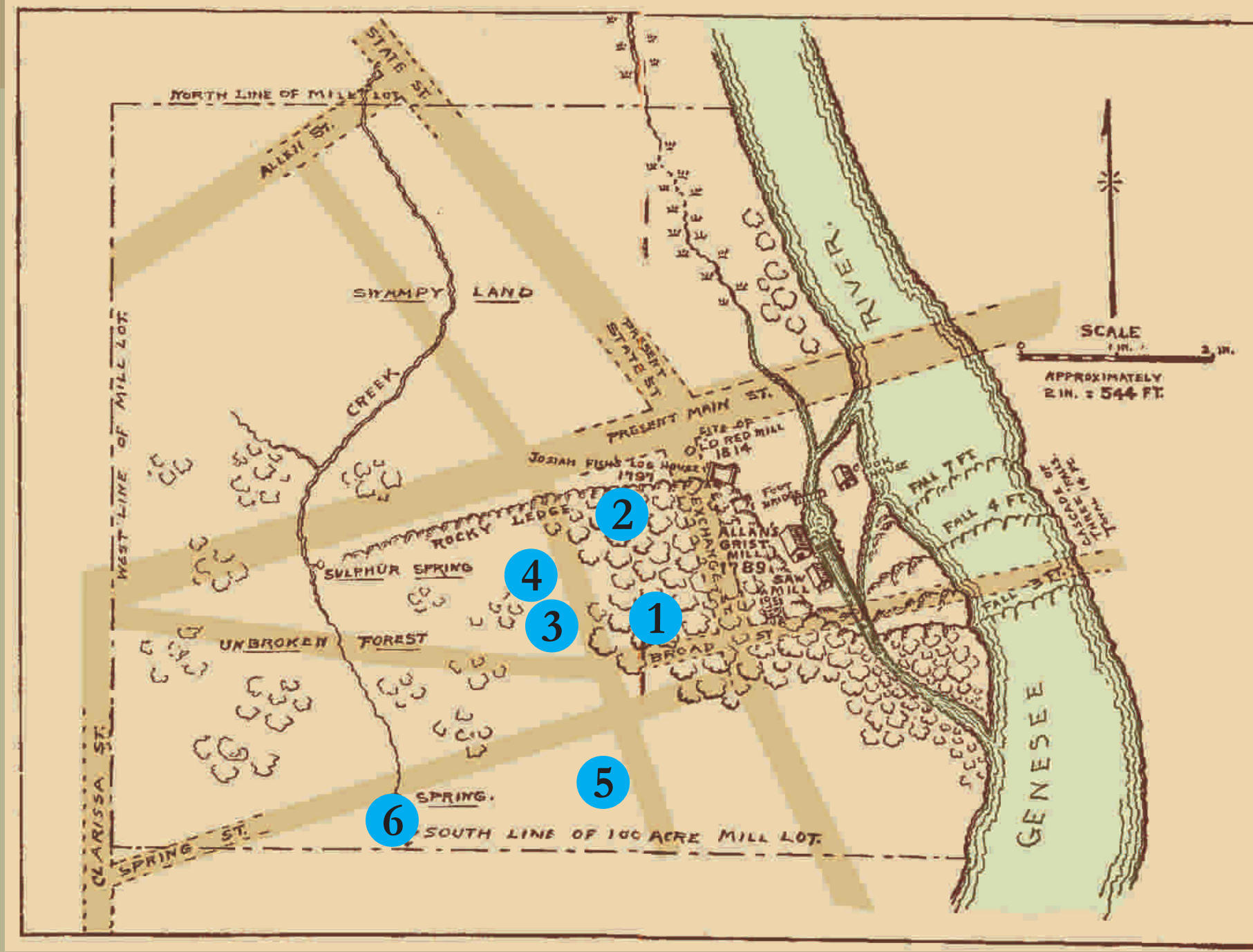
