaged in business of like nature in Mississippi and surrounding states. He served as bailiff of the courts in the District of Columbia under two marshals. In the year 1871 he married Miss Virginia L. Hewlett, daughter of Mr. Hewlett of Cambridge, Mass., whose son, E. M. Hewlett, Esq., is a successful lawyer of Washington. Mr. Douglass resembled his father in personal appearance. He was a man of ability, courteous in demeanor, and made many friends. He died in Washington, July, 1892, the death of his wife occurring two years before this time." - pages 200-201, Frederick Douglass the orator. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass. : Willey Company, 1893. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project. 

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02332.jpg

Charles R. Douglass. 1903. A portrait of Charles Remond Douglass, youngest son of abolitionist Frederick Douglass and his first wife. He was born 1844 in Lynn, Massachusetts. When the family moved to Rochester four years later, he entered into the school system. Later he helped his father by helping with the delivery of the abolitionist newspaper, North Star. He also briefly was a messenger for the abolitionist John Brown. In 1863, Charles Douglass enlisted in the Union Army, in which he served for 13 months. After the war, he held various government posts, including a first class clerkship in the War Department. In 1871 he was appointed U.S. Consul to Santo Domingo. Later he became involved in the School Board and the militia in Washington D.C., and also engaged in newspaper work. Charles Douglass was the model for the monument to his father which stands in Rochester, N.Y. Source: Authentic history of the Douglass monument, by Thompson, John W., Rochester Herald Press, 1903, opp.p. 160. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007. 

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02314.jpg

1831-1879. The first African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Spring and Favor Streets. The African-American congregation had previously worshipped at the quarters on Ely Street. This building was built in 1831 and replaced in 1879. The church was a stop on the Underground Railroad. It is also the location from which Frederick Douglass first published his North Star newspaper in 1847. The photograph was made in 1968 of a 19th century engraving. Picture caption: African Church, Rochester, N.Y. Gift of A.J. Kujat.
Frederick Douglass’ Old Post Office. 1893. An interior view of the office where Frederick Douglass’ abolitionist newspaper, the North Star, was printed. The office was located in the Tallman Building on the south side of Main Street in Rochester, quite close to the Main Street Bridge and the Genesee River. This view shows some of the printing press equipment used in the 19th century. Frederick Douglass is said to have housed runaway slaves at this office as part of the Underground Railroad. Picture caption: Frederick Douglass’ old post office. Where the "North Star" was printed. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass.: Willey Company, 1893. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.

Frederick Douglass’ ‘Den’ 1893. A view of Fredrick Douglass' "den" at his home in Ancostia in Washington, D.C. "In order that he may wholly give his attention to the literary work which he has in hand, he retires to his " den," as he calls it, a small, one-room building, situated in the rear of his dwelling, and used by former owners as a storehouse, but now with certain interior alterations made into a cozy study. It is a pleasant retreat in summer, for it is protected from the heat of the sun by trees and vines, and in winter is made comfortable by a glowing fire in the old fashioned fireplace found within. The study is furnished simply with a lounge, a high desk, and a stool." -- page 96, Frederick Douglass the orator. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass.: Willey Company, 1893. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.

A view of Fredrick Douglass' home in Washington. "The home of Mr. Douglass is at Anacostia, about three miles northeast from the city of Washington. Its situation is extremely beautiful. His house stands upon an elevation called Cedar Hill, which overlooks the Potomac and commands a fine view of the city and surroundings. The house of modest pretensions, commodious withal, is of Southern style of architecture, and, as all such houses are, was constructed with a view to comfort and convenience. You enter the front hall from a veranda extending the entire length of the house in front. From this veranda one has a view of the sunsets, which in this latitude are unparalleled for grandeur and beauty. On either side of the hall is a parlor, and back of the east parlor is a library of well-selected books. This latter is Mr. Douglass' workshop where he prepares those lectures which delight and thrill so many audiences. Adjoining the front hall and west parlor is his dining room, where from time to time he has entertained many distinguished guests... The same simplicity which is characteristic of Mr. Douglass in his manner, in his dress, in his conversation, in his speeches, may be seen in the appointments of his house. All the rooms are tastefully but not extravagantly furnished." -- Pages 207-208, Frederick Douglass the orator. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass.: Willey Company, 1893. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.
A view of the line of mourners on Church Street in Rochester as the group heads for the
Central Church on Fitzhugh for the funeral of Frederick Douglass. The funeral was held on February 26th, 1895. The service contained various hymns, speeches, and poetry. Miss Mary Anthony gave a tribute. The Rev. William C. Gannett gave the funeral oration. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass. : Willey Company, 1893.
Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.
Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02338.jpg

