

How the Erie Canal Helped Rochester Grow

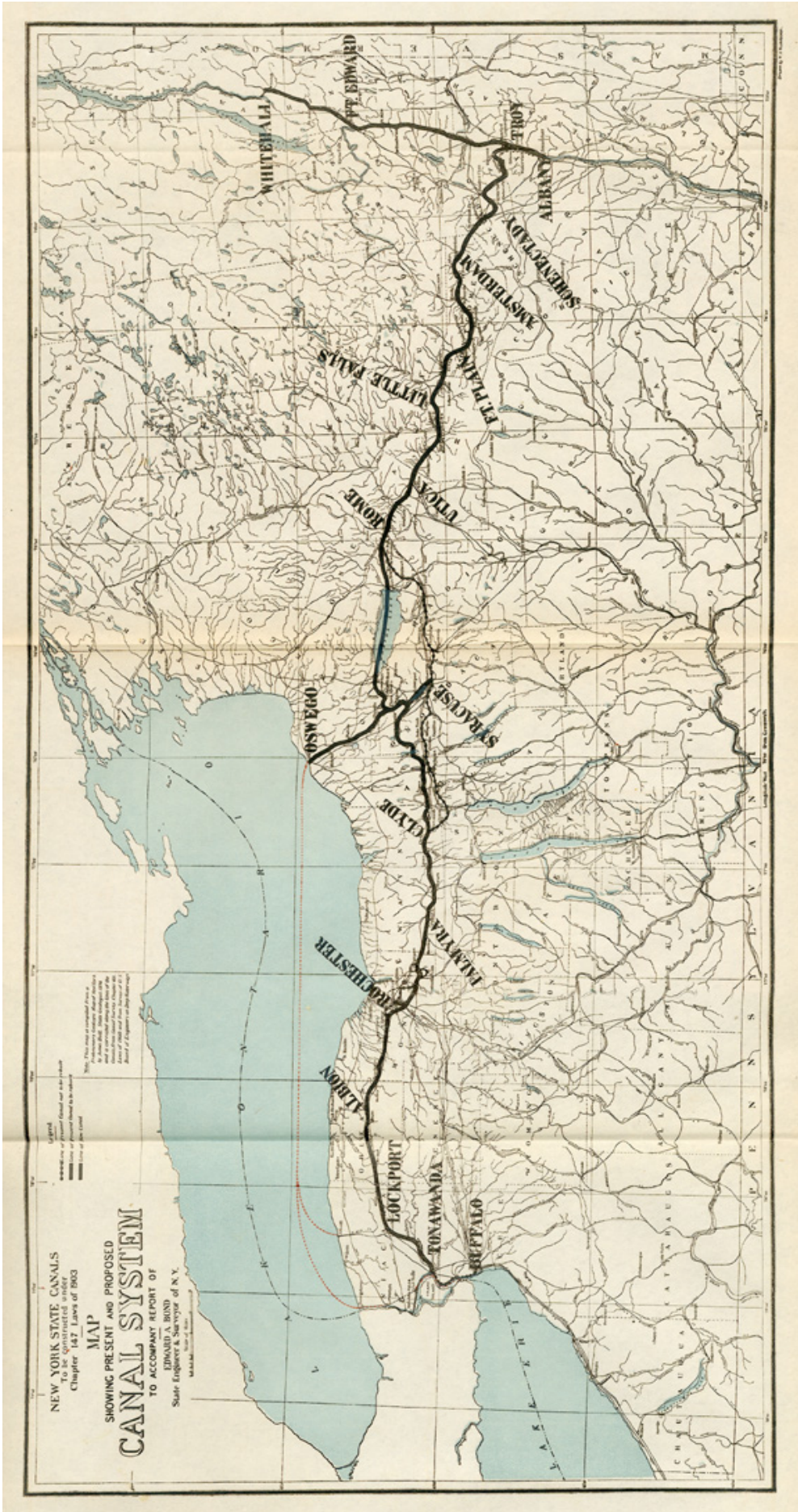
Stories of the Tools, Business, and People on the Erie Canal



A “Complete the Drawing” Coloring Book for the Sam Patch
Genesee Community Charter School
2014–15 Third Grade Class

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NEW YORK STATE CANALS
 TO BE CONSTRUCTED UNDER
 Chapter 147, Laws of 1903

MAP
SHOWING PRESENT AND PROPOSED
CANAL SYSTEM

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF
 EDWARD A. BIRD
 State Engineer & Surveyor of N. Y.

This map is compiled from a
 study of the present Canal and Lake
 maps of the State, and is published
 by the State Engineer & Surveyor.
 The State Engineer & Surveyor
 is not responsible for the
 accuracy of the map.

ROCHESTER'S BOOM!

Did you realize that as you are riding on the Sam Patch, you are actually taking a ride through an important part of Rochester's history? This coloring book is designed to walk you through some of the stories and tools that were involved in this time period and their effects on Rochester, NY. The Erie Canal, which connects Buffalo to New York City and travels through the Rochester area, was used to ship goods all over the world. The farms that produced wheat would sell their product to the mills, which would produce flour. The Erie Canal made shipping this flour more efficient, which means easier and cheaper than by wagon. For example, to ship flour by wagon it cost around \$100 a ton. The Erie Canal reduced costs to \$10 a ton. This new way to travel saved money and created an opportunity for new people to travel west and settle in this area. This caused more people, jobs, and communities in this area. It created a 'Boom!' in population. This is why Rochester, NY is known as one of the nation's first boomtowns. Also, the ways engineers and other builders of the Erie Canal solved problems created new tools and inventions, such as locks and the stump puller. Many of these tools and inventions are highlighted in our book.

How to use this book

Use this book as a guide to your journey on the Sam Patch. Each page has a 'story-like' description of a tool and/or object you may see on your journey. For each page, there is a special tool that you can read about. Also, the author of each page picks a couple of things for you to add to the picture. Our writings are supposed to give you some mental images while you read. Draw these mental images into the pages before you color. So, for each page add some pictures and color while you enjoy your time on the Sam Patch! Here's our target.

⊕ **I CAN USE LANGUAGE TO CREATE AN IMAGE
IN A READER'S MIND.**

It was spring of 1826. A cool breeze made the wheat in the field sway. The sun sparkled on the wheat. The farmer, his son, and some workers stood in the field to check on the wheat. The dirt was cold. The wheat was almost ready to harvest. Everyone began to harvest the wheat as the clouds became dark. It began sprinkling and then pouring. The workers and farmer became wet from the rain. But the work needed to get done. The miller was waiting for wheat seeds to grind them into flour.

Draw the sun in the sky.

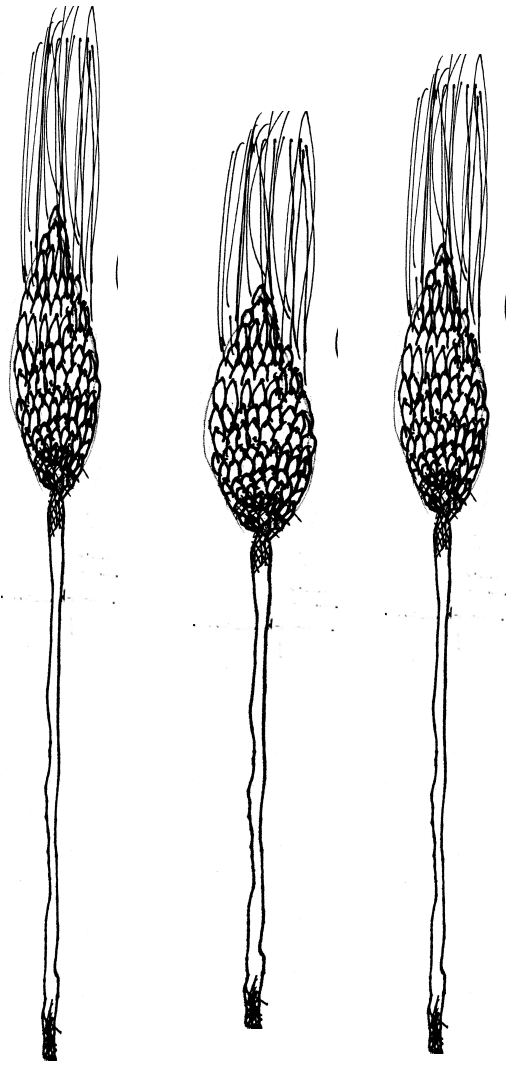


**Draw some men in the field
'harvesting the wheat'.**



About the Author:

Lydia enjoys playing the piano and writing about scary stuff. Her favorite part about writing this book is drawing the picture of the wheat.



It was a cold, fall day in 1825. The farmer got out of bed. He ate breakfast and then walked out to the field. With his plow he made rows in the soil for his wheat seeds. The horses were pulling the plow. After he was finished with the plow, the farmer dropped the seeds in the ground.

Draw the farmer behind the plow.



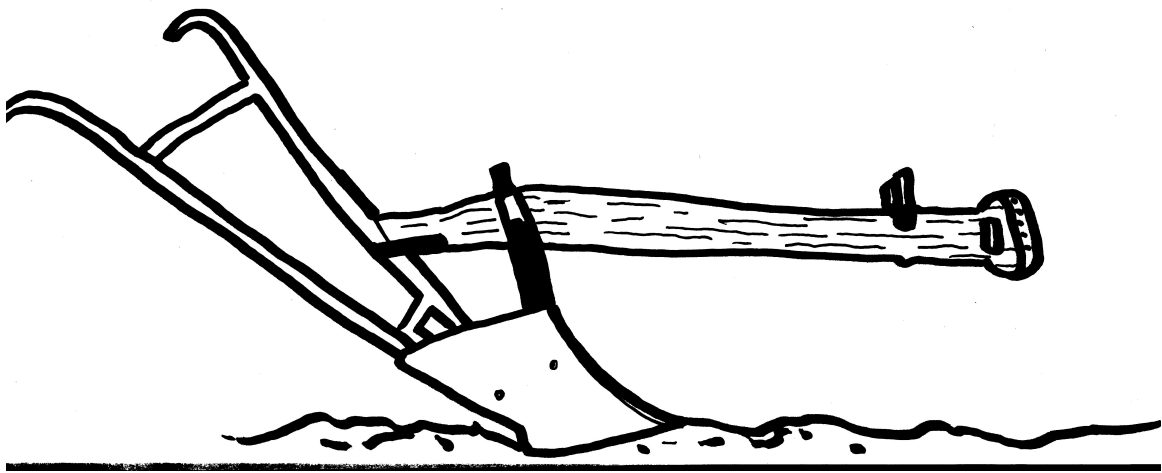
The farmer was planting the wheat so he could sell it to the miller. The miller would turn the wheat seeds into flour. Then the miller would give the flour to a canaller and ship it on the Erie Canal. But the farmer waits and waits. The wheat seeds won't be ready to harvest until June of the next year.

Draw some wheat seeds being planted in the ground.



About the Author:

Failenn enjoys playing with her guinea pigs and writing about animals. One of the coolest things she learned was that mules used to pull the boats down the canal.



It was a regular spring day in 1826 in a wheat field in western New York. The farmer was using the 120 cm long scythe. With one careless swing, the farmer could cut off his leg. It takes a lot of work to harvest a wheat field.

The scythe had a wooden handle and a metal blade. The farmer needed big shoulders and a lot of strength to hold the scythe. If he wasn't careful he could hurt himself or break the scythe. The farmer needed to eat a big hearty breakfast. This would give him lots of energy to work through the whole day. When the farmer was done harvesting the wheat, he sent all of the wheat berries to the millhouse to be ground into flour. The wheat berries are the seeds on the stalk.

Draw some wheat in the field.



Draw the farmer holding his scythe.



About the Author:

Bobby likes to go sledding with his Dad. He finds the most challenging part of writing to be trying to write what's coming next. His favorite part of the book is his scythe.



It was a hot day in 1822 on a farm in Rochester, New York. The farmer was harvesting wheat in a wheat field with a sickle. The wheat field looked like a sea of golden brown. The sickle is a curled blade knife. It is used to cut tall grasses. Without the sickle the farmer would have to bend down and pull the wheat by hand. The farmer swung the sickle to cut the wheat. The wheat snapped and fell to the ground. The farmer's son walked behind the farmer. As he walked he bundled the wheat stalks with string. Suddenly the farmer heard a rumbling sound. He looked out into the field. He saw a little dot. It was his friend the miller. The miller was ready to pick up a load of grain and take it to his mill to grind into flour.

Draw some golden brown wheat in the field.

