The people who formed Rochester were mostly of New England stock. From the upper 10% of the population, uncommonly, who the author was able to document, 59% came from within 50 miles of Rochester.

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The point of the above is that when the town was formed there was good cohesiveness and similarity of background among the people of the town.

In 1815 there was a population of 1,500. Most of the people in the town earned their living from the farming economy. Flour mills, supplying supplies, etc to the surrounding farmers.

By the time the Erie Canal was finished in 1825, the titled acreage around Rochester doubled between 1822 and 1835.

By 1830 the city's population had grown to a city of 10,000. Rochester became the marketing and manufacturing center for a broad and prosperous agricultural area. By 1835 Rochester had 117 manufacturing establishments ten of which were flour mills. Rochester became a boom town.

"The social structure was topped by several Elitist families while Rochester rose from a village. It kept the economic function of a country market town." The business and wealth went only to those who could and did hold the good will of the farmers in the surrounding area. Many of the businessmen and small

I'm not sure what you mean.