attract bluebirds to Mount Hope Cemetery. Bluebirds are small songbirds that feed primarily on insects and prefer open areas where the grasses are mowed, making foraging easier for them. All of the vertical monuments in the cemetery provide suitable perches at a variety of heights, which bluebirds favor in surveying the ground below for food. Twenty bluebird houses were constructed by members of the 4H club and installed throughout the flat southern section of Mount Hope Cemetery, creating a bluebird trail. The Friends paid for the birdhouse kits and helped install the houses, and volunteers from the Friends and 4H club monitored the houses through the summer months.

By the end of the first year, we enticed a lot of sparrows, but no bluebirds, although we did pull in one house wren and one chickadee family. Since wrens and chickadees are desirable songbirds, we invited them to stay. The next year, however, we got our first bluebird family.

Back in 1992, after several significant sculptures were professionally stolen from the cemetery, three trustees of the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery—Jack McKinney, Frank Gillespie, and Richard Reisem—launched an enormous survey of vulnerable sculpture. This included monuments of particular historic or aesthetic interest, gravestones and other objects of value to antique dealers and collectors, and sculpture that would be attractive and appropriate in private gardens. They called all such material, vulnerable sculpture. The project cataloged all of it for easy reference in case any of it was damaged or stolen. The information and photographs would, if necessary in the future, greatly aid in police investigations, prosecution,

One of the sculptures that was professionally stolen from the cemetery in 1992 is this marble statue of a praying child.

Many local artists are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery and became the subjects of a day-long symposium with the Memorial Art Gallery. Here is Lucy Augusta Corning’s headstone.

First-place winner in the Mount Hope Cemetery Photo Contest was Marilyn Schminder with this entry (in color) titled “Cemetery Symmetry.”

PART FOUR: THE LAST DECADE; THE FRIENDS DIVERSIFY

In 1996, the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery teamed up with the Vets-2-B 4H Club and Jim Ochterski of the Cornell Cooperative Extension to launch a project to

The first bluebird houses go up in Mount Hope Cemetery. From left, trustees Eric Logan and Anne Kingston, former trustee Fran Coleman, and Jim Ochterski, Cornell Cooperative Extension.
lunch, and a tour of the artists' gravesites in Mount Hope during the afternoon.

Frank Gillespie, Friends trustee and an avid photographer, organized and staged a photography contest in 1997. The contest was cosponsored by Camera Rochester. It attracted more than 160 entries from 50 photographers. A panel of three jurors selected 52 prints for exhibition at the Link Gallery in City Hall. A special reception for more than 200 attendees was held on November 7, 1997.

In 2 1/2 months, starting in September 1997 and ending at snowfall, in mid-November, about 1,200 fallen stone monuments in Mount Hope Cemetery were uprighted and reset on their foundations. The prodigious undertaking was accomplished by Bob Alvuit, a Kodak retiree and

Friends volunteer, and Rob Hilliard, a Friends trustee. Later efforts were continued by Friends trustees Marilyn Nolte and Richard Miller.

In Mount Hope there are hundreds of concrete posts placed at cemetery road intersections or used as guards along roads that have steep banks. Many of the posts had peeling or missing paint. By December 22, the last day of 1998 when the temperature was warm enough to paint, Richard Miller, Friends trustee, had covered 155 posts with white latex, resetting those that were leaning. Of these, 129 had section letters or range numbers applied, and 102 also had street names.

On nine occasions during the summer of 1999, a unique outdoor theater event occurred. The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery and the Rochester Museum and Science Center Players presented A Circle of Friends: An Abolitionists' Tour of Mount Hope in 1860. The show involved dramatic episodes from the lives of Frederick Douglass, his wife, and his friends, including Mary Anthony (younger sister of Susan B.), Samuel Porter, the Rev. Thomas James, Amy Post (who had interesting experiences hiding slaves), and Jacob Morris. Harrowing tales from the abolitionist movement and other stories were all set in beautiful, historic Mount Hope Cemetery. All of the performances sold out, and the drama continues to sell out in Mount Hope today.

After 161 years of operation, Mount Hope Cemetery was the site of its first wedding on Saturday, June 12, 1999. Rebecca Noelle Long married Bruce Culbert Faw, Friends trustee. They had met in the cemetery two years earlier on a Sunday tour that Bruce conducted and Rebecca attended.

