



[Photo by Ernsherger & Ray.]

ROBERT WHITE.

MR. ROBERT WHITE was born in Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y., June 27th, 1829, and is the eldest son of William and Elizabeth White, who had six children, of whom but three are now living. Robert, during his boyhood days, worked on the farm a large portion of each year, attending district school in the winter until arriving at the age of nineteen, when he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. S. Worden of Skaneateles, to learn the carriage and sleigh business. He remained with him for two years and then completed his trade under other instructors. He then came to Auburn and engaged with the firm of J. & G. Clapp, remaining with them for three years. In the

spring of 1855 he purchased the business of Applegate & Seymour, and took his brother William as partner, continuing the business under the firm name of R. & W. H. White. In 1858, the business not being successful, the firm dissolved, W. H. retiring. Robert continued the business alone until 1878, when R. G. Rowe entered into partnership with him under the firm name of White & Rowe, located at No. 22 Dill street, Auburn, N. Y.

In 1862, he married Mary A. Dougall, daughter of George and Margaret Dougall, of Fleming. They have had four children, Gertrude E., Mary E., Margaret and George Robert.

making about 8,000 pounds of soap and 60,000 pounds of candles per annum.

The manufacture of wagons and carriages engages the attention of several individuals and firms, prominent among whom are :

CHARLES E. MILLS, 20 East Genesee street.

JAMES A. STEVENS, 1 Seminary avenue.

B. COOK & Co., 22 and 24 Dill street.

S. WARBURTON, State street, opposite the Prison.

WHITE & ROWE, 22 Dill street.

HORNE & SLAYTON, 20 Water street.

Although the business consists largely in repairing, the capital invested aggregates about \$12,000; about thirty men find employment, and over one hundred wagons and carriages are made yearly.

Some twenty-six individuals find employment in the manufacture of cigars under various proprietors, among whom are :

EDWIN D. PARKER, 14 State street.

VANDEBOSCH BROS., 21 Dill street.

JOHN E. PERCY, 82 State street.

JNO. B. RICHARDSON, 69½ Genesee street.

W. H. ZEPP, 5 North street.

H. B. FAY, 5 Exchange street.

W. H. S. HURLBERT, 121 Genesee street.

MARTIN BRICKS, State street, near Water.

Some \$20,000 capital is used in this business, and 77,000 cigars made per month.

A. McCREA, 12 State street, employs nine persons in the manufacture of confectionery, of which from \$35,000 to \$40,000 worth are made per annum.

TROWBRIDGE & JENNINGS and SENTER & CARPENTER, the former at 9 Exchange street, and the latter at 127 Genesee street, each employ two men in the manufacture of frames, in which business some \$18,000 are invested.

JOHN B. GAYLORD, iron founder, at the head of Mann street, is agent for his daughter, Mary Ann Gaylord, in the manufacture of plows and all kinds of job castings, which business he commenced the latter part of February, 1878, the building he occupies having been erected the preceding January. Mr. Gaylord first commenced the foundry business in 1839, in the buildings now occupied by W. W. Crane, which were erected by him, and rented in 1862, to Merrill, Wilder & Co. He did an extensive business there, and in 1872-'4 built the Gaylord

House. He lost a handsome property by extending pecuniary accommodations to his friends.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS — BANK OF AUBURN — JAMES S. SEYMOUR — CAYUGA COUNTY BANK — AUBURN SAVINGS BANK — NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF AUBURN — WM. H. SEWARD & CO.'S BANKING HOUSE — FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN — CAYUGA CO. SAVINGS BANK.

THE wholesale business of Auburn is not extensive, aside from that which is incidental to its manufacturing interests, and which has been noticed in that connection.

DUNNING & Co., are the most prominent wholesale dealers. They deal in hardware and merchant, bar and pig iron, and are located at 102 and 104 Genesee street, corner of Exchange. The business was established in 1836, by I. F. Terrill, who conducted the business till 1850, when A. W. Johnson was admitted to partnership, and the business was carried on under the name of Terrill & Johnson, till 1864, when F. M. Terrill, son of I. F. Terrill, became a partner and the firm name was changed to Terrill, Johnson & Co. In 1867 J. W. Dunning, who had been with the concern since 1860, was admitted to partnership, without any change in the firm name. In 1871, Mr. Johnson retired from the business, but the name was retained till the expiration of the partnership in 1873, when a new partnership was formed under the style of Terrill & Dunning, the parties interested being F. M. Terrill and J. W. Dunning, general partners, and S. J. Terrill, special partner. This partnership was renewed by the same parties at its expiration March 1st, 1876, for three years. At the death of F. M. Terrill, June 5th, 1877, a new partnership was formed by J. W. Dunning and A. W. Johnson, general partners, and S. J. Terrill, special partner, under the name of Dunning & Co., to last for five years from March 1st, 1877. The business was first begun in the Exchange Block, in the store now occupied by A. T. Miller. In

1869-'70 their present fine four-story brick building was erected and occupied by them in November of the latter year. They employ a capital of \$60,000. The business rapidly increased from \$60,000 in 1860 to \$500,000 in 1866, and continued at the latter figures two or three years; but as prices declined it diminished to about \$300,000 per year, which it averaged till 1877, when, by the addition of some lines, it increased to \$400,000.

They occupy the entire four floors of their large store, besides a large adjoining iron warehouse on Exchange street.

EDWARD D. PARKER, wholesale liquor dealer, 7 State street, commenced business in 1870, in company with Wm. M. Thomas, under the name of Thomas & Co. At the death of Mr. Thomas, April 15th, 1878, Mr. Parker acquired his interest. The capital invested is about \$25,000. The annual sales are about \$48,000, but the business has declined as compared with former years.

ADAM ECKERT, wholesale liquor dealer, 27 Genesee street, commenced business in the spring of 1871, in company with his brother, Francis Eckert Jr., whose interest he bought in August, 1875, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He employs a capital of \$8,000. The sales, which were between \$19,000 and \$20,000 the first year, increased till 1873, since which time they have diminished to about what they were the first year, by reason of the necessity for a more rigid scrutiny of the condition of those to whom credits are extended.

CHARLES F. SMITH, wholesale and retail dealer in crockery, 83 Genesee street, commenced business in March, 1877, with a stock valued at \$6,000, which he has since increased to \$12,000 to \$15,000. His sales have been largely increased and necessitated the fitting up of a basement for storage and the accommodation of his wholesale trade.

BANKS OF AUBURN.

The banking business of Auburn was an outgrowth of its manufacturing and commercial interests, to the convenient and successful transaction of which banks were indispensable. The business of the village had been transacted for about twenty years without them and their necessity was so apparent as to unite the wealth-

ier men of the County in a project for organizing a bank.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, on Genesee street, opposite State street, was incorporated March 31st, 1817, as the *Bank of Auburn*, with a nominal capital of \$200,000, which was not paid in full till 1835. At a meeting held at the house of Canfield Coe, July 7th, 1817, Nathaniel Garrow, Enos T. Throop, George Leitch, John Bowman, James Porter, Archy Kasson, Hezekiah Goodwin, Horace Hills, Walter Weed, David Brinckerhoff, Wm. McCartey, Joseph Cott and Thomas Mumford, all of whom are dead, were elected directors. Thomas Mumford was elected President and held the office two years, when Daniel Kellogg was chosen and performed the duties of the office till 1835. He was succeeded by John H. Beach, who retained the office till 1839, when choice was made of George F. Leitch, who served in that capacity till Dec. 24th, 1845, when Cornelius Cuyler was elected. He was succeeded in 1849 by James S. Seymour, who performed the responsible duties of the office till his death Dec. 3d, 1875. C. H. Merriman was President one year, and was succeeded by S. L. Bradley, the present incumbent. The first cashier was James S. Seymour, who performed the duties of that office till he was chosen president in 1849. C. H. Merriman succeeded to the cashiership, and he also retained that position till he was promoted to the presidency in 1875. He was succeeded by James Seymour, who still holds the office, and who performed the duties of teller of this bank from 1850 till promoted to the cashiership. With the exception of Thomas Alcott of Albany, Mr. James S. Seymour was, at the time of his death, the oldest bank officer in the State, he having performed the duties of cashier and president in this bank a period of fifty-eight years. To his energy, prudence and ability, is the success of this institution very largely due. His memory is redolent of good deeds and kindly acts.

He needs no other monument to endear his memory to posterity, than his own beneficent gifts. His noble charities evince at once, the purity of his character and the wisdom of his judgment. Religion and learning, the orphans, the dependent poor, and the sick, were all remembered, and he made a wise and liberal provision for each and all. Calvary Church, the Seymour Library, the Orphan Asylum, the Old

Ladies' Home, and the Auburn Hospital were but a part of the objects upon which he bestowed liberal proportions of his large estate, furnishing in his beneficence, and in his wise discrimination of objects, an admirable model for the imitation of the opulent.

Mr. Merriman held the positions of teller, cashier and president of this bank forty-two years, and until ill health compelled him to retire. This was the first bank in Auburn, and it has exerted a vast and beneficial influence upon the material interests of the community, although it was its misfortune, at an early day, to experience much bitter opposition from certain of its shareholders, who contended for its control, and sought to accomplish that purpose by efforts to depress its stock. But, happily, it outlived that antagonism, and although it has passed through many hard struggles and sustained many losses, it has, upon the whole, been very successful. The total amount of dividends paid to its stockholders to July, 1878, is \$1,290,202, which is a little more than *ten and a half* per cent. per annum on the present capital, which was not paid in full till 1835. The change in name occurred Aug. 17th, 1865, when it became a National Bank. The bank first occupied a room in Demaree's tavern which was fitted up for its use, and removed thence to the handsome brick building now occupied, which was erected for its use in 1818. Following is the official report to June 29th, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$442,514 72
Overdrafts	1,875 57
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, (par value)	172,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand, (par value)	30,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	7,540 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	31,072 49
Due from other National Banks	4,067 98
Due from State Banks and Bankers	278 94
Real Estate	\$3,408 15
Furniture and Fixtures,	500 00
Checks and other cash items, includ- ing stamps	490 57
Bills of other Banks	13,455 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	132 50
Silver Coin	1,774 91
Legal Tender Notes	21,750 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treas- urer, (not more than five per cent. on circulation)	7,740 00
	<u>\$738,600 83</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	40,000 00
Undivided Profits	49,286 06
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	\$154,800
Less amount on hand with Comptroller for burning	1,000
	<u>153,800 00</u>
Dividends Unpaid	10,111 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	\$178,488 97
Demand Certificates of Deposit	77,380 23
	<u>255,869 20</u>
Due to other National Banks	4,208 81
Due to State Banks and Bankers	325 76
Bills Payable	25,000 00
	<u>\$738,600 83</u>

THE CAYUGA COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, 43 Genesee st., was incorporated March 14th, 1833, under the safety fund banking law of the State of New York, with a capital of \$250,000, which was reduced in October, 1874, to \$200,000. As an evidence of the prosperity of the village at that time, the abundance of money and the confidence in banking, it may be stated that five times the amount required for the capital of this bank was subscribed, of which each subscriber could hold but his *pro rata* share. The first Directors were Geo. B. Throop, Nathaniel Garrow, John Seymour, Robert Muir, Eleazer Hills, Isaac S. Miller, Levi Lewis, Stephen Van Anden, Rowland Day, Peter Yawger, Wm. H. Noble, Sherman Beardsley, and Charles Pardee, all of whom have long since passed away, except the last, who died a few months since, while residing at Skaneateles. Nathaniel Garrow was elected President and held that office till his death, in 1839. He was succeeded by John Beardsley, who performed the duties of that office till 1843, when, having been appointed agent and warden of Auburn Prison, he resigned, and his son, Nelson Beardsley, was elected to that position and has since held it. The latter gentleman accepted the position at a time when its duties were extremely onerous, and with the full expectation of speedily resuming his professional duties. The interests of the bank were very much depressed, and he came into office as the representative of a party who realized that its condition required heroic treatment to restore it to a sound financial

basis. The task was a herculean one, but Mr. Beardsley's persistent and well-directed efforts have been rewarded with a most gratifying success, though he has not felt at liberty to resume legal practice until it was too late to be desirable to do so. Geo. B. Throop was elected cashier and held that office till late in 1840. In January, 1841, Josiah N. Starin was selected to fill the position vacated by Mr. Throop, and performed the duties it devolved upon him, till June, 1873, when he resigned and was succeeded by A. L. Palmer, the present incumbent, who had previously acted in the capacity of teller, succeeding Geo. Pomeroy. On Mr. Palmer's promotion to the cashiership, Chas. C. Button, who for fourteen years previously had been discount clerk, became teller, a position he still occupies. January 1st, 1863, the bank was reorganized under the general banking law of the State, with the title of *Cayuga County Bank*, under which it did business till 1865, when it became a national bank, under its present title. The building now occupied by the bank was erected in 1834, at a cost of \$35,000. It is a plain, substantial structure, built of Cayuga limestone. It was repaired during the year 1878, at a cost of \$5,000, and is now commodious and convenient. The upper rooms have been fitted up for offices.

Following is an official report of its condition June 29th, 1878:

RESOURCES.

