

MUSEUM SERVICE

Bulletin of the Rochester
Museum of Arts and Sciences

Vol. 22

NOVEMBER, 1949

No. 9



The Way to a Man's Heart—Fashions in Food

By Gladys Reid Holton

THE new exhibit in the Fashion Alcove in the Hall of Culture History is entitled "*The Way to a Man's Heart.*" It shows fashions and foods and, of course, inspires research as to the origin of some of our staple foods.

We do not know how many centuries the American Indians had been cultivating corn when Europeans first reached the New World, but we do know that they treasured it and had many legends and ceremonials concerning its origin and growth. The seed had to be carefully stored and planted every spring, for this staple food never grew wild as other grasses and cereals. There are many proofs of its antiquity. In the most ancient tombs of the pre-Incan races of Peru corn stalks, tassels and ears are represented on textiles, pottery, and stone. In many of the burials actual ears of corn may be found. These ears of corn placed in the graves before the pyramids were built are exactly like those cultivated today. Flint corn, popping corn, sweet corn, dent corn, and various colored corns were all grown by the pre-Incan races who lived, died, and were forgotten centuries before the birth of Christ. Roger Williams said, "the *sukquttahash* was corn settled like beans." There are many pictures of raising and harvesting wheat to be found painted on the walls of the tombs and temples of Egypt. Traders and conquerors carried wheat from one country to another.

The early colonists used a great deal of game in their menus. In 1695 a quarter of venison could be bought in New York City for ninepence. Wild turkeys weighed as much as 60 lbs. William Perin wrote that turkeys weighing 30 lbs. apiece sold for a shilling. Pigeons were plentiful and at one time sold for a penny a dozen in Boston. The Swedish traveler Kalm said that in Pennsylvania in one year (1749) 8,000 pounds sterling was paid for heads of black and gray squirrels at three pence a head which means that over 600,000 were killed.

Sugar cane was first found in India. Traders took it to Persia, Arabia, and Egypt, and the crusaders brought it with them when they returned. In the early days Venice was the center of the sugar and spice trade. The merchants of Spain and Portugal saw the Venetians prosper as a result of this trade with India so they decided to find a shorter route to India. The Spaniards who settled the West Indies after Columbus's voyage found the soil and climate just right for the growing of sugar cane and many large plantations were established. Cortez took the sugar cane to Mexico and built the first sugar mills there. Loaf sugar cost from one to two shillings a pound in the 13th and 14th centuries.

The earliest surviving English works on gardening are manuscripts written about 1440. One gives the list of 78 plants suitable for cultivation; among those listed are many savory herbs, radishes, spinach, cabbage, lettuce, onions, garlic, and leeks. Another refers to *rolys* (roots) for a *gardyne* and names "*Parsenepys, turnepes, karelles, and beles.*" The Aztecs

COVER PICTURE—Old-fashioned bread baking as it is done today by Mrs. William Woodward, life-long resident of the Bristol Hills. This scene will be typified in the fashions in food exhibit, *The Way to a Man's Heart.* Photograph by Jon Alexander.

(Continued on page 106)

MUSEUM SERVICE . . .

Bulletin of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences

Vol. 22

Rochester, N. Y., November, 1949

No. 9

Edward Bausch, LL.D., 1854-1944

Remarks by John R. Williams, M.D., chairman of the Municipal Museum Commission

EACH year the staff and employees of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences pay tribute to the memory of Edward Bausch on the anniversary of his birth, September 26.

It is a privilege for me to take part in these exercises this morning. For most of you, employment in the museum is your life work. It may have its drawbacks and discouragements, that is characteristic of most undertakings in life. What is sometimes overlooked is that you are working in one of the finest and most complete institutions of its kind in the world, made possible by the munificence of Edward Bausch. The end product of the efforts of most of us is temporal, soon disappears, and has no permanence. Your work on the contrary is creative and enduring. It should last for centuries and while your name may not be attached to any part of it, you can have the secret satisfaction of knowing that without you it would not have been achieved. So far as our names are concerned, oblivion is the fate of most of us. Our work and our good deeds, however, may live forever.