Ravine Avenue in Mount Hope is a cobblestone road cut into the hillside of Sections C, L, and F. It was closed to vehicular traffic for many years because of dislodged paving stones and deep fissures. Two Friends trustees, Richard Miller and Marilyn Nolte, undertook in 2000 the rebuilding of the road and digging out of the scupper.

Trustee Pat Corcoran joined them by planting hundreds of perennials on the roadway shoulder.

Over a period of time from 2000 to the present, Frank Gillespie, Friends trustee and cemetery office volunteer to assist people seeking genealogical information, undertook a massive project to computerize the cemetery's records and prepare detailed maps of every section of the cemetery to help people locate gravesites.

On December 27, 2001, W. Stephen Thomas, director emeritus of the Rochester Museum and Science Center and a founder of the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery, died at the age of 92 years. It was Steve Thomas who guided our young organization and trained all of our early tour guides, including me. One Friends trustee, Ed Olinger, said, "I was fortunate to be on one of his tours when he took off to examine mushrooms (Steve was a world expert) he espied along the route. To take a tour with Steve was an adventure, because you never knew where it would go or end up, nor would Steve. But he could lead a tour anywhere, because of all that he knew about Rochester's people and events."

In 2002, Richard Reisem, author, and Frank Gillespie, photographer, (both trustees of the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery) introduced a new book, Buried Treasures in Mount Hope Cemetery: A Pictorial Field Guide. It

Cemetery employee and Friends trustee Richard Miller, left, and Friends volunteer Bob Alvuit uprighting and resetting marble monuments in the cemetery.

The cast of RMSC Players theatrical presentation, "A Circle of Friends: An Abolitionists' Tour of Mount Hope in 1860," pose for a photo at the gravesite of Frederick Douglass.

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Basic annual membership is $20. Call (585) 461-3494 for a free pocket guide to Mount Hope Cemetery and a membership application. See our colorful and informative web page: www.fmhc.org
contained the stories of 500 interesting permanent residents of the cemetery, a dictionary of Victorian symbols, and numerous photographs.

Paul Malczewski, popular tour guide and trustee of the Friends died suddenly on November 25, 2002, at the young age of 40 years. Paul was always inventive and searching for untold stories about Mount Hope. He devised a new special tour called "The Old Boy Network:"

"Buried Treasures" is a 180-page, spiral-bound field guide to the cemetery. Written by Richard Reisem with hundreds of photos by Frank Gillespie, the book has maps, mini-biographies of more than 500 interesting permanent residents, and an illustrated dictionary of Victorian symbols.

Society and Scandal in the 19th Century." The scandal part was right up his alley. No tour like this had ever been created for Mount Hope, and it was an instant success. People loved it, and they loved the lively way he presented it. He is buried in Section G among many of those 19th-century scandal makers.

Two major exhibits were hung in the Mount Hope Cemetery gatehouse early in 2003. "Within the Sacred Inclosure", which is about Frederick Douglass and his family, was created by Jean Czerkas, Friends trustee. "Men of Color! To Arms!", filled with photographs and historic materials about the black regiments who fought in the Civil War, was the work of Marilyn Nolte, Friends trustee.

On May 10, 2003, Marilyn Nolte organized a reenactment of Frederick Douglass' 1895 funeral, which was performed beside the Florentine fountain by a group of costumed actors, singers, and musicians.

On May 1, 2003, Jean Czerkas, Friends trustee and archivist, made an historic discovery as she casually turned the pages of the ledgers of a Rochester cemetery monument manufacturer, the Hebard Company. There she found a monument order which led Czerkas to discovering the whereabouts in Mount Hope of Frederick Douglass' oldest child, Rosetta. The site of her burial had been lost long ago.

In 2003, the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Gardening Committee won first place in the nonprofit division of the "Flower City Looking Good Program," sponsored by the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Human Services of the city of Rochester. The Friends volunteer gardeners won first prize again in 2004. Master gardeners include Colleen Kien, Janet Leone, Letitia McKinney, Mary Olinger, Jean Parshall, John Pearsall, and Sally and Bob Tompkins. The Friends Garden Committee also includes Georgianna Brennan, Paul Casterline, Patricia Corcoran, Kathy Gallagher, Carol Jacobs, Marta Maletzke, Marilyn Nolte, Tim O'Connell, Paul Sackett, Jerry Smith, and Tom Stillman.