Funeral of Frederick Douglass, March 2, 1895 - A newspaper photograph of the funeral of Frederick Douglass, noted abolitionist. A crowd is gathered outside Central Presbyterian Church at the corner of South Plymouth Avenue and Church Street. Source: Rochester Union and Advertiser March 2, 1895.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00197.jpg

A view of Frederick Douglass' funeral at Central Church in Rochester., showing the many floral tributes, flags and other decorations. The service contained various hymns, speeches, and poetry. Miss Mary Anthony gave a tribute. The Rev. William C. Gannett gave the funeral oration. After the service, the funeral procession went on to Mt. Hope Cemetery. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass. : Willey Company, 1893.
Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.
Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02337.jpg

A view of the funeral procession for Frederick Douglas. Mr. Douglass was first mourned at a ceremony in Washington, after which his body was brought to Rochester by train. After leaving the train station the procession went to City Hall, where he lay in state. At 2 o'clock, the procession marched slowly to the Central (Presbyterian) Church. "The Fifty-fourth Regiment band, playing the funeral march, led the procession. Then came the Eighth Separate Company, under command of Captain H. B. Henderson, followed by a platoon of forty-eight policemen in charge of Captain McDermott. The next in line were the active and honorary pallbearers in carriages, Mayor, and members of the Common Council, and ex-mayors. After these followed the hearse, drawn by four white horses, richly caparisoned. Members of the Douglass League acted as an escort to the hearse." -- Pages 255-256, Frederick Douglass the orator. In: Frederick Douglass the orator, by James M. Gregory, Springfield, Mass. : Willey
Company, 1893.
Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.
Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02336.jpg

Frederick Douglass Historical Marker in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Elizabeth P. Spring. 2007. A view of the historical marker placed in Mount Hope Cemetery near the tomb of Frederick Douglass. The marker reads: Frederick Douglass, 1818-1895, escaped slave, abolitionist, journalist, statesman, founder of the civil rights movement in America. University of Rochester & the Friends of Mt. Hope Cemetery.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02424.jpg

North Star Newspaper Site. Elizabeth P. Spring. 2007. A view of the historical marker at the site where Frederick Douglass' abolitionist newspaper, the North Star, was printed. The office was located in the Tallman Building on the south side of Main Street in Rochester, quite close to the Main Street Bridge and the Genesee River. Frederick Douglass is said to have housed runaway slaves at this office as part of the Underground Railroad. This marker was placed at this site in 1976 by the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02428.jpg

Frederick Douglass Monument Postcard 1930-1940
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/.rpc/rpc01/rpc1312a.jpg

A view showing the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to Frederick Douglass in Rochester. The ceremony took place on July 20, 1898 and was attended by hundreds of citizens. The ceremonies were conducted by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York and the Eureka Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. Source: Authentic history of the Douglass monument, by Thompson, John W., Rochester Herald Press, 1903, opp. p. 64. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.
Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02306.jpg
A view of the unveiling ceremony for the Frederick Douglass monument in 1895. The ceremonies of the day included a large parade, memorial exercises and various receptions. Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, arrived by train to attend. Source: Authentic history of the Douglass monument, by Thompson, John W., Rochester Herald Press, 1903, opp. p. 120. Digital image of original was scanned by Rochester Public Library in 2007.

Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project.  
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02310.jpg


Frederick Douglass Monument. August 4, 1941. A view of the inscription on the Frederick Douglass Monument at its original location on St. Paul Street, taken shortly before its removal to Highland Park. The inscription comes from a speech Douglass delivered at Canandaigua, New York on August 4, 1857. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/archives/modern/m0000/m0000973.jpg

Frederick Douglass Monument. August 4, 1941. A view of the Frederick Douglass Monument at its original location on St. Paul Street, taken shortly before its removal to Highland Park. This view is to the north and shows the nearby railroad tracks. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/archives/modern/m0000/m0000974.jpg
Frederick Douglass Monument. August 4, 1941. A side view of the Frederick Douglass Monument at its original location on St. Paul Street, taken shortly before its removal to Highland Park.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/archives/modern/m0000/m0000969.jpg

Albert R. Stone. 1911. Miss Celesta Foster of New Orleans, dressed in white and holding a wreath, is surrounded by members of the G.A.R. She will present the wreath at the Douglass Monument, seen directly behind her. Next to her, at the right, is Colonel James Lewis. Next to her, at the left, is Denis Washington, also of the G. A. R. The ceremony was part of the activities at the G. A. R. Convention in 1911. The head of the statue is not visible in this photograph. Printed in Rochester Herald, September 3, 1911. The Frederick Douglass monument, made by Sidney W. Edwards, was unveiled in 1899 at Central Avenue and St. Paul Street. It was moved to Highland Park and rededicated, September 4, 1941. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm03/scm03343.jpg

Albert R. Stone. 1911. A large crowd is gathered around the Frederick Douglass Monument, which is draped with a flag. A band plays at the right, and a delivery truck can be seen in the background. The ceremony is one of the activities during the GAR Convention. Printed in Rochester Herald, September 3, 1911. The Frederick Douglass monument, made by Sidney W. Edwards, was unveiled in 1899 at Central Avenue and St. Paul Street. It was moved to Highland Park and rededicated, September 4, 1941. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm04/scm04914.jpg

June 10, 1923. Albert R. Stone. Miss Althea Sprague poses at the top of a ladder after placing a wreath on the Frederick Douglass Monument. The base of the monument is draped in American flags. The event was held on June 9th in honor of Douglass' birthday. Published in Rochester Herald June 10, 1924. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm01/scm01302.jpg
June 10, 1924. Albert R. Stone. Mrs. Fanny Hunter Young, wife of Solomon Young (George Eastman's valet) rides in her car in a parade to honor Frederick Douglass. The car is decorated as a float with flags and flowers. Also in the car are Young's nieces and nephews, Velma Orene Jones and Dolly Hunter (standing at left); Cullen Taylor Jr. (middle); and infant John Young. Published in Rochester Herald June 10, 1924.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm06/scm06047.jpg

Frederick Douglass statue in Highland Park. August 1, 1987. The Frederick Douglass Monument in Highland Park. A crowd is seated on the lawn at Highland Bowl.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0000/c0000102.jpg

November 21, 1984. Brighton Municipal Historian Collection. A group of people, including Mayor Tom Ryan, is shown at the site where the home of Frederick Douglass once stood. Douglass was a renowned abolitionist whose home was an underground railroad stop for fugitive slaves. The home was built on South Avenue near the city line in 1864, and was destroyed by fire in 1872.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/brighton/brm/brm00/brm00452.jpg

Frederick Douglass' home on Alexander St. This image depicts the house once owned by Frederick Douglass. This was one of several places Douglass lived in Rochester. All were stops on the Underground Railroad. This house was demolished in the 1900s. At the time this picture was taken it had a sign identifying it as the Vogue Furniture Shop. On verso: Frederick Douglass home "trap door" (for underground railway). 297 Alexander Street. This house was #4 in the 1840's according to RHS vol. XIV, p. 126.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf02/rpf02425.jpg

Images from the National Park Service-Frederick Douglass National Historical Site
http://www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm?id=3020ED03-1DD8-B71C-07C2C1EA7AD31EF7

Images from the Gerrit Smith Estate in Peterboro, New York. Images taken by Garrett W. Roe on April 19, 2014. Gerrit Smith was one of the leading reformists during the 1800s in Upstate New York who advocated for abolition and women's rights. He was involved in politics, particularly the Free Soil Party and ran for US President.
https://drive.google.com/a/u.brockport.edu/folderview?id=0BwVnEiwY4F2ZmU0M1pwZm8zc2s&usp=drive_web

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**The Rights of Man** - Rochester, NY "issued... under the supervision of the Managers of the Rochester Anti-Slavery Society."