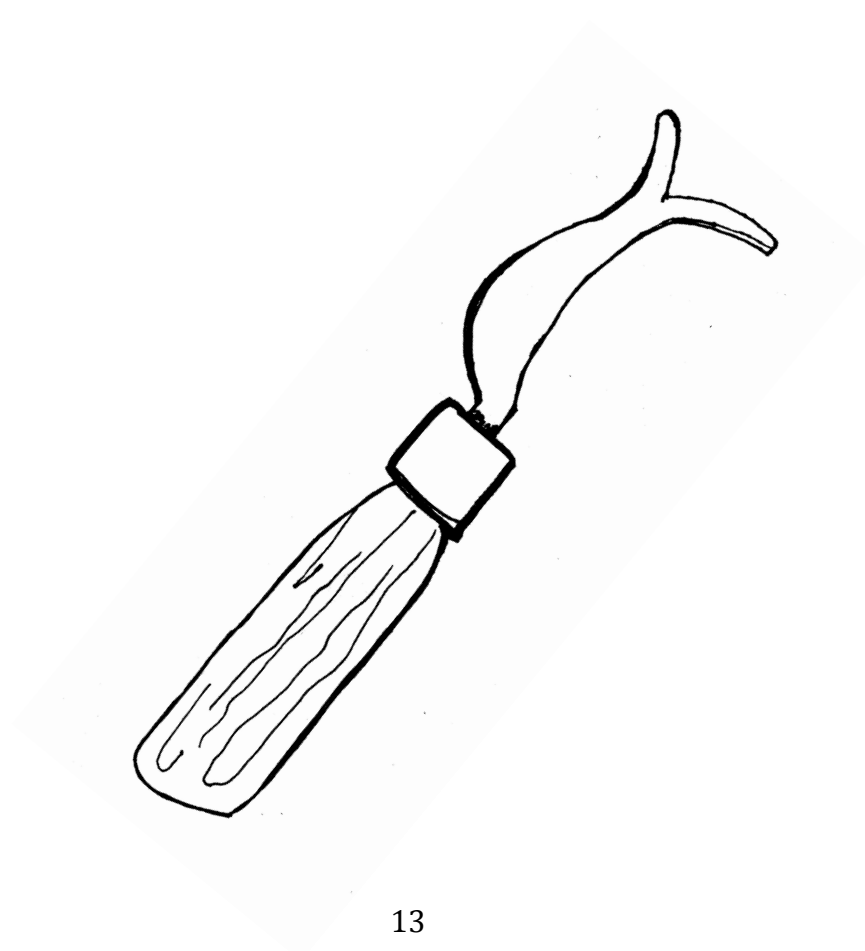


Draw the farmer and miller.



About the Author:

Milo enjoys going fishing. One cool fact that he learned about the Erie Canal was it took 8 years to finish. He likes to write about fish and fishing.



The sun was rising on a cool October day. It was 6:00 AM in 1817. A horse pulled a harvester while a farmer guided the horse through a golden field of wheat. While the harvester cut the wheat the workers behind the harvester bundled the stalks. The workers carried the bundles to the barn and threshed the wheat. Threshing meant that the workers shook the wheat so the seeds fell out. Then the wheat seeds were brought to the miller on a wagon.

Draw the horse pulling the harvester.

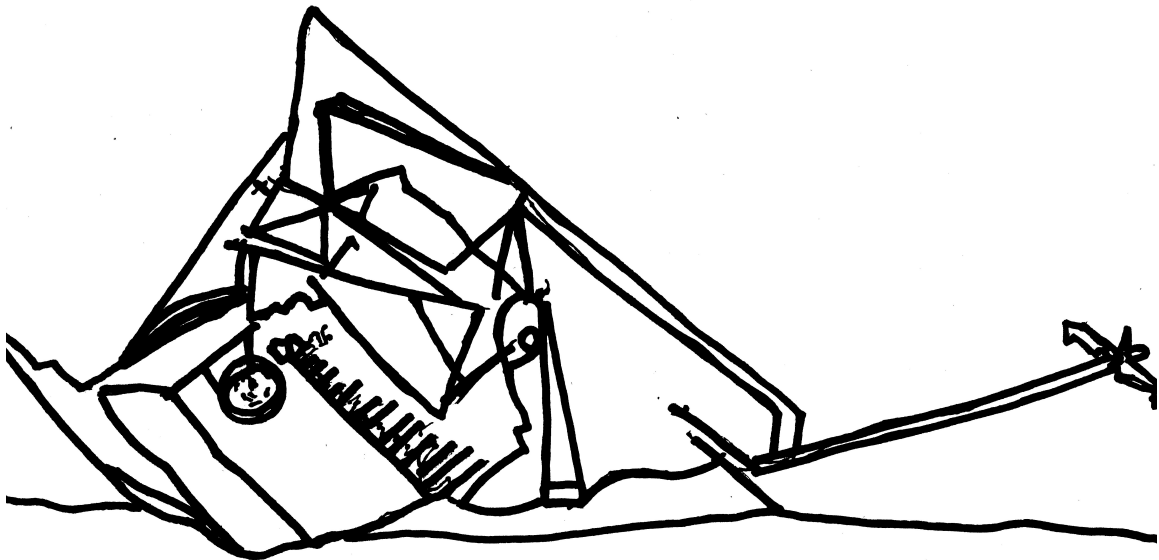


Draw the field of wheat being bundled after it is cut.



About the Author:

Collin enjoys playing video games and football. One cool fact that Collin learned about in our expedition was the mules pulled the boats while they walked on the towpath. Collin's favorite part of the book is that the children get to finish and color the pictures.



Long ago there was a farmer in western New York. He lived in a cabin on a farm with his family. Trees, swaying in the wind, surrounded the cabin. One morning the farmer woke up and walked outside to check his wheat in the field. The wheat was ready to harvest. The wheat stalks were tall and brown.

Draw the brown wheat stalks in the field about to be cut.



The farmer took the cradle from the barn and walked out to the wheat field. He started swinging the cradle. The wheat fell every time the farmer swung the cradle. The workers and the family followed the farmer and bundled the wheat.

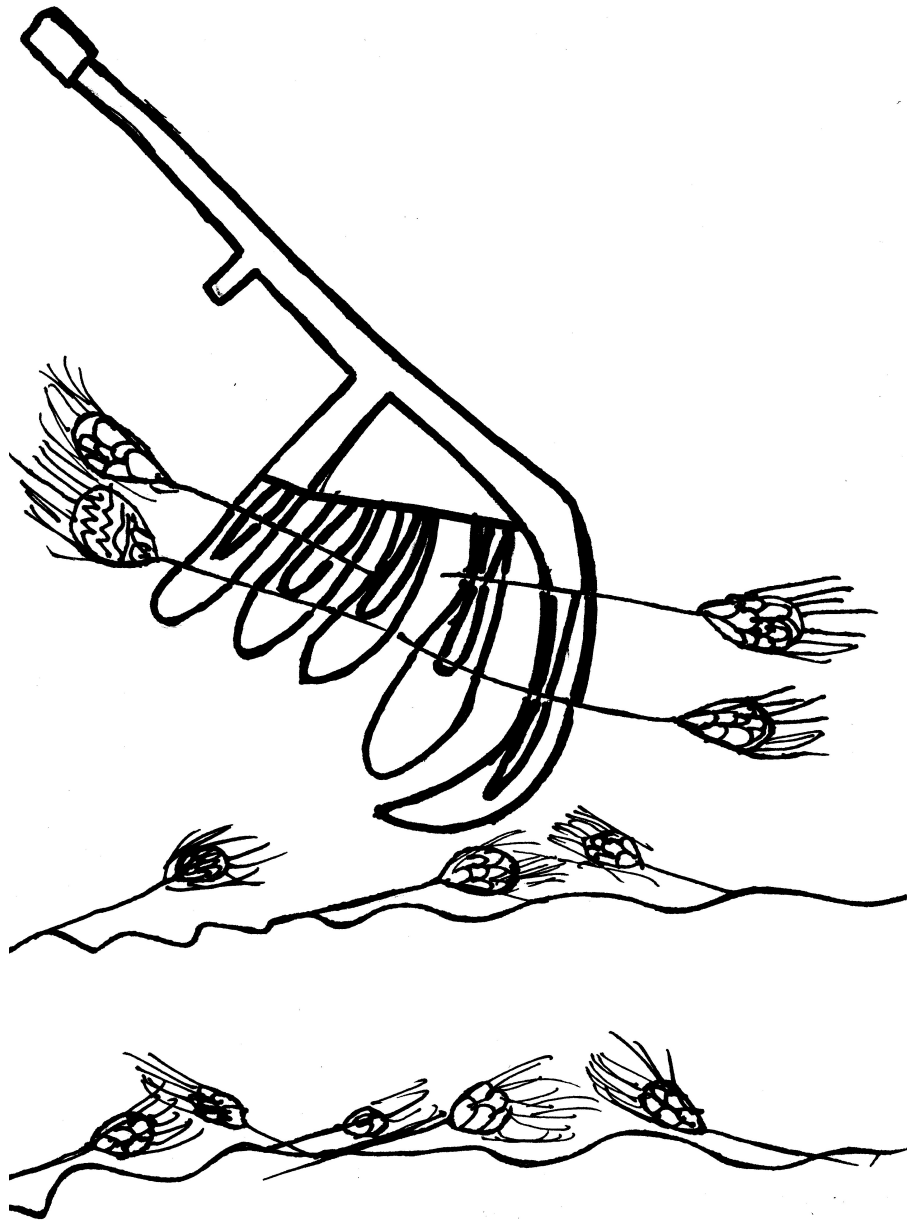
Draw workers bundling the wheat after it is cut.



The farmer and the workers brought the bundles of wheat to the barn and threshed the wheat. This separated the wheat seeds from the chaff. The farmer put the wheat seeds into barrels and sent it off to the miller.

About the Author:

Lennon likes to write about her friends and family. She also enjoys playing in the snow in the winter.



On a warm day in 1826, the farmer brought wheat seeds to the millhouse. The miller ground the wheat into flour. The millhouse had four floors. The miller needed to make sure the waterwheel, gears, and the millstones were working. The miller needed to be responsible and a careful listener. If there was a problem, the miller needed to fix the things that weren't working.

Circle the waterwheel.

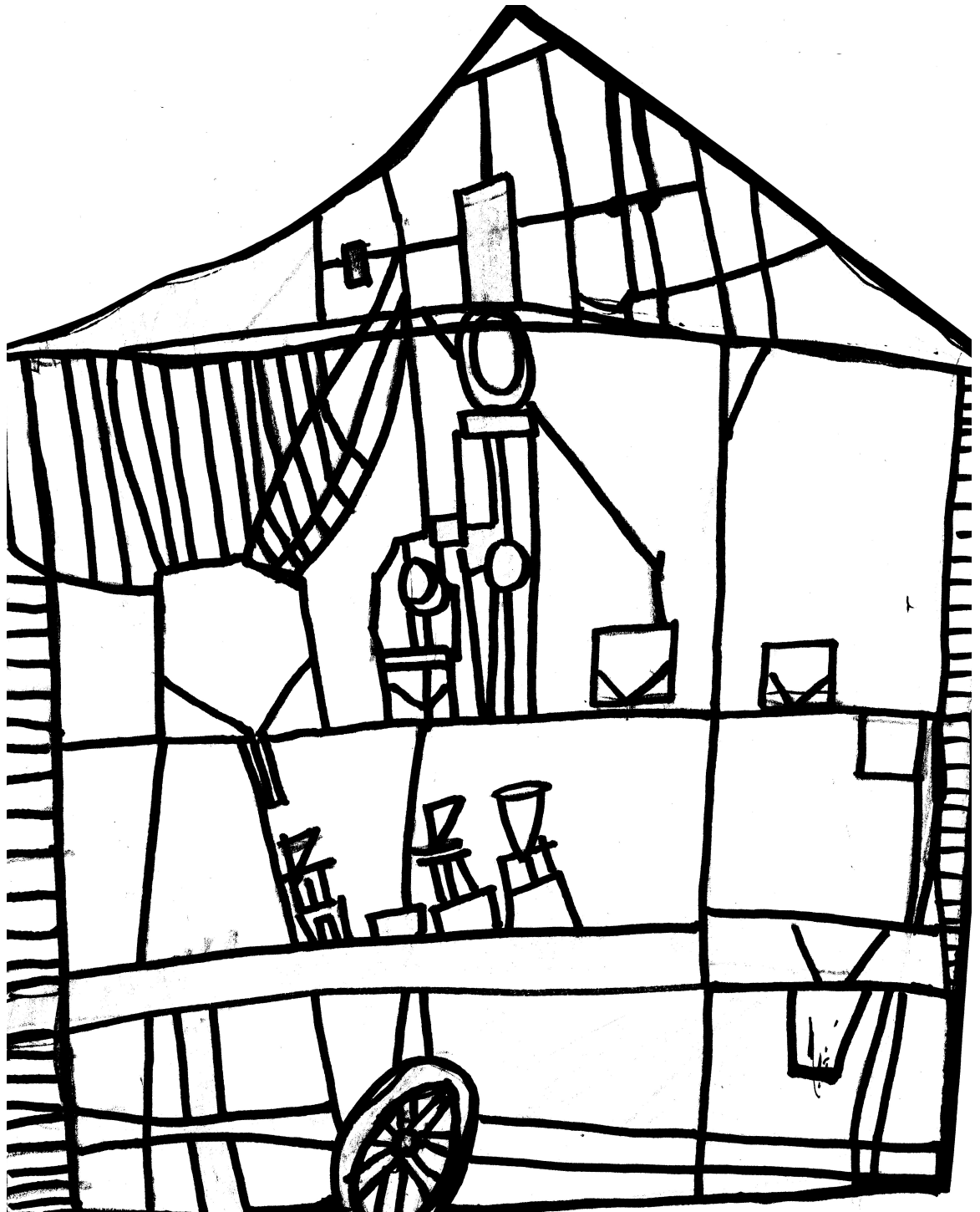


Draw the miller inside of the millhouse.



