

Mrs. Webster, Milo Webster, Mrs. Daniel Woodworth, Lydia Reynolds, and Lois Sexton.*

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This society was first organized April 24th, 1819. Auburn was then included in the "Cayuga Circuit." In 1820 it became a separate charge and its first pastor was Gardner Baker. The society then comprised fifty-one members and they erected a plain wooden chapel on the site of the parochial school building on Chapel street, in which they worshiped until 1834.

In 1832, John Seymour and Tallmage Cherry erected with their own funds a substantial stone church on the corner of North and Water Sts., at a cost of \$13,000, which was dedicated February 6th, 1833. Rev. John Dempster officiated. The society bought the building one year later. In April, 1867, the church edifice was destroyed by fire and the loss was a serious one to the society, as they had just completed extensive repairs and paid off all indebtedness upon it. Rev. William Searls had just been assigned to this charge, and he found his people without a place of worship. The loss was promptly supplied. A lot was purchased on the west corner of South and Exchange Sts., and a beautiful church edifice erected upon it at a total cost of about \$40,000. The society also owns a parsonage of the estimated value of \$4,000. There remains an indebtedness of \$11,000 on the entire church property. The new church was dedicated Jan. 7th, 1869.

The following are among the regularly appointed pastors of this society :

Gardner Baker, John C. Cole, John E. Robie, George Peck, Z. Paddock, James Richardson, Joseph Castle, H. F. Row, Selah Stocking, Thos. H. Pearne, A. J. Crandall, D. W. Bristol, Wm. H. Pearne, David Holmes, A. J. Dana, B. I. Ives, Wm. Ready, A. S. Graves, D. W. Thurston, D. A. Whedon, W. C. Steele, Wm. Searls, E. Horr, Jr., William Annable and John Alabaster.

Present Officers—*Bishop*, Gilbert Haven.

Presiding Elder—Rev. U. S. Beebe.

Pastor—John Alabaster.

Members of Annual Conference—Rev. B. I. Ives and Rev. Wm. Searls.

Local Ministry—Rev. Julius Robbins, Rev. Frank Houser, Rev. A. B. Benham, Rev. A. J. Sanders, and Rev. Allen E. Atwater.

Trustees—John W. Haight, President ; John F. Driggs, Secretary and Treasurer ; John Elliott, Andrew J. Sanders, George H. Evans, D. H. Schoonmaker, and William J. Moses.

This society embraces about four hundred and twenty-five members, and the scholars of all ages in the Sabbath School, are three hundred and fifty, under the superintendence of Mr. Elmer Houser.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY on North street near Chapel, was organized as the *Fourth Roman Catholic Church of Western New York*, August 3d, 1820, with Hugh Ward, John Connor, James Hickson, Thomas Hickson and David Lawler, as trustees. They worshiped first and for several years in the court-house and the school house on the academy grounds. In 1834 they bought the wooden building on Chapel street, then recently abandoned by the Methodist society, by whom it was erected in 1821, and dedicated it October 23d, 1834. The pastors from this period were Revs. F. Donohue, Grace, Bradley, and Thomas O'Flaherty, the latter of whom officiated from 1845 to 1856. He was succeeded by Martin Kavanagh, from 1856 to 1857, and by Michael Creedon, from 1857 to 1862. During Father Creedon's pastorate, in 1859-'61, the present brick church on North street was erected, at a cost of \$35,000. Their next pastor was James McGlew, who commenced his labors in 1862 and closed them in 1864, when he was succeeded by Thomas O'Flaherty, whose second pastorate continued till 1869. He was succeeded in that year by Martin Kavanagh, which was also a second pastorate, and continued till 1874. During Father Kavanagh's second pastorate, in 1873, the present brick school on Chapel street was built, at a cost of \$15,000, the old church, near the same site, having till then been occupied as a school-house. Edward McGowan succeeded Kavanagh and remained three years, till 1877, in September of which year Wm. J. Seymour, the present pastor, commenced his labors. The parsonage belonging to this church is valued at \$7,000, and the convent occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, at \$5,000. Both are located on Chapel street. The present membership of the church is about 3,500. The parochial school connected

*Compiled from the *History of the Cayuga Baptist Association* and from an article from Mr. O. F. Knapp, published in the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, December 2d, 1876.

with the society is taught by the Sisters of Mercy. It has ten teachers and five hundred scholars.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF AUBURN was organized at the Western Exchange, January 2d, 1829, by persons who were formerly members of the First Church, and who were irreconcilably opposed to the demonstrative methods which characterized the spiritual ministrations of Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, who was then, and for thirteen years previously, pastor of the First Church. The name then adopted was *The Second Presbyterian Society of the Village of Auburn*, and the following named trustees were duly elected :

First Class--Bradley Tuttle, John Patty and Stephen Van Anden; *Second Class*--Walter Weed, John M. Sherwood and Abijah Fitch; *Third Class*--Wm. Brown, James Little and Horace Hills.

The reasons for separating from the parent church and forming a new society are set forth in the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of a part of the First Presbyterian Society of Auburn :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the organization of a second Presbyterian church and society in this village would, under the present circumstances, conduce to the advancement of the Presbyterian interests and to the promotion of real and genuine religion; for the following reasons among others :

First--In any large community like ours, there will, from the nature of the human mind, be such a discordance of taste and opinion on religious subjects, as that no minister can be expected, for any great length of time, to meet the views and feelings of the whole.

Secondly--The course pursued by our present minister under the sanction of a part of his session for the last two or three years, (whether right or wrong we pretend not to decide,) has produced a complete division in the public opinion. To a portion of the Church and Session and to a portion of the sober and respectable members of the society, *that course* has seemed ill-advised, and calculated in its very nature, to sow division in the church, and to banish peace and charity, and to excite in the breasts of young or weaker and less experienced and less informed brethren, the feelings of spiritual pride and spiritual domination.

Thirdly--In consequence of the above, so many have been grieved, so many have been prejudiced, so many have been disgusted, that the number of those who assembled with us to

hear the preaching of the Gospel has greatly diminished, and is constantly diminishing, while at the same time the population of the village has been constantly increasing.

Fourthly--By the organization of a new church and society, and under the administration of a second minister, we would hope to arrest the minds of the wandering, and bring them again under the influence of the true Gospel, preached with power and accompanied by the Holy Spirit; that so their souls may be saved.

Fifthly--By the organization of a new church and society we would further hope to lay the foundation of permanent peace and brotherly love among ourselves, by placing the two great divisions into which a diversity of taste and judgment has divided us, *each* under their *own chosen minister*; so that all occasion of collision and crimination shall be removed; and the only strife shall be, which shall best exemplify the religion we profess, and most advance the Kingdom of our Redeemer, and the salvation of our fellow men."

At a meeting of the citizens of Auburn, friendly to the formation of a second Presbyterian Society in this village, held at the Western Exchange, December 11th, 1828, the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

"WHEREAS, The public sentiment in favor of organizing a second Presbyterian Society in this village has been clearly expressed by a subscription for purchasing a site and building a church, to the amount of \$8,000; and

"WHEREAS, Most of the leading members of the first society, who do not join us, have expressed themselves in favor of said object; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that a second church and society be organized with all convenient speed; and that the chairman and secretary of this meeting be requested to give the necessary notice of the time and place of holding a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Second Presbyterian Society under the statute in such cases made and provided."

In conformity with this action the meeting of January 2d, 1829, at which the organization was perfected, was held. March 2d, 1829, a plan for a church, presented by Messrs. Tuttle & Hagerman, was adopted, and the trustees agreed to raise on their joint security the balance necessary to complete the house, not exceeding \$3,000.

Aug. 12th, 1830, a call was extended to Daniel C. Axtell, who was ordained and installed pastor Nov. 10th, 1830, by the Cayuga Presbytery, met at the church of this society, which then came under its care and recognition. Mr. Axtell re-

quested the church to unite with him in asking a letter of dismissal Jan. 2d, 1836, which the church assented to Jan. 4th, 1836. A call was extended to Leonard E. Lathrop, D. D., Aug. 29th, 1836. July 7th, 1851, the resignation of Dr. Lathrop was accepted, to take effect Sept. 1st, 1851. Jan. 26th, 1852, a call was extended to Richard S. Dickinson of New York city, but declined. May 12th, 1852, the services of Edward D. Morris were engaged for one year from June 1st, 1852. His ministry proved satisfactory, and a call was given him Jan. 6th, 1853, to become their settled pastor. He continued to discharge those duties with ability and fidelity till November, 1855, when his pastoral relations were dissolved. The church enjoyed the ministrations of Ezra A. Huntington, D. D., from 1855 till 1858. July 12th, of the latter year a call was extended to Henry Fowler, of Rochester, and Sept. 6th, 1861, the church decided by a vote of forty-one to thirty-six to ask the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations. June 16th, 1862, a call was extended to S. W. Boardman, D. D., of Westboro, Mass., whose pastorate covered a period of more than fifteen years, the longest the Church has enjoyed, and was marked by a "systematic and unflagging industry," "deep, warm and heartfelt sympathy with the sick and afflicted," and an "ardent zeal for revivals of religion and for the conversion of sinners." Sept. 17th, 1877, at his request, the church united with him in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., supplied the pulpit during the six months ending May 27th, 1878, since which it has been supplied by casual comers. In the summer of 1878 a fund was raised sufficient to pay off an indebtedness of \$5,000, and to make repairs on the church to the amount of \$1,500. Their house of worship is situated on South street, between Lincoln and Genesee streets. The present membership of the church is 320; the average attendance at Sabbath school, about 130.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY IN AUBURN.—The Universalists in Auburn first became an organized body April 12th, 1821, at which time a meeting was held in the school-house on Academy street, and was attended by Lyman Paine, Azer Brown, Geo. Standart, James Francis, Michael Nicholson, Jacob Chrysler, Jarvis Swift, Aaron Clough, Benj. Wright, Geo.

Crowl, Joseph Dresser, Geo. Church, Daniel Shields, Jno. Follet, Matthias Calkins, Jno. A. Brown, Wm. Paine, Elijah Swift, Noah Taylor, Henry Roberts, (afterwards a preacher,) Samuel Hunter, Francis Hunter, Rodman Sargent, Wilder Pierce, Michael Bowers, Chancey Howe, Nathan Webster, Wm. G. Burr and Ulysses F. Doubleday, now nearly or quite all deceased. Another meeting was held Dec. 18th, 1822, at the house of Jarvis Swift, to devise ways and means for obtaining funds to obtain a lot and erect a house of worship. Another meeting was held for the same purpose Jan. 11th, 1823, but it was not until ten years later that this wish was consummated. During this interval the society, which for some time held meetings in the court-house, academy and various other places, had practically disbanded or ceased to have a recognized existence. Tuesday, April 9th, 1833, a preliminary meeting of Universalists in Auburn was held at the school-house occupied by Josiah Underhill, to take steps to organize a religious society. Wednesday, April 24th, 1833, the organization was perfected at the Western Exchange, under the statutes of New York for the organization of religious societies, and the following named trustees were elected: Allen Worden, Ezekiel Williams and Wm. H. Coffin, first class; Josiah Barber, Salmon Tyler and John G. Paul, second class, and Stephen Lombard, Jr., Ethan A. Worden and Jarvis Swift, third class. May 11th, 1833, the church bought of Capt. Geo. B. Chase, the brick building at the junction of South and Exchange streets, formerly occupied by the Baptists, the consideration being a due-bill for \$1,000, and a bond and mortgage for \$3,400, to be paid within two years. It was repaired, repainted and re-dedicated in the spring of 1833, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Dolphus Skinner of Utica.

There were services conducted by ministers of this denomination as early as 1821, among whom were Revs. Whitnell, Flagler, Miles and Root. The first settled pastor of whom there is any account was Rev. L. S. Everett, who came here from Buffalo in 1827, and remained about a year, returning to Buffalo in December, 1828. He was followed by Rev. O. A. Brownson, whose ministry terminated in 1829.

The first pastor employed under the organization of 1833 was Geo. W. Montgomery, D. D.,

who commenced his labors in September, 1833, and closed them in 1843. He was succeeded in October, 1843, by H. L. Hayward, who served them one year, when, in September, 1844, failing health compelled him to leave, and finally to leave the ministry and seek a home in the far west, where he is still living, though in feeble health.

J. M. Austin assumed the pastoral care of this church in October, 1844, and discharged those duties till June 29th, 1851, when he resigned and became editor of the *Christian Ambassador*, a denominational journal of this persuasion, then published in Auburn, in which duties he was engaged twelve years, till 1863, when he became United States Paymaster. At the close of the war he returned to Auburn, where he now resides, and has been engaged until recently in missionary labors.

The next pastor was W. R. G. Mellen, who served them from July, 1851, till July, 1855, and was succeeded by D. P. Livermore, who remained from November, 1855, to October, 1856. His accomplished wife, who has since become so distinguished as a public lecturer, was here with her husband during that period and removed with him to Chicago.

Rev. D. K. Lee, D. D., took the pastoral charge in July, 1857. He remained eight years and removed to New York in 1868. He was succeeded July 7th, 1865, by Richmond Fisk, D. D., who remained till the fall of 1868, and is now in charge of the church in Syracuse.

Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, D. D., commenced his labors with this church October 29th, 1868, and, after a very eminent and successful ministry of three years, was released September 17th, 1871, at his own request and that of the church in Syracuse, which represented that his presence as pastor was necessary to harmonize difficulties which then existed in that society.

November 27th, 1871, a call was extended to J. J. Twiss, who commenced his pastoral labors February 1st, 1872, the pulpit having been supplied from October 1st, 1871, by C. B. Lombard, L. W. Price, G. W. Montgomery, E. J. Canfield, J. H. Himes, J. J. Twiss and Brothers Montgomery, Saxe, Crane, Goodenough and Barber successively. Mr. Twiss' resignation was accepted October 16th, 1872, to take effect November 11th, 1872. A call was extended to J. W. Keyes, February 3d, 1873. He entered upon his

duties as pastor in April following, and continued them till the last of September, 1876, when ill health compelled him to resign. The pulpit was supplied from October 1st to December 31st, 1876, by Revs. Allen P. Folsom, of Boston; O. A. Rounds, of Bridgeton, Me.; G. S. Weaver, D. D., of Akron, Ohio; L. L. Briggs, of Boston; S. L. Beals, of Brockton, Mass.; T. F. Dean, of Afton, N. Y.; G. W. Montgomery, D. D., of Rochester, and Mr. Pullman, of New York city.

A call was extended to L. L. Briggs, D. D., the present pastor, December 22d, 1876, and he commenced his pastoral labors February 1st, 1877.

Mr. Montgomery may be called the founder and builder of this congregation. For ten years he labored with zeal and faithfulness, and succeeded in laying its foundations deep and enduring. His good work was perpetuated by Mr. Lee, whose kind deeds, piety and Christian fidelity are still remembered by a grateful people. Mr. Keyes came in a time of greatest need. Through his instrumentality to a good degree the church has been remodeled, rejuvenated and beautified at great expense, in the midst of a financial crisis of an intensity unknown in many years. Messrs. Lee and Bartholomew are dead.

