

all living close together. Even though the elite might have a better home, he was close enough at least during the early boom years to be disturbed by the drinking and carousing going on around him. Especially by Irish hanger in workers ^{and immigrants} who did not fit the social norm.

Politically, the town was handled like New England towns with a town council.

The Pettis were men the Rochesters & his kin who had strong ties with Albany.

The other group were the Brauns who were Quakers. These two groups controlled Rochester until the Anti Masonry played the greatest part in crippling

the elite. The Rochesters were masons, the Brauns were not. In 1828 the Anti Masons were organized into a party, a scandal over the disappearance of a man named Morgan who had tried to rise economically through mason ties & when this failed he published the rites of the masons & subsequently disappeared. The under influence of this movement reflects the political & social unrest of Rochester.

The temperance movement forced saloons to close, but did not stop the drinking in boarding houses & small neighborhood grocery stores.

The sabbath was being violated, which angered New England elites. Their efforts to close the docks by force failed. Josiah Bissell put his money into a rival shipping line which closed on Sundays. He did bankrupt