About the Author:

Katarina likes to write about the importance of the miller's job. She enjoys studying the Erie Canal.



In 1825, when the Erie Canal opened, the millers built more mills along the Genesee River. The current turned the waterwheel, which ground wheat into flour. The waterwheel needed a strong current of water flowing all year long.

Draw the water flowing under the waterwheel.



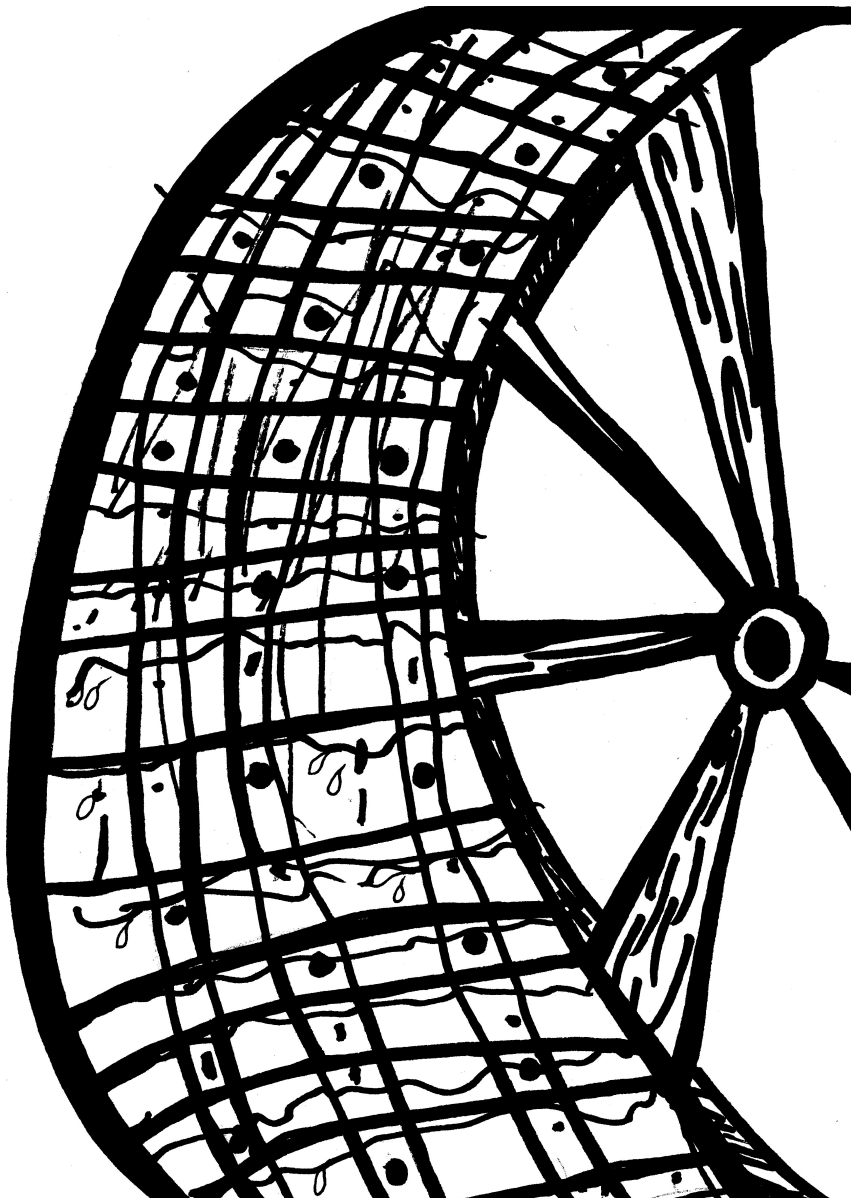
Inside the millhouse a miller fixed the waterwheel. One of the axles that kept the waterwheel in place was broken. The miller's job was to keep the mill running. The waterwheel was made of wood and metal. The waterwheel was found outside of the millhouse next to the river.

Draw the side of the millhouse next to the waterwheel.



About the Author:

When it comes to writing, Daphne really enjoyed writing about the water wheel. She hopes you enjoy reading the coloring book.



It was the year 1825. It was a warm, hot summer. The miller was in the millhouse. He was sweating because he was doing hard work. The miller was checking the gears in the mill house. The gears were attached to an axle. The axle was connected to the waterwheel. The water turned the waterwheel, which helped the gears turn. The gears helped the millstone turn over a hundred times. The first gears from the early settler times were made of wood.

Draw the miller fixing the wooden gears.

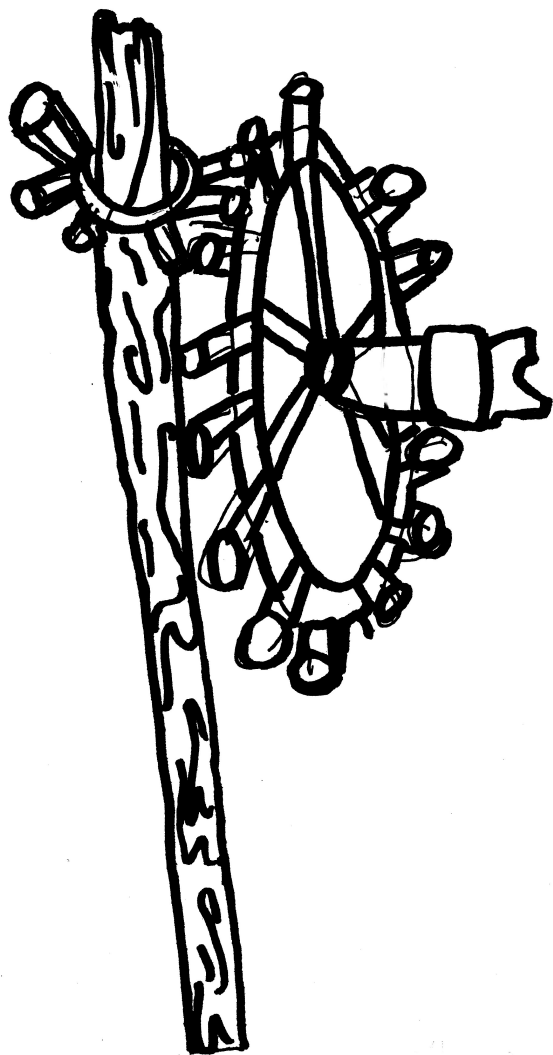


Draw the waterwheel connected to the gears.



About the Author:

Khigee likes to write about super heroes and enjoys playing Minecraft. His favorite part of the book is having a lot of fun while writing.



In the winter of 1826, a miller was working in a millhouse. The millhouse used gears, a waterwheel, and millstones to grind wheat into flour. Inside the millhouse there were two millstones. Millstones were made of limestone, which is a heavy rock. The millstone on the bottom had grooves cut into it. The grooves helped grind the wheat into flour. The flour would gather in the grooves as the millstones turned. The miller poured the flour into barrels. The barrels would be taken to boats on the Erie Canal. Without the millstones, grinding wheat into flour would be much harder. It would take more time and work to grind the wheat.

Draw the gears connected to the millstones.

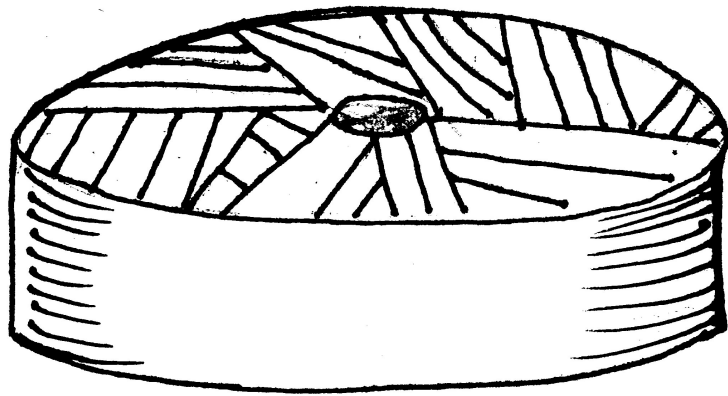


Draw the wheat getting ground into flour.



About the Author:

Tawny enjoys writing about her Dad. In this expedition, Tawny learned that the millstones had grooves that were used to grind up the wheat.



On a hot summer day in 1825, there was a farmer and his workers. They were working in the wheat field. They were cutting wheat down with scythes. The farmer cuts the wheat to bring it to the miller at the millhouse. Then the miller takes the wheat and puts it in the hopper. When the wheat seeds are done getting ground into flour the miller shovels the flour into the barrels. The miller takes the barrels of flour to the Erie Canal.

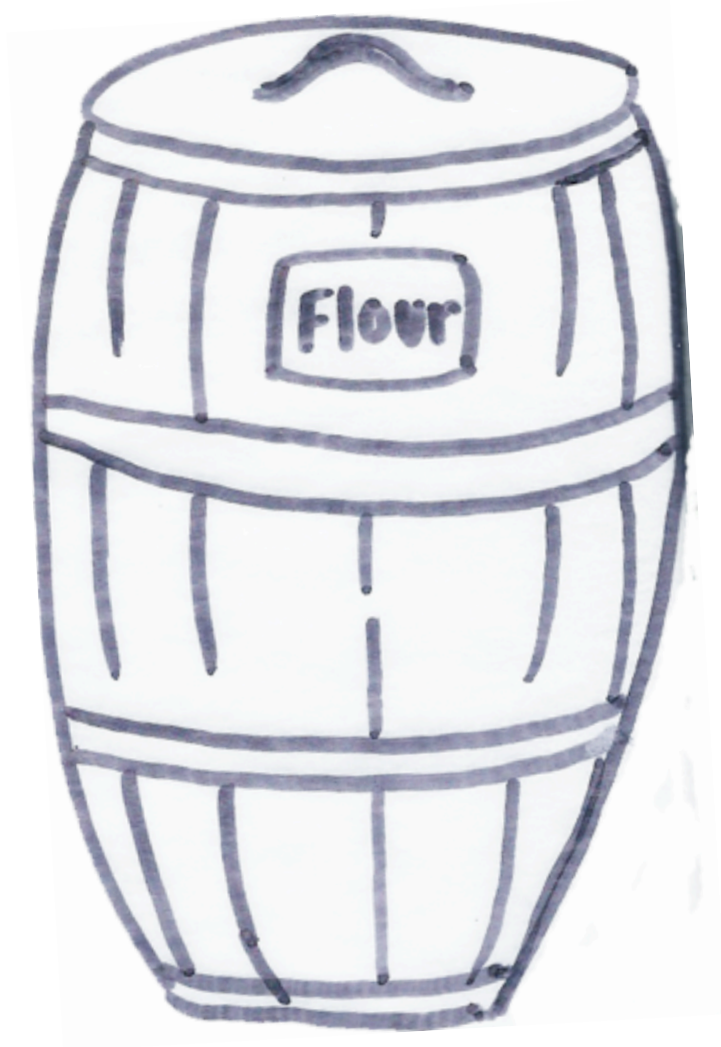
Draw the miller lifting the barrel of flour.



The most important thing about the barrel was that it could carry flour and other cargo to New York City and even the Queen of England. Barrels were round and made out of wood and metal. The barrel held grain and flour.

About the Author:

Laura enjoys writing about animals. She thinks that a challenging part of writing is to come up with the ideas. She enjoys all of the hard work seen in this book.



It was a hot July day in 1816. The sun shined on the hot surveyors. Every day they measured up hills and down hills, measuring every piece of yard and land. The surveyors were measuring the land for the Erie Canal. Dewitt Clinton depended on the surveyors. If the surveyors didn't do their job, the Erie Canal could not be built. The surveyors depended on people too. They depended on other surveyors and the engineers. The surveyors measured with a special tool. The tool was the surveyor's wheel.

Draw the hills and landscape the surveyor is measuring for the Erie Canal.