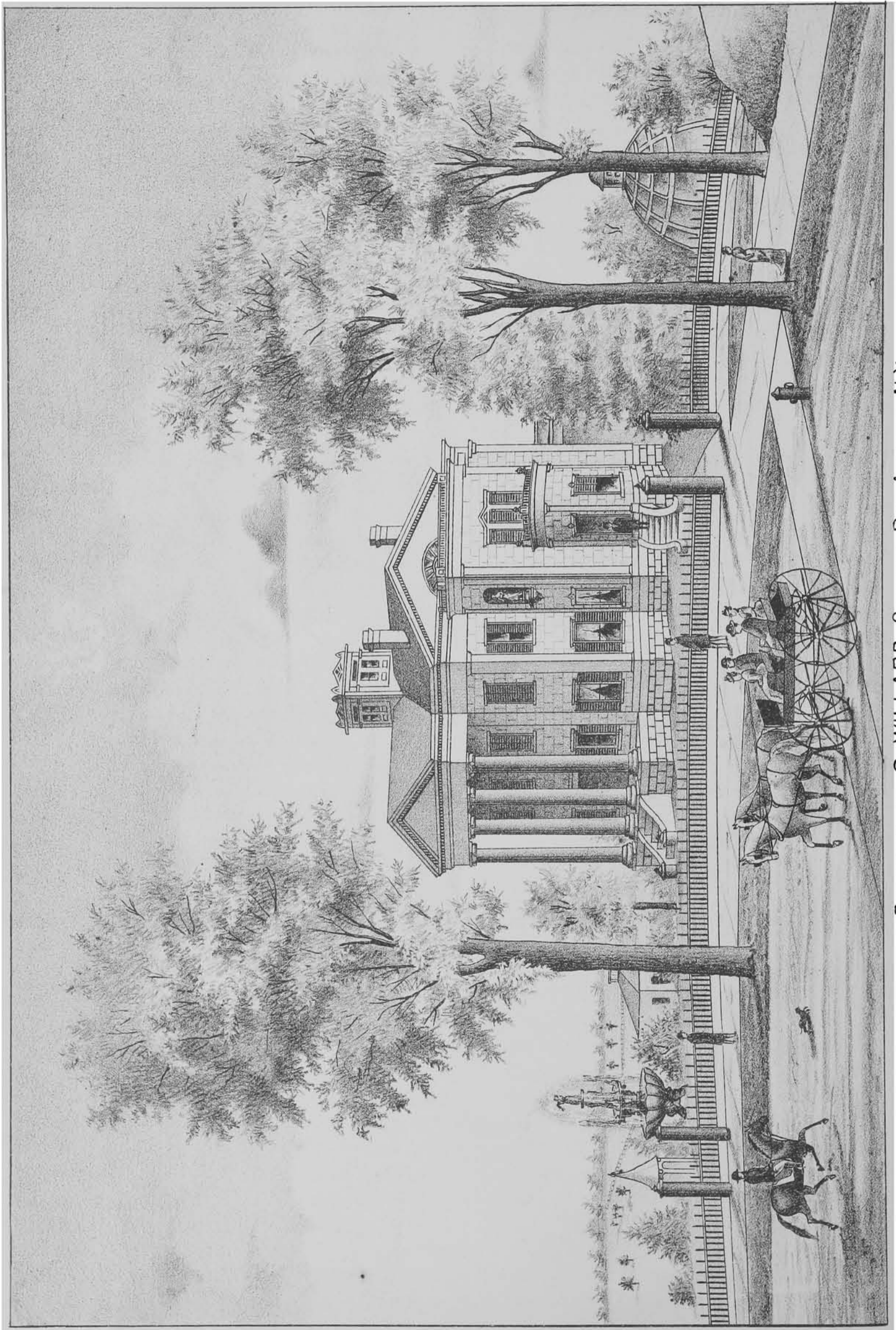
Loans and Discounts.....	\$528,674	51
Overdrafts	413	18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.	200,000	00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	8,040	00
Due from approved reserve agents,	57,577	20
Due from other National Banks...	5,167	80
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	3,448	89
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	23,500	00
Checks and other cash items....	6,618	13
Bills of other Banks.....	7,365	00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	70	28
Specie, (including gold Treasury Certificates).....	1,017	60
Legal Tender Notes.....	27,000	00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation).....	9,000	00
Total.....	\$877,892	59

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$200,000	00
Surplus Fund.....	7,000	00
Undivided Profits.....	7,070	22
National Bank Notes outstanding.	180,000	00
Dividends unpaid.....	40	00
Individual deposits subject to check	174,224	61
Demand Certificates of Deposit...	252,155	94
Due to other National Banks....	13,478	60
Due to State Banks and Bankers...	1,923	22
Notes and Bills re-discounted....	42,000	00
Total.....	\$877,892	59

The present Directors are: Nelson Beardsley, A. G. Beardsley, M. S. Myers, W. E. Hughitt, T. J. Munro, David Titus, R. A. Nelson, Chas. N. Ross, Elmore P. Ross, and D. Warren Adams. The bank has sustained some serious reverses, but on the whole has enjoyed a very fair degree of prosperity. The average annual dividend during the whole period of its existence is *eight and one-fourth per cent.*

The AUBURN SAVINGS BANK was organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of New York, March 19th, 1849, as the *Auburn Savings Institution*, and its name changed by act of the Legislature, April 24th, 1869. The first trustees were Charles B. Perry, Nelson Beardsley, Daniel Hewson, Thomas Y. How, Jr., C. C. Dennis, John Olmsted, John L. Watrous, Sylvester Willard, James O. Derby, Spencer Parsons, Samuel Blatchford and J. N. Starin; William Beach, the thirteenth trustee, being absent. Judge Charles B. Perry was elected President, and Charles P. Wood, Treasurer, each of whom filled his respective position till his death, the former, December 30th, 1859, and the latter October 7th, 1878. The *Institution* began business on Saturday, May 19th, 1849, in the front room, second story, north side of Genesee street, over the store then occupied by A. W. Hollister & Co., and owned by Eleazer Hills, the room being now a part of the carpet room of Charles A. Lee. The rate of interest allowed on deposits to January, 1854, was four per cent. At that date it was increased to five per cent., and subsequently to six per cent. per annum; but the statute now provides that it shall not exceed five per cent. per annum. In 1859, having outgrown its second story office, it was removed to the south side of Genesee street, occupying the ground floor of No. 72, a building erected for it by Alonzo G.



RESIDENCE OF S. WILLARD. GENESEE ST. AUBURN, N.Y.



Beardsley. January 18th, 1860, Sylvester Willard, M. D., was elected President, in place of Charles B. Perry, deceased, and still continues in that office. In 1869, purchases of ground were made and plans arranged for the erection of the handsome and commodious banking house on the corner of Genesee and South streets. This building was completed in 1871, and occupied by the Bank on the 19th of May of that year, the twenty-second anniversary of its business existence.

From the date of its removal to 72 Genesee street, where it first assumed the outward appearance of a bank, it grew rapidly in favor, its deposits steadily increased, and in 1876, reached the aggregate of \$2,042,253, including surplus. The aggregate deposit, including surplus, July 1st, 1878, the date of the last report to the Bank Department, was \$1,660,975. Since its organization, it has dealt with 22,800 depositors, and has paid them, in interest alone, more than \$1,100,000. The present number of open accounts is about 6,600. The present trustees and officers are: Sylvester Willard, M. D., President; John Olmsted, first Vice-President; Jos. Osborn, second Vice-President; Nelson Beardsley, Attorney; David Wright, Isaac S. Allen, Lorenzo W. Nye, John W. Haight, S. L. Bradley, I. F. Terrill, D. M. Osborne, Dennis R. Alward and William C. Beardsley. Edward H. Townsend, the Assistant Treasurer, has held that position nineteen years.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, corner of Genesee and South streets, was organized January 30th, 1856, as *The Auburn Exchange Bank*, under the law of April 18th, 1838, entitled "an act to authorize the business of banking," with a capital of \$150,000, which was increased to \$200,000 in February, 1857. The first directors were W. T. Graves, W. C. Beardsley, Sedgwick Austin, Charles G. Briggs, Nathan Burr, Cary S. Burtis and J. Ives Parsons. W. T. Graves was unanimously elected President, and W. C. Beardsley appointed Cashier, March 5th, 1856. Hezekiah Earll of Skaneateles was elected Vice-President, April 21st, 1856, and was succeeded by Nathan Burr, June 24th, 1862. January 26th, 1863, C. S. Burtis was elected Vice-President, and A. G. Beardsley, Director, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Nathan Burr.

The resignation of W. T. Graves as President, was tendered January 26th, 1864, and accepted January 30th, 1864, with highly complimentary resolutions. At the latter date Wm. C. Beardsley, the former Cashier, was elected President, and John Y. Bostwick, Cashier, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Beardsley. Lyman Soule was elected Director and Vice-President in June, 1865. June 12th, 1865, the Directors were authorized to take action under the name of *The National Exchange Bank of Auburn*, to secure the benefits of the Assembly act of January 19th, 1865, enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the law of the United States, entitled "an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864. The bank was authorized to do business under that name and act of June 28th, 1865. J. Y. Bostwick resigned as Cashier, February 19th, 1866, and Charles A. Myers was elected to that position June 14th, 1866. September 27th, 1867, W. C. Beardsley resigned as President, and Lyman Soule, as Vice-President, to take effect October 2d, 1867, and W. T. Graves was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the former, and W. C. Beardsley, that occasioned by the latter. Julius Earll was elected Vice-President, January 11th, 1870, and was succeeded by O. Lewis, January 16th, 1872, Wm. B. Woodin, January 14th, 1873, and Cary S. Burtis, January 13th, 1874.

Charles A. Myers resigned the position of Cashier October 14th, 1874, and Edwin S. Newton, the present incumbent, was appointed to fill the vacancy October 16th, 1874. The present Directors are: Lyman Soule, Charles G. Briggs, Cary S. Burtis, Orlando Lewis, W. T. Graves, Robert G. Stewart, and Gurdon S. Fanning. The bank commenced business in the Colonnade Block, and was removed thence to its present location, May 1st, 1877. The dividends paid by this bank have averaged *eight and one-half* per cent. per annum for the whole period of its business. This fact evinces the excellent business qualifications of its managers, and discloses the secret of the deserved popularity of this bank. The following is a report of its condition June 29th, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$313,921	40
Overdrafts-----	1,560	31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	137,000	00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages-----	4,000	00
Due from approved reserve agents	16,562	55
Due from other National Banks--	10,433	50
Due from State Banks and Bankers-----	496	77
Checks and other cash items-----	7,323	25
Bills of other Banks-----	1,237	00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)-----	234	27
Specie, (silver coin)-----	1,267	10
Legal Tender Notes-----	6,165	00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation,)-----	10,000	00
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	\$510,201	15

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in-----	\$200,000	00
Surplus Fund-----	11,000	00
Undivided Profits-----	12,426	64
National Bank Notes outstanding	123,300	00
Individual deposits subject to check-----	104,702	82
Demand certificates of deposit---	55,277	54
Due to other National Banks----	3,279	77
Due to State Banks and Bankers--	214	38
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	\$510,201	15

WM. H. SEWARD & CO.'S BANKING HOUSE was organized in 1860 as a private bank, under the name of *Wm. H. Seward Fr. & Co.*, by Genl. Wm. H. Seward Jr., in copartnership with Hon. Clinton D. McDougall. It was organized for the purpose of transacting a strictly banking business, and the prosperity which has attended this House is due largely to the fact that such purpose has been rigidly adhered to. The original copartnership was continued till 1869, when Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, at present a member of the firm, was admitted to an interest in the business. In 1870 Mr. McDougall withdrew and the business has since been conducted by the remaining partners. In 1876 the firm name was changed to Wm. H. Seward & Co. The original capital has been steadily increased from time to time as the wants of the business demanded, until now, in capital, deposits, discounts and business generally it takes rank with the best chartered banks in Central New York, and its credit is unquestioned with all banking insti-

tutions in the United States and Canada. This House early recognized the necessity of meeting the demand for foreign exchange more efficiently than had been done, and has established such relations for that purpose as now enable it to draw its own drafts upon all the principal commercial centers of the civilized world. This branch of its business has proved of great advantage to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity in making foreign remittances. The banking house of the firm is located at the corner of Genesee and Exchange streets, in a new and elegant building erected especially for the purpose by Mr. Seward, and furnishing one of the most commodious and best arranged banking offices to be found in the State. Its vaults and safes are all new and of the most approved patterns, thoroughly fire proof, with as perfect protection in all respects as the present attainments of mechanical skill can provide. Mr. George M. Watson, the teller, Mr. Joseph C. Anderson, the book-keeper and Mr. S. Cady Titus, the discount clerk, have been long connected with this institution and are widely and most favorably known throughout the County.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, 106 Genesee street, was incorporated Jan. 15th, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in 1875 to \$300,000, by consolidation with the *Auburn City National Bank*, which was organized July 8th, 1853, commenced business on North street, under the Academy of Music, subsequently removed to the corner of Genesee and North streets, to the place now occupied by H. J. Brown, and thence to the building erected for it and occupied since the consolidation by *The First National Bank of Auburn*, which commenced business at 123 Genesee street. The incorporators and first directors of the latter bank were Nelson Beardsley, E. P. Ross, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Josiah N. Starin, Wm. Hills, and Charles P. Wood. E. P. Ross was elected President and held that office till January, 1876, when he was succeeded by Charles N. Ross, the present incumbent, who was President of the *Auburn City National Bank* on its consolidation with this. Alonzo G. Beardsley was elected Cashier, and was succeeded July 8th, 1864, by Chas. N. Ross, who held the office till the consolidation, when Charles O'Brien, the present incumbent, who was cashier of the *Auburn City National Bank* at the time of

the consolidation, was appointed to that position. The present Directors are, E. P. Ross, Nelson Beardsley, Augustus Howland, A. G. Beardsley, Charles N. Ross, I. F. Terrill, James Kerr, Samuel D. Otis, Benj. A. Fordyce, W. E. Hewitt and James Fitch. This bank, with a single exception, has uniformly paid a *four* and *five* per cent. semi annual dividend.

Following is an official report of its condition June 29th, 1878 :

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$731,898 79
Overdrafts-----	10,303 66
United States Bonds to secure Circulation-----	257,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mort- gages-----	17,941 30
Due from approved reserve agents	17,816 84
Due from other National Banks--	3,422 05
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,716 29
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	30,659 87
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,327 65
Checks and other cash items----	6,742 36
Bills of other Banks-----	5,757 00
Fractional Currency-----	556 59
Specie-----	1,100 00
Legal Tender Notes-----	29,000 00
Redemption Fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)-----	11,565 00
Due from United States Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. Redemp- tion Fund)-----	1,500 00
	\$1,131,307 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in-----	\$300,000 00
Surplus Fund-----	15,000 00
Undivided Profits-----	39,897 55
Circulation-----	231,300 00
Dividends Unpaid-----	122 00
Individual Deposits subject to check-----	217,754 67
Demand Certificates of Deposit--	270,949 06
Due to other National Banks----	1,784 12
Notes and Bills rediscounted----	54,500 00
	\$1,131,307 40

THE CAYUGA COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, corner of Genesee and State streets, was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, in 1864, as *The Mutual Savings Bank of Auburn*, with the following named incorporators, who were the first trustees, viz., James S. Seymour, Augustus Howland, Cyrus C. Dennis, Elmore P. Ross, Hon.