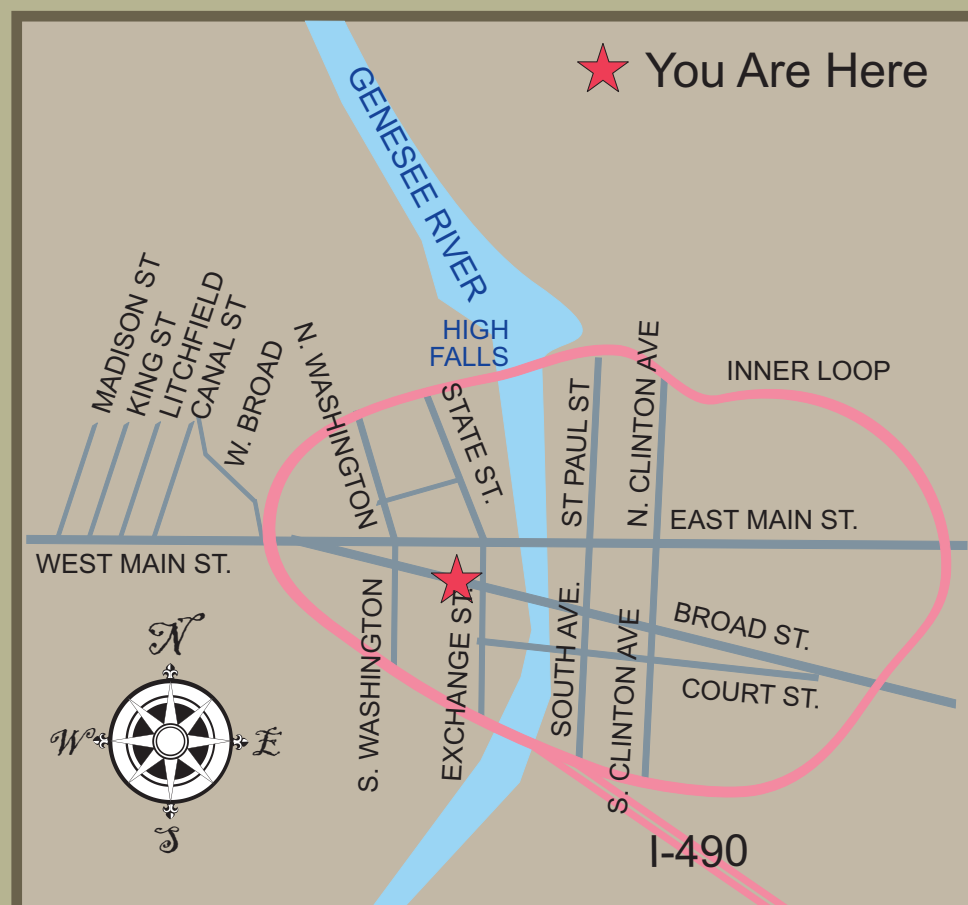