Their present church edifice was erected in 1846-'7, and was dedicated July 21st of the latter year. In 1876, the front portion and the steeple were added, and the interior of the old portion repaired. The Sunday School room and parlor were built in 1870, at a cost of \$6,727.81.

The Sunday School connected with this church was started in 1834, by Rev. G. W. Montgomery, in the old red brick church, opposite to where they now are. Mr. Montgomery was superintendent during his pastorate of ten years, and had with him as teachers Mr. and Mrs. Ethan A. Warden, Ira Curtis, Miss Angeline Warden, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Sheldon and others. The first Sunday School exhibition occurred December 24th, 1844, and consisted in speaking and singing by the children, led by Olive Drake, the chorister, and accompanied on the piano by Miss Winnifred Coffin, the present efficient organist. Among those who took part in the former were Misses Cornelia Barber, Margaret and Elizabeth Robinson, the daughters of Messrs. Backus, Fosdick, Standart and Austin; and among the boys were

Horatio and Wm. Robinson, Amos, Charles and John Underwood, Henry and Clement Austin, B. B. Snow, now superintendent of public schools in Auburn, Rufus Sheldon and Charles A. Warden.

The Sunday School has not only sustained itself, but in many instances it has contributed liberally toward supporting the church. Rev. W. R. G. Mellen was made the recipient of a gold watch by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School.

Following Mr. Livermore's pastorate there was an interval when there was neither pastor nor church services, and few if any gentlemen attended the Sunday School. Its fate was left to the faithful and persevering women of the society, who carried it through its trials, until D. K. Lee was called to the pastorate and revived the former interest in it; an interest which, through the persevering efforts of the successive pastors, superintendents and others interested, has continued to the present time.

THE A. M. E. ZION CHURCH, on Washington street, between Genesee and Orchard streets, was organized about thirty-five years ago, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, with only two or three families. Their house of worship was erected about thirty-two years ago. It is a wooden building, and has thrice undergone slight additions and repairs. Their first pastor was Rev. Mr. Johnson. They have since enjoyed the ministrations of Revs. Joseph P. Thompson, John Thomas, Inskipp, Anderson, Wm. Cromwell, James Green, Bosley, Solomon Jones and Singleton H. Thompson, each of whom served them three years, and G. W. Lacey and H. R. Phoenix, each one year. Rev. James A. Wright, the present pastor, commenced his labors with them September 12th, 1876. At an early period in the history of the church its membership had been reduced to a single individual. The present membership is thirty-six. Sixty members are enrolled in the Sabbath School, which has an average attendance of thirty. Their church will seat about two hundred. The congregation are improving in everything pertaining to their mode of worship, and quite an interest is manifested in Sunday School work.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES IN AUBURN was organized December 11th, 1849, as *The First Congregation of Disciples of Christ of Auburn and Clarksville*, at the stone school-house,

which occupied the site of the present brick school house on the corner of Van Anden and Division Sts., and D. C. Goodrich, J. C. Worden and Wm. Allen elected trustees. Immediate steps were taken to build a church edifice, and the present wooden structure on Division street was erected in 1850. December 19th, 1865, the name was changed to *The First Congregation of Disciples of Auburn*, and January 14th, 1873, the trustees were authorized to change the name of the church, as recorded in the clerk's office, to *The First Congregation of Disciples in Auburn*. The records of the church, which are very meagre, do not give the names of the successive pastors who have served them, but we have been able to obtain them from those at present belonging to the church. The church is at present without a pastor. Their last pastor, Rev. James Hart, commenced his labors among them October 1st, 1876, and closed them October 1st, 1878. The present number of members is about two hundred.

The pastors have been as follows: Rev. J. M. Bartlett, from 1849-'50; Rev. W. W. Clayton, from 1854-'5; Jesse H. Berry, from 1861-'2; J. C. Goodrich in 1865; D. C. Calderwood in 1866; L. F. Bittle, from 1866-'8; A. B. Chamberlain, 1871-'4; John Encell, from 1874-'5; W. H. Rogers and James Hart, from 1876-'8. During the intervals between these pastorates the pulpit has been supplied.

ST. ALPHONSUS' GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, located on Water street, near North, was organized in 1853. The first meeting was held in May of that year, at Frank's Hotel, Water street, and was attended by Wm., Henry and Max Kusters, Prof. Stupp, B. Schmienk, Aug. Kern, Wm. Vanderboush, Johannes Kirst, Matthias Linenbach, Edward Phillipson, Martin Gallvan, ——— Mahoney, ——— McGarr, Peter Shields, ——— McGuin, and J. H. Frank. They were attended first by the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Joseph, Rochester; their meetings being held on Wall street, in a building previously occupied as a cooper shop, and bought in 1853 for the use of the church for \$400.

The first regular settled priest was Rev. Zacharia Kunze, who entered upon the duties of pastor in August, 1854. He was succeeded by Rev. M. O'Laughlin, who served them from June, 1855, to November of the same year; by

Rev. Dominick Geymer, from November, 1855, to November, 1856; and by P. J. Byrne, till October, 1857. From this time to 1868, the church was attended monthly by Rev. Fathers I. De-Dycken, Joseph Wissel, N. Van Emstede, M. Schaffler, Thaddeus Alexander, Michael Dausch, T. Majerus, M. Steissberger, L. Holzer, C. Wenscerski, Julius Kuenzer, Bernard Beck, B. Klaphaka and P. Cronenberg, all from St. Joseph's, Rochester. November 12th, 1865, Rev. Father Xavier Kofler was sent by Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, but changed the next Sunday. During this time, March 26th, 1861, they bought for \$1,900 the house formerly occupied by the "Millerites," erected in 1855, and owned by Erasmus Curtis, who gave that society its use, and gave in part pay the property on Wall street, valued at \$1,100. Rev. Charles Vogel became their pastor in August, 1868. He built the present parsonage in 1869, the site having been bought the year previous for \$1,200. He also greatly improved the church by the addition of a steeple, new roof and gallery, in which he was aided by the kindness and liberality of the citizens generally. Rev. C. Ulrich, the present pastor, commenced his labors with this church August 6th, 1873, in which year he bought the building afterwards used as a parochial school by this society, for \$2,400. Mr. Ulrich also bought a new organ for \$650 and started a society for improvement in church music.

The membership, which at first comprised about thirty families, has increased to 130 or 140 families, with an average of about fifty baptisms per annum, and 380 to 400 communicants. The attendance at Sabbath School is about 100.

The first canonical visitation by the Bishop took place September 3d, 1878.

THE WALL STREET M. E. CHURCH, located at the corner of Wall and Washington streets, was organized August 26th, 1856, with about twenty members, prominent among whom were Rev. R. Berry, class leader and local preacher, Wm. Jones, Supt. of Sabbath School, Alonzo Munsell and wife, Hannah Berry, Esther M. Cook, Elizabeth Goodsell, Emma Godden and Mary A. Wills. The application was made by Alonzo Munsell and F. M. Wilson. The following named persons were elected the first trustees: Wm. H. Barnes, A. Munsell, Wm. H. Halliday, T. I. Francis, and John W. Haight. This society is

an offshoot of the *North Street M. E. Church*, and its first meetings were held during the pastorate of B. I. Ives, then pastor of that church, in the school-house on the corner of Washington and Seymour streets. After a while, meeting with opposition from some of the neighbors whose sympathies were not with the church, the building was bought, and used until the erection of the new church in 1860, during the pastorate of Rev. E. C. Curtis, at a cost of \$3,500, exclusive of lot.

This church has enjoyed the ministrations of the following named pastors: B. I. Ives, from 1856-'8; E. C. Curtis, from 1858-'60; L. M. Kern, from 1860-'2; Wm. N. Cobb, from 1862-'4; R. Townsend, from 1864-'6; S. Stocking, from 1866-'7; S. M. Fisk, from 1867-'8; J. H. Barnard, from 1868-'9; T. B. Shepard, from 1869-'72; T. R. Green, from 1872-'5; U. S. Beebe, from 1875-'7; and Thomas Stacey, the present pastor, who commenced his labors here in 1877. During these years all these ministers have been assisted by Revs. Wm. Hosmer and Wm. Searls, who have filled vacancies and in many ways aided the church, which, from the beginning, has worked earnestly, and enjoyed revivals of religion in almost every pastorate, notably in those of B. I. Ives; R. Townsend, T. B. Shepard, T. R. Green and U. S. Beebe. During the present pastorate their house of worship has been repaired and beautified at a cost of \$800; and the spiritual condition of the church is very satisfactory. The present membership is 200; the number of Sunday school scholars, 279, and the average attendance of the latter during the past year has been 180.

One of the members of this church, Miss Mary A. Priest, has just gone to Hakodadi, Japan, as missionary of the "Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. Church."

This Church has an honored past, and a prospective *future* of usefulness, honor and success.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (Prot. Epis.) on East Genesee street, between Hoffman and Fulton streets, was organized April 13th, 1868, the meeting to secure the incorporation having been held in the school-house of Dist. No. 1, where services were also held until the completion of their present edifice in December, 1869. The meeting was presided over by Rev. John Brainard, then rector of St. Peter's Church, from which this is an off-

shoot, and Harvey Wilson and Wm. Lamey were elected wardens, and Wm. F. Gibbs, John M. Hurd, Rufus Sargent, Henry Hall, Edward C. Marvine, Isaac L. Scovill, Charles M. Knight and George F. Brown, vestrymen.

Previous to this, in 1854, efforts were made at the instigation of Rev. E. H. Cressy, then rector of St. Peter's Church, to establish a church of this denomination in the eastern part of the city. Rev. John M. Guion, relying for a portion of his support upon the chaplaincy in Auburn prison, which Mr. Cressy was able to obtain for him, came to Auburn and conducted services some five months in a large room over Kerr & Devitt's store, the rent of which was paid by Mr. Cressy and A. Hamilton Burt; but he removed to a more promising field of usefulness, and the project was, for the time being, relinquished.

Their first pastor was Rev. James Stoddard, who commenced his labors with them in October, 1868, and remained till February, 1869, services having previously been held, until Mr. Stoddard took charge, and conducted by Mr. Brainard, rector of St. Peter's. In 1869, their house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$2,200, and was first occupied in December of that year. The lot on which it stands, 200 feet on East Genesee street, and 110 on Fulton street, was donated to the society, June 1st, 1868, by Gen. John H. Chedell, who also bequeathed them \$10,000 for the erection of a new church edifice, which has already been begun, on the site of the present structure, the estimated cost of which is \$17,000. It is to be built of stone, 84 by 52 feet, and when completed will be a sightly structure.

Rev. Charles R. Hale succeeded Mr. Stoddard in the rectorship in October, 1870, and officiated in that capacity till October, 1873. Rev. E. B. Tuttle commenced his labors with them the following November, and continued them till October, 1876. Rev. W. H. Lord, the present pastor, entered upon his labors as rector in August, 1877, having previously supplied the pulpit five months. The church is in a prosperous condition. The congregation has doubled within a year; and the membership, which now comprises eighty-five communicants, has largely increased under Mr. Lord's pastorate. The average attendance at the Sabbath School is about 100 with 140 scholars enrolled.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.—This society was organized in 1861. It was an offshoot of the Second Presbyterian Society of Auburn, then under the pastorate of Rev. Henry Fowler. Mr. Fowler was an earnest and forcible advocate of the freedom of the slaves, and in his pulpit ministrations gave frequent and full expression to his convictions. It was a time of intense excitement, when armed rebellion confronted the nation and when party lines were tightly drawn, producing wide division in churches as well as in secular organizations. With the anti-slavery views of the pastor the great majority of the congregation participated, resulting in the secession of the colony that formed the Central Presbyterian Society.

The first organization comprised the following officers: Elders, Lewis Seymour, Peter Burgess, and Josiah P. Bailey; and the first Trustees were: D. M. Osborne, E. G. Storke, H. W. Dwight, Rufus Sargent, Charles P. Wood, D. T. Fowler and David P. Wallis.

The first meetings of the society were held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, then on Genesee street, where they worshiped until their chapel was erected on West Genesee street, costing about \$5,000. The purpose had been to carry up the walls of the chapel as means to do so could be secured; but in 1869 the plan was changed, the property sold, a lot procured on William street, and the present church edifice erected. The corner stone was laid August 12th, 1869, and the church was dedicated October 24th, 1870. The cost of the building and grounds was about \$40,000, and of the organ \$5,000.

Rev. Henry Fowler retained the pastoral care of this church about ten years, when his failing health compelled him to resign, which he did October 31st, 1871. Rev. Henry F. Hickok, of Orange, N. J., was the next pastor, installed October 12th, 1872. He occupied the pulpit with great acceptance until June 30th, 1875, when he resigned and resumed the pastorate of his society in Orange. Rev. Samuel W. Duffield was chosen acting pastor November 1st, 1876, and continued until May, 1878, when Rev. C. C. Hemenway, a licentiate of the Auburn Theological Seminary, was called to the pulpit, and is the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is 331;

in Sabbath School 230, with an average attendance of 150.

The present officers of this society are the following :

Pastor—Rev. C. C. Hemenway.

Elders—Peter Burgess, J. T. M. Davie, T. S. Gage, Zenas Howland, Charles M. Howlet and Samuel S. Smith.

Deacons—George Anderson, Wm. S. Shourds.

Trustees—Willis J. Beecher, Chas. C. Dwight, Charles M. Howlet, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Seward, George H. TenEyck, Wm. F. Wait and Frank D. Wright.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, (Roman Catholic,) was organized in September, 1868, by Thomas A. Maher, the first pastor, who was sent here by the Bishop of Rochester, in July, 1868, and held meetings a few weeks in his house, and subsequently in Tallman's Hall, on the corner of State and Dill streets. A temporary wooden building was erected in 1869, and in this rough, unsightly structure they held their meetings till the erection of the present house was begun in 1870, on the same site, when they occupied the Academy of Music till the basement was finished, after which their meetings were held there. Father Maher was succeeded in September, 1869, by Rev. M. J. Laughlin, whose pastorate continued till September 2d, 1877, when W. Mulheron, the present pastor, commenced his labors with them. Father Laughlin's ministry gave a great impulse to the growth of the church, which, within ten years, has increased from the mere handful who separated from the *Church of the Holy Family* to constitute this, to a present membership of about 3,500.

Their church edifice was begun in 1870, in September of which year, the corner stone was laid by the Bishop of the Diocese, and was consecrated May 1st, 1877, by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, assisted by numerous church dignitaries. It is situated on the corner of Clark and Green streets, and is a fine specimen of French Gothic architecture. The interior is admirable. The windows of the south transept bear the following names, "Gift of C. D. S.;" "In Memoriam, Jos. A. Keeler;" gifts of Joseph P. Carrigan, John Hoey, Daniel O. Carr, Jr., Eliza and Bridget Scully, M. D. Kavanaugh; those in the south aisle include these names, James Bryan, James Driscoll, Patrick Reagen, W. H. Reilly

and John Delaney. In the vestibule are the following names: Thomas Murphy, W. Chapman, Hugh Smith, Margaret and Mary Quinn, Michael P. Holmes and Mary T. O'Hara. The center window of the organ loft bears the names of the Rosary and Scapular Societies. The side windows were given by the Societies of St. Joseph and Children of Mary. In the north aisle are recorded the names of Mary O'Neil, Patrick Kelly, Daniel Tehan, and Mrs. A. M. Doyle. The windows of the north transept bear the names of Matthew and Catharine Byrne, Michael Hughes, Daniel Kelly, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, Harry Reagan, Frank Byrne and Jno. Keely. The confessional at the north-east corner of the transept is a room by itself and completes the list with the gifts of Wm. Jos. O'Neil and Eliza Ferris.

