

The Fifth Decade

Overview

Several events of importance mark this decade. One is the arrival of additional railroad lines. Another, associated with the railroads, is a revolution in communication—the establishment of telegraph connections to the outside world. A third is another big fire. A fourth is the final division and reduction in size of Genesee County as Wyoming County came into being. And a fifth, coinciding with the creation of Wyoming County, is the construction of a new county court house. Each of these will be discussed in following sections.

The 1850 Federal census, as earlier, did not distinguish between the town and the Village. However, this is the last decade in which it is necessary to form an estimate of the Village's population. Given that Beers asserted there were 1,400 people living in the Village in 1825 (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] p. 183) and the 1860 census reported a population of 2,560 individuals ("Genesee Community Information, *Richmond Memorial Public Library*, online, accessed 3 January 2014), assuming a steady growth over that 35-year intervening period, perhaps the population of the Village had reached around 2,230 by 1850.

1: Infrastructure

As with the previous decade, there is little to note during the years 1841-1850 in regards to infrastructure. Streets were still not paved, no public sewers existed, and there was no public water system.

2: Transportation

Recall that the first railroad reached Batavia in 1837 with the opening of a rail line between Batavia and Rochester. In 1842, the railroad was extended to Attica and a connection was made with the Attica and Buffalo Railroad in late December. The first train of cars coming from the east and headed for Buffalo passed through Batavia a few days later. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 67)

1841-1850

As noted in the last chapter, the first railroad depot was on the northeast corner of Ellicott and Jackson streets. In 1843, a second passenger depot was built on Ellicott Street on the west side of Jackson. There was a large addition on the west side of this structure that provided accommodations for transients and was known as the "Railroad Hotel." (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 67)

In 1844, the Erie Railroad built a line from Avon to Batavia. Later, it was continued on to Attica. (Ruth M. McEvoy, *History of the City of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: Hodgins Printing Co., Inc., 1993] p. 20)

Travel by rail was far superior to travel by stagecoach. Beers noted that with the advent of the railroads, it was only about six years before stage coach runs were out of business (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] p. 178). Travel by rail was also far superior to travel on the Erie Canal. By 1841, it was possible to travel between Albany and Buffalo by train (presumably passing through Batavia) in just 25 hours, "lightning speed" when compared to an average of 4 mph when traveling on a packet boat. ("New York Central Railroad," *Wikipedia*, online, accessed 9 February 2014; "Erie Canal," *Wikipedia*, online, accessed 9 February 2014)

3: Housing

Other than the continued construction of new homes, there was nothing particularly notable in regards to private housing in this decade. In terms of housing for the public, as indicated in the previous section, a hotel intended primarily to serve transients travelling by rail was constructed at this time as an addition to the 1843 depot. By 1849, there were six hotels in the Village (William Seaver, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 55-56).

William Seaver recorded, in 1849, the houses east of the Land Office that dated to 1820 or earlier and were still standing. By his count, there were 19 altogether. (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 55)

4: Energy sources

The historic record is mute in terms of energy sources being utilized in Batavia during the years 1841-1850. It is pretty certain that wood was still being used for heating and cooking and candles for illumination. However, in addition to candles, lamps fueled with the oil of sperm whales may have been used for illumination by wealthier Batavians. We know that elsewhere

1841-1850

in the Country, sperm oil for illumination was extremely popular at this time because, among other things, it produced a smokeless flame (George Dvorsky, *1846: The Year We Hit Peak Sperm Whale Oil*, online, accessed 9 February 2014). As with most other consumer goods, the arrival of the railroads would have greatly facilitated access to this fuel. With the availability of transportation by rail, it also seems possible that Batavians now had some access to coal. Both coal and wood may have been used to heat boilers to generate steam for stationary engines. Coal may also have been used for heating and cooking purposes. However, it is not certain that this was the case.