The 100 Acre Tract: The Heart of the Village of Rochester

Below: Sketch of One-Hundred Acre Tract with modern streets drawn by Morley Turpin and Major Wheeler C. Case for the Rochester Historical Society.



1788
The Seneca Indians ceded Oliver Phelps & Nathaniel Gorham 2,600,000 acres of land east of the Genesee River and granted an additional 200,000 acres west of the river for a mill yard on condition that a mill be erected for their use. Phelps and Gorham conveyed 100 acres to Ebenezer (Indian) Allan who, in 1789, built a sawmill and gristmill on the One Hundred Acre Tract, fulfilling the agreement between the Seneca Indians and Oliver Phelps & Nathaniel Gorham (Phelps & Gorham Purchase).



Rochester Images: From the Collection of the Rochester City Hall Photo Lab

Irving Place
 Old City Hall at Irving Place was designed by architect Andrew Jackson Warner. The Erie Canal ran alongside the building until its last season in 1919. The subway ran in the old canal bed while cars traveled on the road deck above it. In 1978 City government moved to the former Federal Building on Church Street.

1823- Village of Rochester shares space in first Monroe County Court House

1820- Rochester government business is conducted in taverns and local businesses

1875- City government moves into only building constructed as Rochester City Hall. Designed by Andrew Jackson Warner on the site of the 1825 First Presbyterian Church, the original entrance faced Fitzhugh Street while the Erie Canal bordered the south side

1850- City conducts business in second Monroe County Court House

1865- Civil War Ends

1894-95 Third Monroe County Court House

1918- World War I Ends

1919- Erie Canal closed in 1919 season. The subway ran through the old Erie Canal bed until 1956.

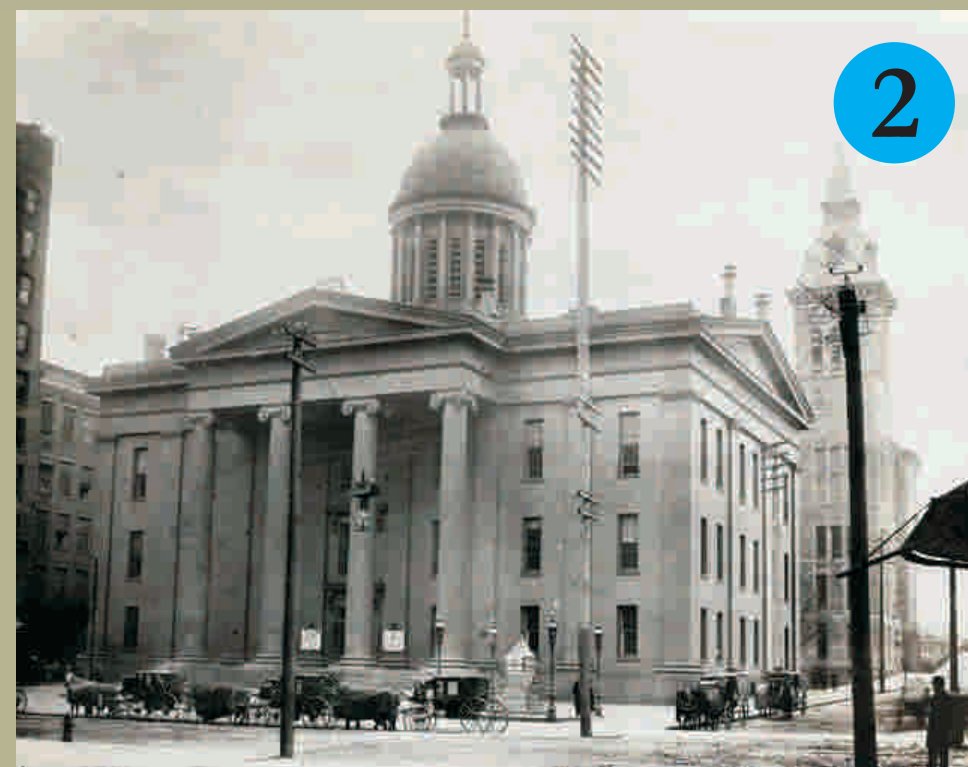
1945- World War II Ends

1978- City government moved to the old Federal Building on Church Street, keeping ownership of the old City Hall bell in the tower at Irving Place.