Since the dawn of history the earth has been populated by millions of people. Today it is estimated that the number totals two billion. During this time, every now and then some one individual has raised his head just a little above the common level. In so doing he has created an epoch in human history. Richard Arkwright, a poor but capable mechanic, about two centuries ago conceived a machine for the spinning of yarn, making the mechanical weaving of cloth practical, thus relieving the world of an enormous amount of drudgery. He was in no way observably different from his fellow workers, but he raised his head a little above theirs. He created an epoch in civilization and thus became immortal as did Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, and Stephenson who fathered the locomotive. In our own day and time this was done by Bell, the inventor of the telephone; Edison, who made electric light and power possible; by Henry Ford, and in our own city, by George Eastman. None of these men were of heroic stature when they began their work. All of them conferred enormous benefits on humanity. Each recognized a human need and took steps to meet it. To this list of immortals should be added the name of Edward Bausch.

Seventy years ago when Mr. Bausch was a young man, the whole field of optics was exceedingly primitive. Spectacles were crude both in design and optical efficiency. For various reasons few people of the many who needed them had glasses. Microscopes were expensive scientific toys. It is said there were not more than 50 microscopes in the whole United States at that time and these were handmade and of foreign manufacture.

(Continued on page 104)



Museum Service

BULLETIN OF THE
Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences
W. Stephen Thomas, Director
Mrs. Mable S. Smith, Editor

Vol. 22 November, 1949 No. 9

Copyright, 1949, by the Rochester Museum
of Arts and Sciences, 657 East Avenue,
Rochester 7, N.Y.

NATURE-TEACHER

Current interest in nature lore is made all the more appealing through lectures and pictorial magazines. Once curiosity is aroused, there is a desire to learn more about the wonders of nature.

This brings to mind the importance of the nature-teacher in a museum. However, it is not an easy matter to get a person who knows all of the facts and yet can make them interesting.

Albert W. Bussewitz was just such a personality. He was well versed in nature lore—local plant life, birds, and insects. He conducted our bird identification course and led the insect study club for children. He further contributed to the community by his work with the Burroughs-Audubon Nature Club, as editor of Genesee Ornithological Society's *Goshawk*, and as an active member of the Rochester Academy of Science. It is only natural that he should accept the post of director of Moose Hill Sanctuary, at Sharon, Mass., where he can devote full time to the study of bird and plant life.

There is a great need for persons who will volunteer as nature guides and teachers, to conduct nature study programs and train leaders.

LECTURE SEATING

Again, with the start of the new season we are conscious of the popularity of the museum's many services. One of these is the Rochester Museum Association's Annual Lecture Series for which the demand for seats has temporarily exceeded the supply.

Although we cannot issue any more seasonal tickets, we find that not all members attend individual programs. As that situation means that there should be some empty seats at each lecture, we urge members, lacking seasonal admissions, to be on hand at 7:15 p.m. on lecture evenings and we will issue slips with a number. If they hold this number and then pass a brief half hour visiting our exhibits on the two upper floors, there is good reason to believe there will be a seat available at 7:45 p.m., when reservations for those with seasonal tickets are no longer held and the hall is open to the general public.

Members are reminded that there are a number of individual seasonal tickets still available for the *Children of Members* Series. Even if members do not have children, they are requested to apply for single tickets for a relative or friend up to the limit of our seating capacity. The next in the Children's Series will be on Tuesday, November 15, when "Adventures in Color with American Birds and Big Game" will be presented by Cleveland P. Grant.

The second evening lecture on November 16, brings Nicol Smith, author and world traveler, with his new all-color film, "Valley in the Clouds." Native villages, magnificent scenery, and royal palaces will be seen in this adventuresome Asiatic film expedition.

Snails—Edible and Colorful

By Edward T. Boardman

FROM earliest times men seem to have been interested in snails. In fact the villages of the middle and late Paleolithic periods in Europe can often be traced by the huge shell heaps which were left by the inhabitants. Among the shells found in these heaps are salt water snails such as limpets, periwinkles, and top shells. Similar shell heaps in Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, prove that the natives there also lived largely upon molluscs. Snail shell heaps are forming today near human homes in France, Italy, the Belgian Congo, and islands of the Pacific, from Japan to Australia.

In France, where an elaborate banquet is bettered by the addition of snails, the wild supply of molluscs is insufficient. Snails are raised on farms, where they graze on meadow grass in the spring and are fattened on cabbage in the fall. Late in the season the snails burrow down in specially prepared beds of moss. The snails then seal the openings of their shells preparatory to winter hibernation. In this condition they are shipped even as far as the United States and the South American countries. Certain markets in this country, especially in New Orleans, also sell snails that are locally raised from European stock imported years ago. The supply available here in Rochester seems to come chiefly from North Africa, however, and is not home grown. Perhaps the traditional Italian Apple Snail cannot prosper in an area which has such a short summer.