Connected with the church is a Parochial and Sunday School, the former of which was established in September, 1873, is under the supervision of the resident pastor, and is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who were established here the same year by the Mother School in Rochester. It is the province of these Sisters to teach as it is that of the Sisters of Mary, connected with the Holy Family Church to attend to the sick in hospitals, &c., though they also visit the sick and are a charitable institution of the church. The convent comprises ten inmates, nine of whom are teachers. The number of scholars attending the Parochial School is 500, but the average attendance is somewhat less.

The church property consists of the church and parsonage, which, together are valued at \$125,000; the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which is adjacent to the church on Clark street, valued at \$7,000; and the school house, on Clark street, near Washington, valued at \$5,000.

ST. MARK'S A. M. E. CHURCH was organized with sixteen members, July 6th, 1870, by Rev. J. G. Mowbray, who was the first pastor. The first trustees were John Pernell, Nelson Davis, Jno. H. Waire, Isaac White and J. H. Sanford. Mr. Mowbray's pastorate lasted only one year. He was succeeded by E. B. Davis, who also remained but a year. The next pastor was N. W. Bowman, who served them two years, and was succeeded in 1874 by Rev. Mr. Frisbee, who remained only two months. A. S. Amos suc-

ceeded Mr. Frisbee and continued his labors with them till May, 1878, when William B. F. Marshall, the present pastor, took charge of their spiritual interests. The present membership is twenty, and the attendance at Sabbath School about the same number.

Their services were first held for nearly a year in Markham Hall, afterwards in the City Hall. In 1872 they were held over 80 Genesee street, and in 1874 the society removed to a room over Richardson's livery, near the corner of Genesee and South streets. Since the fall of 1877 their meetings have been held in the court-house. In 1870, the church bought a lot on Mechanic St., near the Big Dam, on which, in 1874, they built the stone foundation for a church edifice, but they have not been able to gather sufficient funds to further their object beyond that point.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This, the fourth and youngest of the Presbyterian churches in Auburn, received from the elevated ground on which it stands the name of Calvary. The lot was the gift of the late James S. Seymour. It forms the western apex of a triangle between Franklin and Capitol streets. The neat and pretty church building which looks down Franklin street, consists of the identical materials which composed the First Presbyterian Church before it was taken down to make room for the splendid Gothic structure which succeeded it. These materials Mr. Seymour transported to the lot he had donated and put them up at his own expense on a somewhat reduced scale. A religious society was formed and the lot and building made over to the elected trustees by the generous donor. The building received in his honor the name of Seymour Chapel. On the 20th of November, 1870, a church was organized with a membership of twenty-five persons, by Rev. Dr. Charles Hawley, who preached the sermon, and religious services were regularly held. The church has enjoyed the pastoral services of Revs. H. S. Huntington, M. Woolsey Striker, and J. B. Stewart, the latter of whom is the present pastor. The present membership of the church is about one hundred. Mr. Seymour, by his will, endowed the chapel bearing his name with the sum of \$12,000. The name was changed as above at the organization of the church.

ST. LUCAS' CHURCH, (German Evangelical Lutheran,) on Seminary avenue, was organized

March 16th, 1873, by Rev. Charles Shopflin, of Syracuse. The first members were Frederick Hartmann, Charles Strohmenger, H. Traub, Jno. Smith, William Rabtto, Peter Lambert, Peter Jeckel and Jno. Miller. Their first pastor was Charles Shopflin, who served them one year, and was succeeded by Adam Burkhard, whose pastoral labors covered a period of one and one-half years. Their next pastor was Zur Nedden, who served them a like period. George Teld, their present pastor, came from Buffalo, and commenced his labors with this church February 1st, 1878. Their meetings were held first for a year and a half in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and for a like period in St. George's Hall. They now worship in the seminary building. Their church edifice is in process of erection, and will cost, when completed, about \$6,000. The stones used in the basement of this church composed the west wing of the old Auburn Theological Seminary building, which was bought by Mr. H. Traub in 1877, and generously donated to this society. The superstructure is of brick. The dimensions of the building are 80 by 38 feet, and will have a seating capacity for 450 persons. The church comprises about thirty families. The average attendance at Sabbath School is fifty.

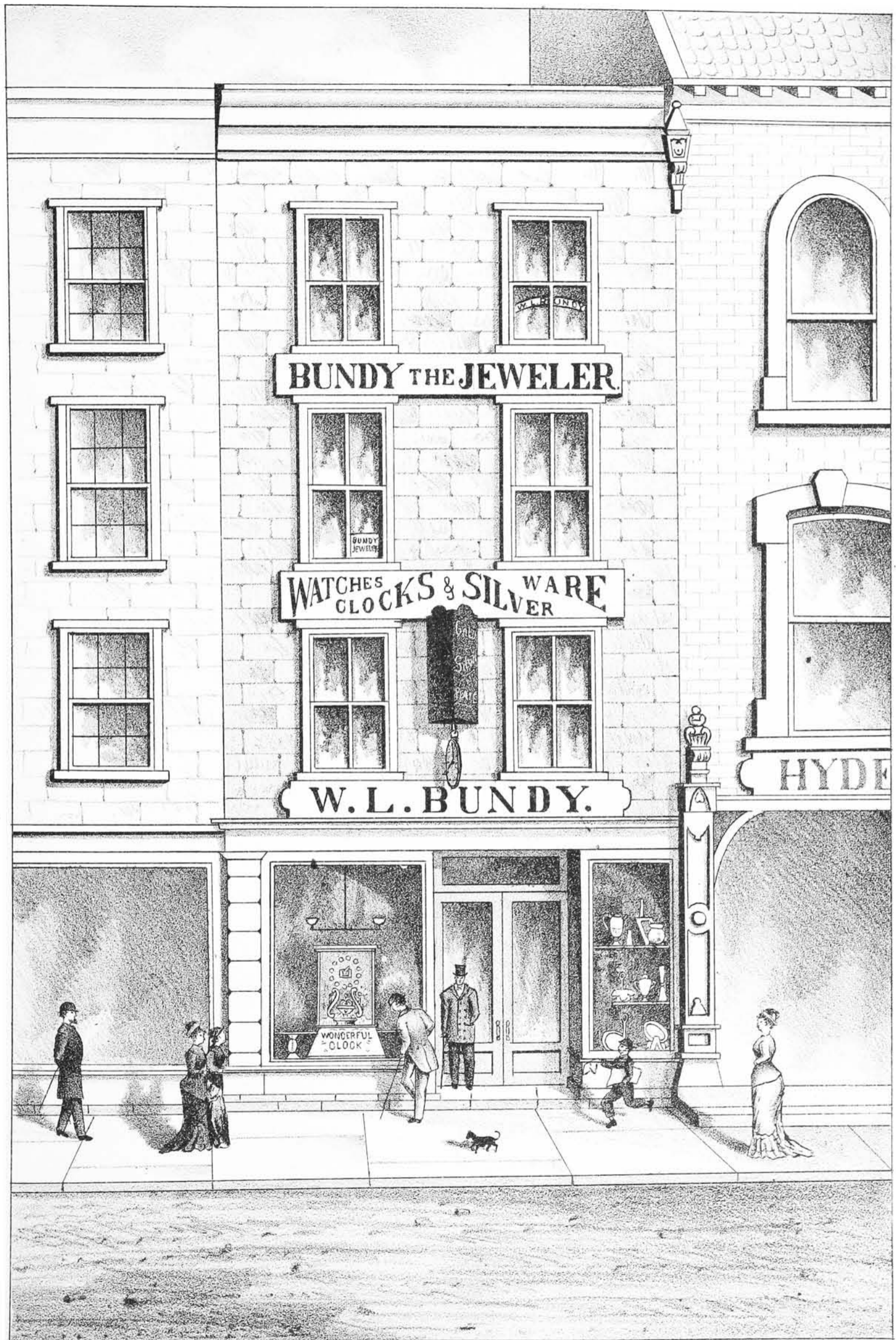
CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

FIRST LIBRARY—SCHOOL LIBRARIES—SEYMOUR LIBRARY—ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY OF THE WATER WORKS COMPANY—THE AUBURN GAS LIGHT COMPANY—THE AUBURN STEAM HEATING COMPANY—FIRE PROTECTION AS IT WAS AND IS—DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE AUBURN BAR—PRESENT LAWYERS—VILLAGE AND CITY ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICERS.

THE diary of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, who visited Auburn in his travels in 1810, shows, in connection with his description of the settlement at that time, that Auburn then had an incorporated library of 220 volumes.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—Notwithstanding the



JEWELRY STORE OF W.L. BUNDY. No. 90 GENESEE ST. AUBURN, N.Y.

excellent nucleus for a public library thus early established, Auburn has not enjoyed for a long series of years any better accommodations in this respect than those afforded by the district school libraries, though the excellent library connected with Auburn Theological Seminary, and the less extensive academy library, together with the many extensive and valuable private libraries, may have compensated for and measurably supplied this want.

Legislative provision for the establishment of district school libraries was made in 1838, and notwithstanding their necessarily limited and imperfect character and the many abuses to which they have been subject, they have been very serviceable to many whose means did not enable them to cultivate their literary tastes in a more desirable way. In accordance with the amended school law of 1866, the district libraries in this city were consolidated and placed in a room in the High School building, which was open for the withdrawal of books one hour every Friday afternoon during school term. The library then contained upwards of 2,000 volumes, many of which were valuable works, in addition to the 300 volumes which originally belonged to the Auburn Academy and comprising many books valuable for reference. It was largely patronized by school children, and to some extent by adults; and if the annual appropriations made by the State for additions to it had been scrupulously applied to that object, its usefulness and popularity would have been largely enhanced; but they were usually misapplied or not applied at all, and although this application to other and foreign purposes was not an unmixed evil, the interest in the library as a consequence materially diminished.

SEYMOUR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The munificent benefactions of the late James S. Seymour, which have provided for so many of Auburn's necessities, were considerably extended to this. Among his many public bequests was one of \$18,000 with residuary, and the store No. 80 on the south side of Genesee street, with the lot in the rear, valued at \$8,000, "for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Auburn." The residuary has thus far increased the monetary part of the bequest to \$25,500, and an additional \$1,500 will probably be realized. This bequest was made without any other restriction

than the naming of a portion of the first trustees, as follows: Hon. Charles C. Dwight, J. B. Condit, D. D., C. H. Merriman, and the pastors of the First, Second and Central Presbyterian churches, and of the Baptist, St. Peter's and South street Methodist churches. An organization was perfected and incorporated under the above name May 20th, 1876, and the above indicated individuals, except Dr. Condit, who had died, and the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, which then had no pastor, together with six other citizens of Auburn appointed by the Association, were constituted the Board of Trustees, who met in August, 1876, and elected Hon. Charles C. Dwight, President, Charles Hawley, D. D., Vice-President, Benj. B. Snow, Secretary, and James Seymour Jr., Treasurer, each of whom still holds his respective office. They soon after secured the services of Wm. L. Poole of Chicago, the leading American librarian, to aid them in the selection of books. Since then rooms have been rented over the Auburn Savings Bank, and books obtained by gift and purchase to the number of 62,066 volumes, 1,617 of which are the gift of the citizens of Auburn. It was found to be a work of considerable magnitude to select and catalogue the books, the latter of which was done under the supervision of the librarian, Miss M. A. Bullard. The Association have realized in addition to the bequest, \$1,400 from life members, and about \$500 for membership dues. The library was opened to the public October 1st, 1878, and starts off with the number of well selected books above mentioned all paid for, a store bringing in an income of \$800 per annum, and \$20,000 of invested funds, thus having a fixed income which exceeds its present running expenses. At present \$2 per year is charged for enjoying the privileges of the library, but it is hoped that sufficient additions will be made to its funds to make it a free library, as Mr. Seymour designed it should be.

The Library committee is composed of Hon. C. C. Dwight, D. M. Osborne, W. G. Wise, Rev. C. Hawley, D. D., and Rev. John Brainard, D. D.

The store bequeathed by Mr. Seymour towards the establishment of this library, is the one purchased by him in 1830, for the establishment, with capital furnished by him, of a *suitable* "bookstore, which should meet the demands of that

branch of trade in Auburn, and at the same time to be a healthy moral and even religious center," and occupied, at his instigation, during the sixteen years of his residence in Auburn, by Mr. Henry Ivison, whose name now stands at the head of one of the largest and most honorable publishing houses in this country—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, New York.

THE AUBURN WATER-WORKS COMPANY was incorporated April 19th 1859. Wm. Beach, Benj. F. Hall, Theodore Dimon, Geo. W. Peck, Franklin L. Sheldon, Albert H. Goss, Wm. H. Goss, Jno. S. Clark and Paul D. Cornell were the incorporators and first directors. The capital stock was \$100,000, with the privilege by charter of increasing it to \$300,000. It was subsequently increased to \$150,000. Their organization was not perfected until December, 1863, when Edward H. Avery was elected President, and Albert H. Goss, Secretary and Treasurer. A new set of directors was elected, consisting, in addition to Messrs. Avery and Goss, of Elmore P. Ross, S. Willard, M. D., Theodore M. Pomeroy, Cyrus C. Dennis, Josiah Barber, Harmon Woodruff and Geo. W. Peck. Construction was delayed till 1864, by reason of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitable location with sufficient elevation for reservoirs. At this time attention was directed to the Holly system of water-works, which resulted in the abandonment of the idea of using reservoirs. With this obstacle overcome, active operations were begun in April, 1864, and prosecuted with such vigor that by December of that year water was distributed through 22,930 feet of mains, traversing the city through its principal streets.

The source of supply is the Owasco Lake, twelve miles long and nearly one mile wide, and the Outlet one mile down to the pump works and dam, which are on a level with the lake, and about a mile distant from the center of the city. The area of water-shed is reported by the State Engineer to be about 100,000 acres, including the lake, which has an area of 7,400 acres. The southern boundary or limit of the water-shed is about twenty miles to the south of the head of the lake, near Fall Creek, which discharges into Cayuga Lake, near Ithaca. Several minor tributaries find their way through lateral valleys into the Inlet and the lake, while springs flowing from the hillsides and hidden in the bosom of the lake are a valuable and fruitful source of supply.

