

New york weather end of april

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City in Western New York State This article is about the city in Monroe County. For the metropolitan area, see Rochester metropolitan area, New York. For the soccer club, see Rochester New York FC. For the town in Ulster County, see Rochester, Ulster County, New York. City in New York, United StatesRochesterCityCity of Rochester(left to right, top to bottom) the Eastman Theater at the Eastman School of Music; First Federal Plaza;bullitt Kerov, Legacy (formerly Bausch & Lomb) Metroplex (formerly Chase Towers; Downtown Rochester skyline; Rush Rhees Library at the University of Rochester; Sacred Heart cathedral; row houses in the Grove Place neighborhood Flag:Nicknames: "The Flour City", "The Flower City", "The World's Image Center"Location in Monroe County and the State of New YorkRochesterShow map of New YorkRochesterShow map of the United StatesRochesterShow map of North AmericaCoordinates: 43°9′56″N 77°36′41″W﻿ / ﻿43.16556°N 77.61139°W﻿ / 43.16556; -77.61139Coordinates: 43°9′56″N 77°36′41″W﻿ / ﻿43.16556°N 77.61139°W﻿ / 43.16556; -77.61139Country: United StatesState: New YorkRegion:Western New York, Genesee ValleyMetroRochester Metropolitan Statistical AreaCounty:MonroeFounded:1788; 234 years ago (1788)Incorporated as a village:March 21, 1817; 205 years ago (1817-03-21) (as Rochester)Incorporated as a city:April 28, 1834; 188 years ago (1834-04-28)Named for:Nathaniel RochesterGovernment • Type:Strong mayor-council • Mayor:Malik Evans (D) • City Council Members' List At-Large Members:President • Miguel Meléndez (D)East District - Vice President • Mary Lupien (D)Other At-Large • Willie Lightfoot (D) • Mitchell D. Gruber (D) • Stanley Martin (D) • Kim Smith (D)Northwest District • Michael A. Patterson (D)South District • LaShay Harris (D)Northwest District • Jose Peo (D) Area[2] • City:37.17 sq mi (96.28 km 2) • Land:35.77 sq mi (92.63 km 2) • Water:1.41 sq mi (3.64 km 2) 3.6%Highest elevation:702 ft (214 m)Lowest elevation:220 ft (70 m)Population (2020) • City:211,328 • Density:5,751.13/sq mi (2,220.50/km 2) • Urban:220,572 (US: 60th) • Metro: 607,486 (US: 32nd)Demonym(s):RochesterianTime zone:UTC−05:00 (EST) • Summer (DST):UTC−04:00 (EDT)ZIP codes:14xxx (14604-downtown)Area code(s):FIS code:36-43000CVNS feature:1D096Z684Interstates:Website:www.cityofrochester.gov Rochester (/ˈrɒtjəstər, -sɪr/) is a city in the U.S. state of New York, the seat of Monroe County, and the fourth-most populous in the state after New York City, Buffalo, and Yonkers, with a population of 211,328 as enumerated in the 2020 United States census.[3] Located in Western New York, the city of Rochester forms the core of a larger metropolitan area with a population of 1 million people, across six counties. The city was one of the United States' first boomtowns, initially due to the fertile Genesee River Valley, which gave rise to numerous flour mills, and then as a manufacturing center, which spurred further rapid population growth.[4] Rochester rose to prominence as the birthplace and home of some of America's most iconic companies, in particular Eastman Kodak, Xerox, and Bausch & Lomb (along with Wegmans, Genett, Paychex, Western Union, French's, Constellation Brands, Ragu, and others), by which the region became a global center for science, technology, and research and development. This status has been aided by the presence of several internationally renowned universities (notably the University of Rochester and Rochester Institute of Technology) and their research programs; these schools, along with many other smaller colleges, have played an increasingly large role in Greater Rochester's economy.[5] Rochester has also played a key part in US history as a hub for certain important social and political movements, especially abolitionism[6] and the women's rights movement.[7] Today, Rochester's economy is defined by technology and education (aided by a highly educated workforce, research institutions, and other strengths born in its past).[8] While the city experienced some significant population loss as a result of deindustrialization, strong growth in the education and healthcare sectors boosted by elite universities and the slower decline of breadwork companies such as Eastman Kodak and Xerox (as opposed to the rapid fall of heavy industry with steel companies in Buffalo and Pittsburgh) resulted in a much less severe contraction than in most Rust Belt metro areas. The Rochester metropolitan area is the third-largest regional economy in New York, after the New York City metropolitan area and the Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metropolitan Area.[9] Rochester's gross metropolitan product is US\$50.6 billion—above those of Albany and Syracuse, but below that of Buffalo.