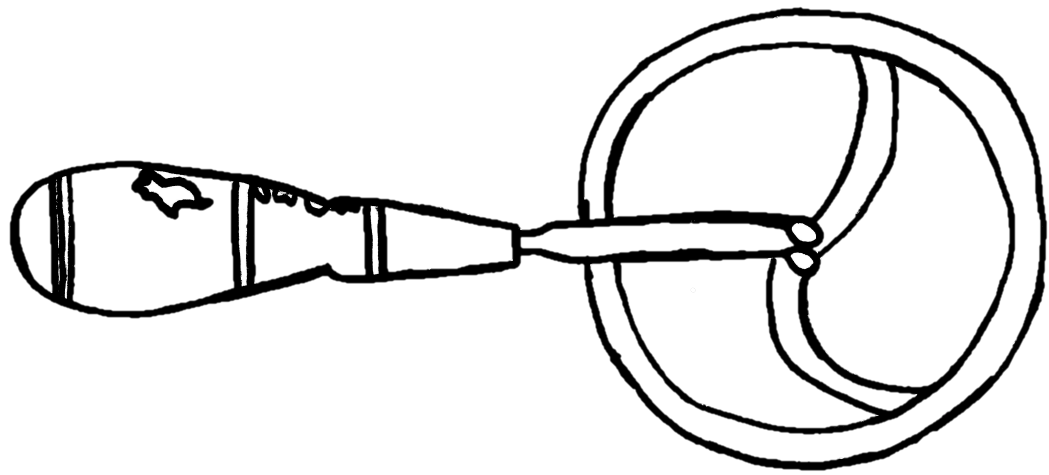
The surveyor's wheel was important to the surveyors. It had a wooden handle and a metal wheel. It was sold between Rome, New York and Syracuse at the General Store. The General Store was near other stores like the Cooper's Shop, Blacksmith's Shop, and the Apothecary. The surveyors had to measure exactly 40 feet wide for the canal. They planted stakes that were 60 feet wide apart to show where the land needed to be cleared for the canal.

Draw the edges of Clinton's Ditch (where the stakes are).



About the Author:

Leah likes gymnastics, drawing and nature. Her favorite part of the book is her page on the surveyor's wheel.



The year was 1817. On a hot August day in Rome, New York there was a field covered with trees and stumps. The three teams of oxen worked hard on pulling the three stump pullers. The worker worked with a team of men. They were pulling the stumps so the diggers could dig the canal. Cutting the trees was hard.

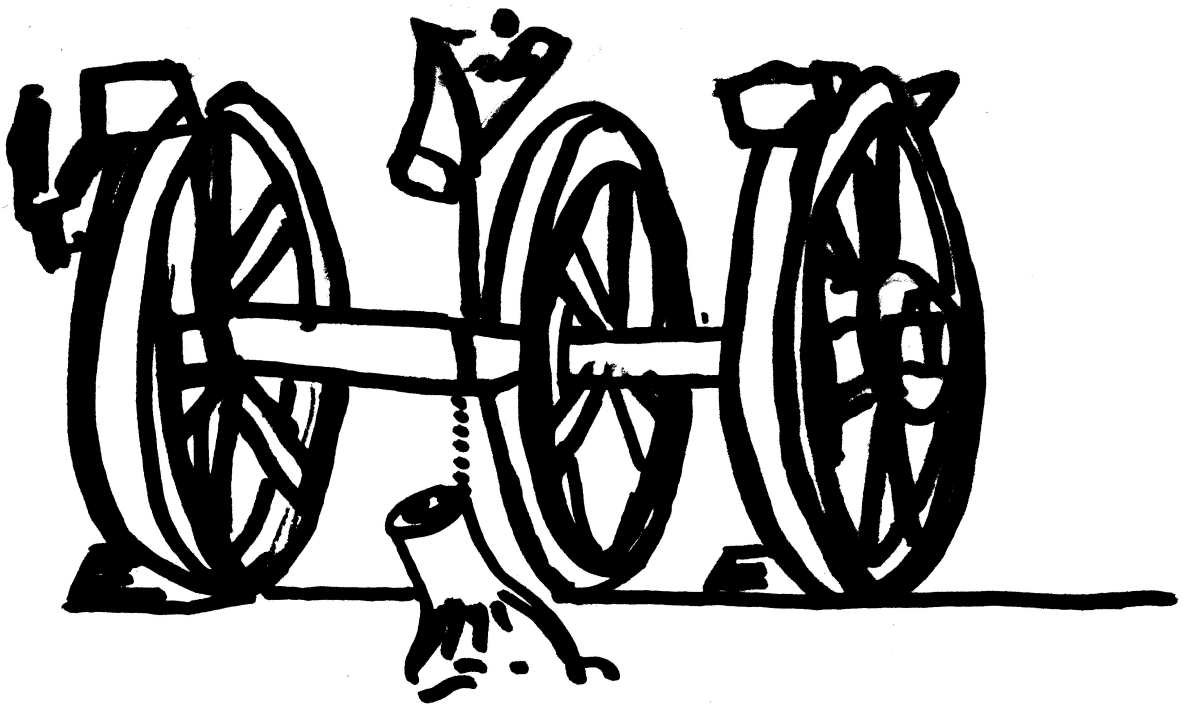
Draw the oxen tied to the stump puller.



A cable was attached to the top of the tree on one end. The other end of the cable was attached to a roller. The roller pulled the cable. The stump puller was invented for the building of the canal. The stump puller was 14 feet long. Three wheels were connected to the axle. The stump puller was made of wood and metal and usually pushed by a team of oxen.

About the Author:

Jared likes to read, write about 'random things' and finds spelling to be the most challenging thing about writing. He thinks that it is really cool that the Erie Canal was only 4 feet deep.



It was a hot day in May in 1817. The green leaves on the trees were waving because there was a breeze. The blue sky had a couple of clouds floating by. A digger was digging the ditch for the Erie Canal. Many people called it Clinton's Ditch. It was very muddy. The digger's clothes were covered in mud. The diggers started building the canal in 1817. It was finished in 1825. The canal was 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep.

Draw mud flying from the shovel.



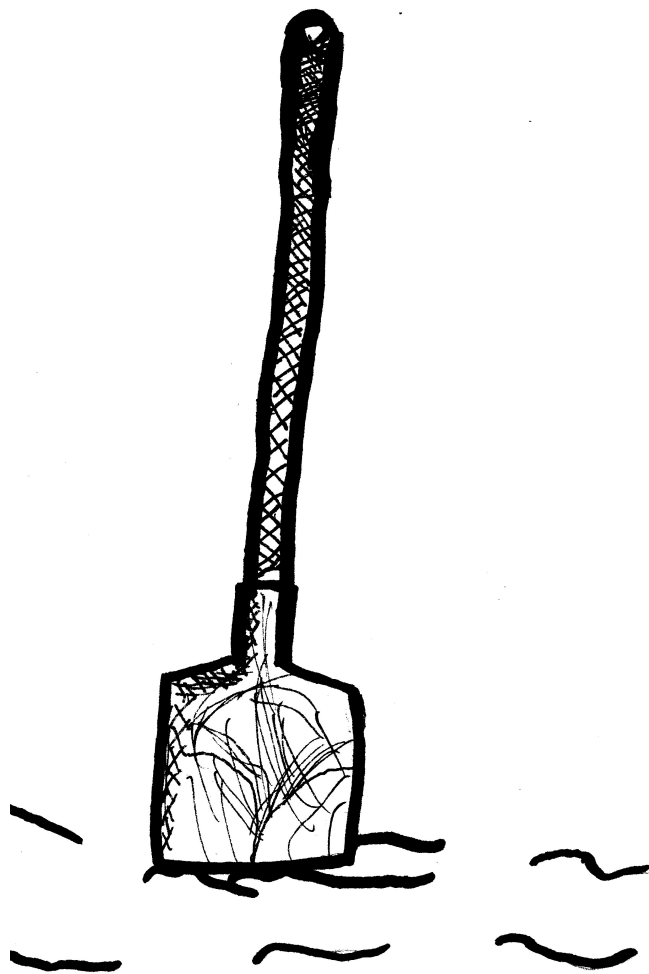
Draw a person digging the canal with a shovel.



The digger worked very hard. He sang songs with other diggers to have fun. The digger used a shovel to dig the ditch. Other workers used tools like chisels, saws, and augers to help dig the canal. The important thing about the shovel is that it helped dig the canal. Without it, diggers would have had to dig with their hands.

About the Author:

Ruby enjoys having fun with her friends. She loves to write her own stories.



Long ago in 1817, crews of men were digging Clinton's Ditch. Clinton's Ditch would be called the Erie Canal. The men were barefoot and standing in oozing mud. They were exhausted from working 12-14 hours a day. One digger was making holes to make a lock. He was using an auger. The digger had to turn two handles to make holes.

Draw Clinton's Ditch in the background.



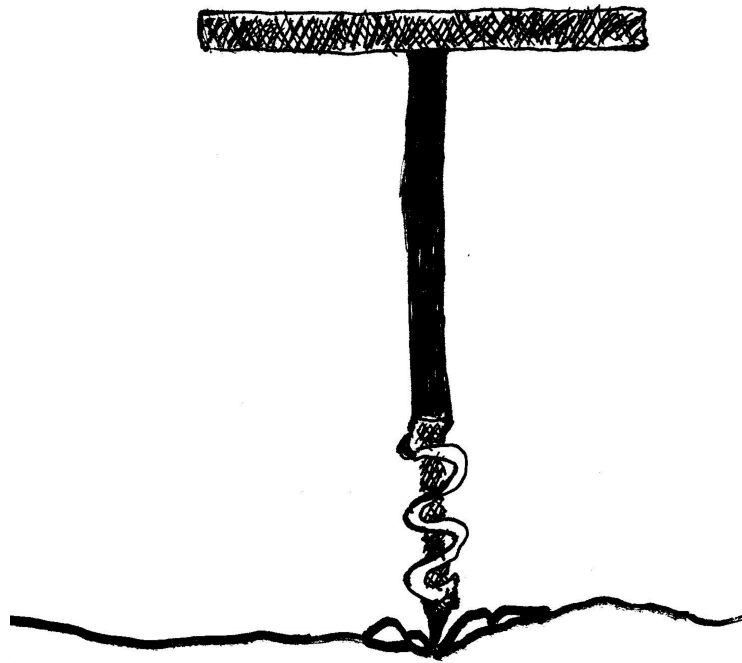
Draw a worker using the auger.



The digger was sweaty from the sun shining on him. He felt tired. Mosquitoes were annoying the digger from trying to get his work done. But the digger needed money for his family. He made 7 to 10 dollars a month. Other workers were helping to dig the canal. They were using other tools. Digging the canal was hard work.

About the Author:

Zachary enjoys archery. During this expedition Zachary learned that the auger digs really deep into wood. Zachary's favorite part of the book is writing about the auger. He likes writing books.



One very pretty day in May of 1817, the building of the Erie Canal had started. The diggers were covered in muck. It was hard work building the canal because it was man-made. Workers had to cut down trees that were in the way of the canal. This was very hard work.

The pitsaw was a tool used to help cut logs into planks. There were two workers that used the pitsaw. One worker stood near the top of the saw and one worker stood near the bottom. The worker on the top pulled the saw up. This was easier than being on the bottom. The worker on the bottom pulled the saw down. He got sawdust in his mouth and eyes. He also had the risk of being crushed by falling logs.

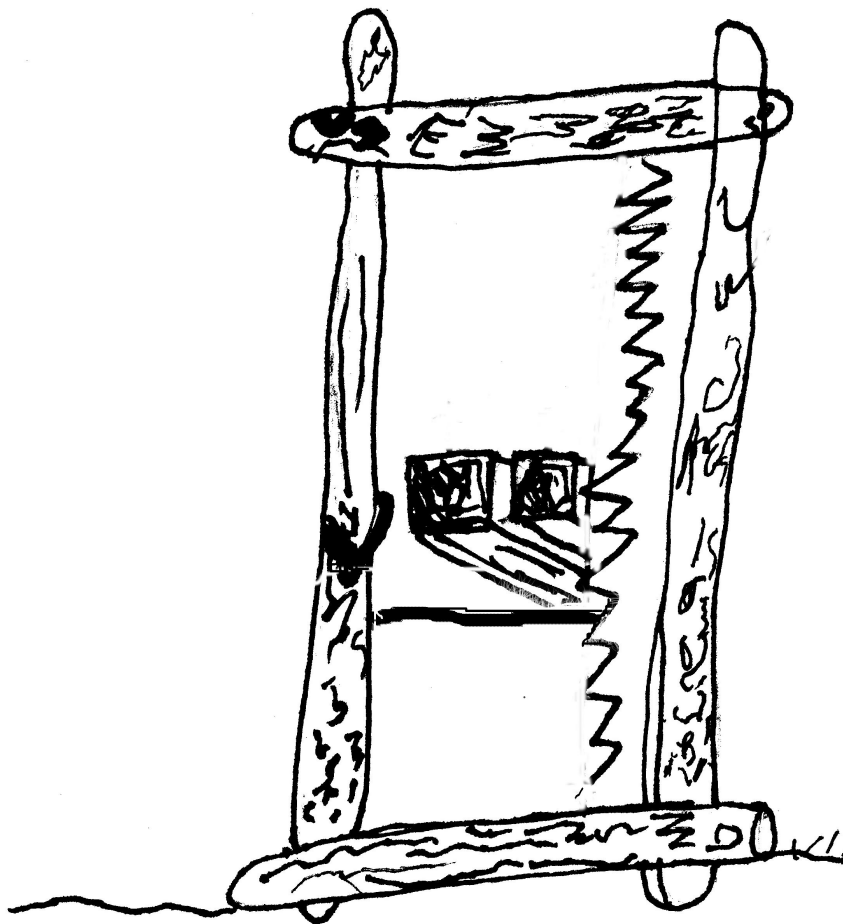
Draw the two workers on each end, both covered in muck.



Do you know what year the canal was finished?