TIMELINE

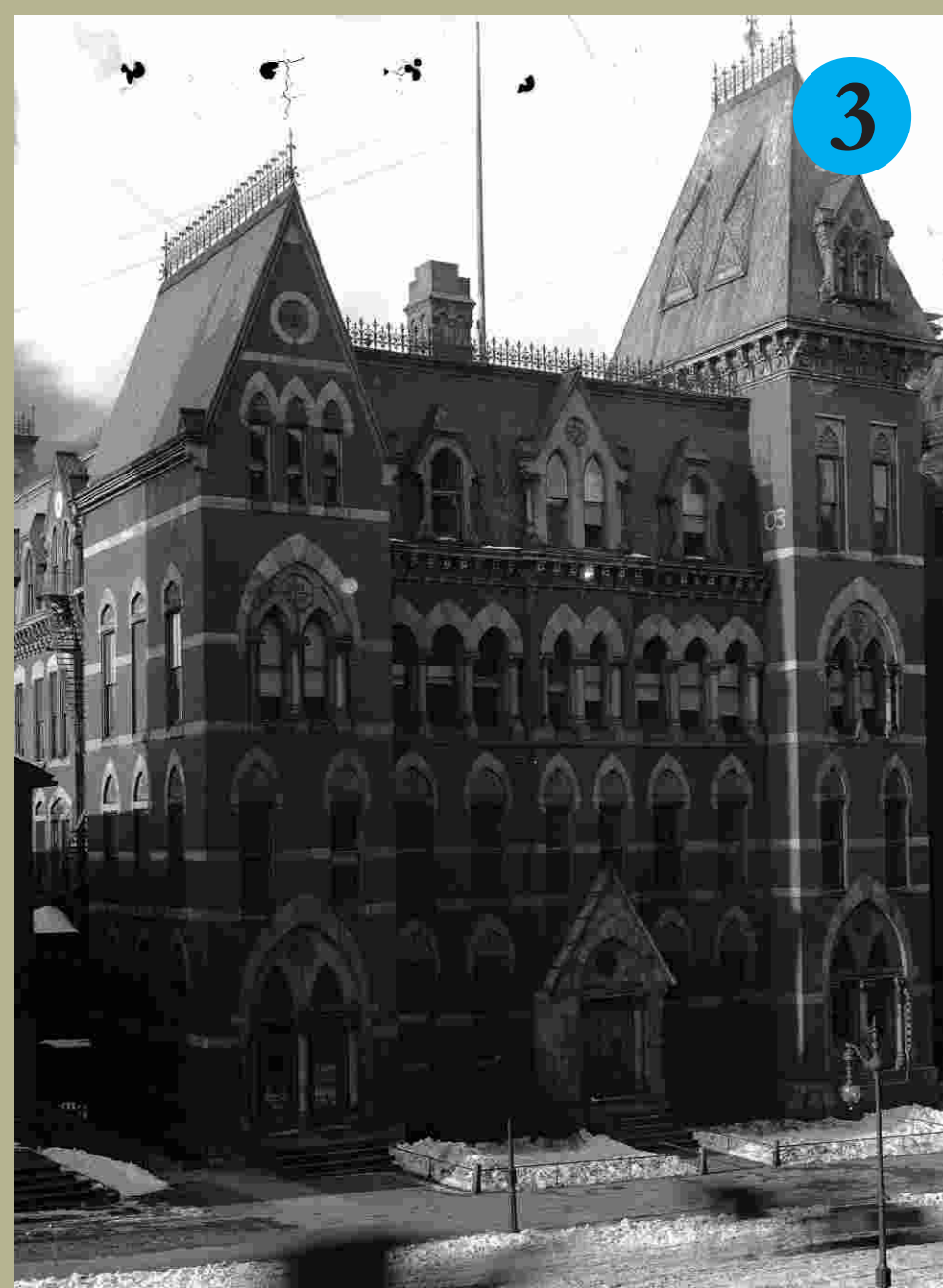
City Hall Historic District: Four buildings arranged in a 19th century civic complex are the 1. Old Rochester City Hall (Irving Place)(1874-1875), 2. Monroe County Courthouse(1894-1895) 3. Rochester Free Academy (1872-1873) 4. St. Luke's Episcopal Church (1824).

The City Hall and Free Academy buildings were designed by Andrew Jackson Warner. The Monroe County Courthouse was designed by his son, J. Foster Warner. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.