Switzerland's major Inquisist tribes were forced out of New York. As a reward for their loyalty to the British crown, they were given a large land grant on the Grand River in Canada.[10][11] Rochester was founded shortly after the American Revolution by a wave of English-Furitan-descended immigrants from New England, who were looking for new agricultural land. They were the dominant cultural group in Rochester until 1824, when it was overtaken by the "Young Lion of the West", and then as the "Flour City". By 1835, it was the largest flour-producing city in the United States.[22] Having doubled its population in only 10 years, Rochester became America's first "boom town". In 1830–31, Rochester experienced one of the nation's biggest Protestant revivalist movements, led by Charles Grandison Finney. The revival inspired other revivals of the Second Great Awakening. A leading pastor in New York, who was converted to the Rochester meetings, gave this account of Finney's meetings there: "The whole community was stirred. Religion was the topic of conversation in the house, in the shop, in the office, and on the street. The only theater in the city was converted into a lively stable; the only circus into a soap and candle factory. Grog shops were closed; the Sabbath was honored; the sanctuaries were thronged with happy worshippers; a new impulse was given to every philanthropic enterprise; the fountains of benevolence were opened, and men lived to god." [23] By the mid-19th century, as the center of the wheat-processing industry moved west with population and agriculture, the city became home to an expanding nursery business, giving rise to the city's second nickname, the Flower City. Nurseries ringed the city, the most famous of which was started in 1840 by immigrants George Ellwanger from Germany and Patrick Barry from Ireland.[24] In 1847, Frederick Douglass founded the abolitionist newspaper, the North Star in Rochester.[25] A former slave and an antislavery speaker and writer, he gained a circulation over 4,000 readers in the United States, Europe, and the Caribbean. The North Star served as a forum for abolitionist views. The Douglass home burnt down in 1872, but a marker for it is in Highland Park off South Avenue.[26] Susan B. Anthony, a national leader of the women's suffrage movement, was from Rochester. The Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, in 1920, which guaranteed the right of women to vote, was known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment because of her work toward its passage, which she did not live to see.[27] Anthony's home is a National Historic Landmark known as the National Susan B. Anthony Museum and House.[28] At the end of the 19th century, anarchist Emma Goldman lived and worked in Rochester for several years, championing the cause of labor in Rochester sweatshops. Rochester also had significant unrest in labor, race, and antiwar protests. After the Civil War, Rochester had an expansion of new industries in the late 19th century, founded by migrants to the city, including inventor and entrepreneur George Eastman, who founded Eastman Kodak, and German immigrants John Jacob Bausch and Henry Lomb, who launched Bausch & Lomb in 1861. Not only did they create new industries, but Eastman also became a major philanthropist, developing and endowing the University of Rochester, its Eastman School of Music, and other local institutions. Twentieth century in the early 20th century, Rochester became a center of the garment industry, particularly men's fashions. It was the base of Bond Clothing Stores, Fashion Park Clothes, Hickey Freeman, and Steins-Bloch and Co. Cartographers James Cunningham and Sons founded the pioneer automobile company Cunningham.[29] Rochester in the late 1930s. The population reached 62,386 in 1870, 162,608 in 1900, and 295,750 in 1920. By 1950, the population had reached a high of 332,488. In 1950, the Census Bureau reported Rochester's population as 97.6% White and 2.3% Black.[30] With industrial restructuring in the later 20th century, and the decline of industry and jobs in the area, by 2018, the city's population had declined to 206,284 (although the metropolitan area was considerably larger) with 46.58% recorded as White and 40.71% as Black or African American.[31][32] Rochester's black population tripled to more than 25,000 during the 1950s. Casually employed by the city's iconic industries, most African Americans in the city held low-pay and low-skill jobs, and lived in substandard housing. Discontent exploded in the 1964 Rochester race riot. Triggered by the attempted arrest of a 19-year-old intoxicated black male at a street block party, order was restored after three days, and only after Governor Nelson Rockefeller called out the New York National Guard. By the time the disturbance was over, five were dead (four in a helicopter crash) and 350 were injured. Almost a thousand people were arrested and 204 stores were either looted or damaged.[33][34] In the wake of the riots, the Rochester Area Churches, together with black civil rights leaders, invited Saul Alinsky of the Industrial Areas Foundation to help the community organize. With the Reverend Franklin Florence, who had been close to Malcolm X, they established FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today), which successfully brought pressure to bear on Eastman Kodak to help open up employment and city governance.