Edwin B. Morgan, Corydon H. Merriman, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Benjamin B. Snow, William H. Seward, Jr., Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Horace T. Cook, Samuel Adams, Guernsey Jewett, Horatio J. Brown, David Tompkins, Daniel Hewson and Morell S. Fitch, and perfected its organization February 1st, 1865, by the election of the following named officers: Cyrus C. Dennis, President; H. J. Brown, Vice-President; W. H. Meaker, Secretary and Treasurer; and Richard C. Steel, Attorney. The name was changed July 1st, 1875. The Bank commenced business on the corner of Genesee and North streets, with the *Auburn City National Bank*, and removed with that bank to their new building in March, 1869. They bought the property where they are at present located, January 1st, 1872, and occupied it July 31st, 1875. H. J. Brown was elected President July 10th, 1866, on the death of Cyrus C. Dennis, in May of that year, and Horace T. Cook was elected Vice-President the same date, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Brown's promotion to the Presidency. Both these gentlemen still hold the offices to which they were respectively elected.

On the change of the law in 1875 requiring two vice-presidents, Daniel Hewson was elected Second Vice-President, which office he still holds. Mr. Meaker has been Secretary and Treasurer since the date of its organization, and July 10th, 1866, he was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of C. C. Dennis. July 10th, 1866, David Tompkins resigned as Trustee, and his son, Henry G. Tompkins, was elected in his stead. On the death of the latter, Hon. Charles C. Dwight was elected July 27th, 1875, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. November 23d, 1875, Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Samuel Adams. December 28th, 1875, Charles Standart was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James S. Seymour. April 10th, 1876, Hon. E. B. Morgan and M. S. Fitch, resigned the Trusteeship, and William C. Barber and William G. Wise, were elected to fill the vacancies. April 25th, 1876, Oscar F. Knapp was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Augustus Howland. June 26th, 1877, Edward H. Avery and Joseph W. Dunning were elected Trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by the deaths

of C. H. Merriman and Hon. Christopher Morgan. The following is a copy of the official report to the Bank Department July 1st, 1878 :

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages-----	\$309,335	00
Stock Investments at cost-----	206,978	58
Amount Loaned on Stocks-----	6,700	00
Banking house and adjoining store, at cost -----	27,000	00
Other Real Estate, at cost-----	11,747	16
Cash on deposit in Banks or Trust Companies-----	\$44,213	25
Cash on hand-----	5,871	75
	50,085	00
Amount of other assets-----	28,333	63
	<hr/>	
	\$640,179	37

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, principal -----	\$583,899	12
Interest for six months ending July 1st-----	13,376	33
	597,275	45
Interest on Deposits to July 1st, 1878, on outstanding certificates,	481	86
Surplus-----	42,422	06
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	\$640,179	37

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

SCHOOLS—IMPERFECTION OF THE EARLY RECORDS—ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—EARLY SCHOOLS — SCHOOL ASSOCIATION — FIRST ACADEMY—MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL—OTHER SCHOOLS OF THE VILLAGE—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT—COUNTY SUPERVISION—FEMALE SEMINARY—FREE SCHOOLS—ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL—PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CITY SCHOOLS—THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—ORPHAN ASYLUM.

IT is to be regretted that the materials for a complete history of the early schools of Auburn are not now attainable. The actors in them are dead, and no satisfactory records of them have been preserved.

The schools in this locality were always partially under State patronage, the first step in a system of State education having been taken in 1784, by the creation of the Board of Regents, which was organized in nearly its present form in 1787. By an act of the Legislature passed February 28th, 1789, one lot of 600 acres was set apart in each township of the Military Tract for the support of public schools. In 1795, at the suggestion of the Regents, made first in 1793 and renewed the two succeeding years, a common school system was established, and \$50,000 annually for five years was appropriated from the public revenues for encouraging and maintaining schools in the various cities and towns.

In April, 1796, the third year of settlement here, the settlers took the initiatory step toward securing the benefits sought to be conferred by these acts. A meeting was held at the house of Col. John L. Hardenbergh, and that gentleman together with Ezekiel Crane, Joseph Grover and Elijah Price, were appointed a town committee on schools. This year a log school house was built on the west side of North street, in the locality of the Church of the Holy Family, and was taught by Benjamin Phelps, who was succeeded by Dr. Hackaliah Burt. A second school was soon after opened in *Clarksville*, in a log cabin which stood on the south-east corner of Genesee and Division streets. A frame school house, with one room, and painted yellow, was erected in 1801, on the east side of South street, and was taught first by a Dr. Steadman, subsequently by David Buck, and in 1806, by Benjamin Phelps, the pioneer teacher. When South street was straightened in later years this building was found to stand in the center of the street. It was removed and subsequently used as a store.

Benjamin Phelps opened a fourth school this same year (1801) in a log building which stood on the north side of Franklin street, between Holley and Fulton streets, and was accustomed to assemble his pupils by means of a cow bell. This school was continued only a year or two, when the building was used as a dwelling house.

In 1801, an act was passed authorizing the establishment of four lotteries, to raise the sum of \$25,000 each, one-half of which was to be paid to the Regents, and the other to the State Treasury, to be applied for the use of common schools.

This was the foundation of the literature and common school fund. In 1805, the net proceeds of 500,000 acres of the public lands, and 3,000 shares of bank stock, were appropriated as a fund for the use of common schools, the interest of which, after it had accumulated to \$50,000 per annum, was to be distributed as the Legislature should direct. But the provisions of this act measurably impaired its usefulness and efficiency, by deferring its benefits to a future day. As a consequence, the schools, left to local enterprise, languished, and the wealthier classes withdrew their patronage and encouraged the establishment of select schools.

In the fall of 1810 the project of starting an academy was mooted, and in December of that year subscriptions for that object to the amount of \$4,110 were secured. Jan. 5th, 1811, the subscribers formed themselves into the *Auburn School Association*, with Hon. Elijah Miller, David Buck, Major Noah Olmstead, Hon. J. L. Richardson, John H. Compston, John Sawyer, Jehial Clark, David Horner and David Hyde as the first board of trustees. Jan. 31st, 1811, Robert Dill, who had otherwise contributed liberally toward the enterprise, deeded a tract of five and three-fourths acres for a building site for an academy, to Rev. David Higgins, Elijah Esty, Thomas Wright, Wm. Bostwick, and Dr. Hackaliah Burt, who were to hold the same as a committee of trust till an incorporation was effected, when they were required to convey it to the trustees of such corporation, which they accordingly did Sept. 15th, 1817. February 22d, 1811, articles of agreement were entered into by Noah Olmstead, Joseph L. Richardson, David Buck, John Sawyer, David Horner, John H. Compston, Elijah Miller and David Hyde, trustees of the *Auburn School Association*, and Bradley Tuttle and Jehial Clark, by which the second party agreed, on or before Jan. 20th, 1812, to build "one house or messuage," sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, the foundation to be built of stone, sunk thirty inches below the surface of the ground and elevated the same distance above the surface, to be thirty inches thick, and three feet of the upper part of the foundation to be laid in lime mortar.

The residue of the building was to be made of brick, which were to be not less than eight inches in length and otherwise proportionate, and laid in good lime mortar. The building was to be three

stories high. The first and second stories were to be ten feet in the clear, and divided into two rooms of equal size, with a hall ten feet wide passing through the center; the third was to be eleven feet, arched overhead, and finished in one room. The floors of the first two stories were to be made of oak plank one and one-half inches thick; that of the third, of one and one-half inch pine, all planed and matched. The rest of the joiner work was to be of pine. Each room, together with the hall, was to be ceiled up to the surbase. It was to be provided with two panel doors, made of two inch pine, one at each end of the lower hall. The wall of the first story was to be of the thickness of the length of two and a half bricks; the second, not less than the length of two bricks; and the third not less than one and one-half bricks. The front and rear were to contain fourteen windows, each to contain twenty-four lights, nine by eleven inches, and be placed, four in the first, and five each in the second and third stories. A semi-circular window, with dead light, was to be put over the front door, which was also to have two side windows, each containing ten lights, nine by eleven inches.

There was to be six windows of same size as the above in each gable end. It was to be provided with two pair of stairs, with cherry hand rail, running up to the respective halls. The doors and windows were to be cased and roped in "fashionable style." The top was to be ornamented with a cupola with open belfry pointing from the center of the roof. An iron spire with vane was to be erected from the roof of the cupola, which was to be proportioned to the building and of sufficient strength to support a bell of 250 pounds weight. It was to be furnished with twenty-one movable writing desks of six and one-half feet length and three and one-half feet width, with a shelf underneath with a partition board running lengthwise through the center between the shelf and lid, and a similar partition running crosswise; also with forty-two substantial movable benches, each six and one-half feet long, and sixteen movable benches of twelve feet. A permanent seat was to be fixed quite round the sides and ends of the upper room. They were also to affix a lightning rod, providing the parties of the first part furnished one ready to be put up before the expiration of the contract. In consideration of which the trustees agreed to pay \$3,700

from the moneys subscribed by the stockholders in the *Auburn School Association*, as soon as the money could be collected by virtue of such subscriptions.

This contract is signed by all the before-mentioned persons, except David Buck and Elijah Miller. February 3d, 1812, an acceptance of the building and contract as being completely fulfilled is endorsed thereon. It would be interesting to trace the varied experiences of this institution, which played so important a part in the education of Auburn's youth, were the means at hand; but unfortunately its records were twice destroyed by fire and hence the data is not attainable. The building above described was destroyed by fire in 1816. Another was erected on its site in 1827, and was advertised Nov. 28th, 1827, as being so far completed as to permit the schools to commence there on Monday, Dec. 3d, 1827, at which time John C. Rudd was the principal. After the fire the academy was continued in the north wing of the Theological Seminary. It was removed thence, after 1822, to a two story building which had been previously used as a dry goods store and grocery, and which occupied the site of the City Hall. It was continued there till the completion of the new building, which is the main part of the present one on Academy street, occupied by the High School, and which was transferred to the Board of Education in 1866, for a nominal rent; two-thirds of the trustees, viz: P. P. Bishop, S. H. Boardman, John Brainard, Henry Fowler, A. H. Goss, F. L. Griswold, Charles Hawley, H. Robinson, H. Woodruff and R. Fisk, favoring, and one-third, viz: M. S. Myers, who was then the president of the board, Charles G. Briggs, Wm. Hosmer, C. H. Merriman and Blanchard Fosgate, who was then the secretary of the board, opposing the transfer.

There were, in the construction of the first academy, some peculiarities which indicated the educational and disciplinary views of that day, and which it may be interesting to chronicle. To guard against the propensity to whittle the desks, which then so generally prevailed, they were sanded, which, it was believed, would repel the attempt. But our youth were ingenious and enterprising and were not to be debarred of their favorite school employment by so flimsy a device. They soon found a way to raise the sanded wood and to freely use their knives, in which they found

unusual pleasure, as a triumph over the older heads, who had thought to outwit them. The desks were whittled and haggled into deformity. Compare the desks of that period with those of our schools of to-day and the contrast is very striking. The latter are kept as free from scratches and injury as the furniture in our dwellings, and the effort necessary to protect it, educates the pupils in habits of neatness and care. In the first academy *dark cells* were provided in which to confine the ugly boys, a method of discipline which our laws will not now permit to be used, except upon the most obdurate of our convicts.

In 1811, preparatory steps were taken by the Legislature to organize the common school system, which, though established in 1795, lacked efficiency from its imperfect organization. Five commissioners, viz., Jedediah Peck, Samuel Russell, John Murray, Jr., Roger Skinner and Robert Macomb, were appointed to devise a plan of organization, and June 19th, 1812, an act was passed embodying the features of their recommendations. In 1813, Gideon Hawley was appointed superintendent of common schools, an office which was abolished in 1821, when the care of the schools devolved upon the Secretary of State. This action of the Legislature gave the State a supervisory control of the common schools and held those immediately entrusted with their care to that degree of responsibility which gave them an importance in the public estimation, which hitherto they had not enjoyed. It stimulated local enterprise and numerous new schools were established, the most prominent one of which in this locality was the one on the site of the Fulton street school, known as the *bell school*, from the fact that it was the only one in the village provided with a bell. It was a brick structure, containing only one room, erected in 1818, and was conducted on the Lancasterian plan, which was then quite popular. It was taught by a Quaker named Stephen Estes. A second Lancasterian school was opened in the winter of 1822-'3, in what was then known as the western district. It was also built of brick, contained one room, and occupied the south-west corner of St. Peter's Episcopal church-yard. The third quarter's school was opened there Monday, July 21st, 1823, by Isaac Mott, "who came highly recommended by Mr. Dale, the pre-

D. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

DAVID H. ARMSTRONG was born in Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., January 27th, 1827. When he was four years old his father, Robert C. Armstrong, sold his farm in the town of Hebron and moved to the town of Argyle in the same county, where he bought the farm of his brother, William Armstrong. There Robert raised his family, which was six in number. After receiving a district school education, a portion of the time under the tutorship of Rev. Alonzo Flack, A. M., the present accomplished principal of the *Claverack College and Hudson River Institute*, in Columbia County, David was sent to the Argyle Academy, and at the age of twenty commenced teaching school at South Argyle. The following year he went to Wayne County, N. Y., and attended school in the academy at Red Creek, in that county. During the following winter he taught school in the northern part of Cayuga County. The succeeding spring he returned east and commenced the study of medicine with Orville P. Gilman, of Salem, N. Y., a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College. He pursued his medical studies that year, and then attended lectures in Dartmouth Medical College, where E. R. Peaslee and D. Crosby were at that time professors.

He subsequently, for five months, taught school in Whitehall, in his native county, and while there spent his evenings in the office of Dr. Adrian T. Woodward, who was a son of one of the founders of *Castleton Medical College*. The following year he returned to Salem and again pursued his studies with Dr. Gilman, and attended lectures in Castleton, Vt.