The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery operate with a number of committees that accomplish the organization's varied activities. The committees include Adopt-a-Plot, Archives, Gardening, Gatehouse Reception, Library, Membership, Publications, Publicity, Restoration, Special Group Tours, and Tours. One very special tour that was given twice
during 2005 did not occur in Mount Hope Cemetery at all. It was a trip to Buffalo to tour beautiful Forest Lawn Cemetery, including the Blue Sky Mausoleum designed by Frank Lloyd Wright as well as Wright’s Darwin Martin House Museum. The tour was organized by Friends trustee Don Hall and presented on May 14 and repeated on October 8.

The big event for 2005 planned by the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery was a grand Victorian picnic on Saturday, September 17. It was an event for the history books. See the separate article in this issue.

FRIENDS OF MOUNT HOPE STAGE
A 25TH-ANNIVERSARY GALA VICTORIAN PICNIC

by Richard Reisem
photos by David Hoffend

At 10 a.m. on Saturday, September 17, the skies were a muddy gray and a drizzle fell on six white tents set up along the north entrance roadway in front of the Mount Hope Cemetery gatehouse at 791 Mount Hope Avenue. A bright day for a gala picnic seemed unlikely and only a couple dozen people roamed the cemetery’s north entrance grounds. But the drizzle quickly stopped and the day brightened, even finally into sunshine. More and more people arrived and the normally sepulchrally quiet cemetery hummed with activity and conversation. More than 200 attendees ended up participating in the many activities.

Under the tents there were staffed displays by six collaborating organizations. The Rochester Genealogical Society attracted a lot of attention dispensing information on how to do genealogical searches. Historic Brighton showed an advance copy of a new oversized book on historic East Avenue and passed out newsletters with fascinating history about Brighton. The Rochester Historical Society talked about the future Rochester History Center that the organization is creating. They had attractive notecards and puzzles for sale that featured reproductions from an intriguing oil painting owned by the Society and depicting skating on the frozen Genesee River in the 19th century. The Granger Homestead Society was staffed by a delightful woman wearing historic Victorian dress and telling wonderful tales from old Canandaigua. The Susan B. Anthony House displayed an incredible variety of merchandise commemorating Susan B. and the women’s rights movement. And it was all so attractive that visitors couldn’t resist buying.

The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery sold copies of its new book, “Buried Treasures in Mount Hope Cemetery,” and distributed their newsletters and brochures. This was also the place to get information about the myriad activities taking place during the day. Here you could also vote on your favorite adopt-a-plot from photos of the finalists. The Rochester Cemeteries Heritage Foundation revealed their plans for major restoration projects including the renovation of the 1912 chapel as a mausoleum/columbarium.

At several sites behind the gatehouse, trustee and cemetery employee Dick Miller demonstrated how to erect fallen tombstones without using machinery, employing the ancient Egyptian tripod method. Another popular activity was visiting the inside of a typical mausoleum—the recently restored Beckley mausoleum. Visitors could also talk to historic figures like Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Thomas James, Dr. Josephus Requa, Edward Bausch, Georgianna Farr Sibley, and Seth Green. They were all portrayed by professional actors of the RMSC Players and appeared in cos-

The choral group called Coreopia presented vocal music of the 19th century.

Dr. David Anderson, Friends trustee, was the narrator of a short play that he wrote.

Friends trustee Dennis Carr, in short-sleeved shirt, gave cemetery tours to picnic attendees.

Visitors could inspect the interior of the newly restored Beckley mausoleum.

Tents were set up on both sides of the entrance road for displays from collaborating organizations.

Here are four of the seven historic figures portrayed: Georgianna Farr Sibley, Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Thomas James, and Edward Bausch.
tune strolling the grounds and greeting the attendees.

Just up the hill from the main picnic area, visitors could hitch a ten-minute ride in a horse-drawn Victorian carriage. Because it was a popular activity, riders were required to sign up for a specific time slot to take the ride. Many young people enjoyed the scavenger hunt, which was not only fun but also educational. And everyone who completed it (which was everyone who participated) got a prize, a book about Rochester and a Friends of Mount Hope pencil.