Skaneateles Lake, on the east and Cayuga Lake on the west, are at an average of eight to ten miles from the Owasco, the former 150 feet above, and the latter 250 feet below its level. A ridge of high land and hills running nearly north and south, at an elevation of some four or five hundred feet, bound the Owasco valley almost the whole length of the lake, broken on the easterly side in only two or three instances, to allow the passage of small tributary streams. The highest elevation of land varies in distance between these lakes from one to four miles. The hills are underlaid with rock of a slaty nature, that decomposes into a loose shale upon exposure to the elements. Owasco Lake is above the level of the lime rock formation, which underlies the greater portion of this part of the County, and which shows itself upon the surface in many places in the vicinity of Auburn. There is very little low or marsh land through which the water passes in reaching the lake, and were it not for the small area of low land or swamp at the head of the lake, say not more than one hundred acres, none would be touched by the Owasco water. The hill-slopes and lands generally are, or were, wooded with maple, beech, chestnut, basswood, and hemlock, while the low land at the head of the lake is thickly wooded with ash and soft maple.

The record of the rain fall on the water-shed was accurately kept in Auburn, from 1836 to 1849, both inclusive. The maximum, in 1843, was 50.06 inches, and the minimum, in 1838, 21.74 inches. The average for the time was 35.6 inches. The average outflow of the lake during these fourteen years was 8,541 cubic feet per minute, or 12,300,000 feet per day. It is claimed that the clearing up of the country and drainage of low lands has materially reduced the aggregate annual outflow of the lake.

The analysis of the water flowing from the Owasco, shows it to be of excellent quality, and of purity almost unequalled. It is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Chloride of Potassium..... | 0.39 grains. |
| Sulphate of Potassa..... | 0.32 " |
| Sulphate of Soda..... | 0.37 " |
| Sulphate of Lime..... | 0.01 " |
| Carbonate of Lime..... | 5.43 " |
| Carbonate of Magnesia..... | 1.57 " |
| Silica..... | 0.16 " |
| Oxide of Iron and Alumina..... | trace. |
| Organic Matter..... | 1.28 " |
| Total per gallon..... | 9.53 " |

The original cost of the works and additions was about \$225,000. The cost of their maintenance, beyond the compensation of its general officers and office expenses, the payment of a mechanical engineer, superintendent of pipes and hydrants, is a moderate sum, as the power in actual use is obtained from water-wheels, and the pipes and machinery are comparatively new. There are about twenty-six miles of mains laid, and 225 hydrants distributed throughout the city. There are nearly two miles of twelve-inch heavy iron mains, and about half a mile of cement pipe of the same caliber, forming two parallel lines, one on the east and the other on the west side of the river, leading from the pump works directly into the heart of the city, from which branch out laterally, mains often eight, six and four inches. The average daily distribution of water, exclusive of that used for extinguishing fires, is about 2,000,000 gallons. The supply is ample for the present wants of the city, and is furnished by pumps driven by three turbine wheels. One wheel drives a gang of six vertical pumps, which are almost sufficient to supply the ordinary wants. The two other wheels drive a capacious rotary pump each. There is in reserve, in addition to the power above mentioned, one of Holly's two hundred horse-power steam engines, which drives one of his No. 14 rotary pumps.

In connection with the above is a fire alarm telegraph line, having nineteen stations, from all of which an alarm can be instantly conveyed to the engineer at the works. The ordinary average daily pressure maintained in the mains is forty pounds to the inch; but with the reserve power, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining a pressure of thrice that amount.

Distribution is made generally through cement pipes, having a sheet iron center lined and covered with a strong and hard cement. Cast iron is adopted for future use, and is being substituted where an increase of size is required. The cement pipes for ordinary pressure have given good satisfaction, but under fire pressure, in a few instances where corrosion of the iron through imperfection of the cement coating has existed, they have failed.

The Ludlow & Eddy gates and stop-cock, and Matthews' patent hydrants and mains are used. The water is not filtered, but forced through ample gates and screens.

The present officers and directors are: Alonzo G. Beardsley, President; Josiah Barber, Vice-President; Nelson B. Eldred, Secretary, Superintendent and Treasurer; A. G. Beardsley, Josiah Barber, E. H. Avery, Wm. H. Seward, T. M. Pomeroy, Nelson Beardsley, Wm. Allen, and S. L. Bradley, Directors. The engineer at the pump-house is Orrin Carrington; the foreman of mains and hydrants, William Jago.

AUBURN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The manufacture of illuminating gas was commenced in Auburn by the Auburn Woolen Company to supply their extensive mill, at the big dam, about thirty years ago. Tallow dips, and wax candles had supplied the principal lights of the period, and the proposal to introduce gas met the opposition common to all innovations upon long-established usages. A few enterprising citizens concluded, nevertheless, to organize a company to supply the city with illuminating gas. The original act of incorporation bears date December 4th, 1848, and is on file in the office of the County Clerk. The capital stock was fixed at \$20,000 and the following were the incorporators: Benjamin F. Hall, Ethan A. Warden, William W. Shepard, George B. Chase, Thomas Y. How, Jr., Roland F. Russell, Albert G. Smith, William H. Van Tuyl and Joseph P. Swift.

The delays usual with new enterprises followed, and it was not until January 14th, 1850, that the affairs of the company were put into working shape. The first recorded business meeting was held at the office of Benjamin F. Hall, at the latter date, when the following Directors were chosen: George B. Chase, Philip R. Freeoff, Henry G. Ellsworth, Paul D. Cornell, Zebrina Mason, Adam Miller, Roland F. Russell, William H. Van Tuyl and Benjamin F. Hall. George B. Chase was elected President and Benjamin F. Hall, Secretary. The services of Thomas Hoadly, a competent gas engineer, and of Michael Kavenagh, a practical gas manufacturer, who had built and managed the gas works of the Woolen Company, were secured, the former as superintendent, the latter as foreman.

A site for the works, south of the Prison dam, was procured, and in the summer of 1850, buildings were erected, mains laid through the principal streets and the gas turned on during that same year. Refuse of whale oil was first used in the manufacture; but it was soon succeeded

by rosin, which produced a heavy gas of great illuminating power. The new light became at once popular and its use so rapidly extended as to put the company to heavy expense for enlarged and new mains. In 1861 the use of rosin was discontinued, in response to the general demand for cheaper gas, and new works were erected for the manufacture of coal gas. The change, though made at a most opportune time, was not made in view of the probable effect of the impending war, which soon after cut off the supply of rosin; the cost of the little which could be obtained was increased more than ten fold.

The success of the company from that time forward has been uninterrupted. Gas is now supplied to over fifty streets, and there are about nineteen miles of mains in use. Gas is furnished to five hundred and eighty-nine street lamps and the number of consumers is over seven hundred. The original capital has been increased with the growth of the business, and now amounts to \$150,000, \$50,000 of which is in the form of scrip. Dividends have been and are regularly paid, and the economy and uniform success of the enterprise, speaks well as to the fidelity and intelligence of the management.

During the last ten years it has been managed by I. F. Terrill and Edward H. Avery, as Presidents, and for that period David S. Dunning has been the Superintendent and Treasurer, on whom the details of business management have chiefly rested. Within that time the mains have increased from nine to nineteen miles, and nearly all the old mains have been replaced by those of larger caliber; new gas holders; purifiers, &c., have been built, and the facilities for the production of gas doubled. Within the past year the consumption of gas has increased nearly twenty-five per cent., and there has been a diminution of price corresponding to the diminished cost of production.

The following have been the officers of the company at different periods since the organization to the present time: From the first organization of the company until January 1st, 1877, Michael Kavenagh acted as foreman of the company, a period of twenty-six years, without being charged with one hour of lost time, a length and continuity of service, it is believed, with few parallels in the records of industrial service; he is very properly a pensioner of the company, now that he is disqualified by age from further service.

Presidents—George B. Chase, 1850-'53; Adam Miller, 1853-'54; Benjamin F. Hall, 1854-'57; Albert H. Goss, 1857-'58; Z. M. Mason, 1858-'59; Paul D. Cornell, 1859-'60; Israel F. Terrill, 1860-'61; George H. Harbottle, 1861-'62; Richard Steel, 1862-'63; Edward Avery, 1863-'67; Israel F. Terrill, 1867-'69; and Edward H. Avery, 1869 to the present time.

Superintendents—Thomas Hoadly, 1850-'56; George B. Chase, 1856-'60; Paul B. Cornell, 1860-'62; Albert H. Goss, 1862-'65; Henry S. Dunning, 1865-'71; David M. Dunning, 1871 to the present time.

Secretaries and Treasurers—Benjamin F. Hall, 1850-'54; Sullivan N. Smith, 1854-'55; Philip R. Freeoff, Treasurer, 1854-'56; Geo. R. Chase, Secretary and Treasurer, 1856-'60; A. H. Goss, 1860-'65; Henry S. Dunning, 1865-'69; David M. Dunning, 1869 to the present time.

THE AUBURN STEAM HEATING CO., LIMITED, was incorporated June 6th, 1878, and completed their organization June 26, 1878, by the election of the following named Directors, M. L. Walley, President; Chas. A. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; Calvin Young, J. H. Osborne, C. M. Howlet, H. J. Sartwell and J. A. Cook. Calvin Young, J. A. Cook and M. L. Walley were constituted an executive committee. The object of the company is to introduce the Holly system of steam heating into public and private buildings. A one story brick building, 50 by 32 feet, is being erected on the Outlet, in rear of the Cayuga Co. National Bank, into which the company purpose putting six fifteen foot boilers. The laying of 4,500 feet of mains, all that it is designed to put down immediately, is in progress, and it is expected they will be brought into use by the middle of October, 1878.

AUBURN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The first fire department was instituted in 1815, the year in which the village was incorporated. The president was authorized to procure "a good sized fire engine" and one hundred fire-buckets for the use of the village. November 20th, 1815, Anselm S. Howland, Abijah Keeler, Abel Terry and Ezekiel Williams, Jr., were appointed fire-wardens; and John Patty, Henry Porter, Francis M. DeKlyne, Samuel Compston, Richard Skinner, Conrad TenEyck, Helim Bennett, Samuel D. Lockwood, Abraham Gridley, Philip Grandin, Wm. R. Gregory, Jno. W. Hunter, Abraham

Smock, Benjamin F. Young, Benjamin R. Yard, Wm. Norton, Reuben Porter, Robert Muir, Gibbons P. Mather, Henry Reynolds, Barker Lovell, Caleb Woodworth, James Minten and Garret Bennet, firemen. This was Auburn's first fire company. The same date it was ordered, "that every dwelling house, store or mechanic shop less than three stories high within said village, shall be supplied with a good substantial ladder of sufficient length to reach from the ground to the height of four feet above the eaves of the building; and that every dwelling house, store or mechanic shop of three stories high or upwards shall have a scuttle hole through the roof at least three feet square, with a convenient pair of stairs leading to the same; and it is further ordered, that the occupant of every dwelling house, store or mechanic shop, shall provide the necessary ladder or scuttle hole as above directed before the first of January next, and every person who shall fail to comply with this order shall forfeit the sum of \$5, to be recovered with costs of suit."

On September 12th, 1816, it was "ordered by the trustees of the village of Auburn, that the owner or owners of every dwelling house, store, office or mechanic shop, situated in said village, do furnish the said buildings respectively with good substantial leather fire buckets, with the owner's name printed on each bucket, on or before the 1st day of November next, after the following manner, to wit: to each dwelling house having either one or two fire-places, one bucket; to each dwelling house having three fire-places, two buckets; to each dwelling house having five fire-places, three buckets; and to each dwelling house having seven or more fire-places, four buckets; to every store, two buckets; and to every office and mechanic shop having either a stove or chimney in the same, one bucket; and that the owner or owners of every such dwelling house, store, office or mechanic shop, who shall fail to provide the necessary buckets agreeable to this order, shall forfeit and pay for each bucket that shall be wanting the sum of four dollars, to be collected with costs of suit for the benefit of the corporation."

A fire engine was ordered in December of this year (1816) and received the following January. The building in which it was kept stood on the south side of Market street nearly opposite the house of Neptune Hose Company No. 1, in rear

of the City Hall, to the site of which it was subsequently removed. This addition to the equipments of the department was made the occasion for the passage of a series of ordinances for its government. January 20th, 1817, it was ordained that in all cases of fire happening in the village, it should be the duty of the president and trustees to immediately repair thither, each wearing a white belt around his body, and the president, or trustee acting in his stead, who was constituted the "commanding officer," was required to wear upon his hat or cap a white badge and to carry a speaking trumpet. It was made the duty of the trustees to form ranks for carrying water, to preserve order, and generally to aid the president. The fire wardens were required to equip themselves with white belts; procure ladders, fire-hooks and other "necessary utensils," to aid in checking and extinguishing the fire, and charged with the proper care of the same; and "to examine the state of the fire buckets, and of every chimney and stove pipe, and place for depositing ashes," the first week in every month from October to April, and in July of each year, and report their condition to the president. If either of these officials refused or neglected to faithfully perform the duties enjoined on him, he was to forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of \$5, to be recovered with costs. Firemen were required to provide themselves with leather hats or caps, in such form and with such devices as the president should prescribe, and wear them "at all times when called out on actual duty or for exercise; and to repair immediately on alarm of fire to the engine, convey it to or near the fire, and work and manage the said fire engine, hose and other instruments and implements thereto belonging with all their skill and power." If any fireman "willfully or negligently" failed to attend any fire, or to perform his duty when there, or left his engine without permission, or failed to "do his duty in washing, working or exercising his engine when lawfully required," he should "for the first offense forfeit and pay \$3, and for the second" "be removed from his station, and such removal and the cause thereof be published in all the newspapers printed in said village."

May 2d, 1817, the ordinance passed November 20th, 1815, appointing a fire company, was repealed, and the following were appointed firemen, viz: Samuel L. Dunham, Richard Skin-

ner, James Dunscomb, D. Campbell, Ralph Decamp, Samuel D. Lockwood, Wm. TenEyck, James Beardslee, Jesse Smith, John Osborn, John Patty, Philip Grandin, Archy Kasson, John Hunter, Josiah Porter, Chauncey Coe, Robert Muir, Geo. Holley, Palmer Holley, Heman Walbridge, James Randall, H. F. Mather, Tallmadge Cherry, and Conrad TenEyck. This company is perpetuated in *Neptune Hose Company No. 1*, the name having been changed from *Neptune Engine Company No. 1*, in November, 1868. Archy Kasson was chosen Foreman; John W. Hunter, Assistant-Foreman, and C. TenEyck, Secretary and Treasurer. Ralph Decamp, who is living near Fosterville in the town of Aurelius, is believed to be the only surviving member of this company.

At a meeting of the company at the house of Henry Amerman, the first Wednesday in May, 1817, to "attend to the washing," when "the engine was taken out, played and found in good order," the following named members were "absent and subject to fines:" Samuel C. Dunham, James Dunscomb, Ralph De Camp, Wm. TenEyck, Jesse J. Smith, Richard Skinner, David Campbell, Samuel D. Lockwood, James Beardslee, and John H. Osborne.

In 1820, the facilities for subduing fires were increased by the addition of a second engine, which was furnished by the State and kept in the lower story of the prison armory. It was managed by a company of citizens and was available in case of fire in the village. The burning of the north wing of the prison in 1820 led to this precaution on the part of the State.