About the Author:

Rosa really likes to write about the Erie Canal. She enjoys dancing at home with her sisters. Her favorite part of this book is looking at her friend's writing.



In 1817, immigrants from Ireland and local farmers helped dig and build the Erie Canal. Building and digging the Erie Canal was exhausting work. Workers worked long hours. One day of work was about 14 hours long. There were a lot of mosquitoes that caused diseases. The workers were covered in grass stains and mud. At night workers would go back to their camp hungry and tired.

Workers used lots of tools to make their work efficient and easier. One important tool that they used was a chisel and hammer. Most chisels had a wooden handle and a metal wedge. Chisels were used to dig rock, carve wood, and were sometimes used to carve wedges in trees to help trees fall down. A worker needed to have strong hands and arms to use the chisel. A worker also needed perseverance and patience. Digging the canal was slow and steady work. After 8 years of exhausting work, the Erie Canal was finished in 1825.

Draw the worker using a hammer to hit the back of the chisel.

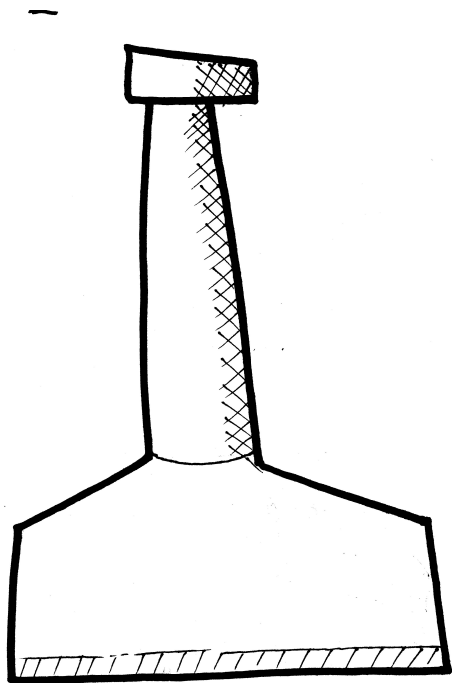


Draw the strong worker covered in grass stains and mud.



About the Author:

Gerik enjoys writing about the seasons and enjoys biking. He learned that the Erie Canal was really important to Rochester.



In 1825, there was a packet boat carrying passengers. It also had some freight on it. As the boat moved along, waves spiraled behind the boat.

Draw the water all around the packet boat.



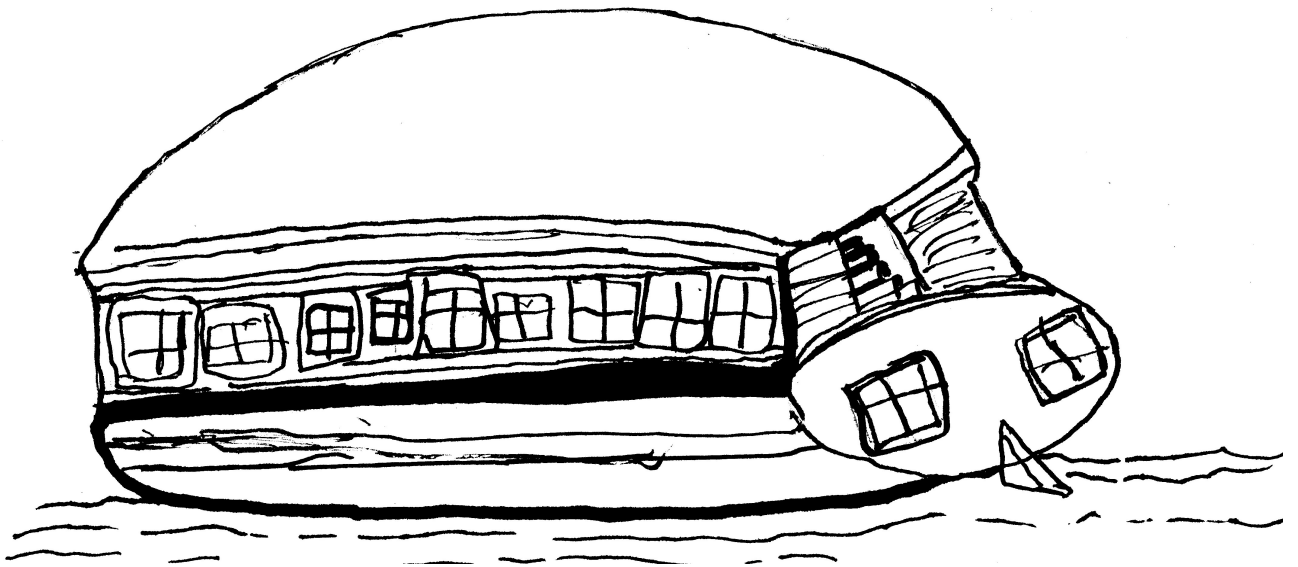
The packet boat traveled from Albany to Buffalo along the Erie Canal. Sometimes, when the packet boat would come to a town, there was a low bridge. The bridge was so low it would knock people off of the boat if they didn't duck. The captain of the boat would yell, "Low Bridge, everybody down!" Some people would duck, lay flat on the floor, or hang their legs off of the side of the boat.

Draw the 'low bridge' above the packet boat.



About the Author:

Aliyah enjoys drawing, writing, and playing. She likes to write about the things that she does to have fun. Her favorite part of the book is seeing everyone's work.



It was a chilly spring day in the year 1827 on the Erie Canal. Without the mule, the boat would not move. The canaller yelled, "A lock is coming!" The mule had to walk up a hill on the towpath to get to the top so the boat could go through to the other side of the lock. The rope that connected the mule had to connect the boat at the side that faces the towpath so it wouldn't bump into the side of the canal. The mule lived in a room on the packet boat. The mule and the mule driver had to get up early so they could pull the boat to the next town.

Draw the towpath alongside the Erie Canal.

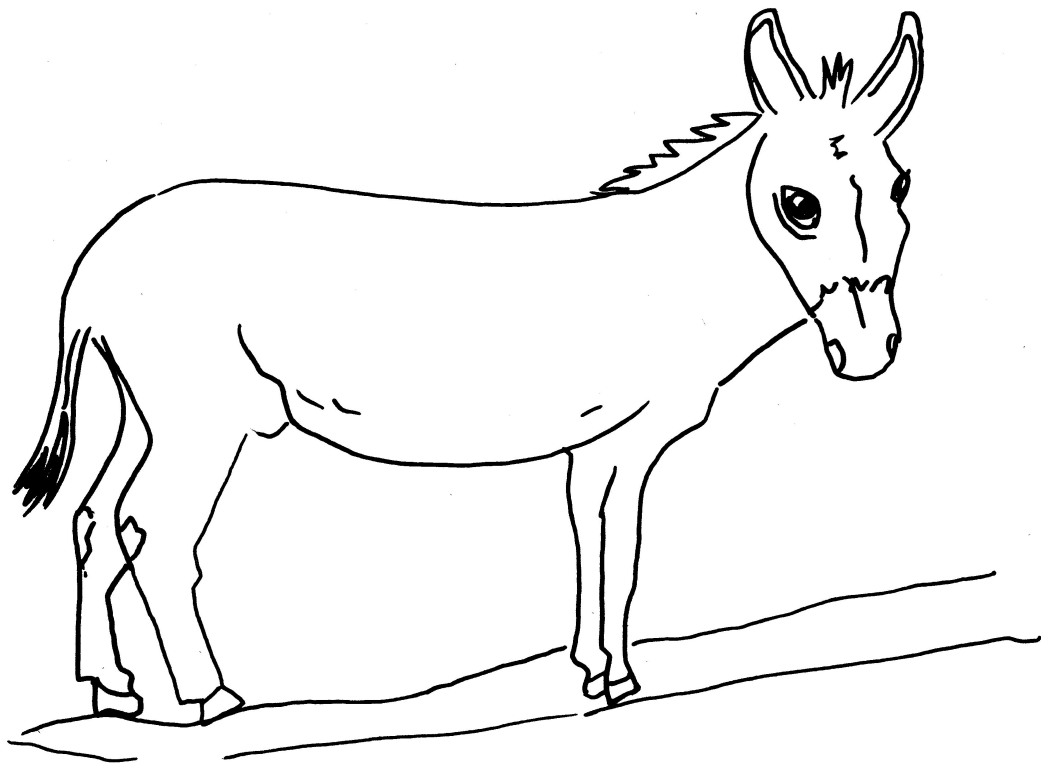


Draw the packet boat for the mule to pull on the towpath.



About the Author:

One cool fact that Eamon learned about the Erie Canal was that it was finished in 1825. He also enjoys designing buildings.



It was a warm day in June. The year was 1826. The sun blazed down on the water of the Erie Canal. The mule driver was getting ready to switch the team of mules. He was about to put the reins and bridle on a new team of mules. The bridle and reins helped the mule so it didn't get scared and run away. Boats were able to move along the canal when the mules pulled them. Without the mule, bridle, and reins, the boats would stay still.

Draw the towpath on the side of the Erie Canal.

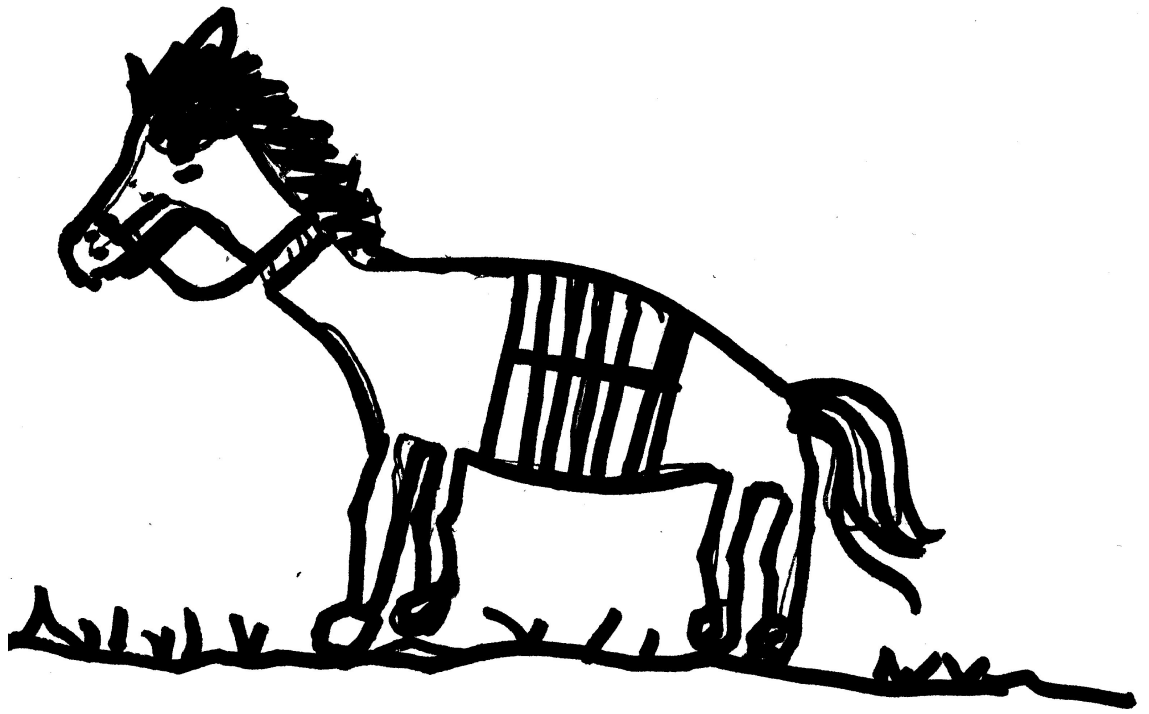


Draw the rope from the mule driver to the mule.



About the Author:

Asiya likes to write about her family. She enjoys spending time with her family on the 4th of July. Her favorite part of this book is revising her drafts.



It was a hot summer day in July of 1826 on the Erie Canal. The sun burst down on the canallers, passengers, mules, and mule drivers. The mules and mule drivers were going up and down the ramp and going in and out of the packet boats. The canaller listened to the passengers talking, playing, and being amazed. There was freight on the boat, but mostly people.