In the spring of 1852, at the age of twenty-five years, he graduated and commenced the practice of medicine at West Arlington, Vt., in one of the numerous valleys among the Vermont hills. There little opportunity was afforded him for an extensive practice, and he removed to East Greenwich, in his native county. He removed thence at the expiration of one year to Red Creek,

Wayne County, N. Y., where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

Dr. Armstrong took an active part in recruiting the regiments raised in this locality, and on the 27th of September, 1862, he was mustered into the U. S. service by Capt. John N. Knapp, in the old armory, on the corner of State and Dill streets, now being remodeled by Mr. Chappell for a restaurant and saloon. He entered the 160th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., raised in the district composed of Cayuga and Wayne counties, as Assistant Surgeon, and served in that capacity till his promotion, in the fall of 1864, to the office of surgeon of the same regiment. Dr. Armstrong also held the latter position in the 193d Regiment, N. Y. Vols., which was also raised in this locality.

Dr. Armstrong's professional services during the war were of a high order and elicited warm commendation from his associates in arms, who give abundant testimony of his medical and surgical skill and his untiring devotion to the unfortunate sufferers placed under his care. The highly cultured Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, then Surgeon of the 160th Regiment, in a communication to I. V. P. Quackenbush, Surgeon General of New York, dated Franklin, La.,

March 6, 1864, testifies to his exemplary conduct in the discharge of his duties, and says: "Last summer, during the siege of Port Hudson, when I was unavoidably [absent] from illness, and being on detached service, he had the sole surgical care of the regiment, and acquitted himself with great credit." A petition recommending his promotion, dated in Camp near Franklin, La., March 7, 1864, is numerously signed by the officers of the 160th Regiment, from the Colonel down, and bears evidence of the esteem in which he was held. After citing his worthiness for promotion, it says: "While we would regret to have him taken from the regiment, we would still rejoice to see him promoted to a place he is so well qualified to fill."

A petition similar to the last was circulated while the regiment lay near Charleston, Va., August 20, 1864, when Dr. Powers tendered his resignation as surgeon of the regiment, and bears the approval of C. B. Hutchins, Chief Surgeon of the 1st Division, 19th A. C. Under the same date, William R. Brownell, Medical Director of the 19th A. C., in a communication to J. B. Van Petten, Lt. Col. Comdg. the Regt., recommending Dr. Armstrong for promotion, says: "I bear witness to his faithful and untiring exertions whilst he has been with your regiment and would call to your mind particularly his patience and untiring zeal during the siege of Port Hudson, when the strongest and firmest were nearly ready to yield from heat and fatigue. No one can deserve promotion more than he."

August 24, 1864, while the regiment lay near Harpers Ferry, Lt. Col. Van Petten made application to Brig. Gen. J. T. Sprague, A. G., of New York, for Dr. Armstrong's promotion to the position vacated by the resignation of Dr. Powers; and in a communication the following day to Dr. Quackenbush, Surgeon General of New York, he says of Dr. Armstrong: "I regard his claims and merits of a superior order. He had experience in Gen. McClelland's army,

and consequent upon Dr. Powers' ill health, which made it necessary for him to be detached, Dr. Armstrong has been our Surgeon in charge nearly two years, in seven battles and all our field service. At the battle of Bisland and the siege of Port Hudson, he was so eminently useful that Gen. Wirtzel gave him a letter, strongly urging his promotion, and advised him to endeavor to secure it, and at the same time he was also recommended for promotion by all the field officers and surgeons of the Brigade. As there was no vacancy on which he had special claim, he was not promoted. He has been very faithful to our regiment, and we have great respect for him as a talented and excellent surgeon and physician."

A memorial drawn up on the steamboat *Champion*, on the Mississippi River, and signed by forty-two officers of various grades and commands, bears grateful tribute to Dr. Armstrong's virtues as a man: to his faithfulness, while himself an invalid, in ministering to the bodily infirmities of the passengers on that steamer; to his solicitude for their comfort; and generosity in supplying with his own means such medicines as they needed.

In March, 1866, Dr. Armstrong located in Auburn, where he now enjoys an extensive practice.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

D. H. Armstrong M.D.

ceptor of the celebrated Lancasterian School at Albany." The tuition at this school, and indeed at most of the schools of that period, was \$1.50 per quarter.

John Grover, Zenas Huggins and Cromwell Bennett, were elected the first board of commissioners, and Hon. Elijah Miller, Hon. John H. Beach, David Hyde, Reuben S. Morris and Stephen Wheaton, the first board of trustees of Aurelius, (which then embraced the city of Auburn,) under the provisions of the law of 1812, which was amended in 1814, to give it greater efficiency.

In addition to the district schools, private and select schools were opened about this period. The first of which we have any account was opened by Miss Bostwick, who kept it a few years and closed it in 1815. In 1816, Miss Almira M. Bennett, (now Mrs. Dr. Clary,) who came to Auburn in 1814, in company with her brother, Hilem Bennett, from Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., opened a select school for young ladies where the Cayuga County Bank now stands, which she kept till the fall of 1823, when she removed to the foot of Owasco Lake, in the present town of Fleming, to which locality her father's family had moved in 1819, and opened a boarding school there, which she kept twelve years, commencing with twelve pupils and closing with about fifty. Miss Bennett was married May 28th, 1837, to Dr. Joseph Clary, then a resident of Throopsville, where he died in 1863. Mrs. Clary, now nearly ninety-two years old, (was ninety-one in January, 1878,) is living in Auburn, in excellent health, and with mental faculties wonderfully preserved.

A Miss Parrott kept a select school a few years subsequent to Miss Bennett's departure, on Gene-see street, in the old Underwood building. E. Howard was teaching a school here in 1822, and advertised that "he would open an evening school in his school room on the academy green, Jan. 5th, 1823, for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in writing, arithmetic and English grammar." A Mr. King opened a school Monday, December 1st, 1823, in the yellow building opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house. The stone district school house in Clarksville was built in 1824. A small brick school on North street, was erected in 1827, and a similar building was erected in 1828 on School street, which derived its name

from that building. It has since been enlarged and altered and is now used as a dwelling-house.

From 1819 to 1827 various appropriations of lands, stocks and money were made for the increase of the school fund; and \$100,000 were ordered to be annually distributed, while an equal sum was required to be raised by tax. In 1835, teachers' departments were first established in academies. In 1838 the common schools were reorganized and assumed the form, which, with few exceptions, they retained till 1849. An annual appropriation from the United States deposit fund of \$110,000, an amount equal to the revenue then derived from the common school fund, was provided for, and an additional \$55,000 annually from the same fund was granted to be expended in the purchase of suitable books for district libraries, the establishment of which was recommended in 1830. This \$220,000 was applied to the payment of teachers' wages, and was apportioned among the several counties, towns and wards, according to their population, and paid over to the treasurer of each county for distribution. The Supervisors were required to raise annually by tax a sum equal to the amount thus received; and were empowered to raise an additional amount, not exceeding twice that sum, which the electors of a town might vote for school purposes.

In 1841 the office of Deputy Superintendent in counties was established; and in 1843 the offices of Town Inspectors and School Commissioners were abolished, and that of Town Superintendents created. In the latter year Elliot G. Storke, then a resident of Sennett, was elected County Superintendent, and through his indefatigable efforts, ably seconded by those of Philo H. Perry, who was elected the same year Town Superintendent of Auburn, great improvements were made in the condition of the common schools of the city and County, and valuable information obtained, which ultimately led to official recognition of existing defects, and the establishment of a free school system. Mr. Storke's investigations disclosed the fact that out of the 226 district schools in this County at that time, only one contained more than one room; and that while many of them were so rudely built and sadly out of repair as to cause the wealthy classes to shun them, they were also

neglected by the poorer classes, who were unable to pay their children's tuition and unwilling to bear the reproach of being exempted therefrom by the trustees.

In this year also (1843) permission was granted, under certain restrictions, to expend the appropriation for school libraries, for maps, globes and other school apparatus. This diversion and the insufficiency of local aid greatly impaired the usefulness of the district libraries, which, in 1866, were consolidated and made the nucleus of the Central Library in the High School building.

Previous to this, in June, 1837, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hosmer started the *Auburn Female Seminary* on the corner of Genesee and Washington Sts., on the site of the house now owned by Charles M. Howlet. It had a large attendance from the beginning, not less than 140 pupils, the unsatisfactory condition of the common schools securing for it a liberal patronage. The Hosmers removed after a few years to Moravia, where they also kept a school, and were succeeded here by John Wilson, who kept the seminary a number of years. Mr. Scribner succeeded, but remained a short time only, when Rev. Mr. Rudd, a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary, undertook its management, and during his occupancy, in 1849, the building was destroyed by fire and the seminary abandoned.

In September, 1846, a school was opened in the wooden building on Washington street, occupied by the A. M. E. Zion Church, for the benefit of the colored children who were numerous, but excluded by prejudice from the other schools, to which they were admitted in 1851.

In 1847, the office of county superintendents was discontinued, and Teachers' Institutes, which had previously existed as voluntary associations, the first having been held at Ithaca in 1843, were legalized. The agitation in favor of free schools culminated in their establishment March 26th, 1849. This action was submitted to popular vote and sustained by a large majority, but its unequal operation excited discontent, and a vote taken in 1850 showed a largely reduced majority in its favor. The act was repealed in 1851, and the rate bill again introduced. April 16th, 1867, a free school act was again passed. April 10th, 1850, an act was passed to regulate free schools in the city of Auburn. It provided that the offices of the several trustees, clerks, collectors

and librarians of the districts of the city, should cease on the third Tuesday of April, 1850, and on that day each district should elect one trustee; that the common council at their last regular meeting next preceding the above date, should appoint a superintendent of common schools to hold for two years, and a school commissioner for each ward in the city; and that these trustees and commissioners, together with the mayor and the superintendent, should constitute "the Board of Education for the City of Auburn," of which the mayor was constituted the president and the superintendent the clerk. The trustees were to hold office for one year; the commissioners, for four years, and were to be divided into classes by lot. The first Board was composed of the following members: Hon. Aurelian Conklin, President; Levi Johnson, Superintendent and Clerk; E. N. Kitchell, trustee of District No. 1; I. S. Allen, trustee of District No. 2; Z. M. Mason, trustee of District No. 3; J. S. Bartlett, trustee of District No. 4; and Isaac Sisson, Jr., trustee of District No. 5; S. W. Arnett, commissioner of the 1st ward; B. Fosgate, commissioner of the 2d ward; I. T. Marshall, commissioner of the 3d ward; and C. P. Williams, commissioner of the 4th ward. The classes of commissioners were arranged by lot as follows: I. T. Marshall, to serve one year; C. P. Williams, two years; S. W. Arnett, three years; and B. Fosgate, four years.

The office of "City Superintendent of Common Schools," was abolished in 1866, and the Board empowered to appoint their own secretary, but the office was reestablished in 1871.

In 1869, three new wards and one district were established and the Board consequently increased by three commissioners and one trustee. In 1866, provision was made by an amendment to the act of 1850, for the establishment of *The Auburn Academic High School*, and the Board of Education were constituted a body corporate under that name, with "power to establish, organize and maintain a classical department or school under their charge," "and purchase a site and erect a building therefor, in their discretion." It was made subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, and to all the laws and regulations applicable to incorporated academies, and was endowed with all the privileges of such academies, including a share in the distribution of the

moneys of the literature fund. The Board was empowered, "with the consent of two-thirds of the trustees of the Auburn Academy, to use and occupy the said Auburn Academy property for the purposes of said Academic High School," and to take a transfer of said property, "and thereafter the same shall be used and occupied as an Academic High School, pursuant to the provisions of this act; and tuition in the said Academic High School shall be forever without charge to all children residing in the city of Auburn." Negotiations for the transfer of the property of the Auburn Academy were at once begun and terminated successfully October 8th, 1866, when, at a full meeting of the trustees of that Institution, the following resolution was adopted by the bare two-thirds majority required:

Resolved, That we hereby consent to the transfer of the Auburn Academy property to the Board of Education of the city of Auburn, to be occupied for the purposes of an Academic High School, as set forth in the act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled 'an act to amend an act to regulate Free Schools in the city of Auburn,' passed April 10, 1850."

Pending the negotiations for the Academy property, arrangements were progressed for the opening of the school, which convened the first Monday in September, 1866, and was held during the term in school-house No. 4. Warren Higley was selected as Principal, and also Clerk of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools. His assistants were Miss Sarah E. Sedgwick, who was appointed preceptress, and H. S. Barnum and Henry A. Duboc, the latter of whom taught French only. Charles M. Davis was appointed associate principal, but ill health prevented his acting as such. The school opened very auspiciously with seventy-seven pupils, which number was increased during the term to one hundred and seven. The next term of school, which commenced Jan. 2d, 1867, was held in the Academy building, and opened with 132 pupils.

March 14th, 1871, the Legislature passed "an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the public schools of the city of Auburn, by which provision was made for the election of district clerks, whose duties are therein defined; and the trustees and commissioners constituted the Board of Education, with power to choose a president from their own number

and to appoint a secretary and superintendent of public schools, both to hold office during their pleasure. The board was constituted a body corporate and vested with the title to all property acquired or which should thereafter be acquired for the schools, and with power to sell and dispose of such property, under certain restrictions. It was left discretionary with the board to charge tuition for instruction in the Greek, Latin, French and German languages, and they were empowered to pass ordinances for the government and management of schools, school officers and school property, and to impose penalties for their violation; to determine annually the amount necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the schools, which should in no case exceed six times the amount apportioned by the State for the year next preceding, and to demand not to exceed \$8,000 in any one year for the erection of new schools; and it was made the duty of the Common Council to levy and raise such sum as was demanded. It was made the duty of the board "annually to raise such sums as may be necessary for the employment of necessary teachers in the Cayuga Asylum for destitute children, and to employ all such teachers in the same manner and under the same regulations as teachers of other public schools of said city are employed, and said school shall be subject to visitation and regulation by said board, or its officers, the same as any of the public schools of said city." The composition of the first board under the provisions of this law was as follows: Miles Perry, trustee of Dist. No. 3, president; David H. Schoonmaker, trustee of Dist. No. 1; Theodore M. Pomeroy, trustee of Dist. No. 2; James Kerr, trustee of Dist. No. 4; Wheelock H. Derby, trustee of Dist. No. 5; Byron C. Smith, John S. Fowler, Wm. J. Moses, Wm. Hayden, Charles P. Williams, John S. Clark and John Underwood, commissioners of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards respectively; and Benj. B. Snow, secretary. In June following the Board decided to charge tuition for those studies for which the law made it permissible, but such disapprobation of this action was made manifest in the various district meetings which followed, that it was rescinded, thus virtually removing the last barrier to complete free education in Auburn.