Until 1854, what is known as the "goose-neck" fire engine was used by the department. A Smith fire engine was ordered for *Neptune Engine Co. No. 1*, December 10th, 1853, and received in the spring of 1854. This was the first engine of its kind received in the city. The other companies were supplied with engines of the same pattern as changes became necessary. But these appliances, which had always been hand engines, were discarded on the introduction of the water-works, which obviated the necessity for engines, of which, at that time, there were three, in addition to the one in the Prison.

THE AUBURN FIRE DEPARTMENT was incorporated May 21st, 1873, and "authorized to purchase by gift or otherwise, hold and convey any

real or personal property, for the use of said corporation, not exceeding in value the sum of \$10,000." Its object is thus stated in section 6 of the charter: "The board of trustees shall apply the funds of said corporation, which shall arise from fines collected in pursuance of this act, or of by-laws made in pursuance thereof, certificates of membership, money paid by insurance companies in pursuance of law and donations, or such parts of said funds or of the income thereof as they may deem proper, to the relief of indigent and disabled firemen or their families, and also to defray such contingent expenses as may be necessary in the transaction of the business of the said board of trustees." Article 9 of the by-laws empowers the relief committee to grant relief, "when deemed necessary and just," "the stated sum of five dollars per week, for and not to exceed ten weeks, and one dollar per week for all time after that; and the torch boys of the company shall receive the sum of three dollars per week, for the same length of time as a fireman."

The first trustees were Ralph B. Stalker, Geo. Wilson, John Dower, George Friend, Nicholas D. Kirst, Edward Ryan, Lansing D. Wilder, Hilem B. Fay, George W. Saulsbury, Charles Tallowday, Austin S. Brooks and George Smith; and the first officers, George H. Battams, President; Benj. J. Milk, First Vice-President; Joseph H. Morris, Second Vice-President; Lansing D. Wilder, Secretary; and Horace T. Cook, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—ORGANIZATION OF 1878.

Chief—Joseph H. Morris.

First Assistant—Thomas B. Foley.

Second Assistant—David S. Pearson.

President—Isaac Moore.

First Vice-President—Vacant.

Second Vice-President—Wm. C. Burgess.

Secretary—George W. Wilson.

Treasurer—Hilem B. Fay.

Trustees of Neptune Hose No. 1—Geo. W. Wilson, Ezra Hamilton.

Trustees of Letchworth Hose No. 2—Isaac Moore, John McAlpin.

Trustees of Niagara Hose No. 2—P. J. Cashan, Bartley Fanning.

Trustees of Cayuga Hose No. 4—H. B. Fay, S. L. Paddock.

Trustees of Ross Hose No. 5—John C. Healey, J. Burdette Graves.

Trustees of Alert Hose No. 6—E. W. VanAlstyne, James T. Hooper.

Trustees of Logan Hook and Ladder—Thos. Speares, Wm. C. Burgess.

The department comprises seven hose companies, equipped with 6,450 feet of linen hose, (4,850 feet in good, and 1,600 feet in poor condition,) 100 feet of leather hose, and 155 feet of rubber hose, and one hook and ladder company with the usual equipments. The several companies are officered as follows:

Neptune Hose Co. No. 1—Jno. C. Winsor, foreman; Jno. H. Stone, first-assistant; Edward Miles, second-assistant; Joseph Russell, president; Henry L. Snook, vice-president; Byron R. Witham, secretary; George Youngs, treasurer. The company was organized May 2d, 1817, and contains seventeen members.

Letchworth Hose Company No. 2, reorganized in 1873, Cleophas Corbett, foreman; Henry Kinchley, first-assistant; Frank Devitt, second-assistant; W. R. Paige, president; Nicholas Hahn, vice-president; A. Stupp, recording secretary; F. N. Mosher, financial secretary; Isaac Moore, treasurer; James O'Neil, steward.

Niagara Hose Co. No. 3, consists of seventeen members; John Byrnes, foreman; E. Jones, first-assistant; Jno. McCarthy, second-assistant; Frank Flynn and P. J. McCabe, secretaries; Daniel McCarthy, treasurer; Michael Kinchley, president; P. McGovern, vice-president.

Cayuga Hose Co. No. 4, organized June 28th, 1872, and consists of eighteen members; James Bowen, foreman; C. L. Griswold, first-assistant; James French, second-assistant; S. L. Paddock, president; G. W. Holden, vice-president; Jno. E. Davie, secretary; John D. Crayton, treasurer.

C. N. Ross Hose Co. No. 5, organized in 1868; George Brill, foreman; Ed. Hallis, first-assistant; J. Hughes, second-assistant; Jno. B. Kelland, president; Burt Graves, vice-president; H. E. Derby, recording-secretary; S. O. Colby, Jr., financial-secretary; J. C. Cheatham, treasurer.

Alert Hose Co. No. 6; organized as *Good Will Hose Co. No. 6*, in 1874; H. L. Storke, foreman; Chas. Albrighter, first-assistant; Nicholas Kirst, second-assistant; George Webber, president; P. Hefferman, vice-president; Dennis Burke, secretary; H. Ward, Jr., treasurer; Frank Roach, steward.

Exempt Hose Co., was organized in May, 1867,

and consists of ten members; Henry Ivison, foreman; S. Cady Titus, first-assistant; Chas. W. Jones, second-assistant; Thomas Graham, president; Julius Kroft, vice-president; Jno. Brumelkamp, treasurer.

Logan Hook and Ladder Company, with twelve members; Wm. C. Burgess, president; W. H. Bell, foreman; George Adell, first-assistant; Jno. H. Rawson, second-assistant; C. Q. Day, secretary and treasurer; and L. Morris, steward.

BENCH AND BAR.

The Bar of Auburn was early distinguished for the ability, influence and success of its members. Prominent among its earliest representatives were Enos T. Throop and Elijah Miller, and more recently Wm. H. Seward, of whom more extended notices will be given in a succeeding chapter.

In 1806, Mr. Throop formed a copartnership with Joseph L. Richardson, who came from Frederick, Md., about that time, and removed his office, established the previous year in a log house on the ground afterwards occupied by Mr. Morgan, to Horner's tavern. This partnership continued till about 1815, on the 17th of April of which year, Mr. Richardson, who had previously held the office of Assistant Attorney-General, was appointed District-Attorney for the 9th District, which was formed March 29th, 1809, and until 1817, comprised the counties of Cayuga, Chenango, Madison, Onondaga and Cortland.

Mr. Richardson was Brigade Paymaster during the war of 1812-'14. He was appointed District-Attorney of Cayuga County, June 11th, 1818, and held the office till 1821. He succeeded Gershom Powers, as First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this County, January 8th, 1827, and retained that position till the Constitution of 1847 went into effect and made the office elective. Both he and Throop were able and successful lawyers, and established and maintained a high reputation in the profession.

Judge Richardson died in 1855, aged seventy-nine years. A strong, upright, plain granite monument marks his grave in Fort Hill Cemetery, a monument characteristic of the man, who was as firm as the granite itself in adhering to what his judgment pointed out as right.

Other lawyers of this period, but of less prominence, were Moses Sawyer, Walter B. Nichols, the first post-master at Hardenbergh's Corners, and Zephaniah Caswell.

GEO. B. THROOP was born in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., in about 1793. He removed to Auburn about 1815, and studied law in the office of his brother, Enos T. Throop, having previously pursued his legal studies in Johnstown. He soon after formed a law partnership with Samuel Drake Lockwood, a counselor of high standing, which continued till 1819, when the latter removed to Vandalia, Ill. Mr. Throop represented the 7th Dist. in the State Senate from 1828 to 1831, both inclusive. When the Cayuga County Bank was started, in 1833, he became its cashier, a position he held till late in 1840. He afterwards removed to Detroit, Mich., where he died some thirty years ago. He ranked with Auburn's best counselors, but had not been in full practice for several years when he left here.

JOHN PORTER came to Auburn from Mass., about 1812, and practiced awhile in connection with Geo. B. Throop. He was appointed Surrogate of Cayuga County, March 12th, 1828, and held the office eight years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1843, and served that and the three succeeding years. He was appointed District Attorney of Cayuga County, February 14th, 1821, and held that office till 1828. He was a close student and an excellent office lawyer, and although he tried cases at *nisi prius*, he was not a good forensic speaker. He was diminutive in stature and feeble in voice. His specialty was the law of partnerships and corporations. He possessed great familiarity with reported cases. He was proverbially a book-lawyer, rather than an original one. In 1834, he formed a law partnership with Nelson Beardsley, which continued till 1838, when Benj. F. Hall was admitted as a third partner. The three practiced in company till January, 1843, when Mr. Porter withdrew in consequence of his election to the State Senate. At the expiration of his senatorial term he resumed practice, in connection with his son-in-law, Alonzo G. Beardsley, and continued to act as counsel in that office till he lost his eye-sight; and from that time till his death, in October, 1873, he lived in retirement.

HON. JNO. W. HURLBERT, who was a Representative in Congress from Mass., from 1814 to

1817, came to Auburn the latter year from Berkshire in that State, and took high rank from the first as an eloquent jury lawyer, especially in criminal cases. His ability to electrify a jury into sympathy with his purpose has not been equaled in this County. He was employed chiefly in criminal cases in Central New York, and was retained on the side of the defense in almost every criminal case that arose during his residence here. During the later years of his life he was engaged almost exclusively in defending criminals. He was a genial, public-spirited, patriotic man, and was generally selected to act as orator for Auburn on all public occasions. He gave utterance to Auburn's welcome to La Fayette on the occasion of his visit here in 1825, and his effort on that occasion was considered equal to those of Jno. Quincy Adams or Daniel Webster. He died suddenly of apoplexy October 19th, 1831.

WM. BROWN, known as Bishop Brown, from his having been a minister of the gospel, came to Auburn soon after the war and practiced here till about 1830, when he discontinued practice and removed to Brooklyn, where he lived in a state of comparative retirement till his death, about 1860. He was a sound lawyer and a leading member of the Bar. His son, Wm. H. Brown, removed in 1819, when a young man, then but recently admitted to the bar, to Kaskaskia, Ill., in company with Samuel Drake Lockwood, and both were eminently successful. Brown's health became impaired after a long residence in Illinois, and he went abroad, hoping for restoration, but he died across the ocean.

MICHAEL S. MYERS was born in Waterford, Saratoga county, April 15th, 1801, and was educated in the common schools of that place and the Academy at Fairfield, Herkimer county. He commenced the study of law in 1816, with John Cramer, of Waterford. In 1817, he removed to Auburn and continued his studies in the office of Lockwood & Throop, and subsequently, after the removal of Mr. Lockwood to Illinois, in that of Mr. Throop. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1825, and commenced practice in company with Mr. Throop, with whom he remained till September, 1826, when he formed a partnership with Glen Cuyler of Aurora, where he resided till the fall of 1828, when, having been elected County Clerk he re-



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

P. M. Myers

MICHAEL VAN SCHOONHOVEN MYERS was born at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, April 15th, 1801. His father, Peter M. Myers, was a son of General Michael Myers, of Herkimer, New York, and his mother, a daughter of Jacobus Van Schoonhoven; on the father's side German, and on the mother's Hollander. Both of his grandfathers served in the war of the Revolution and both were State Senators under the First Constitution, Myers for six years and Van Schoonhoven for ten years. They were men of great energy and force of character. General Myers was a large land-holder, had a beautiful residence and finely improved grounds in the village of Herkimer, and, as slave-holding was then common, he was distinguished above his neighbors as the owner of the largest number of colored servants. He owned besides other large landed estates, nearly the entire grounds on which the village of Herkimer is built. But in this, as in nearly every other similar case, whether in Auburn or elsewhere in the State, the property of a wealthy grandfather did not descend to his grandchildren. It became scattered and, for the most part, fell into other hands than those of the lineal descendants.

The father of Mr. Myers was a lawyer in good standing, but died in the thirty-seventh year of his age, leaving to his large family a comfortable home in the village of Herkimer, but no other source of income. They were therefore compelled to resort to some means of self-maintenance. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of the family, and his school advantages were limited to the public schools and two years at the Academy at Fairfield, one of the best conducted institutions of the kind then in the State. It was decided that he should study the profession of law, and an opportunity being open to him to earn a part of his necessary expenses by duties in the post-office at Auburn, he came here in 1817 and entered the law-office of Throop & Lockwood, being then sixteen years of age. There he remained two years, and afterwards in that of George B. Throop. After seven years study, he was admitted to the bar in 1825, being then twenty-four years of age. On December 31st, 1826, he married Miss Susan Cornell, with whom he lived about forty-seven years. Soon after his admission to the bar, he removed to Aurora, and for two years was the law-partner of Glen Cuyler.

In 1828, he was elected County Clerk and removed to Auburn, where he has ever since resided. He was elected to that office a second and a third time, holding it for three consecutive terms,—nine years, the only instance in the County of an election to that office for the third time. In 1838 he was appointed District-Attorney, by the Court of Common Pleas, now the County Court, and held the office for three years. He was Inspector of the Auburn Prison in 1843, and has held several other official and responsible positions.

He has discharged the duties of every public position which

he was called upon to fill efficiently and faithfully, and won the deserved confidence of those whom he served, whether in an official, or professional capacity, and secured the sincere regard of all that made his acquaintance. He has frequently been called upon to deliver public addresses, in which he always acquitted himself with honor and distinction, and his address upon the occasion of the dedication of Fort Hill Cemetery was especially happy and appropriate.

In person Mr. Myers is above the medium height, of symmetrical form, with a completeness and perfection of physical development seldom equalled, and his mental, moral and social qualities are but counter-parts of his physical. He is eminently social and genial in his temperament, and delights to listen to, or relate, anecdotes and incidents, of which he has an ample store. Blessed with unusually vigorous and even health, age has made upon him much less than the average impress, and in cheerfulness of spirits and agility of movement he is equalled by few of his age.

Though nearly seventy-eight years of age, he is yet regularly on the street and in his office, and has many companions, who delight in his society. He is very companionable, and has always been so. He has, and has had, many intimates, among them the venerable and lamented Governors Throop and Seward. With the latter especially, from their first acquaintance until the death of Mr. Seward, there existed the most confidential social relations. These were made manifest in the most sacred affairs of life. He was groomsman at Mr. Seward's wedding; one of the small party that attended him on his wedding tour; was selected to welcome home the travel-worn statesman on two occasions from his long and final wanderings; and was one of the bearers at his funeral.