Vol. I No. 9 April 26, 1834; No. 10 May 10, 1834; No. 11 May 24, 1834; No. 12 June 7, 1834; No. 13 June 21, 1834; No. 14 July 4, 1834. [pdf](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/rights_of_man/vol.I.pdf)

**North Star** - Rochester, NY: W.C. Nell, 1848, 1850

Vol. I No. 16 April 14, 1848 [pdf](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/north_star/vol.I.pdf)


**Northern Freeman** - Rochester, NY: Butts & Merrell, 1848

No. 6 August 8, 1848 [pdf](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/newspapers/northern_freeman/vol.I.pdf)

**Frederick Douglass' Paper** - Rochester: F. Douglass, 1855, 1859. Preceded by **North Star** (Rochester, N.Y.)


**Monographs**

*American Slavery as it is: Testimony of A Thousand Witnesses* (New York: American Anti-Slavery Society, 1839) [pdf](http://books.google.com/books?id=bSITAAAYAAJ&pg=PA142&dq=western+new+york+anti+slavery+society&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NYZaU9vyAazNsOSzuIDgBw&ved=0CEoQ6AEwBjIAQ#v=onepage&q=western%20new%20york%20anti%20slavery%20society&f=false)


Frederick Douglass, *Life and times of Frederick Douglass his early life as a slave, his escape from bondage, and his complete history to the present time, including his connection with the anti-slavery movement* (Hartford, Conn: Park, 1882, c1881). [http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Life_and_times_of_Frederick_Douglass.pdf](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Life_and_times_of_Frederick_Douglass.pdf)


Frederick Douglass, *Two speeches by Frederick Douglass one on West India emancipation, delivered at Canandaigua, Aug. 4th, and the other on the Dred Scott decision, delivered in New York, on the occasion of the anniversary of the American Abolition Society, May 1857* (Rochester: C.P. Dewey, printer, 1857). [http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Two_Speeches_by_Frederick_Douglass.pdf](http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Two_Speeches_by_Frederick_Douglass.pdf)


James Monroe Gregory, *Frederick Douglass, the orator containing an account of his life; his eminent public services; his brilliant career as orator; selections from his speeches and writings* (Springfield: Willey Company, 189-?). [http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Frederick_Douglass_The_Orator.pdf](http://libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Frederick_Douglass_The_Orator.pdf)


Myron Holley, *Address delivered before the Rochester Anti-Slavery Society on the 19th January, and again, by request of several citizens, at the court house, in Rochester, on the 5th February, 1837* (Rochester: Printed by Hoyt and Porter, 1837). Pamphlets, sermons, lectures, reports, etc., on temperance, anti-slavery, history & other social problems, collected by Thurlow Weed, 1828-41, published by Morse. [http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Address_Delivered_Before_the_Antislavery_Society.pdf](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/books/Address_Delivered_Before_the_Antislavery_Society.pdf)

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John W. Thompson, An authentic history of the Douglass monument biographical facts and incidents in the life of Frederick Douglass (Rochester, N.Y.: Rochester Herald Press, 1903)  
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Philo Tower, Slavery unmasked being a truthful narrative of a three years’ residence and journeying in eleven southern states: to which is added the invasion of Kansas, including the last chapter of her wrongs (Rochester: E Darrow & brother, 1856).  
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Frederick Douglass Obituaries, accounts of his funeral and other material. 1895. Scrapbook of Rochester, N.Y., newspaper clippings.  
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Frederick Douglass scrapbook, 1884-1905. Scrapbook of clippings and obituaries from mostly Rochester, N.Y. newspapers about Frederick Douglass and the Douglass Monument. Includes writing and speech by him. Only 21 leaves have attached clippings. [http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/scrapbooks/rsc00002color.pdf](http://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/scrapbooks/rsc00002color.pdf)

**Websites**

University of Rochester Online Exhibit - “Frederick Douglass Project” was created in conjunction with the University of Rochester’s Department of Rare books and Special Collections and the Frederick Douglass Institute. The website contains information, images, writings, teacher plans, and external links pertaining to Frederick Douglass. [http://www.lib.rochester.edu/index.cfm?PAGE=2494](http://www.lib.rochester.edu/index.cfm?PAGE=2494)