In 1874, the Legislature passed "an act to secure to children the benefits of elementary

education," or what is popularly known as the "compulsory education act," which, as appears from the report of the Secretary for the year 1877, "has been practically a dead letter, so far as its operation in [this] city is concerned. This has been the result of no disposition on the part of the Board to ignore the provisions of the law, but from a well considered conviction of the impracticability of executing them." Tardiness is not permitted in the public schools in Auburn. Each pupil who is late is excluded from that session and charged with a half day's absence. It is interesting to note the effect of the enforcement of this rule on the general attendance, which is exhibited by the following figures from the report of the Secretary for 1877: The number of cases of tardiness reported for the respective years from 1874-'77, both inclusive, were 1,554 in 1874, 368 in 1875, 47 in 1876, and none in 1877. The per cent. of attendance on the basis of total attendance and absence was 91.87 in 1874, 93.41 in 1875, 94.09 in 1876, and 94.42 in 1877. The per cent. of the whole number registered, who attended more than twenty weeks, or one-half of the school year, was 64.36 in 1874, 71.13 in 1875, 73.45 in 1876, and 75.49 in 1877. In 1874, thirty-seven pupils only were neither absent nor tardy for the year; while for the year 1877 the number reached 149. In 1871, of something over 2,500 pupils enrolled in the public schools for the year, four only were neither absent nor tardy, viz.: Ella M. Gridley, Sarah A. Olmsted and C. Eugene Kirkpatrick of the High School, and Kittie Wheaton of School No. 5, now Seymour Street School, the Board having decided in July, 1877, to designate the schools by the names of the streets on which they are located, instead of by numbers. By this arrangement No. 1 is known as Fulton Street School, No. 2, as Genesee Street School, No. 3, as Grover Street School, No. 4, as North Street School, No. 5, as Seymour Street School, No. 1, Primary, as Bradford Street Primary, No. 5 Primary, as Division Street Primary, and the new school since established on Franklin street, as the Franklin Street Primary.

June 10th, 1875, the several acts relative to public schools in the city of Auburn were again revised and consolidated. The several districts were consolidated and formed into one district; the schools were put under control and manage-

ment of nine commissioners, to be known as "The Board of Education of the City of Auburn," and elected on the third Tuesday of May in each year, in three classes, to serve for one, two and three years respectively. The duties of secretary and superintendent were devolved upon one person to be elected by the Board. Permission was given to raise an amount in excess of \$8,000 in any one year for building purposes by and with the unanimous consent of the Board. The Board was clothed with general powers similar to those enumerated in the previous act.

The school year consists of a fall term, commencing the first Monday of September, continuing sixteen weeks, and followed by a vacation of one week; a winter term, commencing the first Monday in January, continuing fifteen weeks, and followed by a vacation of two weeks; and a summer term, commencing at the expiration of the spring vacation, and continuing nine weeks.

RATES OF TUITION FOR NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

	Fall Term.	Winter Term.	Summer Term.
High School.....	\$11 50	\$10 50	\$6 50
Second four years .	6 50	6 00	3 75
First four years....	4 00	3 50	2 50

The tuition in the High School for common English studies is \$9.00, \$8.50 and \$5.25, for the terms respectively.

The financial report for the year ending July 31st, 1877, sufficiently indicates the liberality with which the schools are supported. We present it below:

Balance on hand per last report..	\$14,255 09
<i>Received from State.</i>	
Apportionment according to districts	\$2,387 60
Apportion'ent according to population..	7,681 87
Apportionment for library.....	195 32
Apportionment for superintendent's salary.....	800 00
Literature Fund....	759 02
	\$11,823 81
<i>Received from Local Sources.</i>	
City Tax	\$19,734 96
Tuition, &c.....	742 09
Interest on Deposits.	385 98
	20,863 03
Total.....	\$46,941 93

Disbursements.

Salaries of teachers and superintendent	\$26,259 00	
Janitors and Janitors' supplies	1,554 17	
Repairs	1,078 25	
Fences, yards, &c.	168 26	
Furniture, stoves, &c.	775 46	
Fuel.....	1,544 69	
Stationery	192 11	
Insurance	300 00	
Books for indigent children.....	120 76	
Taking census.....	73 00	
Apparatus for High School	49 63	
Printing and advertising	387 52	
Encyclopedias	395 75	
Gas.....	13 39	
Rent for secretary's office	250 00	
Election expenses....	66 40	
Franklin St. Primary, lot and building....	2,651 00	
Sheriff's fees in Quick suit	18 29	
High School Commencement expenses	53 00	
	<hr/>	35,951 28
Balance.....		\$10,990 65

These disbursements were apportioned among the different schools as follows :

High School.

Teachers' wages	\$4,550 00	
Other expenses	941 04	
	<hr/>	\$5,491 04

Fulton Street School.

Teachers' wages.....	\$4,636 50	
Other expenses.....	1,238 72	
	<hr/>	5,875 22

Genesee Street School.

Teachers' wages.....	\$3,591 25	
Other expenses.....	893 11	
	<hr/>	4,484 36

Grover Street School.

Teachers' wages.....	\$2,691 25	
Other expenses.....	755 06	
	<hr/>	3,446 31

North Street School.

Teachers' wages.....	\$2,700 00	
Other expenses.....	674 57	
	<hr/>	3,374 57

Seymour Street School.

Teachers' wages.....	\$2,840 00	
Other expenses.....	960 71	
	<hr/>	3,800 71

Bradford Street Primary.

Teachers' wages.....	\$800 00	
Other expenses.....	351 90	
	<hr/>	1,151 90

Division Street Primary.

Teachers' wages.....	\$800 00	
Other expenses	265 36	
	<hr/>	1,065 36

Franklin Street Primary.

Lot and building, erected in 1877.	2,651 00
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Orphan Asylum.

Teachers' wages.....	\$450 00	
Fuel, \$53.73; Books, \$8.	61 73	
	<hr/>	511 73
Contingent and general expenditures.....	4,099 08	
	<hr/>	Total..... \$35,951 28

The cost of tuition for each pupil, on basis of total registration, was \$13 74
 The cost of tuition for each pupil, on basis of average number attending 19 44

Or deducting the cost of the Franklin St. Primary, which does not properly belong to the current expenses of the year, it was \$12.72 for the former, and \$18.00 for the latter. The total number of pupils registered for the year 1877, was 2,616, an increase of 73 over the previous year, and fifty-one per cent. of the school population; to which if we add the number claimed to have been enrolled in parochial schools, we find that seventy-five per cent. of the school population attended school some portion of the year. The average attendance for the year was 1,849, as against 1,696 the preceding year. The number of teachers employed was fifty-two, twenty-two of whom were graduates of the High School.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The main portion of the High School building is 57 by 37 feet, inside. The study room on the third floor is provided with desks for 118 pupils. The other two floors contain halls, cloak rooms, three recitation rooms, a laboratory and the office of the City Superintendent of Schools. In the wing, which was added in 1873, and first occupied September 30th

of that year, are two study rooms, with desks for fifty-eight pupils in each. All the rooms are provided with blackboards. The building is constructed of brick, is in good repair and well furnished.

The present estimated value of the lot is.....	\$ 5,000 00
The present estimated value of the building is.....	15,000 00
The Academy library, containing 300 volumes, is valued at.....	300 00
The present value of philosophical apparatus is.....	489 50
The present value of pianos is.....	300 00
The present value of pictures, busts, carpets, &c., is.....	250 00

Total value of property.....\$21,339 50

The revenue of the school for the year ending July 31st, 1878, was,

For tuition collected or considered collectable.....	\$ 443 66
Apportionment from Literature Fund	766 97
Local taxes.....	4,516 01

Total.....\$ 5,726 64

The number of teachers employed in the academic department in 1877, was six, two males and four females, viz.: John E. Meyer, A. M., principal, (a position he has held since 1870, having previously acceptably filled the position of associate principal of this school,) who was educated at Williams College, has taught fifteen years, teaches the Natural Sciences and Latin, and receives a salary of \$1,600; Richard S. Holmes, A. M., professor of Greek and Latin, who was educated at Middlebury College, has taught eleven years, and receives a salary of \$1,000; Sarah E. Sedgwick, preceptress, who was educated at Poughkeepsie Female Seminary, has taught eighteen years, gives instruction in Higher English, and receives a salary of \$750; Ursula L. Sittser, teacher of Common English, who was educated at Auburn Academy, has taught nineteen years, and receives a salary of \$600; Annis D. Kenney, teacher of Common English, who was educated at Cayuga Lake Academy, has taught ten years, and receives a salary of \$600; and S. Belle Sherwood, teacher of Common English, who was educated at Elmira Female College, and receives a salary of \$350.

The average number of pupils attending the High School in 1877 was 177, an increase of

fifteen over the previous year. The graduating class for that year comprised seven members, six in the academic and one in the classical course. The first graduates (in 1868) were Arthur Stephen Hoyt and James Hall, both in the classical course. The whole number who have graduated to the close of the year 1877 is 106, forty-four in the classical and sixty-two in the academic course.

The appended table shows the thoroughness of the instruction imparted here, when it is remembered that the written examinations held at stated times are made the basis for determining the distribution of the Literature Fund:

YEAR.	Whole number of pupils during year.	Number of pupils holding Regents' certificates.	Per cent. of whole number who hold certificates.	Order on State list as regards number of pupils holding Regents' certificates.	Apportionment from Literature Fund.
1869-'70.....	147	53	36	50	\$283 95
1870-'71.....	145	54	37	38	356 80
1871-'72.....	191	64	34	27	442 31
1872-'73.....	245	108	44	11	619 85
1873-'74.....	218	120	55	10	617 52
1874-'75.....	192	127	66	9	657 65
1875-'76.....	209	136	65	7	759 02

Mr. Chas. P. Williams, dealer in books and stationery, taught school from 1844 to 1854, first in the school on School street, and afterwards on North street. He was superintendent of schools and clerk of the Board of Education from 1856 to 1866, and school commissioner twelve years. Mr. L. Paddock, the present superintendent of streets, taught in the public schools some fifteen to eighteen years, first in the School street school, and afterwards in the "bell" school-house.

BOARD OF EDUCATION 1878-'9.

President—John T. M. Davie.

Commissioners—David W. Barnes, Delamer E. Clapp, Orlando S. Clark, J. T. M. Davie, Amasa B. Hamblin, Orlando Lewis, Wm. J. Moses, Miles Perry and Bradley A. Tuttle.

Superintendent and Secretary—B. B. Snow.

Standing Committees.—*Finance*, Wm. J. Moses, Delamer E. Clapp and Orlando S. Clark; *Schools*, Miles Perry, Bradley A. Tuttle and Amasa B. Hamblin; *Teachers*, Bradley A. Tuttle, Orlando Lewis and Miles Perry; *High School*, Orlando Lewis, Wm. J. Moses and Delamer E. Clapp; *Text Books*, Delamer E. Clapp, Amasa B. Hamblin and Orlando S. Clark; *Grievances*, Orlando S. Clark, Miles Perry and David W. Barnes;

Supplies, Amasa B. Hamblin, David W. Barnes and Orlando Lewis ; *Buildings and Repairs*, David W. Barnes, Wm. J. Moses and Bradley A. Tuttle.

The regular meetings of the board are held the first Tuesday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. from Oct. 1st, to April 1st, and at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M., from April 1st, to Oct. 1st, at the Common Council chamber.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

FOUNDING.—The Auburn Theological Seminary is a school for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. It was established by the Synod of Geneva in 1819, and chartered by the State April 14th, 1820. The act of incorporation contains a proviso that no student of any Christian denomination shall be excluded from a participation in the privileges of the institution on the ground of his religious persuasion. The seat of the institution was fixed at Auburn in consequence of a liberal contribution towards its endowment by several of the citizens. The valuable ground for its location was provided by the donation of six acres by the heirs of Col. John L. Hardenbergh and two acres by Glen Cuyler, and the purchase of about as much more. By the growth of the city around it, it has now come to be quite centrally situated, and presents the only considerable piece of open and public ground within the city limits.

BUILDINGS.—Upon this ground there was erected in the years 1820 and 1821, the original Seminary building, afterwards added to and improved, at a total cost of about \$40,000. It included a chapel and lecture rooms and accommodations for sixty or seventy students. The building was substantial, but plain and unornamental, and imperfectly provided with appliances for ventilation. As it faced north and south the northern rooms received but little sunshine at any period of the year and were objectionable from the liability to cold and dampness. The whole building was much below the standard of architectural beauty and convenience now thought necessary in public edifices. These inconveniences were remedied by the erection in 1874-'5 of Morgan Hall, the beautiful and perfect building now used. It is built of the blue limestone of the County picked out with Medina sandstone ; is five stories in height, and faces east and west, so

that every room has the benefit of the sun's rays during a part of the day. It is 216 feet in length by 45 in breadth, and provides accommodation for seventy-six students, each with a parlor and bed-room. The stairways are broad and easy ; and there is an elevator for raising baggage or other heavy material. The rooms are neatly furnished with everything necessary for the students' convenience. The whole building is heated by steam and supplied with gas and water. For the use of all these conveniences the students pay the sum of \$25 each per year ; and are subject to no other charge whatever for enjoying the advantages of the institution. Besides this, all students for the Presbyterian ministry whose circumstances require it are aided from the Seminary or other public funds to the amount of from \$160 to \$200 per year.

The cost of Morgan Hall was about \$100,000, three-quarters of which was the donation of Col. Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora. Besides this noble benefaction Col. Morgan furnished one-half the cost of the beautiful Dodge and Morgan Library Building, standing on the opposite or east side of the Seminary quadrangle. The Hon. W. E. Dodge, a liberal benefactor of the Seminary, offered to furnish half the amount necessary for the erection of a fire-proof building for the library. The offer was taken up by Col. Morgan. The entire cost of this elegant building, confessedly one of the finest in the country, was about \$40,000. It is constructed of the same kind of materials as Morgan Hall, and is arranged with shelves on the floor and galleries, to hold 60,000 volumes.