There was no political affiliation between them. They belonged to opposite parties and were each strong partisans; yet their social attachments were not thereby weakened, nor their respect for each other lessened. There could have been therefore no other tie which bound them together than pure, sincere personal regard; and, when we consider the sagacity and care with which Mr. Seward selected his personal friends, it is no slight compliment to Mr. Myers that he held throughout his life the firm friendship of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Myers had two sons and three daughters, of whom one daughter only survives. Of his early acquaintances among the young men of the village, and he knew them all, he alone remains. There are still living here men that were then residents, who are older than he, as the venerable gentlemen Dr. Richard Steel and Abijah Fitch, but they were in a social circle composed of men of riper years. Mr. Myers has therefore outlived nearly all his own family, and also the generation that sixty-two years ago, formed the village of Auburn.

turned to Auburn, and opened an office in connection with his brother, P. Hamilton Myers, who soon after removed to Little Falls. He retained the position of County Clerk nine years successively, and is the only person who has held that office more than two terms. January 25th, 1838, at the expiration of his clerkship, he was appointed District-Attorney, and held that office three years. He was Inspector of State Prison from 1842 to 1844, during Gov. W. C. Bouck's administration. He was Postmaster one year during President Polk's administration, and from time to time has been Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public, &c. Mr. Myers was the confidential friend of the late Gov. Throop and the leading man here from the time of his settlement among the politicians of the VanBuren and Edwin Croswell order, through all the period in which Throop, Marcy and that class of politicians held public office. He is a good office lawyer, and safe counselor. He is a man of great candor and strict integrity. The intrinsic excellence of his character, his amiability and fidelity to friends, have secured for him the profound respect of all who know him. He survives in most excellent physical and mental condition, and is still practicing in company with W. W. Hare of Groton, who spends a portion of his time in the office in Auburn.

RICHARD L. SMITH came here from Washington county about 1820, and practiced law in connection with James Porter, (who subsequently removed to Skaneateles and became Registrar in Bankruptcy,) and afterwards with John W. Hurlbert. He was an active Democratic politician and very popular with the masses, especially those who angled for trout in the brooks of the neighborhood. He was a remarkably bright man, and a rapid writer and talker. He was a Member of Assembly in 1830 and 1836, and was appointed District-Attorney January 21st, 1832, which office he held till 1838, in which year he died. His fondness for piscatorial sports caused him to neglect his business very much during the latter years of his life, and so improvident was he in providing amusements of that character that he never accumulated any property in excess of his immediate needs.

PARLIAMENT BRONSON came here from Vernon, Oneida Co., about 1825, and formed a law partnership with Richard L. Smith, in connec-

tion with whom he practiced a few years. He afterwards went into the office of Joseph L. Richardson, who threw most of his business in Bronson's hands. He was a tall, stately, genteel, precise person of the Lord Chesterfield stamp, who over-topped most of his associates in stature and outshone most of them in dress. He was neat without being foppish, and his great exactness in dress and manner won for him the epithet of being very *parliamentary*. He was a highly educated, exact, conscientious, and indeed a profound lawyer in every line of information to be derived from books; but he seldom mingled with the people in their ordinary business affairs, and consequently was not familiar with the artifices of trade. He was proverbially a safe counselor in every department of the law he assumed to expound. He never had an extensive law practice, but always a remunerative one, as those who employed him at all and became acquainted with his talents continued to do so as long as they had anything for him to do. His briefs were made up with remarkable precision and fullness, and his arguments before the bench, although laconic, were forcible and convincing. He never undertook a case for a client without being first convinced that he was right in his legal premises, and he was therefore generally successful. He had an extensive library of very choice works, and was noted from his habit of annotating their margins. His circle of intimate acquaintances was small, but among them he was highly esteemed. He seldom condescended to mingle in politics, or in anything which involved associations with the lower classes of people; but he attacked his political opponents with vindictiveness and asperity. He never entertained much respect for the election laws which make places of honor and trust dependent upon the caprices of the masses; he was therefore opposed to the Constitution of 1846, which made the office of judge an elective instead of an appointive one. He died June 20th, 1857.

THEODORE SPENCER, son of Ambrose Spencer, came to Auburn about 1825, and opened an office in connection with Jno. W. Hurlbert. He practiced law some six years, and removed to Utica, where he studied divinity.

NELSON BEARDSLEY was born in Oxford, Ct., May 30th, 1807. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and immediately thereafter removed to

Auburn and commenced the study of law with Col. Jno. W. Hurlbert. After about six months he entered the office of Wm. H. Seward, with whom he completed his studies, and with whom, after his admission to the bar in 1830, he formed a partnership, which continued some ten years, until Mr. Seward assumed a land agency in Chautauqua county. He then associated himself with John Porter, and continued that connection till 1843, when his connection with the Cayuga Co. Bank, as President, necessitated a discontinuance. He has since occupied the position of President of that Bank. He was Master in Chancery from 1831 to 1840.

WARREN T. WORDEN was born in Milton, Saratoga county, November 7th, 1806. He graduated from Union College, came to Auburn in 1822, and in 1828 commenced the study of law with Wm. H. Seward. He afterwards pursued his studies with William Brown, and was admitted to the bar in the same class with Preston King and Henry R. Selden. He commenced practice first in company with Robert Campbell, of Bath, Steuben Co., afterwards Lieut.-Governor, with whom he continued two or three years. He was associated five years with Paris G. Clark and a like period with W. W. Shepard, of Waverly. He is a good counselor, a sound lawyer, and an industrious worker.

JAMES R. COX was born in New York City January 15th, 1821. He was educated in the common schools of New York City, Canaan, Ct., Pittsfield, Mass., and Whitesboro, N. Y. He commenced the study of law with Wm. H. Seward, in Auburn, in 1842, and remained with him till admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1845, when he commenced practice here. About 1850, he formed a law partnership with Parliament Bronson, which continued a year and a half, when he became associated with George Underwood and Edward H. Avery, with the former of whom he continued till his death in 1859, and with the latter till 1874, when the partnership was dissolved. He was admitted to the United States courts in 1860; to the Supreme Court, on motion of S. S. Cox, in 1875; to the courts of Louisiana and Texas in 1872; and to the courts in Mexico, in which he has practiced chiefly the last eight or nine years, in 1873.

WILLIAM E. HUGHITT was born in Genoa, Oct. 22d, 1832. He graduated at Amherst College

in 1855, and commenced the study of law the same year in Auburn, with Underwood & Avery. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced practice that year in the office he now occupies. He was associated with E. B. Lansing about a year and a half, till 1861, when the latter, who is now in Brooklyn, enlisted as adjutant in the 75th N. Y. Vol. Infantry. He was elected County Judge in 1863 and held the office fourteen years.

HON. MILO GOODRICH was born in Homer, Cortland county, January 3d, 1822, and was educated at Homer Academy and at Oberlin College, Ohio. He commenced the study of law in 1840, at Worcester, Mass., with Judge Barton, with whom he remained four years. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced practice at Dryden, N. Y., in 1845 and continued there till the spring of 1875, when he removed to Auburn, where he is now practicing. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-'8, and a member of the 42d Congress.

WM. B. WOODIN was born in Genoa, September 25th, 1824. He graduated from Homer Academy and studied law. He represented the 2d District of Cayuga County, in the Assembly in 1855. He was elected Surrogate of the County in November, 1859, and was twice reelected to that position. He was elected to the State Senate in 1869 and reelected in 1871 and 1873. In 1872 he was chosen president *pro tem*. In the session of 1872-'3 he was chairman of the committee on Cities, and retained that position in the following session. He is a lawyer of considerable ability, but has retired from practice.

HON. THEODORE M. POMEROY was born in Cayuga, N. Y., December 31st, 1824. He was educated at Elbridge Academy and Hamilton College, graduating at the latter institution. He studied law with Wm. H. Seward. He was District-Attorney of Cayuga County, from 1850-'56. He was Member of Assembly in 1857. He was a Member of the House of Representatives from 1861-'9, and served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the 37th and 38th Congresses, in the latter of which he was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department. He was a member of the Committees on Banking and Currency, and Unfinished Business in the 39th Congress, and chairman of the former Committee in the 40th Congress. Since leaving



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

GENERAL JOHN HATCH CHEDELL, the subject of this memoir, was born in the town of Coventry, Tolland county, in the State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of April, 1806, and died in Auburn, Cayuga County, in the State of New York, on the 19th day of June, 1875, aged sixty-nine years. When he was at the age of ten years his father died, leaving his mother, two sisters and himself in reduced circumstances, or, in his own words, "without the means of support."

In the winter of 1817-'18, the family removed to Otsego county, in the State of New York, where he attended school at a small academy in the town of Hartwick, for about eighteen months. At the age of twelve years he entered a country store in Hartwick, as a clerk, and about two years thereafter he apprenticed himself to William Nichols, of Cooperstown, to learn the watch and silversmith business, and served as such apprentice nearly seven years. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he took up his residence in Auburn, in the year 1827, and engaged in business as watchmaker, jeweler and silversmith, and continued in such business until 1851. He was prosperous in business, and soon commenced investing in stocks of banks and railroads, and in real estate. He was one of the contractors for building a large section of the New York and Erie Railway, and the capital, business skill and energy of Gen. Chedell and his associates, aided the company materially in the construction of the road. He was for many years a large stockholder, and one of the directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and a director in banks at Auburn and Syracuse; and in all his various public positions, his duties were so discharged as to command the approval and confidence of the public. In the year 1866, Gen. Chedell was elected to the Presidency of the Syracuse National Bank, although he was at that time a resident of Auburn.

The following brief extract from the proceedings of the directors on his death is worthy of notice here :

"From Mr. Chedell's earliest connection with this institution he took an interest in its affairs far above any consideration of a selfish character. The honor of the institution, its high standing among men whose opinions are justly to be valued, the preservation of its perfect soundness in the midst of the late civil war, a period hardly less trying financially than politically, these were the objects of his care and counsel."

Mr. Chedell was, in every sense of the word, a practical, public-spirited man. His great business energy prompted him to active and continuous effort in all he undertook, whether in his private and personal matters, or those for the public benefit. He was not merely a theorist in regard to matters of public improvement in

our city, but his time, his practical business talent, and his purse, were freely and most liberally given. Auburn has many monuments of his munificence. All our various religious and moral societies have from time to time been the recipients of his bounty. In the year 1873, he completed the tower and spire of St. Peter's church, at the cost of about ten thousand dollars, and gave to that corporation further important sums for various purposes; and to St. John's Church he gave with equal liberality as to St. Peter's. Among his gifts to St. John's, was their church lot on which they have a chapel built, in which the society now worship. By his will, dated in 1875, he gave to St. Peter's and St. John's, each, subject to certain conditions, an additional ten thousand dollars; to the Cayuga County Asylum for Destitute Children, and to the Home for the Friendless, the sum of three thousand dollars each. We need not further follow his tracks in his acts of charity and benevolence. Enough has been cited to show his kind heart and generous, unselfish liberality in all matters tending to the public good that were submitted to him, where his assistance by personal effort, or by pecuniary aid was required, or asked for. His wealth was the product of his labor, personal effort and prudent and careful husbanding of his earnings, commencing when working at his trade, at a time when, as he expressed it, he was "not worth a dollar, and did not know that he ever would be."

He accumulated a fine fortune, and, so far as wealth was concerned, was prospered, and favored beyond his expectations; while in his domestic life he was called to bear afflictions that fall to the lot of but few. He married in January, 1828, Melita, daughter of the late Philip Cook, of Steuben county, N. Y. The fruit of this union was seven children, three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, John, served in the war of the Rebellion, and while in the army he was stricken with sickness that eventually, after his discharge and return home, proved fatal. Five others of his children preceded him to the grave, the only survivor being his daughter Laura. His wife died before him, and on June 19th, 1875, he passed away, after having survived and buried his entire family, with the single exception above noted. His burden was heavy, but he bore it with the patience and fortitude of a Christian, who, strong in the faith, believes that all things work together for good to those who cast their cares upon one who abounds in mercy and compassion, and is mighty to save. He was for more than twenty years a member of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, at Auburn, and showed his faith by his works. While devoted to the prosperity of the church of his choice, others will bear witness to his regular, consistent liberality, free from bigotry and sectarian bias, and with charity toward all.

Congress he has been engaged in banking and express business and the practice of law, and is now a member of Wm. H. Seward & Co.'s Banking House. He was Auburn's first City Clerk, which office he held three years continuously, and was Mayor in 1875 and '76.

CLINTON DUGALD MC DOUGALL was born in Scotland, June 14th, 1839, and came to America with his parents in 1842. He received an academic education and studied law. In 1861, he raised a company for the 75th N. Y. Vols., and went with his regiment to Florida. He was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 111th N. Y. Vols. in August, 1862, and Colonel in January, 1863. He commanded a post at Centerville, Va., to June, 1863, when he joined the Army of the Potomac, in which he commanded the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps at Gettysburg, and afterwards the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, till the close of the war. He was brevetted Brig.-General in 1864. He returned home at the close of the war and resumed banking business. He was appointed postmaster in Auburn, in March, 1869. He was elected to the 43d and 44th Congresses as a Republican, and was appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York near the close of Grant's administration.

The present lawyers are, Chas. L. Adams, Wm. Allen, Mortimer V. Austin, E. H. Avery, Chas. M. Baker, E. E. Cady, Chas. E. Cootes, James R. and Wm. C. Cox, J. T. M. Davie, P. Fred. Deering, Robert L. Drummond, Chas. F. Durston, Wm. Fosgate, Milo Goodrich, Benj. F. Hall, W. R. Hallock, W. W. Hare, Wm. E. Hughitt, James Hunter, — Hulbert, E. D. Jackson, Fred H. Kennedy, James Lyon, Patrick McLaughlin, Edward C. Marvine, Henry A. Maynard, Michael S. Myers, S. L. Paddock, Amasa J. Parker, S. E. Payne, (the present Dist. Attorney,) N. Homer Potter, Lavern A. Pierce, Geo. O. Rathbun, John Rosecrans, C. N. Sittser, Richard C. Steel, F. P. Taber, John D. Teller, Rollin Tracy, Geo. B. Turner, Geo. Underwood, Herman Van Laer, James White, Oliver Wood, Edwin A. Woodin, William B. Woodin, Warren T. Worden, Warren A. Worden, Frank D. Wright, and David Wright.

VILLAGE AND CITY GOVERNMENT.

In 1805 the population of the Corners was about two hundred and fifty, and a shorter and

more euphonious name was desired, which, after much discussion by the citizens in public meetings, was found in the classic name of Auburn. By 1815, the general desire for the benefits conferred by corporate powers was met by the charter obtained April 18th of that year. The meeting at which the first village officers were elected was held at the Court House, on Monday, May 1st, 1815, and Enos T. Throop, Joseph Colt, Bradley Tuttle, David Hyde and Lyman Paine, were elected Trustees; Ebenezer S. Beach, Eleazer Hills and David Brinkerhoff, Assessors; Wm. Bostwick, Treasurer; John Haring, Clerk; and Dr. Hackaliah Burt, Overseer of Highways. At that meeting the trustees were authorized to levy and raise a tax on the inhabitants of the village, not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$1,500, as they in their discretion might think proper. At a meeting held at Reading's Inn, May 3d, 1815, Joseph Colt was unanimously elected President; and the trustees decided to raise \$1,500 for the improvement of the streets. At a meeting held two days later, at the same place, it was "ordered that sidewalks be laid out on the turnpike, eight feet in width from the line of the turnpike, and that at least five feet of the outer part of the walks be laid in the following manner, to wit: along the outer side of the walk a sill of timber, and the residue of the five feet to be flagged with flat stone at least two and one-half inches thick, or good hard brick, descending towards the road in the proportion of one inch to three feet, and elevated at least one inch above the sill; and that posts be set on the outer side of the walk at least five inches square, and three and one-half feet high, and not more than ten feet apart, and that a railing four inches square be framed in the posts, the top of the railing to be just three feet above the sill." This presents a picture which many of the present citizens of Auburn will recognize. At the same time it was

Resolved, That whenever any individual is desirous of making sidewalks in front of his house or lot in conformity to the above orders, and shall obtain permission to do so under the hand of the President, he shall be allowed his reasonable charges and expenses for making such sidewalks, out of such moneys as shall be in the hands of the trustees for purposes unappropriated."