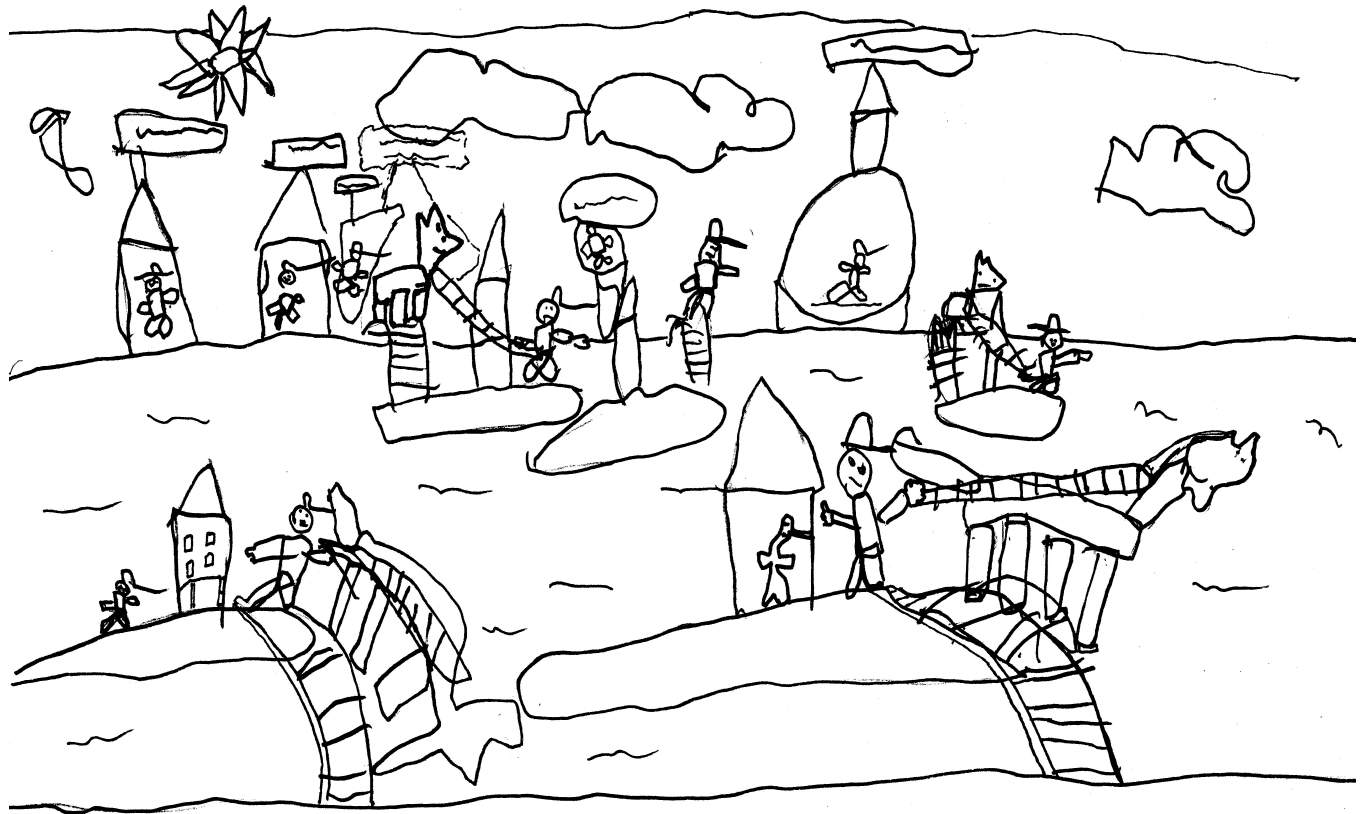
Draw the freight boat along side the ramp.



The ramp was made of wood and metal nails. It was important because if the ramp weren't there, the mules wouldn't be able to get on and off the packet boats. Also, people might fall off. Though some people might not use the ramp. Sometimes people would jump on and off the boat from the low bridges.

About the Author:

Rowan likes to write comics and enjoys riding his bike. His favorite part of this book is the pictures.



One July during 1827 a canaller traveled along the Erie Canal. He was on a journey from Albany to Buffalo. He was delivering cargo. The cargo was full of lumber, flour, coal, and hay. But the most important cargo was flour. On the boat was a winch made of wood and metal. The canaller used the winch to lift cargo on and off the boat. A cargo boat was not a cargo boat without a winch. Without the winch the cargo couldn't be carried on and off the boat.

Draw the cargo as barrels of flour.

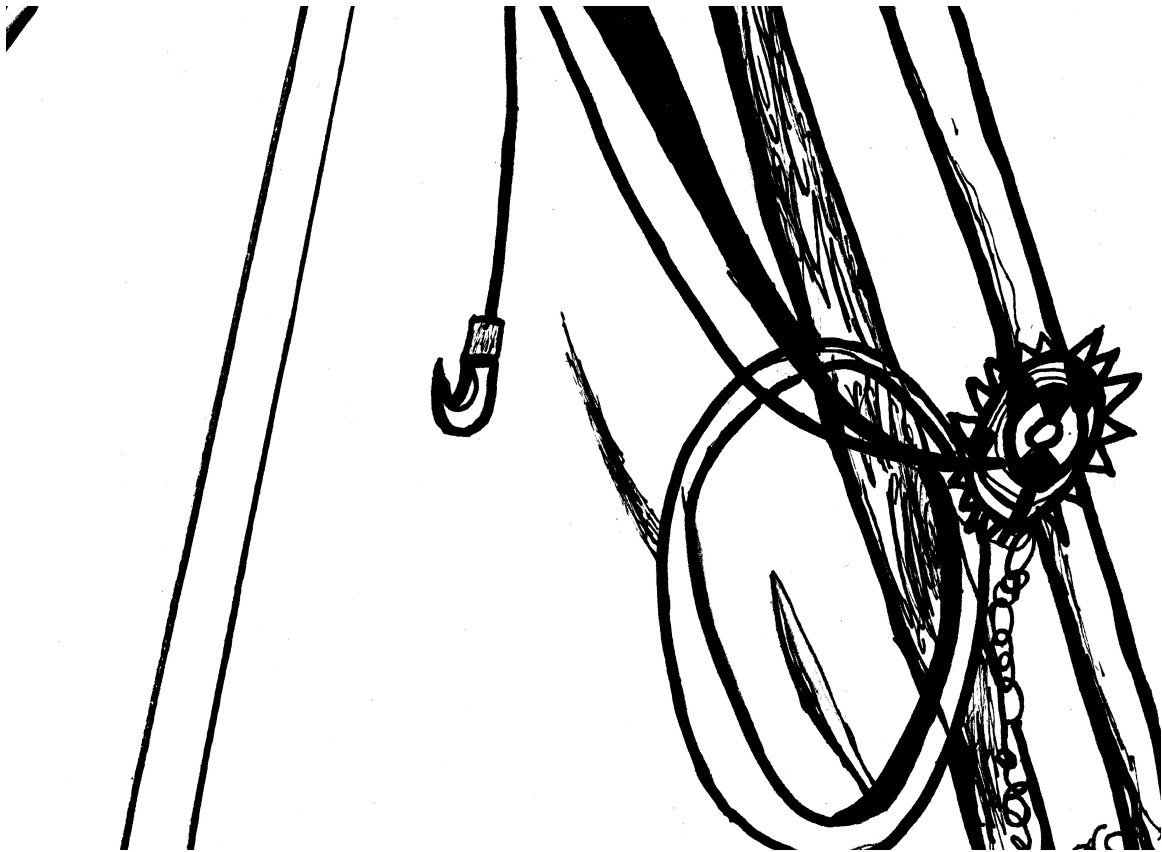


Draw the cargo being picked up by the winch.



About the Author:

A cool fact that Thomas learned about the Erie Canal is that a winch is used to lift cargo. He also enjoys playing outside.



In the year of 1825, the Erie Canal was finished. Men were hired to open the locks. They were called lock tenders. Two lock tenders helped open a lock. One lock tender couldn't open the lock by himself. He needed help from another lock tender.

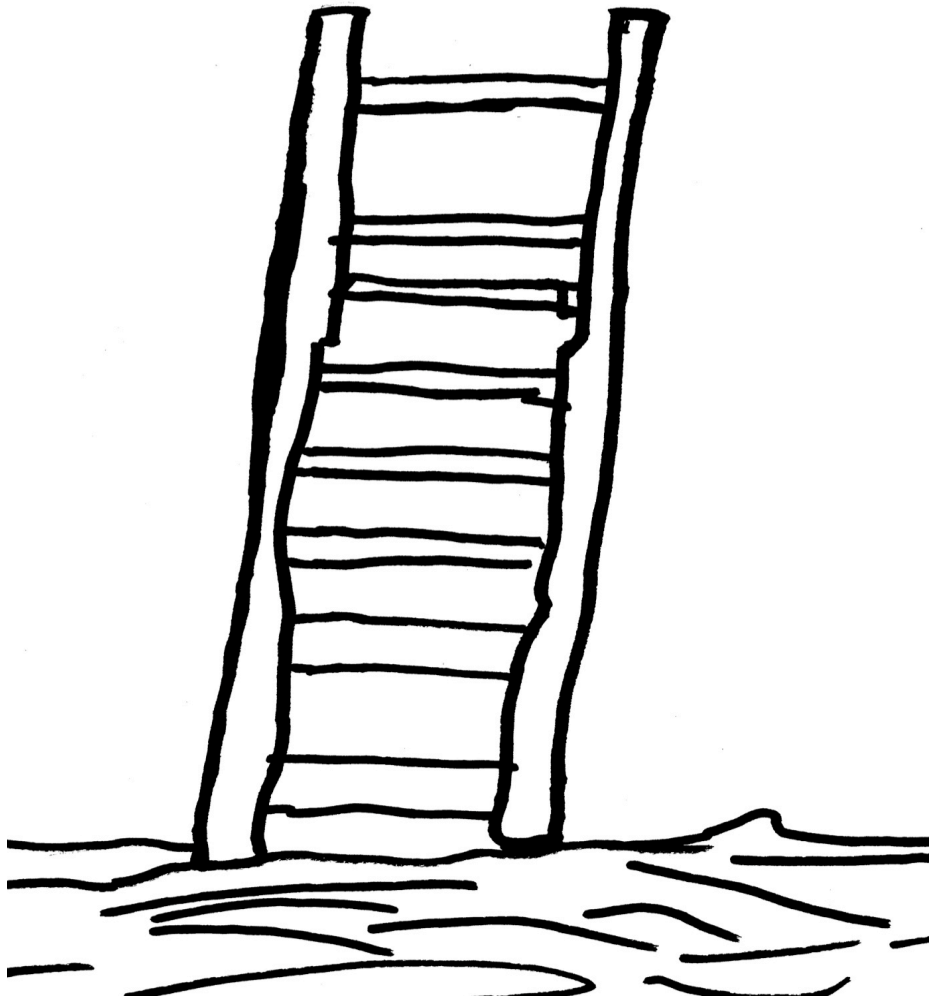
Draw the two lock tenders climbing down the ladder.



The lock tender had problems with the lock. If the lock would not open or close, the lock tender would need to climb down the ladder. If the sluice gate wouldn't open, the lock tender would climb down a ladder. The ladder was nailed to the wall for the lock tender to climb down. The ladder was an important tool. The lock tender's job was easier because he had the ladder to help him.

About the Author:

Jacob enjoys playing with his Mom and little cousins. One cool fact that Jacob learned was that the Erie Canal was 363 miles long. Jacob's favorite part about writing this book is that other children can learn facts about the Erie Canal.



The sun shined brightly in the spring of 1825. The water shimmered in the presence of the sun. A large line of 40 boats waited to get into the wooden lock. One boat was allowed in the lock at a time. The mule on the towpath accidentally pulled against its rope and the boat bumped into another boat. The canaller in the boat was not happy about this. He yelled at the 11-year-old mule driver, "Keep that mule under control!" After an hour or so, it was the canaller's turn to enter the lock. The mule walked into the lock on the towpath and pulled the boat with it. The lock tenders closed the gate behind the boat. The mule driver tied the boat with rope and cleat. The water rose up slowly. The two lock tenders opened the gates. The boat started out again across the Erie Canal.

Draw boats waiting to come into the lock.