Material on the Underground Railroad in Monroe County, New York.
Mount Hope Cemetery

Images - Periodicals - Monographs - Websites

Images

c. 1840s. Rochester from Mt Hope Cemetery, 1846 Engraving as drawn by E. Emmons in 1843 or 1844. The view is toward the northwest. A field, a farm, and several old growth elm trees are depicted. In lower right corner: Endicott's Lithy, New York. Written on back: Rochester from Mount Hope, by Ebenezer Emmons, Jr. Date: About 1844. Source: Agriculture of New York, by Ebenezer Emmons, M.D. v. 1, (1846), opp. p. 8. View of Rochester from Mt. Hope Cemetery (featuring American Elms).
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00660.jpg

1838. J.E. Young. An engraved print of Mount Hope Cemetery, done by J.E. Young around the time of the cemetery's dedication. In his dedicatory address, Rev. Church proclaimed "How favorable are those hills and slopes for the construction of tombs! As the wealth of our city increases and the number of our dead is multiplied, we shall doubtless see them lined with the monumental abodes of the departed." Mounted on linen. Original shows drawing of gate and fence with caption: Entrance to Mount Hope Cemetery. In lower right corner: Designed and engraved by J.E. Young 1838. On back: This view excessively rare. Source: An Address Delivered at the Dedication of Mount Hope Cemetery. Church, Pharcellus (The Rev.), Rochester, Oct. 2, 1838. Printed by David Hoyt, 1839.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf01/rpf01757.jpg

1846. C.B. Stuart. A map of Mount Hope Cemetery showing roads, landmarks, numbered plots and other sectors. Contains one inset print: View of Entrance Gate. A reference key to monuments is provided.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00326.htm

Rochester from Mt. Hope. 1880. A view of Rochester around 1880 from Mount Hope Cemetery, looking northwest. The Genesee River is visible in the center. People are walking along the cemetery footpath. Slide, from original hand-colored lithograph, dated 1870-1890? Source of original unknown.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/vintage/v0000/v0000007.jpg

1885. Mount Hope Cemetery off Mt. Hope Avenue. At the center right is the Gothic Revival Chapel that was built in 1862 by architect Henry Searle. Towards the left center is a large fountain surrounded by a grassy circle. This Florentine cast iron fountain was built in 1875. Couples and a family stroll the driveway. Source: A guide or handbook for Mount Hope Cemetery : with photo-engravings and diagram / Angevine, Edward. Democrat and Chronicle Book and Job Print, 1885. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00037.jpg

1890. A map of Mount Hope Cemetery showing roads and plot numbers. A reference key to various buildings, vaults and lots is provided. In the lower right corner Hon. Fred K. Cook, Henry C. Brewster and H.B. Hathaway are listed as commissioners, while David Z. Morris is listed as superintendent. Map of Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N.Y. Scale 120 feet per inch. Stecher Lith. Co. Rochester, N.Y. Note: North is to the right. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rpm/rpm00324.htm


1872-1875. A view of the gazebo and chapel of Mt. Hope Cemetery. The Moorish style gazebo (to the right) was built in 1872 to house a drinking fountain. To the left is the Gothic Revival style chapel designed by Henry Searle, which was built in 1862. J. Foster Warner, the architect, later added a crematory to the chapel.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rpf/rpf00/rpf00849.jpg

1931? Albert R. Stone. A view of the trees and gravestones at Mount Hope Cemetery. The University of Rochester's Rush Rhees Library is visible in the background.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rmsc/scm00/scm00529.jpg

1931? Albert R. Stone. The gates to Mount Hope Cemetery after being erected. In the background are headstones and the University of Rochester's Rush Rhees Library.