Men are not the only creatures who enjoy eating snails. Chipmunks, squirrels, mice, certain birds, such as blackbirds and thrushes, and even insects eat them. The empty shells, frequently with a small hole gnawed in the whorl of the shell, are found on feeding spots such as boulders and stumps in the woods.

Land snails are also interesting because of their habits. Their courtship is violent, the one acting the male rôle impales his sweetheart with a limestone dart which he has secreted just for that tender purpose. Apparently some such violent demonstration is necessary to stimulate similar emotion in his clammy mate for "she" then accepts his attentions. (This courtship is complicated biologically by the fact that these snails have the organs of both sexes so that an individual can be alternately the aggressive male or the coquettish female.) A gravid Apple Snail deposits her pea-sized eggs in a hole just beneath the surface of the ground in June. There are about fifty of these white eggs in a nest. They hatch some forty days later, and the shells are eaten by the young snails before they forage elsewhere.

Since men have had houses in which to store collections they have collected brightly colored shells. In fact the early money in many parts of the world including this area consisted of strings of shells or of cut pieces of shells.

A new exhibit in this museum shows some of the brilliant land snails collected by the late Clifford L. Blakeslee. They are a part of his collection which he left to the museum. Other parts of the collection such as marine shells and a very complete collection of local freshwater shells will be displayed from time to time and will be available to students.

Pride and Possession

By Verna S. Neuscheler

WITH the beginning of personal possessions man made singular marks of identification to show they were his own. In early cave dwellings man scraped and painted his own pictures. So down through the ages men have marked and kept their own from tattoo marks on their women and slaves to a pictorial description of themselves placed in their first handmade books. It must be remembered that people who could read and write in the 15th century were rare. It was the time when religious scruples concerning the pagan custom of pictures and statues in temples were overcome in order to teach the growing masses of ignorant illiterates something of creation and hope.

Individuality had developed in the shapes of war shields, in the "good luck token" of fur, feather, or plant, and in the particular color of scarf milady gave milord to encourage him in battle. These tokens of good fortune such as a deer, hawk, or an acorn were emblazoned on the armor shield and with milady's scarf it hung in an honored place in the eating and assembly room of the castle. Thus it was that when milord became so intellectual and so wealthy he could own a book, hand printed by monks and embellished with pictures and letters of color and gold, this book more rare than jewels or spices should be marked with a sign of its exalted ownership. Just the man's name would be mere spots on the parchment to most people of that time, but a picture of his shield and its embellishments would establish his ownership as widely as he had been able to push his fame. So marking a book with what we now call a bookplate became a recognized practice. To this day it is an elegant and loving touch to add to a fine book, showing proud possession and a touch of that medieval reverence for the printed word and literacy.

Since we have no leanings toward a monarchical form of government, implied by heraldry, nor do we feel the need of good luck tokens, such as the ignorant and superstitious felt gave them protection in the Middle Ages, personal plates have developed in other forms.

Bookplates are now popular showing interests, activities, habitat, and varied tastes of the owner. The canting or rebus form carries on the original ideas of very personal ownership as much as any other and often humorously. To develop a rebus bookplate you must find the original meanings of the names you bear or by using the sound of the name make a drawing of that. Carol Spruce could mean a page singing a carol by a Christmas tree. Names such as Hare (rabbit), Buck (deer), or Smith (blacksmith), would make an obvious drawing. Through family tradition one can add embellishment of outstanding events or attainments. There are dictionaries in most large libraries giving the meaning of proper names and surnames that will help develop a pictorial definition of them.

Certain things are recognized among ex-librists as part of the code of bookplates. An open book implies the present and future. A closed book the past or death. A figure, blindfolded, implies death and is found on memorial plates holding a closed book. A plant, tree, or leaf means life.



The quotation "Time is Not" is taken from *For Katina's Sun-Dial* by Henry Van Dyke.

An owl, wisdom. An eagle or hawk, strength and power. A pen, mostly the quill variety, implies scholarship. Then there are the traditional professional symbols belonging to the fields of medicine, music, art, science, and so on. It is a general practice to have something pertaining to reading on each plate; that is, a book, scroll, plaque, or ribbon (descendant both of the scroll type book and milady's scarf.) Upon this book or its representation is placed a favored quotation or motto.