The role of water power from the creek during the fifth decade is similarly less than clear-cut. Old maps as late as 1866 show a dam and raceway adjacent to a (grist?) mill, but it's not possible to tell whether water was still being employed to generate power. (*Topographical Atlas of Genesee and Wyoming Counties, New York, 1866* [Philadelphia: Stone and Steward, Publisher, 1866])

5: Communication

Until this decade, the only means of communication available to Batavians was by: 1) oral exchanges face-to-face or 2) the written word put down either by hand or by means of a printing press. Granted, such communication could be transmitted more quickly once the railroad arrived starting in 1837, but it still was far from being the instantaneous communication we enjoy today. Then, abruptly, communication nearly at the speed of light became possible when the first telegraph line was strung through Batavia in July of 1846. Press reports were first received in Batavia on January 1, 1847. ("Past and Present," *The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 27 July 1946) With that development, telegraph operators were able to tap out messages that could be immediately decoded hundreds of miles away. For the first time, Batavians could learn what was happening as it was happening in some distant place, rather than first learning of the event days, weeks, perhaps even months later. It is hard to overstate the significance of this development.

The temperance movement that culminated in the 1919 amendment to the U.S. Constitution, an amendment ushering in prohibition of alcoholic beverages, had a long history that went back to soon after the American Revolution. Over the years, this movement found a receptive audience in Batavia. Thus, Lucas Seaver tried publishing "The Temperance Herald," a small newspaper devoted to temperance and printed in the same office as the "Spirit of the Times." The first issue was in March of 1842. However, while there may have been a receptive audience, apparently it was not sufficiently large to make such a newspaper a successful

venture. It lasted only one year. (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 24)

6: County and village boundaries

In 1841, Wyoming County was created from the southern half of Genesee County, the northwest corner of Allegany County, and a small portion of the northeast corner of Cattaraugus County. This was the last time that Genesee County would shrink in size.

By an amendment to the Village charter passed April 22, 1844, the bounds of the Village of Batavia were fixed as follows: Beginning at a point in the east line of lot number forty-four in said Village, one hundred rods north from the center of Genesee Street; thence westerly parallel with the center of Genesee and Batavia streets one hundred rods therefrom to the westerly bounds of lot number nine in said Village; thence southerly on the west line of said lot number nine, to the southwest corner of said lot; thence continuing in the same direction to the north bank of Tonawanda Creek, thence up the northern bank of said Creek to a point one hundred rods south of the center of Genesee Street; thence eastwardly parallel with the center of Genesee Street to the east line of lot number forty-five; thence northerly on said line to the place of beginning. (Safford E. North, *Our County and Its Peoples: A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Genesee County, New York* [Boston: Boston History Company, 1899]). See the Village of Batavia map with lot numbers as surveyed by Joseph Ellicott.

7: Government/governing structure

About the same time as Wyoming County was created, a new Genesee County Court House was authorized and construction began in 1841. Unlike the first Court House that was made of wood, this one was built from stone. Except for the basement's interior, the structure was completed by 1843 and the first court session was held in February of that year. Soon afterwards, the basement's interior was also finished and it became the location for the County Clerk's office. (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 54) The building still stands in 2015.

With the completion of a new Court House, the old one, which had been built in 1803, was not maintained and it became very much dilapidated. According to Seaver, by 1848, the wind "whistled unobstructed through its desolate walls" and many predicted the building's collapse. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 43-44) However, at the same time, the Town of Batavia wanted a town hall and, after considering other options including building a new structure, the Town approached

the County about the possibility of acquiring the old Court House. In November of 1849, the County Board of Supervisors approved an agreement that gave the Town use of the building. (Larry Barnes, *Hey Mister! Want to buy a Court House?* [Batavia, N.Y.: self-published, 2014] p. 1)

The May of 1850, the Town accepted the terms of the agreement (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 43-44). Under the agreement, the old Court House was to be repaired by the Town and then remain under the care and protection of a public officer, designated by voters at the Town's annual meetings, someone who was to have the exclusive power to grant permission for the building's use and occupancy. Upon failure to meet these or other conditions of the lease, the Court House was to revert back to the County. (Safford E. North, *Our County and It's People: A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Genesee County, New York* [Boston: Boston History Company, 1899] pp. 322-323)

When the Town agreed to accept the terms of the agreement with the County, it also voted in May of 1850 to raise \$1,000 to defray the expenses of rehabilitating the old Court House. Subsequently, the Town Board contracted for the building's repair and work commenced. However, the workmen soon abandoned the task, claiming that the structure was unfit for repair. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 43-44) What happened next will be described in the following chapter.