Inside the gatehouse itself, Frank Gillespie looked up gravestone locations of the attendees' relatives and friends for all who inquired. Using the new computerized files that he worked to create, Frank then provided maps that he had also created. Also in the gatehouse were two exhibits, one concerning Frederick Douglass and his family and the other about black troops in the Union army during the Civil War.

Some picnickers brought lunches (quite lavish in several cases), and others received preordered delicious lunches that were provided by Classy Cookie and Delicasessen. Soft drinks and bottled water were available throughout the day from the food and beverage tent.

Every half hour throughout the day, small groups of visitors took guided tours of a historic section of the cemetery. These half-hour tours were particularly popular and included visits to Hiram Sibley, Susan B. Anthony, and other historic figures.

Ringing of the great bell in the gatehouse tower announced the highlight of the day, a program of drama, music, and speeches. A choral group called Coreopia presented vocal music of the 19th century and there was a dramatic enactment concerning Frederick Douglass and how his life was saved by Burton F. Blackall and the telegraph after John Brown's 1859 raid on the Federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. The dramatic vignette was written by Friends trustee, Dr. David Anderson, who also was the narrator of the playlet.

A number of people attending the Victorian picnic commented that they enjoyed the day so much that they hoped the Friends of Mount Hope would repeat the picnic again next year and every year for that matter. But, of course, the Friends do not celebrate their 25th anniversary every year.

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**CONTEST WINNERS FOR ADOPT-A-Plot GARDENS**

_by Marilyn Nolte_  
_Photo by Frank A. Gillespie_

As part of the gala Victorian picnic on September 17, the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery conducted a contest for the most attractive plots adopted and maintained by individual volunteers. Some 60 plots were judged, eliminating those adopted by Friends trustees and master gardeners. For example, we thought it a bit unfair to include two master gardeners like Janet Leone, who tends the spectacular Susan B. Anthony lot and Mary Olinger, who maintains the Frederick Douglass site. Their efforts are truly remarkable.

First Prize winner was Penny Illingsworth for her marvelous work on the Ihrig family lot.

The Adopt-a-Plots were judged not only on their attractiveness. Much attention was given to the length of time that the lot volunteer had participated in the program, the continued excellence of their efforts over the years, and their commitment to the beautification of Mount Hope Cemetery. So all of the winners are individuals who have participated in the program for a long time and who spend time at their adopted plots regularly throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Also, the majority of them have adopted more than one burial site.

First prize went to Penny Illingsworth who created a distinctive design and carefully maintains the Georg and Maria Ihrig family lot in Section S, east across the road from Sylvan Waters.

Second prize was given to Louis Stahlman, who adopted the Frederick and Rosina Bembel family lot in Section S, along the road just south of the Ihrig lot.

And the third prize was awarded to the Clinton Day Hab Program, which is
coordinated by Monique Adams, their group leader. The plot they maintain is that of the Sol and Celia Adler family in Range 3 right along Grove Avenue.

EDMUND W. MERRILL (1843-1915)
FIRST MARKET MASTER OF THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC MARKET

by Nancy Rosin

In Spring 1905, with the growing season at hand and construction of Rochester's new Public Market almost complete, the five-member Market Commission charged with administering the project turned their attention to the selection of a Market Master. Fifteen candidates took a civil service exam for the position. Newspaper accounts noted that in addition to a question about personal qualifications, applicants had to name members of the Market Commission, identify all the towns that bordered on the City of Rochester and solve math problems. The question that reportedly stumped several of the candidates was: "If a farmer used a scale weighing 15 ounces to a pound, how much did he defraud in selling $40 worth of turkeys?" By law, veterans were to be given hiring preference.

A week after the exam, on May 9, 1905, Mayor James Goold Cutler appointed Edmund W. Merrill of 273 Carson Avenue to the position of Market Master with a salary of $1,500 a year and a residence on the market grounds.

Born in Huron, New York on March 10, 1843, Edmund Merrill was a Civil War veteran, enlisting in the spring of 1861 at Lyons in the 44th New York Volunteers, Company K. In early 1863, he was discharged for a disability but months later reenlisted in Rochester with Company H, 22nd New York Cavalry where he served until the close of the war, being mustered out with the rank of sergeant. After his return to civilian life he became a charter member and commander of the Myron Adams Post G.A.R.