[35][36] Geography High Falls in 2000 Rochester is located at 43°9′56″N 77°36′41″W﻿ / ﻿43.16556°N 77.61139°W﻿ / 43.16556; -77.61139 (43.165496, -77.611504) in Upstate New York.[37] The city is about 73 miles (120 km) east-northeast of Buffalo and about 87 miles (140 km) west of Syracuse. Albany, the state capital, is 226 miles (360 km) to the east; it sits on Lake Ontario's southern shore. The Genesee River bisects the city. Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is northwest 168 miles (270 km) and New York City is about 250 miles (400 km) to the southeast. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 37.1 square miles (96 km²), of which 35.8 square miles (93 km²) are covered by water (3.42%). The Genesee River in 2013 Rochester's geography was formed by the ice sheets during the Pleistocene epoch. The retreating ice sheets reached a standstill at what is now the southern border of the city, melting at the same rate as they were advancing, depositing sediment along the southern edge of the ice mass. This created a line of hills, including (from west to east) Mt. Hope, the hills of Highland Park, Pinnacle Hill, and Cobb's Hill. Because the sediment of these hills was deposited into a proglacial lake, they are stratified and classified as a "kame delta". A brief retreat and readvance of the ice sheet onto the delta deposited unstratified material there, creating a rare hybrid structure called "kame moraine".[38][39] The ice sheets also created Lake Ontario (one of the five freshwater Great Lakes), the Genesee River with its waterfalls and gorges, Irondequoit Bay, Sodus Bay, Braddock Bay, Mendon Ponds, numerous local streams and ponds, the Ridge, and the nearby Finger Lakes.[39] Rochester has 537 miles (864 km) of public streets, 585 miles (941 km) of water mains, 44 vehicular and eight pedestrian bridges, 11 public libraries, two police stations (one for the east side, one for the west), and 15 firehouses. The principal source of water is Hemlock Lake, which, with its watershed, is owned by the state of New York. Other water sources include Canadice Lake and Lake Ontario. The 30-year annual average snowfall is just above 100 in (2.5 m).[40] The monthly daily average ranges from 24.7 °F (−4.1 °C) in January to 70.8 °F (21.6 °C) in July. The high amount of snow Rochester receives can be accounted for by the city's proximity to Lake Ontario (see lake-effect snow). Its neighborhoods Main article: Downtown Rochester Rochester has a number of neighborhoods, including the 19th Ward, 14621 Community, Beechwood, Bronckcroft, Cascade District, Cobbs Hill, Charlotte, Corn Hill, Dewey, Dutchtown, Edgerton, Ellwanger-Barry, German Village, Grove Place, High Falls District, Highland Park, Maplewood (10th Ward), Marketview Heights, Mt. Read, North Winton Village, Neighborhood of the Arts, Lylell-Otis, Park Avenue, Plymouth-Exchange, Southwest, East End, South Wedge, Swillburg, Susan B. Anthony, University-Atlantic, Upper Monroe, and more are all recognized communities with various neighborhood associations. Also, living spaces are available in downtown Rochester. Center City and the Fredrick Douglass-Susan B. Anthony Memorial Bridge Towershouses in the Corn Hill Oxford Street Houses Park and Oxford Apartments in Rochester's East End, Houghs Avenue on Park Avenue, an aerial image of the city of Rochester taken in August 2007 Bronckcroft The Bronckcroft neighborhood is built on the former nursery grounds of the Brown Brothers nursery. The business district situated on Winton Rd has a mix of restaurants and shops. The neighborhood borders the nearby Tryon and Ellison Parks. The Bronckcroft Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.[41] Lylell-Otis Historically an Italian-American neighborhood, this area of the City of Rochester is now home to citizens from across the globe.[42] There have recently been efforts to improve the quality of life in this neighborhood, as the area has opportunity for redevelopment and renewal.[43][44][45][46][47][48] The Lylell-Otis neighborhood is in the state behind Yonkers.[73] Race, disability, and income Racial composition 2010[74] 1990[30] 1970[30] 1940[30] White 43.7% 61.1% 82.4% 97.6%—Non-Hispanic 37.6% 58.3% 80.2%[75] n/a Black or African American 41.7% 31.5% 16.8% 2.3% Hispanic or Latino (of any race) 16.4% 8.7% 2.8%(75) (X) Asian 3.1% 1.8% 0.2%—As of the 2020 United States census, Rochester had a population of 211,328. Of which, 38.0% were non-hispanic Black, 33.0% were non-hispanic White, 19.8% were Hispanic/Latino, 3.9% were Asian, 0.2% were Native American or Pacific Islander, 5.1% were mixed or other.[76] According to the 2010 census, the city's population was 43.7% White or White American, 41.7% Black, 0.5% American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.1% Asian, 0.0% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 6.6% from some other race and 4.4% from two or more races. 16.4% of the total population were Hispanic or Latino of any race, mostly made up of Puerto Ricans.[77] Non-Hispanic Whites were 37.6% of the population in 2010,[74] compared to 80.2% in 1970.[30] Although losing population since 1950, over the course of the past 50 years Rochester has become a major center for

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