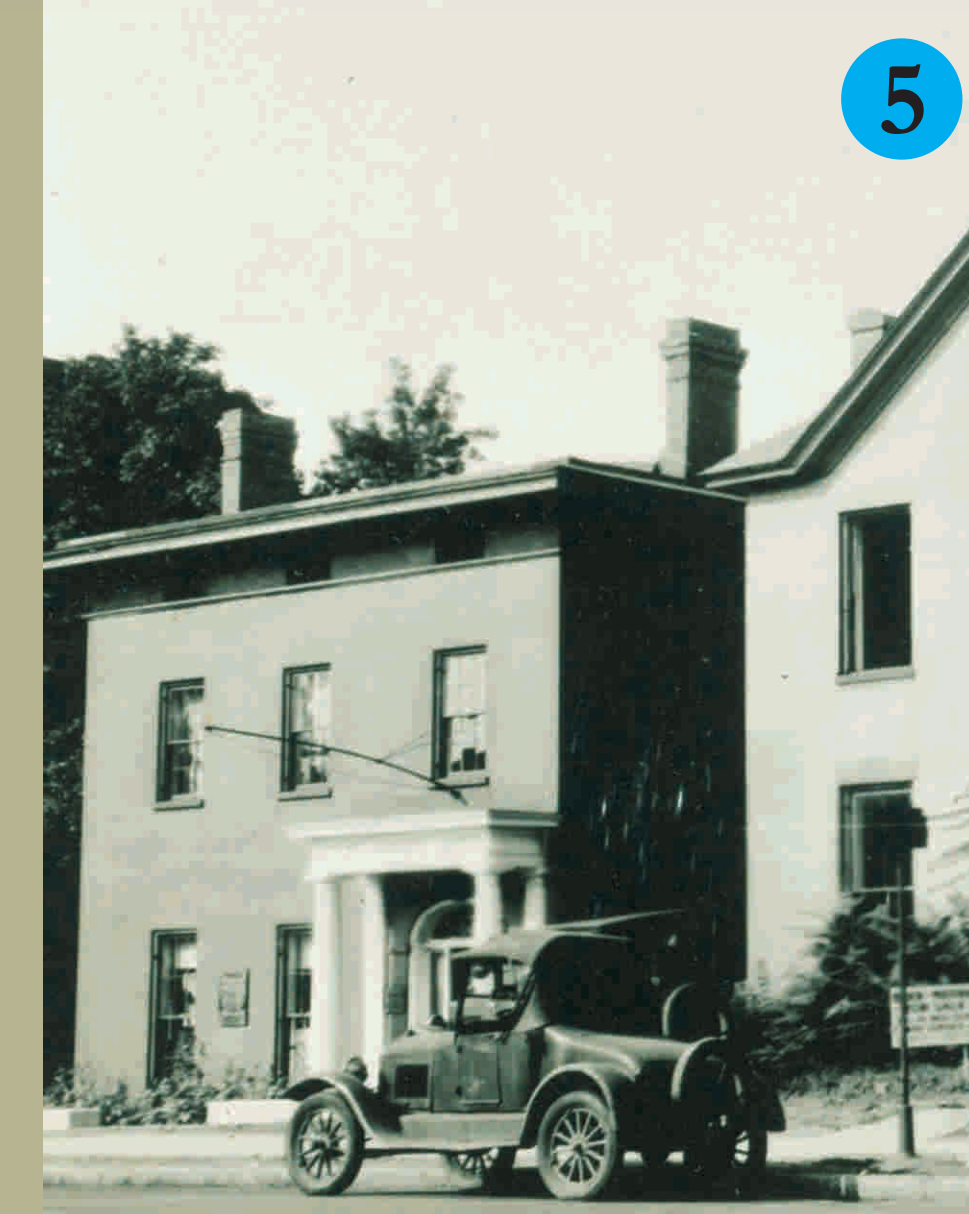
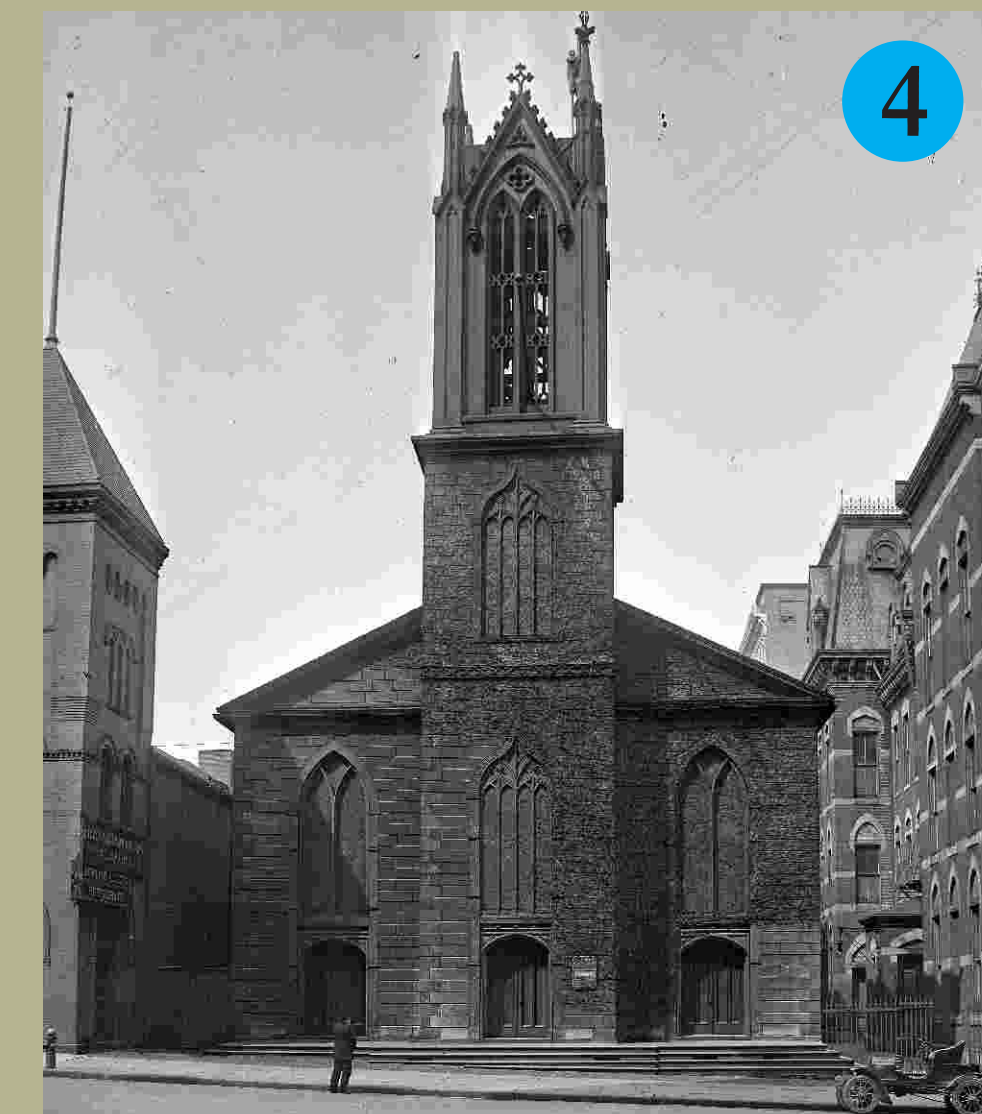
Rochester Images: From the Collection of the Rochester Public Library Local History Division