To complete the plan on which these two buildings have been put up there is needed a new building to contain a chapel and lecture rooms in a corresponding style. If this should take the place of the present unsatisfactory chapel, there would only be needed a gymnasium building on the north side to complete the quadrangle, and furnish every necessary material accommodation for the good of the students.

STUDENTS.—The first class of students for the ministry graduated from the Seminary in 1824. Since then there has left the institution each year a class of young men well prepared for the work of preaching the gospel until the aggregate exceeds a thousand. These have furnished pastors not only for the Presbyterian churches in

Central and Western New York, which was the first and immediate demand of the Seminary, but for the new States and Territories of the West, and for missionary service abroad.

It is expected that each class will supply several laborers both for the home and foreign field. The students while still in the Seminary engage in evangelistic labors as far as possible; teaching the convicts in the State Prison, conducting Sunday schools and Bible classes, and supplying feeble and destitute congregations in the neighborhood with the preaching of the gospel.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The Presbyterian Church, as is well known, favors a thorough preparation for the work of the Christian ministry. The classes in the Seminary are divided into juniors, middle and seniors, and the course of instruction extends over three years. Most of the candidates are graduates of our best colleges; and either a college diploma, or a corresponding evidence of acquaintance with the languages, arts and sciences is usually required in order to secure admission. The following is an outline of the course of study:

Junior Year.—Hebrew and Chaldee; Canon of the Scriptures; Biblical Criticism; Critical Reading of Old and New Testaments; Church History begun; Natural Theology; Questions in Mental Philosophy; Exercise in Lecture Room Talks throughout the year, extempore.

Middle Year.—Evidences of Christianity; Inspiration of the Scriptures; Christian Theology; Hebrew and Greek Exegesis continued; Biblical Interpretation; Church History continued; Lectures on the Sermon and on Style; Exercise in the Preparation and Criticism of Plans; Extempore Preaching.

Senior Year.—Lectures on Preaching and Pastoral Theology; Exercise in the Criticism of Plans continued; Preaching—Extempore and from Manuscript; Critical Analysis of Sermons; Personal Drill and Sacred Oratory; Greek Exegesis continued; New Testament Literature; Church History continued; Church Polity; The form of Government and History of the Presbyterian Church; Church Parliamentary Law.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SEMINARY. The Auburn Theological Seminary is regarded as the property of the Presbyterian Church. Its financial administration is vested in a body of trustees who hold the real and personal estate under the provisions of the charter. The trustees are elected by the commissioners, composing the coordinate body administering the affairs of the Seminary. This body consists of a representation of two

clergymen and one layman from each of the Presbyteries comprised in the bounds of the synods of Albany, Central New York, Geneva and Western New York. These Presbyteries are at present eighteen in number, and the Board of Commissioners therefore consists of fifty-four members. The commissioners appoint the professors and, with the concurrence of the trustees, fix the salaries and make all necessary appropriations of funds. Each commissioner holds his office for three years, one going out of office and the Presbytery supplying his place by a new election each year. A body of examiners, composed of the senior commissioner of each Presbytery, attend at the annual examination of the classes in May, at the end of the Seminary year.

PROFESSORS.—The board of instruction in the seminary consists at present of five professors in the several departments of Christian Theology, Church History and Government, Biblical Criticism, Study of the Hebrew Language and Literature, and Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. Each professor, at his inauguration, delivers an address and subscribes to the following pledge:

“In the presence of the omniscient and heart-searching God, I do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; that I do receive and adopt the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; that I do approve of the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church as prescribed in the form of government of the Presbyterian Church in these United States; and I do solemnly promise to maintain with zeal and fidelity the truths of the gospel, and to be faithful and diligent in all such duties as may devolve on me as a professor in this seminary, according to the best of my knowledge and abilities.”

The present faculty of the seminary are the following: Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D. D., Hyde Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity; Rev. E. A. Huntington, D. D., Taylor, Seymour and Ivison Professor of Biblical Criticism; Rev. Willis J. Beecher, D. D., Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature; Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Bellamy and Edwards Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology; and Rev. Ransom B. Welch, D. D.,

L. L. D., Richards Professor of Christian Theology.

SEMINARY LIBRARY.—The Seminary Library consists of about 12,000 volumes, mostly theological, but many also critical, historical and philosophical. These have been judiciously arranged by the librarian, with reference to subject and time, according to the method of many of the best European libraries. Interesting additions lately made are the great fac-simile of the *Tischendorff Ms. of the New Testament*, (the Sinaitic Ms.) and the Abbe Migne's splendid edition of *The Fathers*, (the Latin and Greek Patrologia) in four hundred volumes. The library is freely open for the use of clergymen and citizens of every denomination. Several hundred volumes are annually added; but as the building is shelved for 60,000 volumes, many of the alcoves are still empty and suggest a splendid opportunity for generous benefactions, as an individual possessing the means and disposition to aid the cause of sacred learning, can scarcely do better than adopt one of the vacant alcoves to bear his name and fill it with appropriate books, which, in this elegant fire-proof building, would no doubt remain a safe deposit to bless many coming generations.

AUBURN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—This educational institution is located at 68 and 128 North street. In the winter of 1853, on the invitation of prominent citizens, Mr. Mortimer L. Browne, then a teacher in Syracuse, and Emerson J. Hamilton, a teacher in Bath, N. Y., visited Auburn with reference to establishing a seminary for the higher education of young women. Great interest was manifested by the citizens and the expectation was awakened that substantial aid would be given to the enterprise. About the time that an effort was to be made to procure subscriptions, such a stringency occurred in financial matters that it was deemed wise to defer the attempt until it could be made under more favorable circumstances. Meantime, Mr. Browne unexpectedly received the appointment of superintendent of public instruction in Syracuse, and Mr. Hamilton was called to the principalship of the High School in Oswego, and the Auburn enterprise was indefinitely postponed.

In the autumn of 1854, Mr. Winthrop Tappan, from Augusta, Maine, came to Central New York seeking a suitable location for the estab-

lishment of a select school for young ladies. On reaching Auburn he received such encouragement that he opened a small school in Corning Hall block. This experiment was so successful that Mr. Tappan soon visited Syracuse and invited Mr. Browne to become associated with him in establishing a school to be known as the Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, to be located in the City Hall, which the citizens of Auburn had engaged to remodel for educational purposes, and make free of rent for the first three years of the school. The proposition was accepted by Mr. Browne, who resigned his office in Syracuse, and became associated with Mr. Tappan in organizing the Institute in May, 1855. These gentlemen were thus associated for three years, during which time the reputation of the Institute became so extended that an urgent demand existed for the accommodation of pupils from abroad.

Their joint principalship and proprietorship having expired by limitation in 1858, and Mr. Tappan preferring to retire from the institution, his interest was purchased by Mr. Browne, under whose sole management and control it has since remained. His residence on Genesee street being insufficient to meet the demand for boarding facilities, Mr. Browne purchased the "Goodwin Place," 128 North street, which he so remodeled and enlarged as to accommodate twenty or more young ladies. Three or more acres of grounds are connected with the residence, and are so arranged and adorned as to produce the most beautiful landscape effects. Their attractiveness, the daily walk to and from the residence to the day school and the provisions for carriage and sleigh riding, promote that high physical culture without which the best intellectual development cannot be secured.

In 1871, after occupying the City Hall over sixteen years, Mr. Browne purchased the north building of the Knight block, 68 North street, erected a large addition thereto, and converted the whole to the purposes of the day school. Its long occupancy of the City Hall forbade the incorporation of the Institute by the Regents, and it has thus been debarred from any share in the annual school appropriations by the State. In consideration of this disability, and in deserved recognition of its usefulness in the cause of education, a petition was numerously signed by the best citizens of Auburn, and through Hon. Wm.

B. Woodin, Senator from this district, was presented to the Legislature of 1871, asking that \$3,000 be appropriated to it, to be applied to the purchase of apparatus, library and cabinet. The appropriation was made, and expended for the purposes stated, and has thus added to the efficiency and reputation of the Institute. With this exception, since its establishment in 1855, this institution received no assistance from any source, and whatever reputation or success it has achieved is due alone to its intrinsic merit. From the last circular, issued in 1878, we summarize the characteristics of this Institute as follows: The most liberal provision for physical comfort; facilities for thorough and symmetrical mental culture; unusual attention to individual development; and, paramount to all other considerations, the formation of elevated moral and religious character. From the same circular it appears that the patron references are from thirteen different States. Its present Board of Trustees comprises Sylvester Willard, M. D., Elliot G. Storke, Miles Perry, Jno. W. Haight, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Oscar F. Knapp, Wm. Allen, David M. Osborne, and Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy.

CAYUGA ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—This asylum, which occupies a pleasant site, ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on Owasco street, between Walnut and Bradford streets, was founded by the unwearied efforts of a few benevolent ladies, in the spring of 1852, and incorporated by act of the Legislature the same year. Its object, as stated in the act of incorporation, is "to provide a temporary home for orphan, half-orphan and destitute children, supply their necessities, promote their moral, intellectual and religious improvement, and fit them for situations of usefulness." Its corporate powers, as regards its property, are vested in a board of nine male trustees; and as regards the appropriation of its income, the care and management of its children, and of its internal and domestic concerns, in a board of female managers, consisting of a first, second and third directress, a treasurer, a secretary and twenty-seven other female managers, residing at the time of their election or appointment, in the County of Cayuga. The first trustees, as named in the charter, were John H. Chedell, John W. Haight, Franklin L. Griswold, Zebrina M. Mason, Henry Underwood, J. Ives Parsons, Charles N. Tuttle, Ros-

well Curtiss and Ebenezer B. Cobb; and the first board of managers, Harriet T. Pitney, First Directress; Mrs. Zebrina M. Mason, Second Directress; Mrs. Jesse Segoine, Third Directress; Caroline F. Blatchford, Treasurer; Harriet S. Conklin, Secretary; Mrs. John W. Haight, Mary C. Morgan, Florence Mellen, Mrs. Crane, Frances M. Goodwin, Margaret R. Watson, Mrs. Rice, Charlotte P. Underwood, Sally N. Bacon, Mrs. John McFarlan, Julia C. Clark, Mrs. W. I. Preston, S. Maria Reed, Abbey Warden, Henrietta Parsons, Melita Chedell, Mrs. S. L. Bradley, Deborah Ann Bronson, Lydia H. Young, Caroline Ross, Mary Fowler, Jane H. Woodruff, Mary Ann Robinson, Eliza Lewis, Andalusia Starin, Celuta Cook and Mary Kipp.

The managers are empowered "to govern the children committed to their care, and prescribe the course of their instruction and management to the same extent and with the same rights as exist in the case of natural guardians;" to bind out such children "to some suitable employment in the same manner as overseers of the poor are authorized to bind poor and indigent children," but to see that provision is made whereby they shall be secured "an education proper and fitting to the condition and circumstances in life of such a child, and instruction in mechanical or agricultural pursuits." The amended act authorizes the board of supervisors "to instruct the superintendents of the poor * * * to annually contract with the managers of said asylum, to board and clothe all children thrown on the county for support, who are of a proper age to receive its benefits, at a price not exceeding eighty cents each per week;" and the board of supervisors are "authorized to levy and collect annually, in advance, in the same manner as other county charges are levied and collected, such sums of money for the above purpose" as they "may deem necessary and expedient." Article IX of the by-laws provides, that "no person shall be considered eligible to the office of superintendent who is not a professed believer in the doctrines of the Bible, and competent to give religious instruction to the children, abstaining also from all sectarian influence."

The school law of the city of Auburn passed June 10th, 1875, authorized the board of education "to employ a teacher or teachers in the asylum for destitute children of said city, and to pay

therefor out of the public school fund, in like manner as other teachers are paid; and said board is authorized to supply said asylum with fuel for school purposes, in like manner as other schools are supplied; and the said board shall have the same care, oversight and direction of said school as of the other public schools of said city; but nothing in this act shall be construed to give the board of education any control over the management of said asylum except as herein provided. The board of managers of said asylum, with the concurrence of said board of education, may at any time discontinue such school, in which case the pupils therein shall be entitled to all the privileges of any other of the public schools of said city."

The first meeting of the ladies, on record, was held May 5th, 1852, when the society was organized, and the managers elected as named in the act of incorporation. The asylum was first opened in 1852, in a wooden house on the east side of James street. In 1853 the lot on which the asylum now stands was purchased for \$3,500. With the additions subsequently made, at a cost of \$3,200, it comprises about two acres. In 1857, the main asylum building, which is a fine, three-story brick structure, was erected at a cost of over \$8,000; and in 1858, a rear addition, for a school-room and other purposes, was built at a cost of \$6,000. In 1870, a flag-stone walk was laid and curb set at a cost of \$1,400. In 1871 the main building and fence were repaired and a new and more desirable walk from the street to the front steps laid, at a cost of about \$2,000.

From the report of the Secretary for 1877, it appears that the number of children in the asylum during the year was 167; of whom 107 were boys and 60 girls. The number of children then in the asylum was 98. The smallest number in the institution at any time was 78. The number who have found homes was 57. The present number of inmates, (October 1st, 1878,) is 95. The receipts from all sources in 1877, including an appropriation of \$3,000 from the Supervisors and the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$4,937.74; the expenditures, \$4,855.89.

The board of managers issue monthly a paper called *The Orphan's Friend*, which is a great assistance to the asylum in enlisting the sympathy and aid of the public, while it gives informa-

tion to the friends abroad of its management, and the history of the children committed to its care.

On the death of Mr. James S. Seymour, who was the president of the board of trustees of the asylum from its organization, and a liberal benefactor, the asylum received a bequest of \$10,000 as a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. It has been the recipient of legacies from other individuals from time to time, among them \$2,700 from Dr. Healy, of Syracuse; \$5,000 from Laban Hoskins, of Union Springs; \$1,440 from Mr. Baker, of Fleming; \$300 from Mrs. Mary Miller, of Auburn; \$100 from Mrs. Dr. Rudd, of Utica; \$1,059 from Kittlewells; and \$1,310 from Hugh McDowell, of Niles; besides innumerable donations of various sums.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

CHURCHES IN AURELIUS AND AUBURN—EARLY RELIGIOUS TEACHERS—FIRST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN AUBURN—ITS CHANGES AND HISTORY—ST. PETER'S CHURCH—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

REV. David Thatcher, from Orange, N. J., made, in 1795, a missionary tour through this region, and held religious services at the scattering settlements. Rev. Asa Hillyer, also from New Jersey, engaged in a similar work at Aurora, in the town of Milton, now Genoa, and at Hardenbergh's Corners, in 1798. Elder David Irish, is said to have preached here in 1794, and if so, his was probably the first sermon to white men at the hamlet.