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rochpublib/rmsc/scm00/scm00710.jpg


http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0001/c0001002.jpg
May 16, 1992. A couple strolls out the entrance gate of Mount Hope Cemetery towards Mount Hope Avenue. The gatehouse in the background was built in 1874 and designed by prominent local architect Andrew J. Warner. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0000/c0000112.jpg


Mt. Hope Cemetery Gatehouse. Mount Hope Cemetery, showing the gatehouse in the background. The gatehouse was built in 1874 and designed by prominent local architect Andrew J. Warner. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0001/c0001001.jpg

May 1992. The Mt. Hope Cemetery entrance and gatehouse on a clear spring day. The gatehouse was built in 1874 and was designed by local architect Andrew Jackson Warner. In the foreground is the large stone gate and wrought iron fence. The rolling hills of the cemetery are in the background. Children and adults are walking in the sunshine. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0000/c0000723.jpg

Elizabeth P. Spring. 2007. The Civil War Veterans' monument in Mount Hope Cemetery was erected in September 1908, and unveiled on September 25 of that year. Statues of two soldiers stand atop a granite base. The older soldier holds a flag. The younger one holds a bugle. The bronze plaque on the base reads "1861 - 1865. On Fame's eternal camping ground/ Their silent tents are spread, /And glory guards with solemn round/ The bivouac of the dead." The music for the verse completes the plaque. Item is part of Rochester Public Library's Many Roads to Freedom: Abolitionism and the Civil War in Rochester project.

1925. This is a picture of the bronze plaque on the base of the Civil War veterans' monument in Mount Hope Cemetery. The plaque reads "1861 -1865. On Fame's eternal camping ground/ Their silent tents are spread, /And glory guards with solemn round/ The bivouac of the dead." The music for the verse completes the plaque. This photograph was printed as part of a Memorial Day preparation. Printed in Rochester Herald, May 25, 1925. See Stone Photograph #1540A (RMSC) for a picture of the monument. Two monuments were unveiled on September 25, 1908: one in Mount Hope Cemetery and one in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. The Right Reverend Thomas F. Hickey, Colonel James S. Graham, and Charles E. Ogden (representing Mayor Edgerton) were the speakers at the ceremony. Color bearers from women's patriotic organizations and an honor guard of members of the Old 13th Regiment were also present. The ceremony at Holy Sepulchre took place at 9:30 a.m.; similar ceremonies took place at Mount Hope at 2:30 p.m. Miss Harriet Clune uncovered the statues. - Rochester Herald, October 4, 1908. http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmsc/scm02/scm02236.jpg


Ira Srole. August 23, 2006. Fountain at Mount Hope Cemetery

http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/photolab/contemporary/c0001/c0001003.jpg

Firemen’s Monument. 1906. This tall monument in Mount Hope Cemetery is dedicated to the fire department. Tombstones can be seen on either side of the monument. Printed in Rochester Herald, December 30, 1906.
http://photo.libraryweb.org/rochimag/rmssc/scm08/scm08395.jpg

Images from Mount Hope Cemetery taken by Garrett W. Roe on April 24, 2014. The images include general photos of the cemetery with a focus on Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, and other important abolitionists and personalities in Rochester linked to the Reform Trail.
https://drive.google.com/a/u.brockport.edu/folderview?id=0BwVnEWyY4F22ZzhiQV13Mm5GenM&usp=drive_web

Periodicals

Park and Cemetery and Landscape Garden 28, no. 6(1918). This book is a published collection of volume 28 of afore mentioned magazine. The sixth issue includes information pertaining to “Plan for an Outdoor Theater in Park – Rules and Forms of Mt. Hope Cemetery – Highland Park, Rochester’s Arboretum – Program for A.A.C.S. Convention at Rochester”
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Monographs

Edward Angevine, A guide or handbook for Mount Hope Cemetery with photo-engravings and diagram (Rochester, N.Y. Democrat and Chronicle Book and Job Print, 1885).

Pharcellus Church, An address delivered at the dedication of Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, October 2, 1838; and repeated, by request before the Rochester Athenaeum and Young Men’s Association (Rochester: David Hoyt, 1839).
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Websites

The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery - [http://www.fomh.org/](http://www.fomh.org/)

University of Rochester Online Project “Rochester’s Hope – The University of Rochester’s Connection to ‘Our Quietest Neighbor’” [http://www.lib.rochester.edu/index.cfm?PAGE=3008](http://www.lib.rochester.edu/index.cfm?PAGE=3008)

Paige Doerner, “Romanticism and Ruralism: Changing Nineteenth Century American Perceptions of the Natural World” [Imponderabilia](http://paigedoerner.wordpress.com/romanticism-and-ruralism-2/)