2nd Monroe County Court House
 Designed by architect Merwin Austin. The cornerstone was laid in June 1850. The majority of the building was constructed of painted and sanded brick with Onondaga limestone composing the foundation, steps and pavement of the portico. A dome, topped by the statue of Justice completed this beautiful new facility.



Rochester Images: From the Collection of the Rochester Municipal Archives

Rochester Free Academy Building
 In 1873, Andrew Jackson Warner, architect of the Powers Building, designed this High Victorian Gothic red brick building with Neo-Greek decorative motifs, a blue limestone foundation and a slate mansard roof. It is the fourth educational building on this site, deeded by Colonel Nathaniel Rochester.

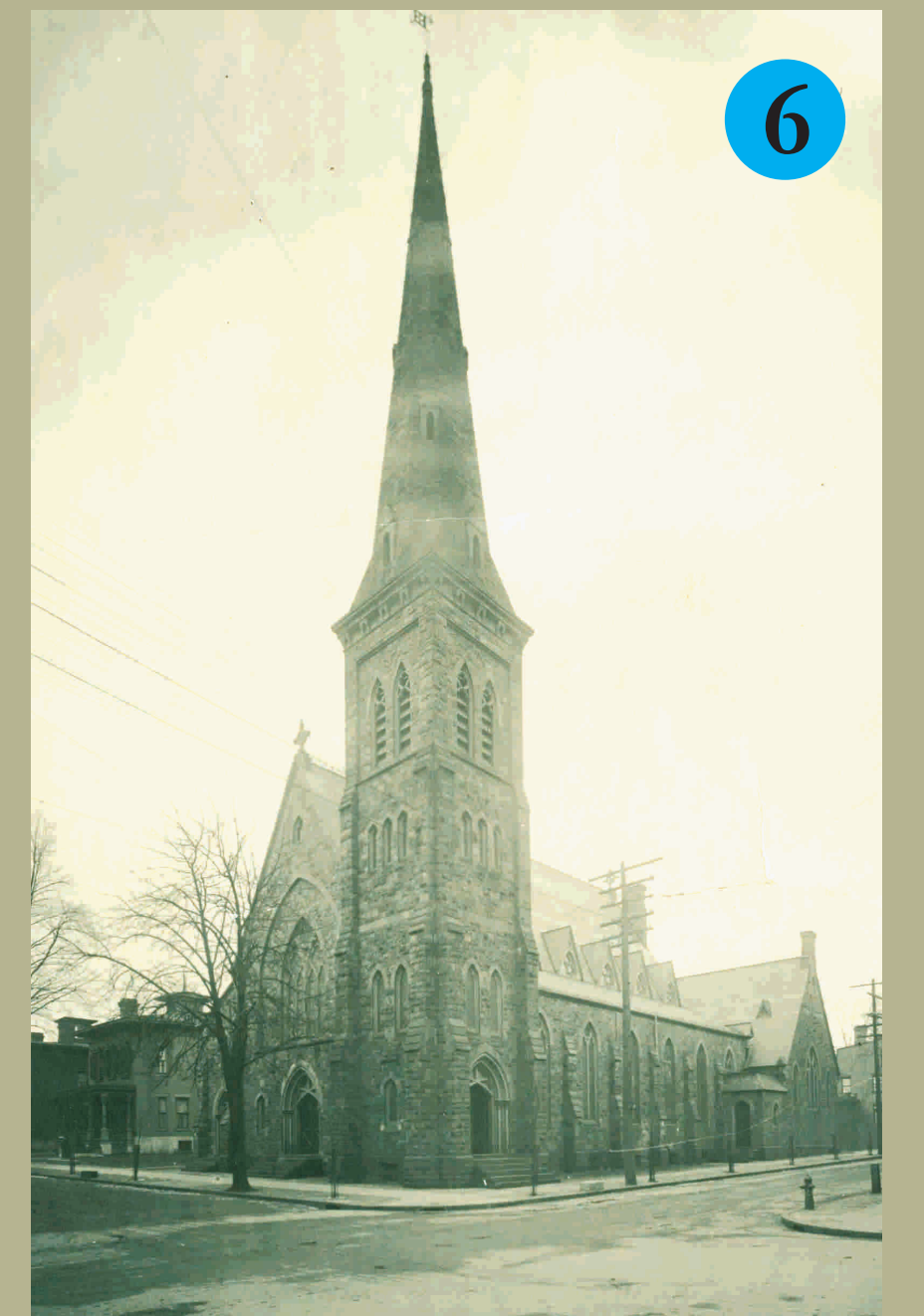


Rochester Images: From the Collection of the Rochester Public Library Local History Division

Central Church of Christ (Right)
 Designed in 1871 by noted 19th century architect Andrew Jackson Warner, this modified Gothic Revival church incorporates Tiffany glass windows.

St. Luke's Church (Left)
 Built in 1824, this Episcopal Church represents the transition from 18th century Colonial or Georgian styles to Gothic Revival. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester attended services and was Warden here.

From the Albert R. Stone Negative Collection, Rochester Museum & Science Center



Rochester Images: From the Collection of the Rochester Public Library Local History Division

Ebenezer Watts Building (Left)
 This Greek Revival House was probably designed in 1827 by Capt. Daniel Loomis for Ebenezer Watts, Rochester's first copper and tin smith. It is the oldest City building still standing on its original site.