New Jersey must be credited with the honor of an early religious culture of this wilderness field, and it is worthy of remark, that three young ministers from that State itinerated over this ground, when most of their routes were either well trodden Indian trails, or in the absence of these, the freshly blazed trees of the forest. Their names were Matthew La Rue Perrine, James Richards

and Henry Mills; they in after years, became eminent and honored professors in the Auburn Theological seminary. The father of a fourth professor, Aaron Condit, was also an early missionary from New Jersey, and held services at Aurelius. Seth Williston and Jedediah Bushnell labored here in 1799, and aroused a deep and abiding religious interest.

The first religious society incorporated in this vicinity was the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Owasco, organized September 23d, 1796. In the same year a Baptist Church was organized in Fleming, and in 1799 another of the same denomination in Brutus, now Sennett. These were followed in 1801 by the organization of the "First Congregational Society of Aurelius," consisting of five members, namely: Samuel Colver, Gilbert Weed, Josiah Mix, Rebecca Mix and Jacob Shaw.

The place of meeting, was at the house of Ichabod Wilkinson, on the Poplar Ridge road. Its trustees were drawn from different and, when the facilities for traveling are considered, from widely separated settlements. They were: Thomas Mumford, of Cayuga; Joseph and John Grover, of Fleming Hill; Henry Moore, residing on the road to Union Springs; Hezekiah Goodwin, one mile from the Half Acre; William Bostwick, of Auburn; Jesse Davis and Joseph Taylor, residing in the south part of the town; and Moses Lyon, near the Half Acre. David Higgins was called to the pastorate, in May, 1802, and his salary was fixed at \$500. His family comprised ten members. For the annual support of each of whom there was thus the pittance of fifty dollars only.

In 1809, a partially finished church at the Half Acre, was occupied by this society where they worshiped until November, 1810, when Mr. Higgins, tired of the neglect of the congregation to finish the house, and being offered the pastoral care of a congregation in Auburn, resigned, to serve the "First Congregational Society" of that place. This society was organized September 17th, 1810, with the following trustees: Robert Dill, Silas Hawley, Henry Ammerman, Moses Gilbert and Noah Olmstead, Jr. The society soon after its organization adopted the Presbyterian form of government. The sum subscribed for the salary of Mr. Higgins was less than \$500. A regular church organization was not effected until January 14th, 1811. It

comprised nine persons, namely: David Herring, Silas Hawley, Oliver Lynch, Eunice Higgins, Sarah Gilbert, Betsey Tyler, Rachel Parker, Sarah Hawley and Anna Coggsell. Within the first year of its organization the membership had risen to seventeen.*

In February, 1813, Mr. Higgins resigned and was succeeded by Hezekiah N. Woodruff, who had officiated for nine years at Aurora. In his letter of acceptance, he expresses the fear that the provision made for his support "will not be fully adequate to free him from worldly care and embarrassment." When Mr. Higgins resigned, the Church consisted of twenty-seven members, twenty-four of whom were women. Mr. Woodruff was installed June 22d, 1813, and continued until August 29th, 1816. During his pastorate the first church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$16,000 and dedicated March 5th, 1817. Its cost had been fully paid and the prosperity of the society was not checked by the burden of debt. Hitherto their meetings had been held in the school-house on South street and in the "long room" of the "Centre House."

Mr. Woodruff was succeeded March 3d, 1817, by Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, of Onondaga, where he had held a pastorate for eight years. He continued here until June 16th, 1829, over twelve years. He then assumed the charge of the Second Church of Utica.

Dr. Lansing's services with this Church were signally successful, in which he had very little assistance from any of the evangelists, excepting Mr. Finney. He was aided by him for a short time only, in 1826. The accessions to the Church in the first four years of his ministry were four hundred and seventy-five. Dr. Lansing, by his great influence over all with whom he came in contact was well calculated to win converts, not only to his faith, but also to its successful propagation by means of an educated ministry. He suggested the establishment of the Theological Seminary in Auburn, and it received from him a

* On one occasion in the absence of Mr. Higgins, William Bostwick, an Episcopalian, was invited to read the Episcopal service and a sermon, which he did, without objection by any one. On the Sunday following the return of the pastor, the act was severely condemned from the pulpit, which led to the secession of the Episcopal attendance, and to their organization of a society of their own faith. This occurred while Mr. Higgins was in charge of the religious services of several settlements and while he was only an occasional ministrant here, to a society composed of different religious beliefs.



CANFIELD JARROD.



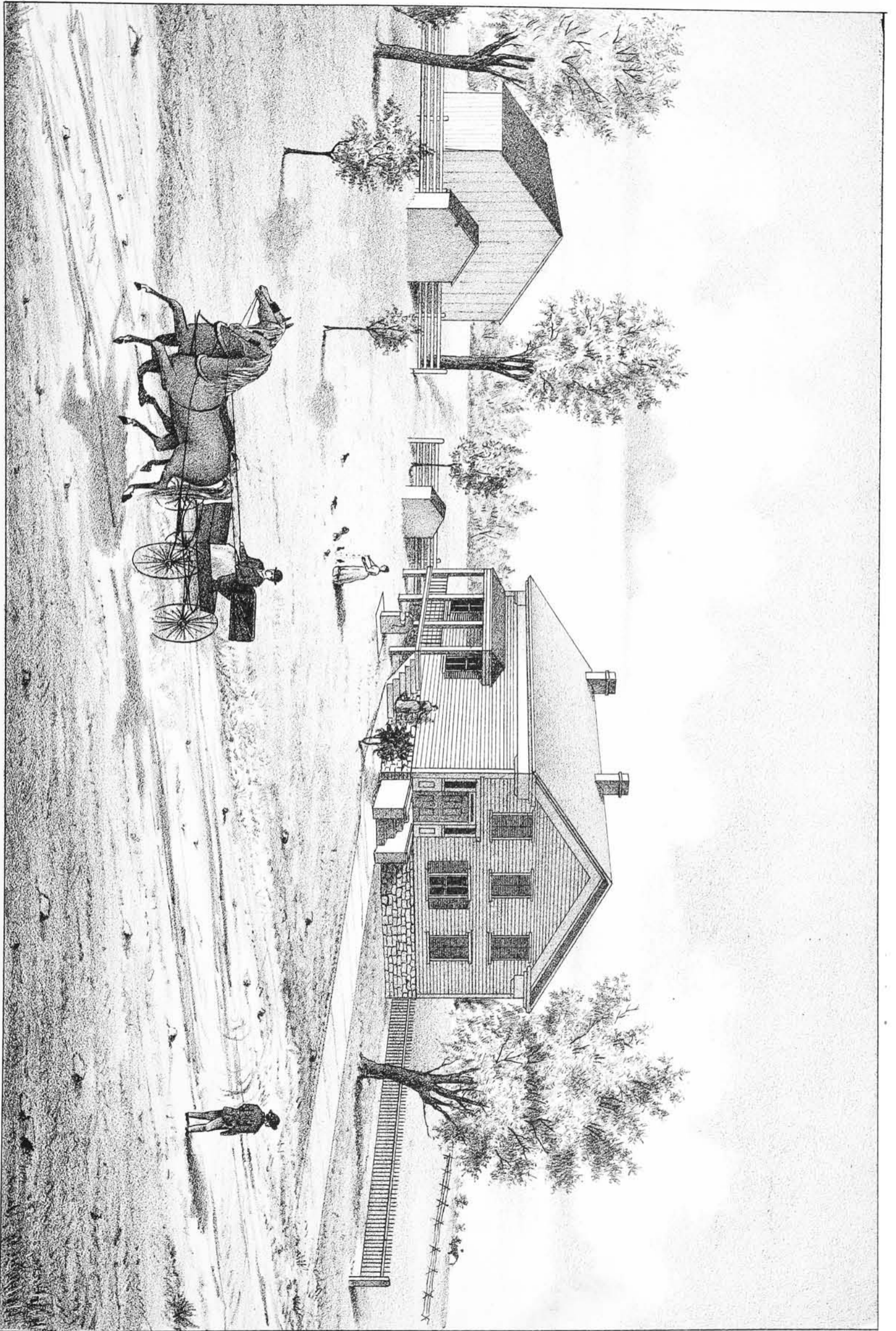
MRS. TERRISSA JARROD.

CANFIELD JARROD.

MR. CANFIELD JARROD was born November 21, 1801, in Warren, Dutchess county, N. Y., and soon after removed with his parents to Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., where he remained until 1820, when he removed to Wolcott, then in Cayuga county, N. Y.

His employment was farming, though he engaged in wool buying and as an insurance agent. His attachment to a particular spot was not very strong, and he frequently changed his residence. In 1858 he came to Auburn, where, until his death in 1867, he chiefly resided. His widow survives him and now resides on North Street. Mr. Jarrod married Miss Terrissa Skeel in 1823. She was born in Warrensburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., February 22, 1800, and with her parents moved to Sterling, in Cayuga county, in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrod have had no children,

but have made their house a pleasant home for five orphans, whom they reared, educated and assisted to business employments. Four survive, some of whom are in the Government service in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrod united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1846. Politically, Mr. Jarrod was a firm Republican, using his influence for the liberation of the slaves; and his house was one of the stations on the "underground Railroad," where many a sable traveller, bound for Canada, found refuge, sympathy, rest and refreshment. Their sympathy for the unfortunate and care for their wants are proverbial, and Mrs. Jarrod now entertains and befriends the Onondaga women, who are selling Indian trinkets in this vicinity. A view of her residence may be seen in another part of this work.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. TERRISSA JARROD. AUBURN, N. Y.

support at once so earnest, forcible and persistent as to win to its support, not only his own society, but secured, so generally, the cooperation of the Presbytery of Cayuga and of the Synod, as to secure the object sought. The seminary was located and completed and between that institution and the First Presbyterian Society of Auburn, there has always existed the most intimate relations, resulting in reciprocal benefits. Most of the ample grounds and nearly one-half of the sum raised in the country for the erection of the first buildings, were contributed by members of this society.

Recently the same beneficent spirit led to the bestowal of \$80,000 upon that institution as a condition of its retention in Auburn. This large gift to the seminary was added to the heavy burden then recently incurred in the erection of their magnificent church edifice the cost of which was \$140,000. It is worthy of remark that this society has expended upon its church edifices and the seminary buildings and endowments about equal sums, aggregating the large amount of over \$240,000, more than one-third of which has been contributed by two wealthy and liberal citizens, Sylvester Willard, M. D., and Theodore P. Case, Esq.

Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., succeeded Dr. Lansing, and was installed September 28th, 1830. He continued until April 21st, 1846, fifteen years and eight months. The Church, under his ministry, greatly prospered and large accessions were made to it. He was aided at different times by eminent evangelists; by Charles G. Finney, for six weeks, in the winter of 1831, the result of whose labors is said to have been over five hundred conversions; by Rev. Jedediah Burchard, in 1833, a theatrical and very eccentric preacher, who drew immense audiences, that came both from the city and country and the influence of whose labors were widely extended over the country; by Rev. Mr. Avery in 1838; and by Rev. Samuel G. Orton in 1840.

Dr. Hopkins resigned April 21st, 1846, because of failing health, and Henry A. Nelson was installed July 29th, 1846, soon after his graduation from the Auburn Seminary, and continued in the pastorate for over ten years.

To succeed two such experienced and very able and eloquent men as Drs. Lansing and Hopkins, was certainly a very trying ordeal for a young

minister; yet Mr. Nelson fully sustained himself by his talents and great industry, and ably and acceptably filled the responsible position until September 8th, 1856, when he accepted the call of an important church in St. Louis.

Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D., succeeded Mr. Nelson, November 5th, 1857, and still holds the position, having now served the congregation over twenty-one years.

The church has a peculiarly interesting history, embracing a period of about seventy years, over sixty years of which the society has been served by four pastors only, and for more than one-third of that long period it has been under the care of the present pastor. Whoever will compare this record with that of the other churches of the county as contained in this volume, will be forcibly impressed with the remarkable contrast.

The present officers of this church and society are as follows:

Pastor—Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D.

Elders—Richard Steel, Sylvester Willard, Israel F. Terrill, H. Woodruff, James Hyde, Ebenezer B. Jones, Franklin L. Griswold, Charles A. Lee, Mortimer L. Browne, James Seymour, Jr., William E. Hughitt, Richard H. Bloom.

Deacons—Eliphalet F. Putnam, H. Brooks, Chas. P. Williams,* Edward C. Selover, Richard S. Holmes, William H. Meaker.

Trustees—John S. Fowler, H. Woodruff, John Olmstead, Horace T. Cook, B. C. Smith, Edward C. Selover, Warren Crocker.

Communicants, 650, as reported May, 1878.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following very interesting notes on the origin, progress and present state of this society is from the pen of its accomplished and respected rector, Rev. John Brainard, D. D.

It is now nearly three score and ten years since this parish was organized. For nearly all that time, its church, with its beautiful enclosure, has formed one of the objects of interest in this the "loveliest village" of the plain. Compared with religious establishments of the old world, or even with many in New England, its history may seem brief and uneventful, yet it extends back almost to the beginning of the settlement of this region by a band of men as noble and devoted as ever leveled the forest and tilled the soil of any

* Deceased January 14th, 1879.

new country. They were men of religious training, and no sooner had they marked out the places for their homes than their thoughts were turned to the worship of Almighty God and the building of temples in honor of His name. It was not strange, considering the strength of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut and in many of the eastern counties of this State, that among the early settlers of this region there should be many whose training and education would lead them to desire the privileges to which they had been accustomed in their Eastern home. These feelings, so natural and commendable, were doubtless strengthened, as from time to time opportunities of public worship were afforded them by some devoted missionaries from the East; or when, at intervals less rare, they gathered together to hear the service of the Prayer Book read by some intelligent layman. In that company of zealous laymen towards whom the Church of this day turn with gratitude and affection, were two whose zeal and liberality had very much to do with the foundation, growth and prosperity of this parish. Their names were Hackaliah Burt and William Bostwick, and the parish records bear abundant tokens of their loving interest.