Merrill moved to Rochester in 1871 and became the assistant yard master for the New York Central railroad. The yards were then at North Street and still at grade level. In 1874, he was appointed superintendent of the Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, remaining with that company for 25 years until it merged with the American Bridge Company and closed down. He was also a Civil Service commissioner and a Republican general committeeman from the 18th Ward, as well as a prominent member of the Masonic community.

Merrill remained in the position of Market Master from 1905 until the time of his death in 1915, but during his relatively short tenure, he witnessed many of the changes that shaped the Public Market for the next century: the influx of thousands of eastern and southern European immigrants into nearby neighborhoods, a growing chasm between rural agricultural interests and an urban industrial order, and the arrival of the first cars and trucks—a development that eventually transformed the community, both urban and rural.

The new market that Mr. Merrill was charged with overseeing was on approximately 10 acres of land on North Union Street. The city had purchased the property in 1904 from Thomas Moulson, who had operated a nursery there since the 1870s. From that site, thousands of plants had been loaded onto railcars and shipped out on the New York Central railroad that marked the southern edge of the property. Upon his appointment as Market Master, Merrill took up residence in the home once occupied by the Moulson family. The house had been excavated, lowered to the proper grade, and moved to the central portion of the Market to serve as the administration building.

The Market officially opened June 1, 1905. On hand at 3 a.m. to greet the line of over 200 wagons slowly making their way onto the grounds were Market Master Merrill and members of the Market Commission.

Overall responsibility for administering the market and setting policy rested with the Market Commission. In his role as Market Master, it was Merrill's job to oversee marketing operations on a daily basis, collect and turn over to the mayor all rental fees, keep the books, direct traffic, assign rental spaces, keep the premises clean and repaired, be in charge of any public scales or measures, and preserve order. Despite skeptics' warnings that the Market was located too far outside the city for anyone to use it, the new operation was an immediate success. Within weeks of the opening, Merrill had to temporarily employ extra cleaners and ticket sellers to accommodate the crowds. With more than 26,000 tickets sold that first season, Merrill submitted his first annual report showing a net profit of $3,929.

It took three more years to finish work on the Market, but when completed, the central portion was occupied by the administration building, a public comfort station, a restaurant, and a public scale for weighing produce. The most prominent structures on the site were three long concrete platforms covered by steel sheds. Spaces were marked off down the full length of these platforms and cement walkways, designating where farmers could back up their wagons to display their produce. Altogether, there was room for 1,200 teams of horses. Sellers had to abide by state regulations governing weights, measures, and sanitary conditions, and policemen and city sealers were constantly in attendance to enforce them. Reports of conditions and prices were listed in all of the newspapers daily. Prices were influenced to some extent by other markets, especially New York City, but determined mostly by local conditions and the laws of supply and demand. Perishable goods were sold daily, but most of the trading was done on the three primary market days: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It was estimated that 90 percent of all fruits and vegetables sold there were raised within ten miles of the market.

The market over which Merrill presided was a farmer's market. But the ritual of going to market to buy directly from the farmer, commonplace for much of the 19th century, was disappearing. Most Rochester
citizens were now buying produce from retail grocers or street vendors. With the growth of the city, "Mom and Pop" grocery stores proliferated and were common in most neighborhoods. Each market day during the growing season, hundreds of grocers crowded inside the market enclosure to purchase vegetables and fruits for their stores. All sales were strictly on a wholesale basis; selling at retail was forbidden. By the time the sun was up, most farmers had already sold out their loads and were heading home to work in the fields.

Farmers constituted the most powerful class at the Market. They came from throughout Monroe County, Webster, Greece, Gates, and Brighton, but the most influential were from Irondequoit. A particular mix of sandy soil and proximity to a growing city had made Irondequoit the market gardening center for the City of Rochester. Yet while the Market was still under construction, events were unfolding that would eventually challenge that class structure.

Before the advent of the automobile, farmers brought their garden produce to the market in horse-drawn wagons. Photo courtesy of Rochester Museum and Science Center.

In 1905, the Rochester Public Market opened in a quiet, sylvan neighborhood of predominantly German families, but over the next five years, 5,000-10,000 newly arrived Italian immigrants joined them. Poor, hungry, anxious to make a living, these immigrants turned to the Public Market in their midst. The rent occupation for many of them was huckstering, and later the wholesaling of fruits and vegetables. Hucksters bought produce at wholesale from farmers and wholesalers at the market and then resold it. But according to market rules, they could not rent stalls or resell at the market, posing as sellers, setting up side-by-side with actual farmers. Merrill felt powerless to stop it. "It isn't our business," he explained, "whether they raise their truck, buy it, or steal it. So long as they have stuff to sell and pay their fee, we can't say they shall not sell it."