A copper drypoint etching has been made by Enrico Vannuccini of Italy for our sons. Because its fundamental theme is from the story of "Cornelia and her Jewels," it is made up in the classical manner. Since they share their books, a bookplate owned by all is agreeable.

I used bookplates as a senior thesis in library at Geneseo State Teachers College where I completed the four year library-teacher training course. It has provided a remarkably rewarding avocation ever since. In numbers the collection has passed the 2,000 mark, but that isn't as important as the interest it has awakened in the media designers use in making these plates

(Continued on page 104)

Edward Bausch inherited a love of optics from his father. At the age of 14 he made a workable microscope, the first produced on this continent. After completing his formal education at Cornell and studying abroad, he entered the company which his father headed. He saw the great and universal need for optical instruments. He recognized that they could not be produced by hand in sufficient quantities and that American labor with its higher standard of living and wages could not compete with the cheap labor of Europe. He turned his attention to the use of automatic machinery in which field he displayed real genius, inventing many machines and tools for the grinding of lenses and the making of optical parts. His contributions to physical science are evidenced today in the universal use of the microscope. His company alone has produced more than 300,000 fine instruments at relatively low cost. He devised the iris diaphragm shutter which fits between the lenses of the photographic camera. This was a contribution of the highest order. His genius as an inventor is attested by the fact that he was granted 37 patents in the field of applied optics. The key to his success was that he knew how to get along with his fellow workers. He surrounded himself with men possessing keen minds and skilled hands, many with talents and abilities far beyond his. But he was their leader and inspirer. He was a man among men.

Edward Bausch was a many-sided personality. He was fond of sport, he keenly enjoyed music, he had an appreciation of art, but of all he liked fine companionship. He was a specialist in friendship. His friends numbered the wise and the good of this and other lands, as well as the countless fellow workers in the industry which he headed. The character of this man should be an inspiration and stimulus to all of us who share the privilege of working in this museum.

BOOKPLATES—(Concluded from page 103)

(such as the copper drypoint etching, steel engraving, wood and linoleum block prints, lithograph, and zinc), in the many designers, in the kinds of paper used, and of course the interest found in the design itself. It is a creative hobby not only in formulating ideas for a designer to develop but sooner or later you try making one by yourself. I made a small zinc years ago and am now working on a linoleum block monogram. Anyone who can peel potatoes should be able to do something with a piece of linoleum—or try.

A bookplate collection is acquired mostly through letter writing and personal contact. Collectors are often those people who have limited freedom such as doctors who are chained to their telephones, artists who remain close to their work, educators and librarians who find bookplates a stimulating interest within their own professional field.

Button Collecting—A Mental Stimulant

By William A. Yaeger

MANY hobbyists consider the collecting of buttons just so much wasted effort. We, of the button fraternity, and there are hundreds of thousands of us, scattered all over the world, in farm-houses, factories, hamlets, villages, towns, and cities, sincerely believe that our hobby is adding materially to the world's culture.

Whatever your vocation in life may be, you will find buttons that coordinate with it. To illustrate: architects, artists, builders, craftsmen, construction engineers, entomologists, ichthyologists, folklore and legends, genealogists, historians, legal profession, literature, medical arts, militarists, sports teachers, transportation, and many others.

Artists and craftsmen of bygone days exercised great care and accuracy in the artistry and beauty of their designs. They vied with each other in the finished products. These were made with various materials: bone, hoof, horn, ivory, jewels (both precious and semi-precious), enamels, glass, metals, and other materials available at the time in which they lived. These today are objects of art, and much sought after by discriminating collectors.

If you are methodical and care to specialize, cards in various colors, to accentuate contrasts, can be assembled and mounted, showing wild animals, biblicals, birds, bridges, buildings, churches, crests and coats of arms, cherubs and cupids, children, circuses, famous people, flowers, fruits and vegetables, folklore and legends, domestic animals, leaves and vines, insects, drama and opera, mythology, militaries (foreign and domestic), commemoratives, historicals, politicals, reptiles and fish, transportation, or any other arrangement that may suit your fancy.

Careful research and study of these, enables one to absorb fancies and ideas that elevate us above the daily chores, pains, and responsibilities of everyday life. Your mind becomes stimulated and your imagination reawakened. You revive and live anew the great achievements, tragedies, and triumphs of the past.