The following action taken May 20th, 1815, may be revived with interest just at this time when the discussions upon the currency question

are so general and prominent. The President was ordered to procure, sign and issue in the name of the corporation, small bills, not exceeding fifty cents in value, to the amount of \$2,500. July 6th, 1815, authority was given to increase the issue by \$1,500, in bills less than one dollar; and October 3d, 1815, it was still further increased by \$6,000. March 9th, 1836, the town of Auburn, which was formed March 28th, 1823, was merged in the village, and additional powers conferred upon the trustees.

The growth of Auburn from a village to a city had not been rapid, as the chief element contributing thereto was its manufactures, which developed gradually and healthily. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, had a depressing influence for a time, but was measurably compensated for by the construction of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad some ten years later. In 1848, the population had increased to about 6,000, and March 21st, of that year, it was incorporated as a city, with four wards, which have since been increased to ten, partly by the accession of new territory and partly by the division of other wards.

The first city officers were, Cyrus C. Dennis, Mayor; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Clerk; James H. Bostwick, Police Justice; Joseph White, Marshal; Charles A. Parsons, Superintendent of Common Schools; Lawrence White, Collector; Horace G. Van Anden and Elisha White, Overseers of the Poor; Clark Mastin, Samuel Eddy and Jacob Shimer, Constables; John Richardson, Supervisor, 1st Ward; Joseph Morris and Shubael Cottle, Aldermen, 1st Ward; Edmund Mortimer, Assessor, 1st Ward; James V. Palmer, Lyman Paine, and John M. Dates, Inspectors of Election, 1st Ward; John Olmstead, Supervisor, 2d Ward; Joshua Burt and Chas. F. Coffin, Aldermen, 2d Ward; Wm. H. Coffin, Assessor, 2d Ward; Ebenezer Catlin, Lester V. Keyes and Wm. Sunderland, Inspectors of Election, 2d Ward; Josiah N. Starin, Supervisor, 3d Ward; Edward Barber and Jno. B. Gaylord, Aldermen, 3d Ward; Henry R. Garlick, Assessor, 3d Ward; Asahel C. Munger, Wm. Goodwin and Edward N. Ketchell, Inspectors of Election, 3d Ward; Wm. Beach, Supervisor, 4th Ward; Stephen S. Austin and Wheaton Sanders, Aldermen, 4th Ward; Jno. H. Hiser, Assessor, 4th Ward; Philo Halladay, Abram A. Vanderhuyden and Asa Spencer, Inspectors of Election, 4th Ward.

The successive mayors and clerks of Auburn have been:

| <i>Mayors</i> | <i>Clerks.</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1848. Cyrus C. Dennis. | Theodore M. Pomeroy. |
| 1849. Daniel Hewson, | " |
| 1850. Aurelian Conklin. | " |
| 1851. " | Wm. F. Segoine. |
| 1852. Benj. F. Hall, | Frederick Prince. |
| 1853. Thos. Y. How, Jr., | " |
| 1854. Geo. Underwood,* | " |
| 1855. John L. Watrous, | " |
| 1856. Sylvanus H. Henry, | " |
| 1857. Lansingh Briggs, | James Seymour. |
| 1858. " | Theodore H. Schenck. |
| 1859. " | " |
| 1860. Christoph'r Morgan, | Amasa B. Hamblin. |
| 1861. George Humphreys, | Wm. H. Meaker. |
| 1862. " | Amasa B. Hamblin. |
| 1863. Jonas White, Jr., | Charles E. Cootes. |
| 1864. Chas. G. Briggs, | Charles F. Durston. |
| 1865. Geo. Humphreys, | Daniel O'Sullivan. |
| 1866. John S. Fowler, | James Lyon. |
| 1867. " | " |
| 1868. James E. Tyler, | Albert L. Sisson. |
| 1869. John M. Hurd, | Sereno E. Payne. |
| 1870. Thos. Kirkpatrick, | " |
| 1871. Eli Gallup, | " |
| 1872. Edward Thomas, | Edwin Baldwin. |
| 1873. John S. Brown, | " |
| 1874. Charles N. Ross, | " |
| 1875. Theo. M. Pomeroy, | Urban S. Benton. |
| 1876. " | " |
| 1877. Alexander McCrea, | Sumner L. Paddock. |
| 1878. Martin L. Walley, | " |

The present city officers are:

Mayor—David M. Osborne.

City Clerk—Sumner L. Paddock.

City Treasurer—Jay E. Storke.

City Judge—Edwin A. Woodin.

Assessors—Hiram H. Rhodes, Wm. S. Bills, Wm. Gibbs.

Commissioner of Charities and Police—(3 yrs.) David H. Schoonmaker.

Commissioner of Charities and Police—(1 yr.) Edwin Downer.

Constables—(3 yrs.) Artemas W. Bodman and John Mulvey.

" (2 yrs.) Richard Adams and Norman L. Parker.

" (1 yr.) Charles D. Stephens and Frank Rich.

Game Constable—George F. Brown.

Aldermen—1st Ward—B. Frank Andrews.

2d " Allen McKain.

3d " F. Van Patten.

4th " H. M. Whipple.

5th " Thomas J. Bell.

6th " C. W. Miles.

* George Underwood having resigned, Joshua Burt was chosen in June at a special election to fill the vacancy.

Aldermen—7th Ward—P. E. Donnelly.

8th “ H. J. White.

9th “ Charles P. Burr.

10th “ B. H. Leonard.

Supervisors—1st Ward—John Murray.

2d “ Robert Peat.

3d “ Alexander Stephens.

4th “ Eli Gallup.

5th “ L. S. Goodrich.

6th “ Edward Selover.

7th “ Wm. Q. White.

8th “ Charles F. Guion.

9th “ Leonard D. Leach.

10th “ Wm. Lamey.

City Attorney—James Lyon.

Street Superintendent—Lewis Paddock.

Chief of Police—Chas. W. Jennings.

Captain “ George Fullmer.

Police Justice—John D. Teller.

Fire Commissioners—Lansing D. Wilder, Robert Peat.

Keeper of City Hall—Michael Barry.

City Surveyor—Vacant.

Board of Health—Samuel Titus, David Wilder, Robert Bell, Jr.

Physician to Board of Health—Truman K. Smith.

City Sexton—Jacob Wride.

City Scavenger—Robert Hazlitt.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Corydon Haynes.

Door-Keeper of Common Council Chamber—Alonzo M. Hurd.

POSTMASTERS—A post-office was established at Hardenbergh's Corners in 1800, and Walter D. Nichols, an early lawyer, was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Crossett, who held the office till 1809; Enos T. Throop, from 1809-'15; Geo. B. Throop, 1815-'33; Hiram Bostwick, 1833-'37; Geo. Rathbun, 1837-'41; Wm. C. Beardsley, 1841-'45; Amos S. Rathbun, 1845-'47; Michael S. Myers, 1847-'49; Ethan A. Warden, 1849-'55; Elmore P. Ross, 1855-'57; Charles W. Pomeroy, 1857-'61; Wm. Allen, 1861-'69; Clinton D. McDougall, 1869-'73; John B. Richardson, 1873-'77, when he was followed by Noah P. Clark, the present postmaster.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONCLUDED.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT
CITIZENS.

ENOS THOMPSON THROOP.

ENOS THOMPSON THROOP was the oldest son of George Throop, and was born at Johnstown,

Fulton county, on the 21st day of August, 1784. He derived his name from Enos Thompson, his maternal grandfather. His father was liberally educated and capable, but was early disabled by an accident, resulting in his early death, leaving his family, consisting of two sons, Enos T. and George B., and two daughters, without inheritance. Mehitable, the eldest sister, married Thaddeus Martin, of Johnstown, who died early, and their son, Enos T. Throop Martin, found his home with his uncle, Enos T. Throop. The youngest sister married David Akin, who subsequently settled at Throopsville in this County.

The mother of George Throop married a second husband, George W. Hatch, then of Johnstown. By this marriage the pecuniary circumstances of Mrs. Hatch were not much improved, though she had a good home, and the aid and counsel of a husband. Her son Enos had profited by the instructions of his father while the latter lived, and was ambitious and aspiring. But he had mainly to educate himself, aided by the inferior schools of the place. His father had designed him for a profession, and it was the aim of the mother and the hope of the youth to carry out the plan. But they were poor and the means by which he could accomplish the object not clear. In this dilemma a friend appeared in a cultivated and wealthy lady, the wife of George Metcalf, a lawyer of fine attainments who, being appointed District-Attorney for four counties, including Albany county, removed to and took up his residence in the city of Albany. Mrs. Metcalf made known to her husband the wishes of Mrs. Hatch, and he kindly offered to take the lad into his family. The latter accompanied the family to Albany and began his legal studies on the 17th of October, 1798, at the age of fourteen. Of the classics he had no knowledge, and the legal term of study was seven years. His patron was a thorough classical student, and under his instruction Mr. Throop entered upon and pursued the study of the Latin language.

Associated at the State capital with an eminent lawyer, Mr. Throop had rare opportunities for improvement which he faithfully and industriously improved. His patron was also an active politician and his young student was rapidly learning the lessons of party politics. His patron was removed from office on the triumph of the Republicans in 1800, and, in the spring of 1801, Mr. Throop returned to Johnstown and for the following year pursued his legal studies in the office of David Cady, an eminent lawyer and jurist. He then spent eight months in the study of the classics, and completed his legal clerkship in the office of Matthias Hildreth, of Johnstown, in 1805. He was admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court in January, 1806. He had previously visited Auburn at the instance of Mr. Hildreth's father, who had been one of the com.

mission that had located the court house at that village, and had concluded to settle there.

He borrowed of his kind preceptor, on his own note, two hundred dollars, and on the first day of March, 1806, reached the village of Auburn. In the winter of 1807 he formed a partnership with Joseph L. Richardson, which continued three years, when Mr. Throop was elected County Clerk.

The parties which divided the electors at that time were "Federal" and "Republican." Mr. Throop adhered to the latter. He was a firm and zealous partisan, and no one could misunderstand his political position. He held the office of County Clerk from the Republican Council of Appointment, but in 1813 that body was composed of Federalists and Mr. Throop was removed, Elijah Miller, a prominent Federalist, being appointed to the place. Two years later the Republicans triumphed and Mr. Throop was restored to the office.

Mr. Throop married Miss Evelina Vredenburg, of Skaneateles, in July, 1814, by whom he had three children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Throop died in 1834.

In 1814 he was elected to the 14th Congress as a friend of the war, representing the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Broome, a double district sending two members. In Congress his restless activity led him to take a conspicuous and influential part in its deliberations. He supported what was called the "compensation act," by which the salaries of the members were raised from about thirteen hundred to eighteen hundred dollars per year. This was a very unpopular measure, and led to the defeat at the next election of nearly all its supporters, including Mr. Throop. This manifestation of disapprobation led him to resign his seat; which he held for a single session only. In the election to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, Mr. Throop received a majority of six hundred in Cayuga County, but it was overcome in the balance of the district. The vote showed the popularity of Mr. Throop with those who best knew him.

In 1819 the council of appointment was favorable to the friends of Mr. Clinton, and Mr. Throop was removed from the office of county clerk, after which he devoted his attention to his private affairs until 1833, when he was appointed judge of the Seventh Circuit, the duties of which position he discharged with signal acceptance.

Mr. Throop always had strong rural tastes, and in 1826 he purchased and removed to the beautiful farm of Willow Brook, on the shore of the Owasco Lake, intending to pass there the remainder of his life. But in 1828 he was induced to accept the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Martin Van Buren, the candidate for Governor, the understanding being that the latter would be called into the cabinet

of President Jackson if the latter were elected. He was elected, and Mr. Van Buren resigned to accept the office of Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Throop becoming acting Governor. He discharged the duties of the office with such satisfaction that he was nominated for and elected Governor in 1830. In his second official term he was supported by friendly majorities in both branches of the legislature, and his measures generally endorsed. Yet the jarring and dissonant wrangles of party strife were becoming more and more distasteful to him and he decided not to be a candidate for reëlection. He longed for the peace and quiet of his lake-shore farm. He had made an honorable political record, but his private fortune had not been augmented. His wife dying in 1834, and being childless, he had no family ties to bind him to his home, and for these reasons he was induced to remain longer in public life than he had intended. He accepted the position of naval officer of the port of New York tendered him by President Jackson, holding the office until 1838, when he was appointed Chargé-de-Affairs to the kingdom of the two Sicilies, by President Van Buren. Here he remained until the election in 1840 of General Harrison to the presidency, when he returned and retired to his Willow Brook farm. He was now fifty-six years of age, with his mental and physical powers yet vigorous and active. He had purchased a large farm near Kalamazoo, Michigan, and improved and put under cultivation about two hundred acres. To this farm he removed disposing of his Willow Brook property to his nephew, and for several years devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. But with the approach of age he returned to his old beautiful home on the shores of the Owasco, living with his nephew and enjoying the society of his kindred and of the many dear friends who were hospitably entertained in his rural home. His old age was free from many of the disabilities to which that period is usually subject, and his end was peaceful. He died November 1st, 1874.

ELIJAH MILLER.

HON. ELIJAH MILLER, one of the early and distinguished residents of Auburn, was the son of Captain Josiah and Paulina Titus Miller, and was born in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co., New York, April 11th, 1772. His ancestors on both sides were of English origin. His father was an industrious and respected farmer in Bedford, and a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was also an active member of the local "Committee of Safety," and pledged to "protect the American colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies."

In his farm operations he was aided by two

slaves ; and Mrs. Miller, aided by the same number of female servants, performed the diversified labors of the household, which at that time included spinning, weaving, and the preparation of the family apparel. They were Quakers in belief, manners and habits of dress, yet it would seem from the military service of the Captain, that he was not averse to bearing arms in defense of the liberties of his country. In person, both the father and mother of Judge Miller were about the medium size, of imposing presence, and held a highly reputable social position in the community of which they were members.

Their farm was in the immediate vicinity of the rival armies, and the husband and father in the field. On the wife and mother rested the responsibility of managing both the farm and the household, and of so hiding movable property as to save it from the plunderers who would appropriate whatever fell in their way. But all her vigilance and care could not prevent the theft of the products of the farm or even the food prepared for family use, and, for years, this heroic woman maintained this life-struggle uncomplainingly, as her part of the purchase price of national freedom. At the close of the Revolution they had six children, the oldest twelve years, and four were born subsequently. Elijah was their second child and he received his elementary instruction from his mother, during the dark days of the Revolution.

Captain Miller, about 1790, removed to Rensselaer county, in this State, and soon after bought the soldiers' rights to several 640 acre lots in the military tract, the lands lying in what was afterwards Cayuga and Seneca counties. One of those lots was located in the town of Romulus, whither he removed, and on which he died in 1817, at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow survived him and died in Auburn in 1835, at the age of eighty-four years.