8: Crime, crime control, and law enforcement

As indicated in the last chapter, the jail built in 1831 proved to be unsatisfactory. Among other problems, escape was relatively easy. Consequently, a new jail was erected in 1850 (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] p. 38). The new facility was on the south side of West Main Street where Oak Street Extension is now located. It was a two-story brick structure, with living quarters for the Sheriff and his family, a large kitchen for preparing meals both for the family and prisoners, cells for inmates, and a jail yard to the rear. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 41) It served as the County jail for over 50 years and until a new jail was erected in 1902 at the corner of West Main Street and Porter Avenue. The building itself stood until the 1950s when it was razed during construction of the Oak Street bridge.

1841-1850

Perhaps because Batavia was the County seat, the residents of Batavia included a surprisingly large number of lawyers. By his count, William Seaver reported a total of 23 in 1849. (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 55-56)

9: Retail establishments/other commercial enterprises

In 1849, William Seaver put together a list of businesses in Batavia at that time. The list included the following:

- 3 forwarding and commission merchants
- 5 dry-goods stores
- 2 hardware stores
- 1 livery stable
- 4 cabinet makers
- 13 carpenters and joiners
- 7 blacksmith operations
- 1 gunsmith
- 3 saddle and harness makers
- 5 masons
- 1 stone cutter
- 2 furnace men
- 1 baker
- 2 butchers
- 2 druggists
- 7 grocers
- 2 jewelers
- 2 hatters
- 7 boot and shoe makers
- 7 tailors
- 1 book binder
- 6 painters
- 2 printers

Three of these businesses are probably unfamiliar to most readers, e.g., “forwarding and commission merchants” and “furnace men.” As nearly as the author can determine, as Seaver was using the term, a forwarding merchant was someone who received and forwarded goods and was then compensated for the transportation costs by the owner of the goods. A

commission merchant apparently was someone who sold goods or merchandise belonging to another individual and received payment for doing so from the owner. (“Forwarding and Commission Merchants,” *The Law Dictionary*, online, accessed 12 February 2014)

The author has not been able to determine the nature of the work performed by the furnace men to whom Seaver referred. It seems extremely unlikely that any buildings were being heated by furnaces in the years 1841-1850. The furnaces in question more likely involved applications that required very high temperatures, e.g., the manufacture of metal objects formed from liquid metal (Alison Minard, personal communication, February 2014). As noted in chapter two, one of Batavia’s early residents was James Cochran who cast bells that hung in several of Batavia’s buildings (*The Times*, Batavia, N.Y., 16 March 1944). Perhaps Seaver’s 1849 listing of furnace men was referring to assistants who had survived Cochran’s 1845 death or to others who might have succeeded Cochran himself. In this same era, furnaces for manufacturing iron, a process requiring charcoal, iron ore, and limestone, would have employed men who might have been called “furnace men,” but such operations did not exist in this part of the Country because the necessary raw materials were not present (personal observations of the author).

10: Factories/industries

Breweries and malt houses first appeared in Batavia during the third decade, as was noted in the 1821-1830 chapter of this book. They continued to exist for quite some time. Yet another such operation appeared in 1850. At that time, John Eager purchased the stone church on West Main Street that the Methodists had built in the 1820s and converted it into a brewery. (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] p. 251)

Early in the decade, James Cochran continued to cast bells. One of those was cast in 1841 for the new stone Court House built at the intersection of Ellicott and Main streets (“Local Record,” *Progressive Batavian*, Batavia, N.Y., 10 December 1869) Cochran died four years later in 1845 at the age of 83 (Batavia Cemetery records, archives, Genesee County History Department, Batavia, N.Y.). Whether someone else continued the business is unknown.

In 1849, there were a number of other factories or industries, albeit often pretty small enterprises. They included a candle factory which occupied a building that had once been the principal hotel in the Village, one operated by William Keyes (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 15). There was also a cooper, who made wooden staved barrels, and three carriage makers (William Seaver 1, *A*

1841-1850

Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 55-56). Presumably, the warehouse operations identified in the previous chapter, businesses that were a product of a railroad coming to Batavia, continued to function.

11: Banking/financial services

During the fifth decade, the Bank of Genesee, established in 1829, and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Genesee, organized in 1838, were joined by the Exchange Bank of Genesee which had been organized in Alexander in 1838, but moved to Batavia in July of 1850. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 81)

12: Education

New York State teachers colleges or normal schools, as they were called, did not yet exist. However, apparently private schools were offering institutes for teachers as early as 1845. Beers indicated that they were regarded as beneficial and teachers in the County eagerly availed themselves of the instruction such institutes provided (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] p. 94).