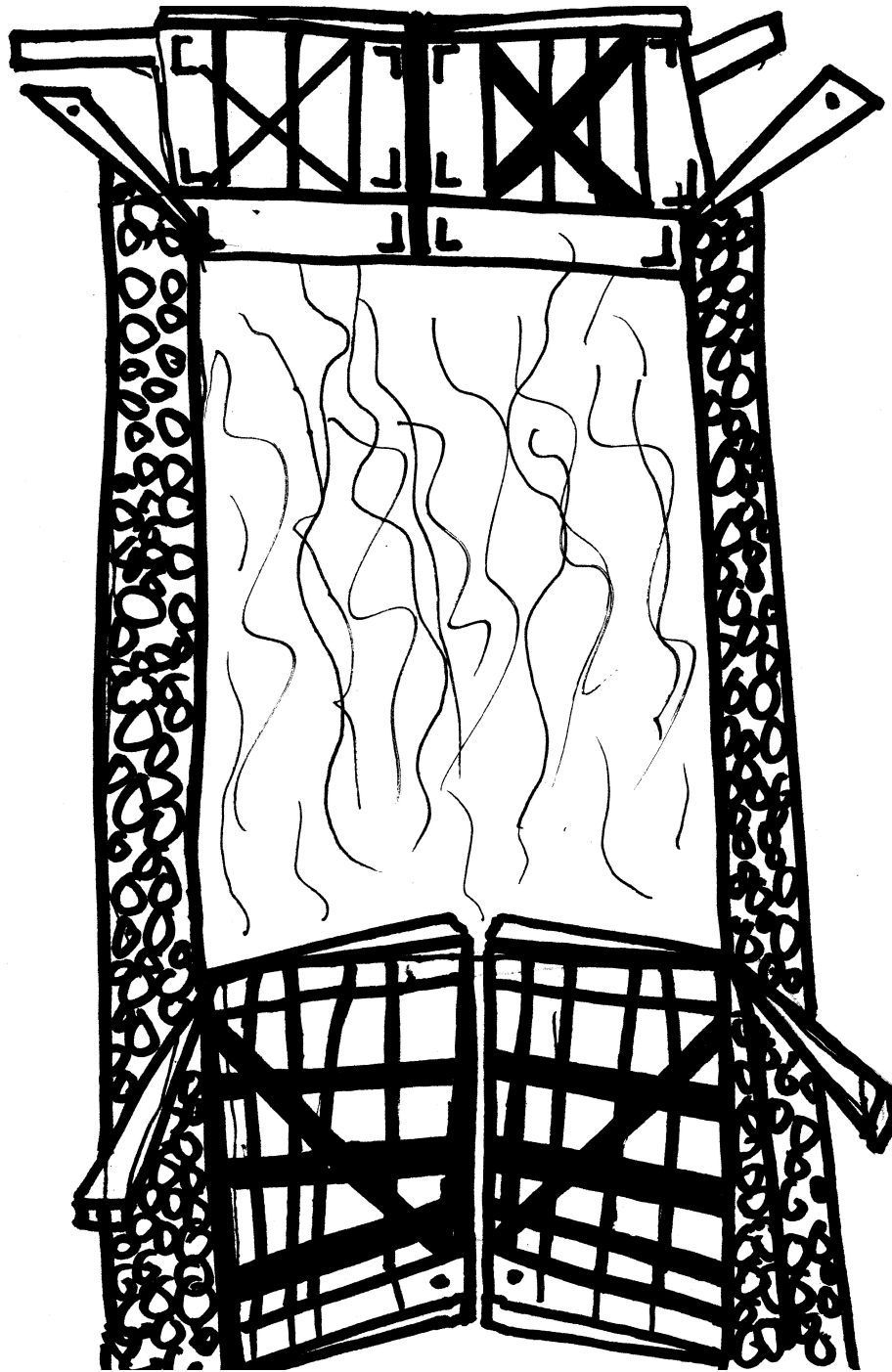


Draw the boats inside the lock.



About the Author:

Abby enjoys reading fantasy stories and writing about made up action adventures. She finds the most challenging part of writing to be revising her work. She enjoyed writing her story.



It was a hot day in the year 1825. The Erie Canal was finally opened. 30 to 40 boats waited to go through the lock in Buffalo. A packet boat waited for its turn to go through the lock.

Draw the packet boat waiting to come into the lock.



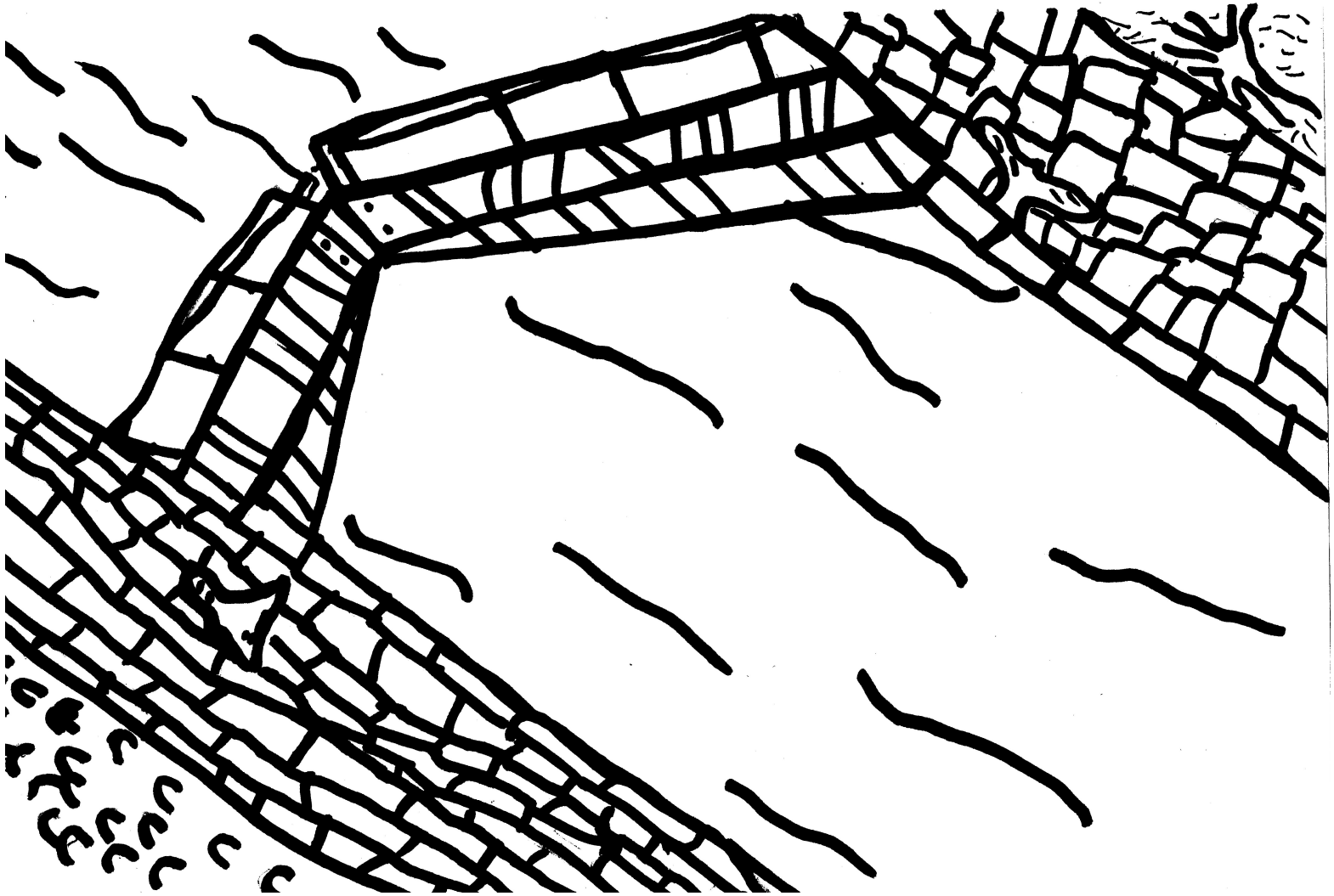
The lock tender opened and closed the wooden lock doors. The lock tender stood on top of the edge of the lock door. The lock tender closed the lock doors. Next, the lock tender opened the sluice gate. The water drained through the sluice gate. This made the water level lower. The lock tender pushed hard on the lock opener to open the lock door. The mules pulled the boat off and away. Without the lock doors, the boats would not be able to travel along the Erie Canal. This is because the land between Albany and Buffalo rose 565 feet.

Draw the sluice gate in the bottom of the lock door.



About the Author:

Merisa enjoys having friends over to play. She likes to write about horses 'running free' and finds the most challenging part of writing to be putting the finishing touches on her work.



It was a very hot day in 1827. The canaller's skin was burning. He waited for the water level to lower so the gate doors could open. Finally the water level is lowered. The two lock tenders pushed with all of their might and pushed the lock doors open. The boat glided through the lock.

Draw the two lock tenders opening the lock.



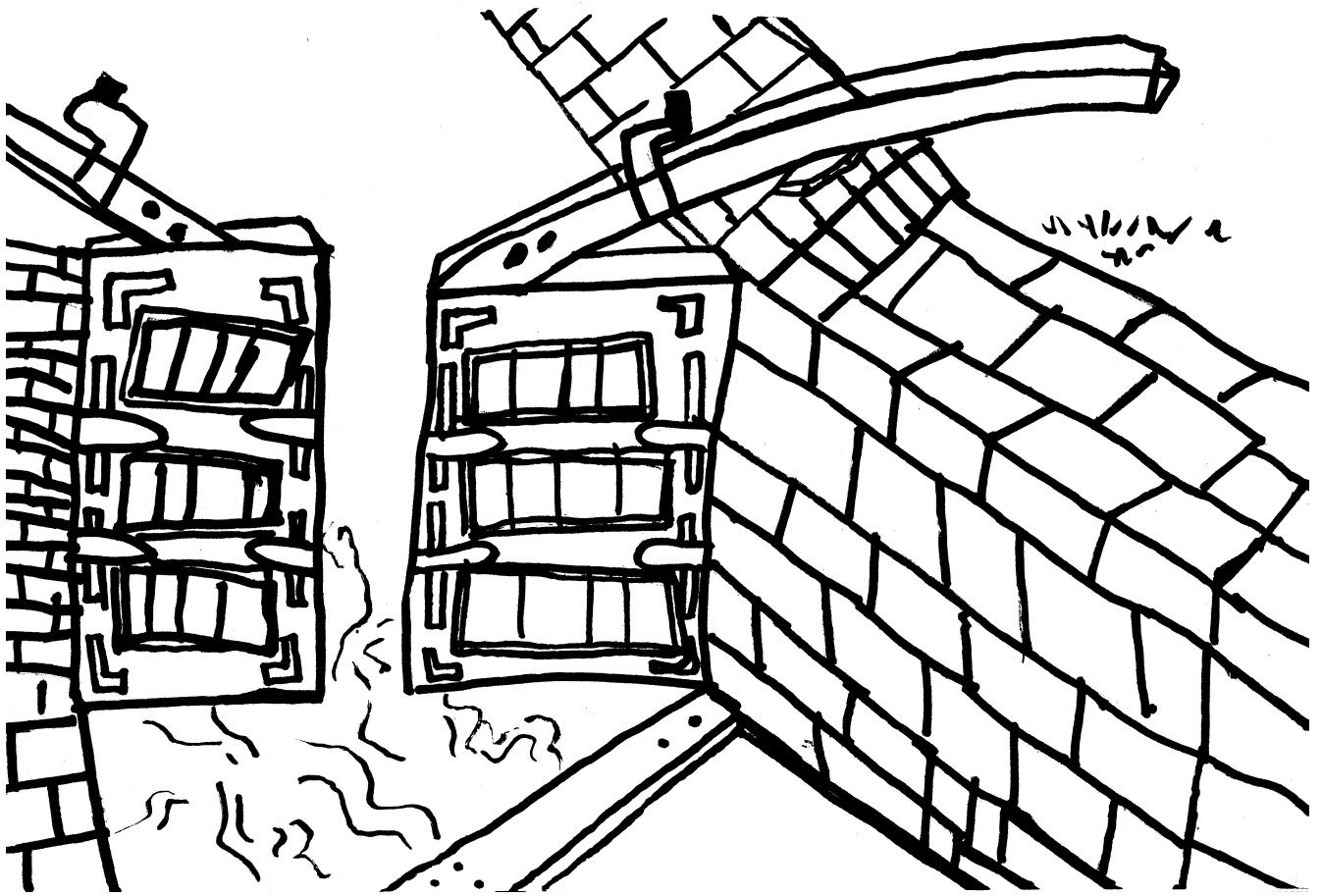
Draw the boat about to come through.



The lock opener is important because the lock would not work if there weren't lock openers. The Erie Canal was impossible to use without the lock openers.

About the Author:

Finn finds the most challenging part of writing to be organizing and planning the writing. He enjoys playing with Legos and writing about monsters.



In May of 1825, there was a packet boat traveling from Albany to Rochester along the Erie Canal. There were many passengers on the boat. The land from Albany to Rochester was uphill. Boats couldn't go uphill so they needed help from a lock. The lock helped the water level go up and down.

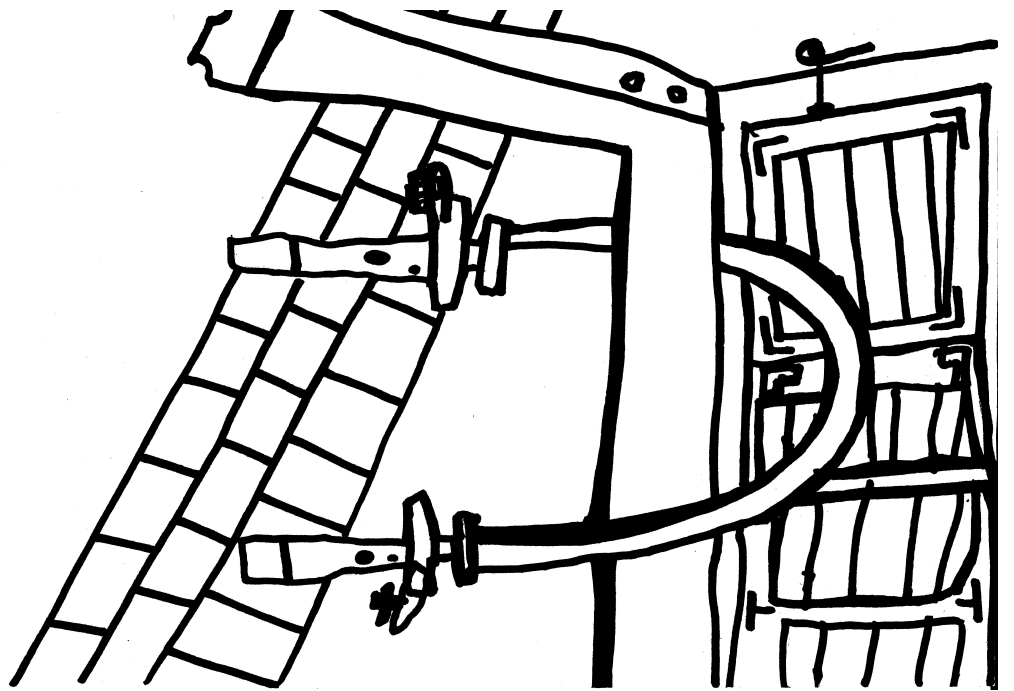
The most important thing on the lock was the gate collar. The gate collar was located on the top along the side of the canal wall. The gate collar was U-shaped with two metal bars screwed into the ground. As the lock tender opened the gate door, the gate collar grabbed the gate door and locked the gate in place. Then the boat slowly moved into the lock. The lock tender took the gate collar off of the gate door and closed the lock. Next, the lock tender opened the other lock door. The lock tender moved the gate collar and held the lock open. The boat continued on its journey.