Eminent psychiatrists reiterate that everyone should have some hobby. So, why not buttons? They can, and have been found in the most unusual and out-of-the-way places. Attics, old chests, dismantled buildings, dumping places, old jugs and fruit jars, obsolete machine drawers, rummage sales, and so on. If you decide to take up this hobby, a real pleasure awaits you. Your mind is going to be broadened, your education is going to be extended, you will meet courteous and interesting people, and furthermore, *you* are bound to like it.

My own collection numbers 16,000 specimens and is the result of ten years' serious collecting. Portions of it have been on display locally at various hobby shows and at group meetings. I am a member of the National Button Society and have written a number of articles for its publication. To interest collectors, I am always willing to exchange ideas and specimens.

and Mayas, as well as the Incas and pre-Incas, developed and cultivated many varieties of potatoes. In 1520 the Spaniards first carried potatoes from America to Spain and for forty years they were cultivated there. In 1560 the potatoes grown in Spain were taken to Florida where a new colony was being established by the Spaniards. They were taken then to England by Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins. A few years later they became popular in Ireland. When the British colonists sailed to New England the "Irish potatoes" were included. The word "potato" is as much a misnomer as the term "Irish" for the name was never applied to them by any Indian tribe, but is merely a corruption of *balata*, the Indian name for sweet potato. The tomato belongs to the nightshade family, and how any primitive man happened to discover that the fruits were edible is a mystery. Explorers in the 16th century took them to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, where the plants flourished. Eventually, the tomato was introduced into France, England, and North America but was used first only as an ornamental garden plant. The fruit was called a "love apple." Some say the romantic French gave it this name because the bright red color signified love.

Salads have increased in popularity during recent years. Before 1920 salads meant potato, cabbage, salmon, lobster, chicken, or fruit all served with thick dressings, but when the American soldiers returned from the first World War they introduced the simple, green salad, dressed with a light French dressing.

The rose family supplies us with a great number of edible fruits. The apples, pears, plums, cherries, almonds, peaches, apricots, and many varieties of berries are all members of this illustrious family. There are many wild apples growing in North America, but all are said to be descendants of those introduced from Europe. As far as it is known the only native apples are a type of wild crabapple with practically worthless fruit. Raspberries and blackberries are strictly American fruits. Strawberries are American—the first plants grown in England were sent over from the Virginia Colony in 1629.

The first ice cream in history is said to have been served to the Duc de Chartres by his chef in 1774. Sherbet is much older. After the French Revolution, French exiles who found their way to other countries and who understood cookery set up "ice cream parlors" where ice cream, cakes, and *patisserie* were to be had, sometimes to be eaten on the premises, sometimes to be sent to some great house where a party was to be given.

The history of beverages has always been a colorful one. Tea had come into Russia overland by way of the Ural mountains, and overland through Europe until it reached Holland. This was about the middle of the 17th century, although English merchants had known of tea thirty years before. Coffee, which will grow almost anywhere in Africa, arrived in Arabia from Abyssinia and thence came into Turkey. It appeared in England about 1650. Milk cost a penny a quart in Salem in 1630. When Cortez conquered Mexico he found the Aztecs using a strange beverage called *cacaoquahill*, made from the seeds of a tree, and a richer drink made from the same seeds which was known as *chocolatl*.

Notes and News

A "Get Acquainted" tea was held on Oct. 14 for museum representatives in Rochester Public Schools. Miss Marion R. Peake, head of school service division, received the guests. Members of the Women's Advisory Council and volunteer groups serving as hostesses included Mrs. F. Hawley Ward, Mrs. George R. Williams, Mrs. William Yates, Mrs. Norman Pelton, Mrs. W. Stephen Thomas, and Miss Grace I. Duffy. Mrs. Vera Jewett, museum artist, exhibited new miniature dioramas which are circulated to the schools.

* * *

Your museum was host to the English and Classical Languages Sections of the New York State Teachers Association on the occasion of its 104th annual meeting on Oct. 20-21. Guided tours were provided and special services to schools were outlined.

* * *

The annual Junior Museum Open House was held on Oct. 28, under the sponsorship of the school service division. Demonstrations, exhibits, and dramatic performances were put on by the members of study and craft clubs. Enrollment in the 14 clubs totals 446.

* * *

An exhibit of early fire company equipment from the museum's collections was arranged in observance of Fire Prevention Week on Oct. 9. A photograph reminiscent of the not-too-long-ago horse-drawn fire engine was loaned for the exhibit by Battalion Chief Earl J. Webber.