As reported back in the 1821-1830 chapter, on October 12, 1829, School District No. 2 was divided. All portions west of Center and Bank streets were set off as District No. 12. In the Fall of 1846, these two school districts were reunited under the title, "Consolidated School District No. 2." In December of that year, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the consolidated district, a committee was formed to work on the erection of a new school building. Then, in April of 1847, the Trustees were authorized to borrow \$5,500 to purchase a site and build a new building. A two-story building was subsequently erected on Liberty Street near the intersection with School Street. It was ready for use in the Fall of 1848. (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] pp. 208-209)

Despite what appears to have been a successful public school system, private schools continued to have a considerable presence in Batavia. Beers (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] pp. 182-183) listed the following schools during the years 1841-1850:

Mrs. J. G. Ernst had a boarding school on East Main Street from 1841 to 1844.

1841-1850

C. N. Chandler operated a school in 1841.

Mrs. Rathbun operated a school in 1842.

D. E. Walker had a school from 1843 to 1844.

Young and Oliphant operated a school in 1844.

A female seminary was operated by Misses Beardsley and Smith in 1844.

All of these schools appear to have had a very brief tenure. Why that should have been so is not evident.

13: Religion

Readers will recall that the Episcopal congregation was plagued with building problems from the very beginning. Its first church building, started in 1816, as the result of insufficient funds stood unfinished until 1822. Then, that building soon proved to be defective and it had to be replaced by a second building in 1835. However, erection of the second building did not end building problems for the Episcopalians. In 1841, just six years after it was built, the entire top of the second building, the roof and ceiling included, had to be removed and replaced at great expense (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 33-34).

In May of 1841, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church contracted for a church building on the east side of Jackson Street. Measuring 60 ft. deep, 40 ft. wide, and 22 ft. high, it stood on land donated by John Lowbar. It was completed in December of 1841. (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 36)

The Episcopalians were not alone in having building problems. The Baptist church, erected on the west side of Jackson Street in 1836, also required thorough repairs after only a few years. It was necessary to temporarily close the building. The church was reopened in May of 1847. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 97) Both churches, the Episcopalian and the Baptist, were built by the same mason and carpenter, Thomas McCulley and Thomas J. Hoyt. The reader is left to speculate as to whether this fact is relevant to the subsequent building issues both congregations experienced.

Recall that the First Free-Will Baptist Church congregation had numerous problems during the 1830s. That continued to be the case in the 1840s. At no time did the congregation number 100 persons. About half lived in other communities. In the last three or four years, no pastors

1841-1850

were regularly in charge and the services were chiefly conducted by a daughter of Dyer Seymour who lived on the road between Batavia and Elba. According to Seaver, this was too much a display of women's rights for the congregation to endure and it dissolved in April of 1849. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 94-95)

As late as 1843, there were few Catholics settled around Batavia, not more than 12 or 14 in all. By the end of the decade, this number grew to around 75. (Frederick W. Beers, *Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y. 1788-1890* [Syracuse, N.Y.: J. W. Vose & Co., Publisher, 1890] p. 226) In the late 1840s, the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly of Rochester was assigned by Bishop John Timon of the Buffalo Diocese to do missionary work in the Batavia area. The first public celebration of mass was performed early in 1848. Then, in the Spring of 1849, the Rev. Edward Dillon was assigned to reside in Batavia and St. Joseph's Church was organized. The congregation met in a former school building on Jackson Street that was sold to them in June of 1849. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 88)

14: Libraries/archives/museums

The Batavia Lyceum was incorporated, April 17, 1843, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library, reading room, and rooms for debates and lectures on literary and scientific subjects; and such other means of promoting moral and intellectual improvement, with power for such purposes to take by purchase, devise, gift or otherwise, and to hold, transfer and convey real estate and personal property, to the amount of ten thousand dollars; and also further to take, retain and convey all such books, cabinets, library furniture and apparatus as may be necessary to obtain the objects and effect the purposes of said corporation." The incorporators named in the charter were Heman J. Redfield, Trumbull Cary, Lucius A. Smith, Isaac A. Verplanck, Joshua L. Brown, William G. Bryan, John F. Ernst, Joel Allen, Brannon Young, Seth Wakeman, Frederick Follett, John L. Dorrance and their associates. (Safford E. North, *Our County and It's People: A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Genesee County, New York* [Boston: Boston History Company, 1899] p. 294)

15: Cemeteries

From all indications, all new burials during the fifth decade were in the Batavia Cemetery on the current Harvester Avenue. However, burials that had occurred in the Potters Field area of the South Lyon Street Cemetery were apparently left in place.