Animosity toward the hucksters became commonplace in marketing politics, mirroring the widespread anti-immigrant sentiment prevalent in the community at large. The huge influx of immigrants at the turn of the century had sparked fears among native Rochesterians of everything from
anarchist political leanings to strange eating habits. At the Market, the cultural differences were particularly pronounced: rural, predominantly Anglo-Saxon Protestants found themselves pitted economically against urban, Italian Catholics and Eastern European Jews.

In the latter half of Merrill's tenure as Market Master, this ongoing struggle reached crisis proportions. In 1911, after decades of falling prices, the cost of living began to rise—most food items cost 50 percent more than in 1900. A sharp jump in 1912 and 1913 caused widespread alarm. In a number of cities growing anger toward the middleman in the food distribution system led to riots in poor neighborhoods. Thousands of angry protesters descended on neighborhood groceries, in some instances burning them to the ground. Throughout the country there were also calls for public measures to control the cost of food.

Local social reformers joined a national movement of housewives advocating retail public markets in every city. In 1911, they invited a prominent reform figure to conduct a sanitary survey of the city, including a visit to the Public Market. Two practices initiated by Merrill elicited high praise—the daily flushing of market pavement and a vigorous campaign against false weights and measures. But the report went on to criticize the city's failure to allow retail selling at the market.

Anxious to protect their economic interest in the Public Market, rein in food costs, and preserve public order, the Common Council amended the market ordinance in 1912 to allow hucksters to rent stalls at the market. Months later, they went a step further and voted to allow retail selling at the market. That decision touched off a firestorm. Market gardeners boycotted the annual auction of stalls, refusing to bid against hucksters for the same stalls they had occupied since the market opened. The Irondequoit Market Gardeners Association announced that if their demands were not met, they planned to open a market of their own near the city line. A glimpse at the news coverage at the time attests to the intensity of the debate:

*Post Express, April 24, 1913:*

"PATRICIAN GARDENERS SHY AT MERE PLEBEIAN HUCKSTERS"

"A prompt separation of the market gardener sheep from the huckster goats by the market commission shepherds is demanded by the lambs of Irondequoit, Gates, Greece, Webster, and Brighton because the two classes do not mix."

*Post Express, April 29, 1913:*

"MARKET COMMISSION WOOS DOVE OF PEACE"

"If the market commission has the will and the skill to find a loophole in the law that will permit the separation of the gardeners from the hucksters and prevent the latter from bidding on stalls favored by the former, all other grievances will be forgotten and the harried dove of peace will be permitted to rest its weary wing and coo its joy on the gables of Shed A. If not, then black visaged war."

In early May 1913, with the growing season at hand, the Market Commission acquiesced. In accordance with growers' wishes, all stalls in Shed A and portions of the north walk were leased to the Irondequoit Gardeners Association. Hucksters were confined to Shed C.

"Most of the gardeners have come into the fold," said Merrill. "The outlook is for the best season in the history of the Market."

Two years later in June 1915, Edmund Merrill succumbed to rheumatism of the heart. It is unlikely that he fully realized an era was also passing. By the time of his death, hucksters and other middlemen occupied as many spaces at the Market as farmers. The relatively protected status of the farmer was gone. And within a few short years, an explosion of cars and trucks, a huge increase in shipped-in produce, and the arrival of chain stores further transformed the farmer's market over which Merrill had presided.

Edmund W. Merrill is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in Range 4, Lot 121.

(Editor's Note: Nancy Rosin is the author of a new book, The Hands That Feed Us: 100 Years at the Rochester Public Market. 2005 marks the 100-year anniversary of the Rochester Public Market and this lovingly researched book and photo essay is a fitting celebration of this anniversary. With more than 175 photographs, vintage images, drawings, and newspaper clippings, author Nancy Rosin and designer Karen Burns chronicle the Market's evolution from a strictly wholesale enterprise into today's newly renovated farmer's market. The book, priced at $20 is available at the Public Market office, the Rochester Museum and Science Center, and various area retail outlets. It can be ordered online at landmarksociety.org.)