"Hobbies, A Step to Culture" was the topic of a talk given by William F. Fraatz before the Men's Service Club, at Cohocton, on October 5. Mr. Fraatz, museum artist-designer and executive secretary of Rochester Museum Hobby Council, illustrated his subject with color slides.

* * *

Mrs. Harford I. Weld, leader of the museum's dramatic clubs, attended the New York State Community Theatre Conference at Cornell University, October 14-16. She was accompanied by two club members, Susan Biuso and Carolyn Koelmel. Round table conferences, lectures, and panel discussions on every phase of dramatic art were included in the three-day sessions.

* * *

Mrs. F. Hawley Ward presided at the annual meeting of the Women's Advisory Council of the Rochester Museum Association on October 19. Mrs. Mark Ellingson, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the slate of officers for 1949-1950, prepared by her committee, Mrs. Albert D. Kaiser and Mrs. John R. Williams, Sr.

* * *

Alfred K. Guthe, head of the archaeological division, and Gordon Wright investigated an Indian burial which was uncovered in road building operations near Binghamton. Two pits were excavated and the artifacts recovered were returned to the museum laboratory for study and analysis.

● **ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES** ●

1949 NOVEMBER CALENDAR

- 1 Tuesday Rochester Numismatic Association—8 p.m.
Rochester Rose Society—8 p.m. Opportune Club—8 p.m.
Rochester Antiquarian League—8 p.m.
- 2 Wednesday Genesee Cat Fanciers Club—8 p.m.
Rochester Aquarium Society—8 p.m.
- 3 Thursday Rochester Cage Bird Club—8 p.m.
African Violet Society of Rochester—8 p.m.
- 4 Friday Rochester Rabbit Breeders Association—8 p.m.
Model Aircraft Association—8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Astronomy—8 p.m.
- 8 Tuesday Rochester Dahlia Society—8 p.m. Writers' Club of Rochester—8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Photographic Section—8 p.m.
Rochester Museum Hobby Council—8 p.m.
- 9 Wednesday Rochester Academy of Science—Ornithological Section—8 p.m.
Genesee Camera Club—8 p.m.
- 10 Thursday Rochester Philatelic Association—8 p.m.
Rochester Amateur Radio Association—8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Mineral Section—8 p.m.
- 11 Friday Film Society of Rochester—8 p.m.
Burroughs-Audubon Nature Club—8 p.m.
- 15 Tuesday Rochester Numismatic Association—8 p.m.
Rochester Button Club—8 p.m. Opportune Club—8 p.m.
- 17 Thursday Rochester Needlecraft Club—8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—color and sound movie, **200 inch Telescope at Palomar Observatory—Open to the public—8 p.m.**
Genesee Valley Quilt Club—10:30 a.m. Men's Garden Club—8 p.m.
- 18 Friday Junior Numismatic Association—7:15 p.m.
Model Aircraft Association—8 p.m. Institute Speakers—8 p.m.
- 22 Tuesday Writers' Club of Rochester—8 p.m.
Optical Society of America—8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Botany B—8 p.m.
- 23 Wednesday Genesee Camera Club—8 p.m.
- 24 Thursday **THANKSGIVING DAY—MUSEUM CLOSED**
- 25 Friday Rochester Archers—8 p.m.
Burroughs-Audubon Nature Club—8 p.m.
- 29 Tuesday Rochester Opportune Club—8 p.m.
- 30 Wednesday 8 mm Movie Club—8 p.m.

SUNDAY MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM—Two showings 2:30 and 3:30 p.m.

- November 6—THE WIND FROM THE WEST; PRAIRIE WINGS.
November 13—KAMET CONQUERED; THE LOON'S NECKLACE.
November 20—AN ORCHID TO MR. JORDAN; HABITANT ARTS & CRAFTS.
November 27—WAY OF THE WILD; EVERYMAN'S EMPIRE.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

- 1st floor—Model of Palomar Telescope, quarter-inch scale, and photographs of star groups, shown under the auspices of the Astronomy Section, Rochester Academy of Science.
—Salon Prints of the Genesee Camera Club.
- 2nd floor—Land Shells of the World from the collection of the late Clifford L. Blakeslee.
Library—Bookplates from the collection of Mrs. Elmer Neuscheler.
- 3rd floor—Opening on November 4 of new exhibit in the Fashion Alcove. **THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART** or Fashions in Food, sponsored by the Women's Club of the University of Rochester.

—All bookings subject to change and substitution without notice.