1841-1850

16: Firefighting

In 1847, the Trustees reported that, pursuant to the vote at the preceding annual Village meeting, they had proceeded to the selection of a site and commenced the building of a suitable engine and hook and ladder house for which they needed to borrow two hundred dollars. (Safford E. North, *Our County and It's People: A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Genesee County, New York* [Boston: Boston History Company, 1899] p. 294). (The location of the engine house and hook and ladder house mentioned above may have been on Jackson Street.)

Having noted that the Village's fire engine was not satisfactory, also in 1847, the Trustees purchased another engine for a sum of \$700 dollars (Safford E. North, *Our County and It's People: A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Genesee County, New York* [Boston: Boston History Company, 1899] p. 294-295).

In August of 1850, the Village Trustees purchased, for \$250, a small engine known as the "Yankee." Evidently it was only a slight improvement over the Red Jacket purchased in 1832 and which it replaced. Seaver described its appearance as resembling a "perambulating wash tub." (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] p. 121)

17: Healthcare

In 1849, there were seven doctors serving Batavians. Seaver identified them as John Cotes, L. B. Cotes, H. Ganson, C. E. Ford, J. F. Baker, C. D. Griswold, and J. Delamater. (William Seaver 1, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 55-56).

18: Care of the handicapped, aged, poor, and young

The author is unaware of any changes in the care of the handicapped, aged, poor and young occurred during the fifth decade.

19: Disasters

On February 17, 1850, Batavia again suffered a major fire. A great amount of property on Main Street was destroyed. It started in a hardware store, a two-story wooden building on the

1841-1850

northwest corner of Main Street and Park Place. There was a strong west wind and flames burned every building eastward all the way to Bank Street. There were many people available to fight the fire, but a lack of sufficient fire-fighting apparatus meant that not much more could be done than to save personal effects. The losses included the hardware store; a wood building serving as an office and residence; a two-story wood building occupied by a millinery and saloon; a two-story wood building occupied by a cabinet shop; a three-story hotel; a two-story building just purchased for occupancy by a bank; and a large two-story building occupied by two doctors. (William Seaver 2, *A Historic Sketch of the Village of Batavia* [Batavia, N.Y.: William Seaver & Son, 1849] pp. 74-75)

20: Entertainment and recreation

The author is unaware of any changes in the area of entertainment and recreation.

21: War/impact of war

The only war that directly involved Americans in this decade was the Mexican-American War. It involved a conflict between the United States and Mexican governments that lasted from the Spring of 1846 to the Fall of 1847. It followed in the wake of the 1845 U.S. annexation of Texas. The war ended in a victory for the United States. The treaty ending the war expanded U.S. territory in the Southwest and established the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of the United States. ("Mexican-American War," *Wikipedia*, online, accessed 12 February 2014) The Mexican-American War appears to have had no significant impact on Batavia.

23: Families/persons of special note

In 1849, William Seaver listed the residents of Batavia who had come here prior to 1810 and were still living. In order, from the earliest immigrant, to the latest, they were:

James Brisbane
Mrs. Elizabeth Brisbane Stevens (widow of James W. Stevens)
David E. Evans
Richard Smith
Mrs. Margaret Brisbane Cary (wife of Trumbull Cary)
Trumbull Cary
Hinsman Holden
Samuel C. Holden

1841-1850

Nathan Follett
Mrs. Elizabeth Foote
Mrs. Van Cleve
Ebenezer Mix
Aaron Van Cleve
Simeon Kellogg

23: Private clubs, social organizations/service organizations/non-profit groups providing services

There appear to be no recorded changes in this area during the fifth decade.

24: Sex/sexual services/sexual entertainment

There is nothing new to report from this decade.

25: Urban Renewal

As a result of a major fire, the north side of Main Street from Park Place to Bank Street was rebuilt.