It was not, however, until the 18th day of July, 1805, when the missionary visits of Rev. Davenport Phelps had become more frequent and regular that St. Peter's Church was organized. The meeting for this purpose was held at the house of Mr. Burt, and Rev. Davenport Phelps presided. Toward the erection of a church edifice, no steps were taken until January 7th, 1811, when William Bostwick, Ebenezer Phelps and Hackaliah Burt were appointed a committee for that purpose. The location of the church was settled by the generous gift to the parish by William Bostwick of a noble lot. The work upon the church progressed with little interruption and on the 22d day of August it was duly consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York. Within this church the flock was gathered and fed by several successive pastors, until February 5th, 1832, when the church, having been recently enlarged and improved, was destroyed by fire. The destruction of the church was a great loss to the little band of Episcopalians in Auburn. Yet they met the crisis with a degree of heroism,

which speaks well for their constancy. They determined to build of stone a larger and more expensive church than the one they had lost, and to accomplish this a committee was early appointed. To Trinity Church, New York, the parish did not look in vain, receiving from that corporation the sum of \$2,500.

It is proper to speak at this point of the death of Bishop Hobart, which occurred in the rectory of St. Peter's Church, on the 13th of September, 1830. He came to Auburn in the regular discharge of his official duties, and after an illness of several days entered into rest. His name and influence in the American church will never be forgotten.

Allusion has been made to the rectory. It was in the year 1828 that the lot and brick house east of the church were purchased as a home for the rectors, thus adding greatly to their comfort and convenience. The new church was consecrated on the 8th day of August, 1823, by Bishop Onderdonk. It was here, on Ascension Day, May 9th, 1839, that Rev. William Heathcote Delancey, D. D., was consecrated the first Bishop of Western New York.

In 1849 steps were taken for a very decided improvement and enlargement of the church, consisting of a recess, chancel and transepts. This is the best indication that could be given of growth and progress. During the next twenty years no great change occurred. Several rectors in turn served the parish. In 1864 extensive improvements in the rectory changed that edifice to its present condition, affording one of the most complete and inviting parsonages in the land.

In 1868 steps were taken for the building of the present church, and the parish entered upon the work with most gratifying unanimity. Henry Dudley was chosen architect, and Easter Sunday, 1870, was rendered more joyous by the fact that the new and beautiful church was ready for occupancy. Its cost had been about \$70,000. Its consecration was delayed until the 18th of October following, when the Right Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., assisted by the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox, D. D., in the presence of a large congregation, dedicated the church to the service of the Almighty God. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, New York city. In April, 1873, through the gener-

osity of General John H. Chedell, the tower and spire were completed. This was but one of a lengthened series of beneficent acts on the part of this gentleman, who was never weary of well doing for St. Peter's Parish. This noble gift of \$10,000, was followed by a bequest of a similar sum, which relieved the parish from all indebtedness growing out of its costly pile of buildings.

In July, 1875, by the praiseworthy exertions of Edward Davies, a superior chime of ten bells from the foundry of Messrs. Meneely of West Troy was secured and placed in its tower. The cost was \$5,000, and was secured by the generous subscriptions of a large number of persons.

It is well to notice that at Easter, 1868, a new parish was formed in Auburn, under the name of St. John's. With the most commendable diligence they are seeking to carry forward the work of our Divine Lord, and it is hoped and believed that the day is not far distant when they will enjoy the reward of their labors in the completion of a parish church.

The following is a list of the rectors who have officiated here :

Rev. Davenport Phelps, from 1805 to 1811.

“ William A. Clarke, D. D., from 1811 to 1812.

Rev. D. McDonald, D. D., from 1813 to 1817.

“ William H. Northrup, from 1817 to —.

“ Lucius Smith, from 1819 to 1823.

“ Samuel Sitgreaves, from 1824 to 1826.

“ John C. Rudd, D. D., from 1826 to 1833.

Rev. William Lucas, from 1833 to 1839.

“ Charles W. Hackley, D. D., from 1839 to 1840.

Rev. William Croswell, D. D., from 1840 to 1844.

Rev. Samuel Hanson Coxe, Jr., D. D., from 1844 to 1846.

Rev. Walter Ayrault, D. D., from 1847 to 1852.

Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., from 1853 to 1859.

“ Charles H. Pratt, from 1860 to 1861.

“ Joseph W. Pierson, from 1862 to 1863.

“ John Brainard, D. D., from 1863.

He is the present rector, having now occupied the position for sixteen years.

This parish embraces about two hundred and eighty families and about one thousand individuals. The number of communicants is over

four hundred. The Sunday School includes over three hundred children and the Industrial School two hundred.

Its present officers are :

Rector—Rev. John Brainard, D. D.

Wardens—Joseph Osborn and Samuel Lyon.

Vestrymen—William Allen, James A. Suydam, Edward H. Groot, John N. Knapp, Noah P. Clarke, D. M. Osborne, Nicholas L. Casey and Charles A. Noble.

Parish Clerk—Charles A. Noble.

A very gratifying fact in respect to the first Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches should be emphasized, that while they have, at very heavy cost, put their church buildings and property in perfect order, they have been entirely relieved from indebtedness by the liberal benefactions of a few of their wealthy members.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF AUBURN was organized February 17th, 1819, by a council composed of delegates from the First Church in Aurelius (now Fleming,) and the churches in Mentz, Brutus and Owasco, convened for that purpose. As a preliminary step to the formation of a church, a number of brethren had met in the house of James Randall, September 4th, 1817, and formed themselves into a body, afterwards known as the “Auburn Baptist Conference.” About two weeks subsequently delegates were appointed and a letter addressed to the association, which met in Camillus. The following is an extract from that letter :

“The brethren and sisters composing the Auburn Conference, beg leave respectfully to represent to the Association, the motives which actuate us in endeavoring to maintain a visible appearance in this part of the Zion of God, our present state and circumstances and our desire and wishes relative to our future spiritual welfare and the welfare of the brethren and sisters in this vicinity.

“Viewing ourselves under the highest obligations to embrace and defend the great doctrines as revealed to us in the Word of God, and deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of watching over each other in love, and maintaining the worship of God in this place, and considering our local situation is such as renders it inconvenient, if not impossible, for us to attend the meetings of Baptist churches in this town [Aurelius] or elsewhere, we, therefore, on the 4th of September, in a meeting appointed for that purpose, *voted* to form ourselves into a Conference to be styled the *Auburn Baptist Conference*.

"We also at the same time agreed to adopt the *Confessions of Faith* adopted by the Association at its last annual meeting, September, 1816. We would further state that the number composing our conference is twenty, and from many circumstances we are induced to believe that our number will increase. Such, dear brethren, are our motives and such our present condition and prospects.

"As a standard, therefore, is erected in this place for the worship of God, you will readily perceive the necessity of our having such ministerial assistance from time to time as shall be calculated to promote the cause of Christ in this place.

"From some recent appearances we cannot but hope that the Lord will continue His glorious work among us, and make bare His arm in the salvation of many precious souls.

"Sensible of present weakness, our earnest desire is that you would make such arrangements as shall be thought most proper in regard to supplying us with ministers as often as it can be done consistently. We are persuaded that such efforts may be abundantly blest and that numbers will yet flock to our little society, and that through the Divine blessing, we shall so become an organized church of Christ."

Signed, "JAMES BUCK,
"JAMES N. SEAMAN."

The conference thus formed, continued its meetings for prayer and praise till December 17th, 1818, when, meeting as before at the house of James Randall, they agreed that the time had come when it was their duty to be known as a church of Christ; and at a meeting held the 26th of the same month, a council was called to meet with them February 17th, 1819, at which time, after a proper examination, they were recognized as a church. At that time they numbered thirty-six, fourteen males and twenty-two females, twenty-one of whom were dismissed for the purpose, from the church in Throopsville. In September, 1819, they were received to membership in the Cayuga Association, and reported sixteen baptized and a total membership of fifty-five.

From their organization in 1817, till December, 1818, they were without a stated ministry; but about that time an arrangement was made with Elder Elkanah Comstock to supply them half the time, which he continued to do about ten months.

Their first pastor was Elder C. P. Wyckoff, who was called to the pastoral care of the church in 1820, and preached his first sermon in the court-house, then occupied as their place of wor-

ship, June 4th of that year. At the close of a ten years' pastorate he left them in possession of a convenient place of worship, with a character established and influence largely increased. He was succeeded by Elder John Blain, who entered upon his labors in 1830, and continued them three years. During Mr. Blain's pastorate a powerful revival was experienced, as the result of which 157 were added to the church by baptism. So large an addition to the congregation made increased accommodations necessary, and these were supplied in 1833-'4, by the erection of a new stone edifice, eighty by sixty feet, which was opened for worship in March of the latter year. During the entire time of Mr. Blain's pastorate, which was terminated by his resignation in the fall of 1833, 191 were added to the Church by baptism. He was succeeded that fall by Rev. I. M. Graves, who became so unpopular before the close of his second year as to make it necessary for him to leave. He afterwards became a Universalist minister. During the winter following his settlement with the church, a protracted meeting was held, in which he was assisted by Elder Jacob Knapp, and sixteen were received by baptism.

Their next pastor was Elder S. S. Parr, who commenced his labors in the fall of 1835 and closed them in 1838, having been greatly blessed in all his efforts to promote the interests of the church and the Redeemer's cause. During the winter of 1835-'36, a revival was experienced, by which thirty were added by baptism; and during the winter of 1837, another protracted effort, in which the pastor was assisted by Elder J. S. Backus, resulted in the addition of forty by baptism. After Mr. Parr left, the pulpit was supplied for six months by Brother Wilson, whose labors proved both acceptable and profitable.

Their next pastor was Elder James Johnson, who took the pastoral charge in 1839, and remained a little more than a year. During his short pastorate the church passed through a severe trial of faith, which resulted in a division and the organization of a new interest; but the new body, failing to secure a recognition from the council which convened for that purpose, finally disbanded and returned to the church. Elder Johnson was succeeded by A. Pinney, who commenced his labors with the church as a licentiate in 1841, but was afterwards ordained pastor, and continued

with them two years. His labors were blessed by another powerful revival, by which 95 were added by baptism. He was succeeded in the spring of 1843 by Elder J. S. Backus, whose pastorate covered a period of seven years, and was blessed with four seasons of revival and 86 baptisms. He left them in the spring of 1850, united and prosperous, having relieved them from heavy pecuniary embarrassments, and allayed the differences of opinion upon subjects connected with the labors of former pastors.

The next pastor was W. P. Pattison, who commenced his labors in 1851 and closed them in 1855, having received during his ministry, by profession of faith, 79. A. McGregor Hopper, who was a very acceptable preacher, and especially popular with the congregation, served them as pastor from 1857 to 1859, and added 82 to the membership. He was succeeded in 1861 by P. P. Bishop, who was a good scholar, a sound reasoner and acceptable pastor, and during whose seven years' ministry 75 were added.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Maynard was called to the pastorate in January, 1869, and served as such seven years. The addition to the church during his ministry was 124. A revival was enjoyed during the winter of 1874, and a series of meetings held for several weeks, the pastor being aided largely in the work by Rev. H. G. Dewitt, an evangelist. As a pastor and preacher few, if any, of his predecessors surpassed Dr. Maynard. As pastor he sought out the sick and afflicted and ministered to their wants; as preacher, his sermons were characterized by research in church and Biblical history. They were marked by original thought and enforced by original illustration, and were therefore instructing and edifying.

The present pastor, Rev. Willard H. Robinson, who graduated from Yale College in 1872, entered upon his pastoral relations with the church in June, 1876. This is his first pastorate, undertaken at the completion of a post-graduate year at Rochester Theological Seminary. Under his ministrations the church is united and prosperous.

Some six years ago their church edifice was thoroughly rejuvenated, at a cost of about \$15,000; and in October, 1877, they paid off an indebtedness of \$6,300, leaving the church entirely free from debt. The present house, a plain, substantial stone structure, erected in 1833-'34,

stands on the south side of Genesee street, a little west of Mechanic street, and took the place of the first, a brick structure, erected in 1825, at the junction of South and Exchange streets, which was afterwards occupied by the Universalist Society, and at present by the furniture establishment of Messrs. D. C. & G. W. Richardson.

Since the organization of the church there has been expended in houses of worship about \$50,000; for pastoral salary, \$43,500. They have received by baptism, letter and experience 1698 members; dismissed, 881; excluded, 113; dropped, 41. The number who have died is 162. The present membership is 501.

The Sabbath School work connected with the church and society has received increased attention during the last few years. The school is in a flourishing condition, numbering in attendance 200 to 225. It is under the supervision of Messrs. O. F. Knapp and E. Stanton Perry, who are aided by an efficient corps of teachers. The Owasco Chapel School, sustained by this society, has a membership of 150, and an average attendance of 120. It is under the superintendance of Charles A. Cobb, and is doing a good work.

The following named persons have officiated in this church, viz.: John Ward, John Jeffries, — Muier, — Randall, Dudley Everts, Gardiner Jeffries, George Covert, Freeman Richardson, Joseph Choate, Oliver Chappel, Abizur Pierce, Nelson Payne, Z. M. Mason, Samuel C. Lester, Paul D. Cornell, O. F. Knapp, T. B. Brown, S. B. Harlow, Jabez Whitnee and John S. Bristol, as Deacons; and Nathaniel Garrow, David S. Sears, Henry Polhemus, Dudley Everts, Aurelius Wheeler, Russell Chappell, James E. Tyler, Daniel Woodworth, E. B. Cobb, Z. M. Mason, Harrison Hopkins, Edward Allen, Paul D. Cornell, Miles Perry, W. W. Payne, Henry S. Dunning, Wm. E. Vail, James M. Gale, Geo. S. Westlake, Joseph H. Dunning, S. E. Payne, John Choate, J. Y. Bettys, D. M. Hough, Dr. W. O. Luce and H. J. Eddy, the last seven of whom, except Hough, are the present trustees.

Among the earliest members, in addition to those already named, are Seth Burgess and wife, Mrs. Hannah Wadsworth, Mrs. Cyria White, Mrs. Thankful Lewis, Mrs. Urania Catlin, Myron Strong, U. F. Doubleday, Peter Doty, Mrs. Susannah Culver, Jonathan and Martha Hawes,