Shade in the U-shaped gate collar.



About the Author:

Jayden enjoys art and gymnastics. She likes to write stories about horses. A cool fact Jayden learned about the Erie Canal was that the lock helps the boats go up and down hill.



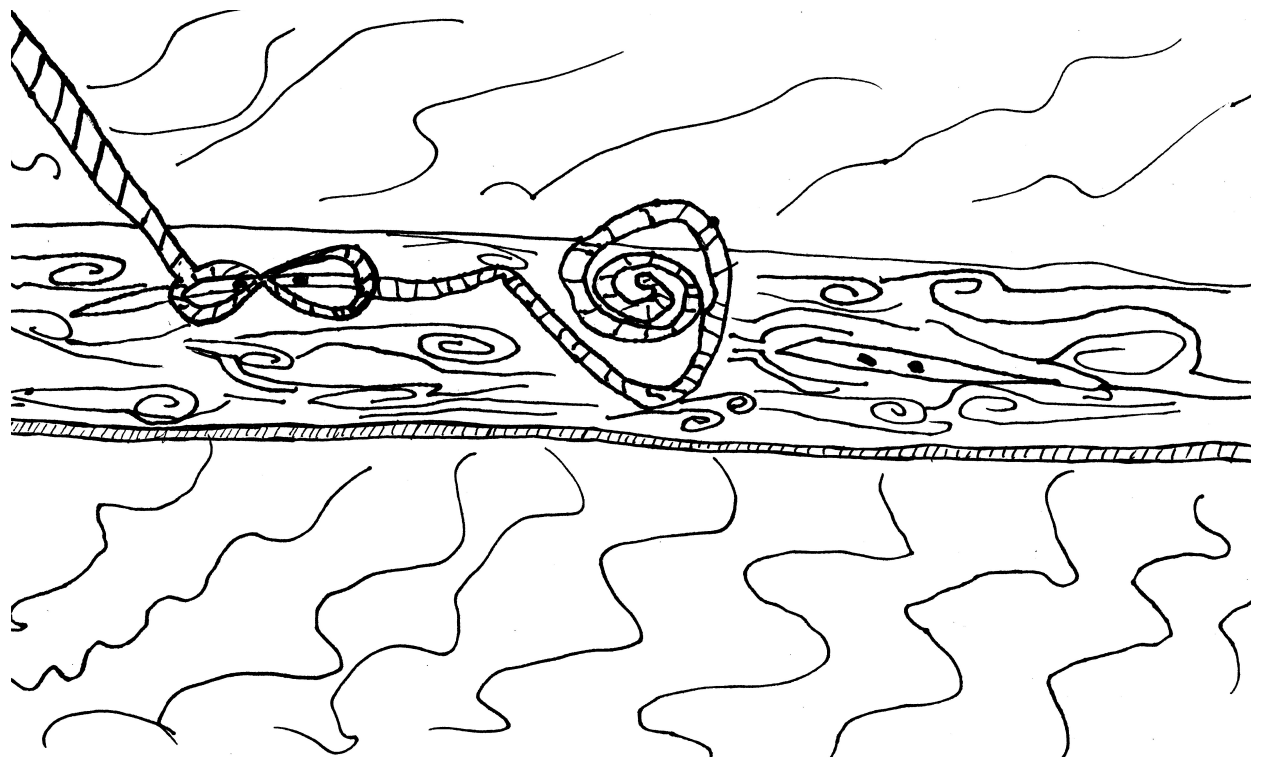
It was a long time ago by the Erie Canal. The canaller tied his packet boat with rope and cleat. The canaller went into the General Store to buy rope because his rope was old and torn. The canaller's wife had to buy a needle and thread because their son had torn pants. While they were in the general store, the son switched the mule team. The son's job was a mule driver. After the mule team was switched, the family continued their trip on the Erie Canal.

Draw the packet boat tied to the rope.



About the Author:

Natalia likes to write about horses, dogs and sometimes cats. She enjoys having sleepovers with friends. Her favorite part of this book is that she got to write her own page.



It was a very hot, muggy day by the Erie Canal in 1826. The General Store owner stood near the cash register selling a shovel to a canaller. Inside the General Store there were shovels hanging on hooks. There were saws stacked on a shelf. Then, a family that lived on a canal boat needed food to eat. The general store had everything that anyone might need. If the storeowner didn't have the cash register, his work would not be efficient. Selling goods would take longer.

Draw the shovels on the walls.



Draw the saws high up on a shelf.

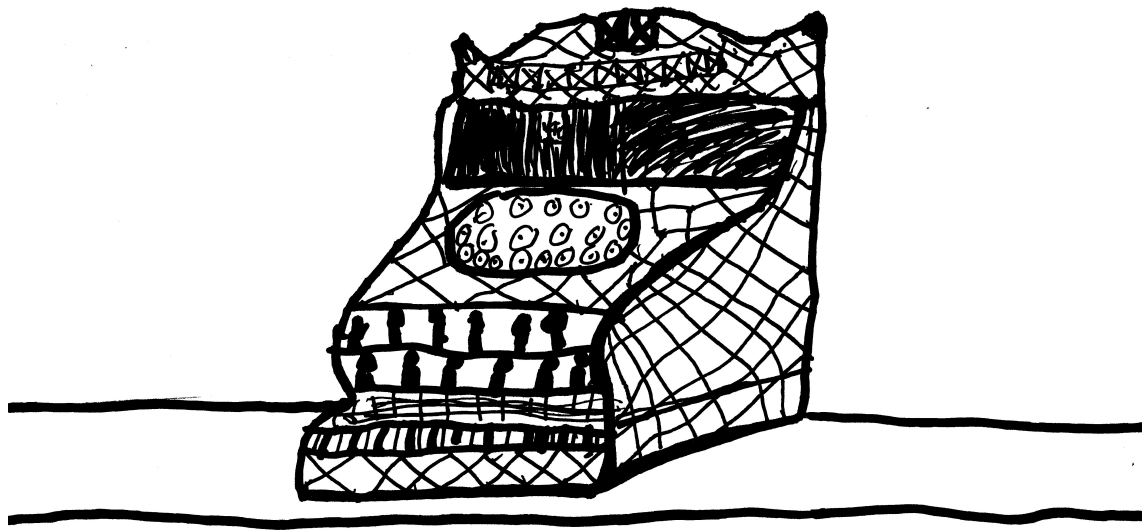


Draw the storeowner using the cash register.



About the Author:

Aloysha learned that the General Store was located very close to the Erie Canal. His favorite part of the book is his drawing and learning about his cash register. He enjoys riding bikes.



In 1825, the Apothecary used plants to mix medicines to help others get better. Her shop was found along the canal near the General Store. She mostly depended on the canaller because they needed her when they were sick. The mortar and pestle were very important to the Apothecary. It ground different parts of plants into powder. If it didn't exist, people would be very sick and might die. Making medicine would take a long time. The Apothecary was very organized. She labeled many jars. If she mixed up the jars, nobody would be able to feel better.

Draw the General Store next to the Apothecary.



About the Author:

Alexandria likes to write about all kinds of different stories. She learned that the Apothecary, and General Store were all along the Erie Canal. She enjoys being creative, fun, and dancing.



In 1825, there was a cooper who lived in Rochester who worked in a Cooper's Shop. The Cooper's Shop was found along the Erie Canal. The cooper used a drawknife to shave off the bark of a birch log. As the drawknife shaved the wood, it made a soft scraping sound. The shavings curled into spirals as they fell to the ground. The cooper bent the wood by soaking it in hot water because the wood was hard. The cooper wore gloves so he didn't get any blisters or slivers. The cooper was dirty when he went home. He was covered in wood chips.

Draw the cooper using his tool.



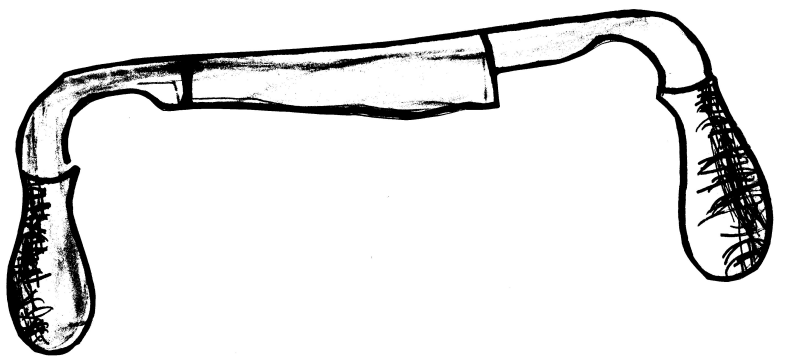
Draw the barrel that the cooper is shaving.



The cooper's job was very important because if the people in Rochester didn't have barrels, they would have to use sacks to hold the flour. The sacks could rip. If there was a fire on the boat, the sacks could catch fire faster than a barrel.

About the Author:

Aren enjoys playing baseball and writing about animals. The drawknife is a cool tool. It can come in many shapes and sizes. One cool fact Aren learned in this expedition is that the first Erie Canal was 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep. The second Erie Canal was 70 feet wide and 7 feet deep.



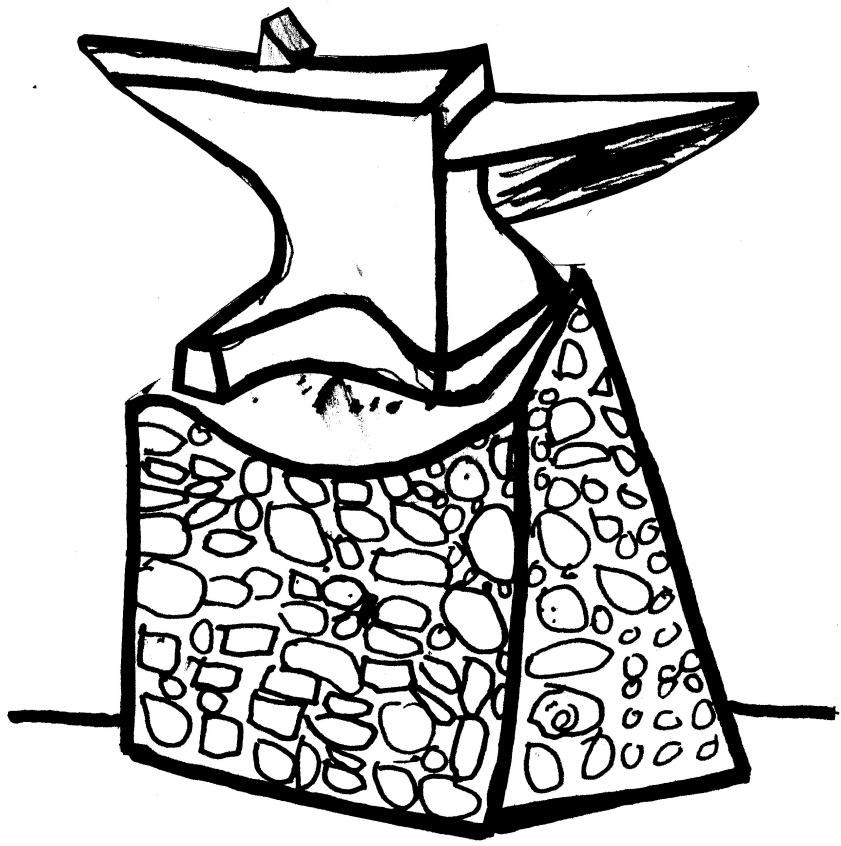
In the year 1825, the Erie Canal was finished with locks and packet boats. Many Blacksmith Shops were found near the locks along the canal. It was usually next to the General Store. A blacksmith made things out of metal like wheels, picks, and shovels. Canallers would go to the blacksmith shop while they were waiting for their turn to go through the lock. Canallers needed tools like hammers, horseshoes, and bits for their mules. Without the blacksmith, work would be harder for many people. Canallers would have to make their own tools. This would take a lot of time. The blacksmith was very important to the people along the Erie Canal.

Draw the tools that a blacksmith makes near the anvil.



About the Author:

Charlie enjoys reading the Magic Tree House series and writing about candy and buildings. He finds the most challenging part of writing to be sounding out the words.





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