Elijah Miller was mainly self-educated. The instruction given him by his mother, a few years in a select school in his native town, and one to two years in an academy in Pittstown, Mass., constituted his school advantages. While at Pittstown he made the acquaintance of Miss Hannah Foote, whom he afterwards married.

In 1796, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Romulus, and soon began the study of the law in the office of Daniel Shepard, in Aurora. Between the preceptor and student there were formed the most intimate relations, which afterwards extended to their respective families.

The study of the law pleased him. He had that plodding perseverance necessary to work his way through the dull and ponderous books of that era and his capacious mind could retain, digest and assimilate their crude contents.

His admission to the bar was at the first session of the County Court, after the organization of

Cayuga County, in May, 1799. On the first day of January following he married Hannah Foote of Williamstown, Mass. They removed to Cayuga Ferry and began house-keeping in a dwelling, which, having been improved, is now occupied by Edwin H. Whitney, Esq. In October, 1802, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

He was now fully prepared for the successful practice of his profession in the different courts. He soon became especially distinguished as a real estate lawyer, to which he gave particular attention. He began his land speculations in 1796, and continued them so actively that in four years he had purchased over 6,000 acres of land, in parcels varying from 50 to 640 acres each, and he was generally successful in his purchases and sales.

In 1799 he joined Joseph Annin and Thomas Mumford in the purchase of 1200 acres of land at Cayuga, Mr. Miller's interest being one-third. The courts were then held there, and in the expectation of its becoming the County seat, this purchase was made. The lands were speedily cut up into lots, offered at low rates, and mostly sold to speculators, the projectors realizing a good profit. The sale and transference of these lots were made in Mr. Miller's law office at Cayuga, as well as that of other real estate in which he was interested.

Mr. Miller was a man of few, yet of terse and expressive words. He had no patience with the old and verbose legal forms. "Brevity," he said, was "the soul of wisdom as well as of wit." He set himself to eliminating every useless word from the various legal forms then in use, and caused the revised blanks to be printed, reducing them about one-half, and reducing to that extent the labor of recording and other clerical work. These concise forms are now in general use by the profession.

As one of the earlier and most active of the pioneers of this region he made many, and to him, interesting acquaintances, among whom were Judge Silas Halsey, Daniel Shepard, Benjamin Ledyard, Walter Wood, Thomas Mumford, Wilhemus Mynders, Garry V. Sackett, and many others. These, all solid men intellectually, distinguished as the incumbents of important official and social positions, were frequent visitors at his office, house and table. Mrs. Miller was a lady of refinement and culture yet of delicate constitution. The bleak position of their home, exposed to the winds from the lake, so affected her health that she passed the winters of 1809-'11, at her father's in Williamstown, and died there of consumption in the latter year, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. She left two daughters, Lazette Maria, wife of Alvah Worden, and Frances, afterwards the wife of William H. Seward. Mr. Miller never again married.

As a lawyer he was successful and was engaged, as the records of the courts of that day attest, in fully one-fourth of the cases that were tried, indicating the public confidence in him as a lawyer and his financial success in his profession. He was counsel in the trial of "Indian John," and sought to induce the court to modify its opinion that the plea made was one of "guilty." He was unsuccessful and the Indian was executed. In the following year he was also counsel in the trial of David Williams, who, like "Indian John," had mistaken his man, and killed one against whom he had no grudge. In this case the same line of argument was pursued, and in addition, a plea of mental unsoundness was interposed. He was tried by jury and declared sane. The trial proceeded and Williams was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be executed. But on the review of the case, he was declared to be of unsound mind and was sent to, and died in the insane asylum. These cases are chiefly interesting as showing that in both instances Mr. Miller maintained the ground now universally accepted by enlightened jurists, and also indicating the great care with which he prepared his cases. His brief in the Williams case embraced over twenty thousand words, equal to two solid pages of our large city journals, and contained citations of authorities from more than one hundred different books. It was so complete and exhaustive of the subject as to engage the general attention of the profession. Many copies of the brief were called for and supplied, and they were largely instrumental in settling the law of murder.

From 1799, when Cayuga County was formed, to 1804 the courts had been held at Cayuga and Aurora. Seneca county, during this period, was a part of Cayuga County, and the village of Cayuga was most convenient to the inhabitants and the natural place for the county seat. But in 1804, Seneca county was detached from Cayuga, leaving the hamlets of Aurora and Cayuga on the margin of the latter county and making a change of the county seat necessary. This Mr. Miller clearly saw, and although his pecuniary interests were to be unfavorably affected by the change, he did not resist it, but sought to secure for the court house the most favorable locality. This he considered to be Hardenbergh's Corners, which he favored, and where, after a contest of several years, the court house was erected.

In 1808 he removed to Auburn with his family and soon after took Mrs. Miller and their two children to her father's in Williamstown, Mass., for the benefit of her health, as she was threatened with consumption, he, meanwhile, boarding at the Centre House, using his room there as his law office.

In 1809, he erected a residence and office on the east side of South street, on a lot lying be-

tween the present Universalist and Second Presbyterian churches, where he resided for twenty-five years. Here he accumulated a large and valuable library.

He contributed liberally for the support of churches and schools. He contributed two hundred dollars toward the erection of the first Episcopal church edifice and eight hundred dollars toward the erection of an academy building. On the death of Mrs. Miller, the 22d of February, 1811, he brought his two motherless daughters to Auburn, under the matronly care of his sister Martha, and commenced house-keeping. In 1813 he was appointed clerk of the council of appointment and held the office two years. In 1816 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to select the site for and erect the Auburn prison. In 1817 he was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cayuga County, the duties of which he discharged with signal ability and acceptance for six years. At no other period in the history of the County has the bar been represented by more able counsel than the courts held by him, and it was their united testimony that his rulings and charges were among the most prompt, clear and correct, of any of our judges, and were given mainly from the capacious store-house of his memory, with little aid from his notes, which are said to have been "proverbially clumsy." He had a wonderful power of condensing the points of a case in a few expressive words, often to the wonder and surprise of astute but "many worded" counsel. He drafted and adopted new rules of practice for his court, which are said by experts as sufficient of themselves to establish "his judicial greatness."

A HISTORIC DWELLING.—Between William and South streets in the city of Auburn, is located the house of the late Wm. H. Seward, distinguished for the hospitable entertainment of eminent official guests from many nations. This home was founded and erected by Judge Miller in the years 1816-'17, and although in the center of the village the Judge did not wish to be "pent up." Ample grounds, comprising four acres, were procured and improved by tree planting and garden culture. The late notorious Brigham Young was a journeyman painter and employed in painting Judge Miller's house.

On the death of Judge Miller's father, in 1817, it became necessary for his mother and sister Clarinda to reside with him, while Martha returned to Romulus. The presence in his household of his mother and sister and two sprightly and blooming daughters, relieved him of domestic cares and added much to the cheerfulness of his home. It was the general custom of the time to entertain those with whom there were important business relations, and, as Judge of the County courts and commissioner for building the State Prison, he had many occasions for dispens-



William L. Sewall

ing that hospitality for which he was distinguished and which to all concerned was a source of interest and pleasure.

Judge Miller was ceaselessly active. In 1817, with John H. Beach, he projected and built the first cotton-mill in Auburn. In 1823 he formed a law partnership with William H. Seward, who the year after, became his son-in-law, and, at his request, resided with him.*

In 1826, he was nominated a candidate for representative in Congress; but in the disorganized condition of his party failed of the election.

The next important public enterprise in which he engaged was the Owasco Canal project, which, in various forms, engaged his attention for some ten years, resulting finally in the conclusion to build on the site of the present big dam, a magnificent structure sufficiently high to form a slack water communication with the lake, and, by a canal from the dam along the western side of the river, to add immensely to the hydraulic power of the latter. The enterprise was commenced in 1835, by laying the corner stone of the dam with much ceremony and with high hope of complete success. The dam was carried up to its present height, when further progress was arrested by the financial crash of 1837.

He had always been a warm friend of internal improvements of every kind and the project of a railroad to the canal commanded, and for five years received, his active support. The Auburn and Syracuse railroad found in him an active supporter. He contributed to it \$10,000 and much of his time and great influence. This was the crowning and really the concluding public effort of his eventful life.

Judge Miller enjoyed company and visited and received visitors with pleasure and cordiality. He was the honored patriarch of every circle, and by his geniality contributed to the common enjoyment. He had great individuality of character and, in his later years, was very systematic in his habits, retiring between eleven and twelve at night and rising before six o'clock in the morning. His meals were served and partaken with unvarying regularity. Daily rides and walks were taken by him in pleasant weather. In his rides he often chose a companion whom he entertained from the great store-house of his memory with anecdote and incident, and in his short walks rested his capacious palm upon the shoulder of some friend, whom he would use to steady his steps.

His last will is such a model of terseness and brevity that we reproduce it entire:

"I, Elijah Miller of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, do hereby make this my last will and testament.

*The bridal tour of the happy pair will show the prevailing fashions of the time in such cases among social leaders. "The married pair with seven friends proceeded in one great barouche to Rust's hotel, Onondaga Hill, where they supped and remained for the night," returning in the morning.

"*First*—I hereby give and devise to my daughter, Frances A. Seward, wife of Wm. H. Seward, and to her heirs and assigns, my dwelling house, in which I now reside, and the lot on which it is situated in the city of Auburn, containing about three acres of land.

"*Secondly*—I give, devise and bequeath one-third part of the rest and residue of my real and personal estate, subject to the payment of my debts, unto my daughter, Lazette M. Worden, wife of Alvah Worden; and I devise and bequeath the rest and residue of my real and personal estate, subject as aforesaid, to my daughter Frances H. Seward.

"*Thirdly*—I appoint William H. Seward, of Auburn, executor of this my last will and testament.

"*Lastly*—I authorize and empower my said executor to sell and dispose of the residue of my estate, and after the payment of my said debts, to apportion the avails thereof between my said daughters, according to their respective shares. I revoke all former wills.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifth day of November, 1851.

"E. MILLER, [L. S.]

"Attested by

"JAMES C. DERBY, NORMAN C. MILLER."

The execution of this will, he said, "entirely fulfilled the purposes of his life," and it so proved, for eight days after, in the eightieth year of his age, he sank quietly and peacefully to rest. His ashes repose in a beautiful spot in Fort Hill Cemetery, which he was chiefly instrumental in establishing, and where he had selected the spot in which he is buried.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A life like that of the Honorable William H. Seward, whose services for nearly half a century, commanded the attention of the nation, and for a long period, of the civilized world, and whose biography has been written by scores of able pens, and published in full and ample volumes, can be but imperfectly presented within the limits to which, in this sketch, we are necessarily confined. But this is the less to be regretted, since his public life is already a public possession, understood and appreciated by nearly every American.

What we shall say therefore will be mainly confined to his early domestic, scholastic and professional experiences, in which may be traced the budding and development of the germs of his future greatness.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD was the third son of Dr. Samuel S. Seward, and was born at Florida, Orange county, N. Y., May 16th, 1801.

His ancestors, on both sides, were of English or Welch extraction, excepting his maternal grandmother, who was of Protestant-Irish descent. His father was the physician, merchant and farmer of the hamlet, and a man of great energy, perseverance and decision of character. His convictions were controlling, and adhered to with much pertinacity. He was a man of substance, yet of frugal habits. He was a good scholar for the time, a friend and patron of institutions of learning, and the founder of the Institute of Florida that bears his name. He held several local offices, and for many years was First Judge of Orange county.

Seward was of delicate physical organization, though his mind was unusually active and precocious. This fact led to his being early set apart for a collegiate and professional education, a distinction which the economical and industrial spirit of the times usually limited to one of the family. At nine years of age he was sent to the academy at Goshen, the county capital, where he remained but one term, when he entered the academy of his native town, which had, meanwhile, been erected. Here his preparation for college was chiefly made. In his studies he was remarkably diligent, even enthusiastic. His time, however, was not wholly devoted to his books. He had ample physical exercise; not in the artificial forms of to-day, in the gymnasium, at the oar, or the ball club, but in the diversified duties of the farm and the household. What they were, we will permit him to say in his own frank and simple language, contained in his autobiography, from which we derive most of the incidents of his earlier domestic, scholastic and professional career, and which hitherto have been overshadowed by the brilliancy of his political fame. As the boy is but the miniature man, we can, we think, trace in the discipline and habits of the earlier years of the future lawyer and statesman, the sources of his great influence and power. Of his habits of study he says:

"My daily studies began at five in the morning and closed at nine at night. The tasks were just the utmost that I could execute, and every day a little more; even the intervals allowed for recreation were utilized."

This extract shows how intensely he applied himself to mental culture in his boyhood and we shall find that the same application distinguished him in college, in the study and practice of his profession, and in his political and public efforts of every kind. It was his great industry, his indomitable perseverance which formed the ground work of his successes.

Of his industrial habits in boyhood, we will also permit him to speak:

"It was my business to drive the cows morn-
in and evening, to the distant pasture, to chop and
carry in the fuel for the parlor fire, to take the

grist to mill and fetch the flour, to bring the lime from the kiln, and to do the errands for the family generally, the time of my elder brothers being too precious to permit them to be withdrawn from their labors in the store and on the farm."

This extract shows the rigid and systematic physical discipline to which he was subjected and by which the health and vigor of his body were maintained.

His father held slaves in accordance with the usages and laws of the times. The kitchen and the garret above it was their household empire. In the former glowed the capacious wood fire, around which gathered the sable circle, with their traditionary stories of evil spirits, witches, ghosts and of men that had been hanged. Here the future statesman loved to linger and listen to their weird tales. Two of the younger ones attended school, and, he adds, "sat by my side if they chose." He had no repugnance in childhood, as he had none in manhood, to the colored race.

At fifteen years of age he had finished his preparatory studies and was ready, he believed, to enter college in the Sophomore or second year's class, application for which was made at Union College, Schenectady. He was successful and entered the Sophomore class. Here began his first real experience as a writer, and when we know the grace, elegance and force of style to which he afterwards attained, anything which relates to his earlier efforts in this field is interesting. Of this he writes: "I wrote with difficulty and confusedly, and, it seemed to me, that difficulty was incurable, for I had no generous supply of facts or knowledge."

As a speaker, his first effort was a humiliating failure, of which his own description is as complete an illustration as need be given. "The first time I arose to speak, I encountered a general simper, which, before I got through, broke into laughter. On inquiring the reason I found I had a measured drawl. Moreover, the dress I wore was not of sufficiently fine material, and it was awkwardly cut by the village tailor, who came annually to my father's to provide the wardrobe for the whole rustic family."

His elocutionary defects were corrected by diligent personal efforts and the coarseness and awkwardness of his apparel by running in debt with the local tailor for a regulation outfit. Independently of the tailor's bill, his other expenses exceeded the parental quarterly allowance. Trouble finally arose from this cause.

In college he had set his mark high, and was determined to reach it. He resolved to be the valedictorian of his class, an honor to be awarded at the close of the senior year to him against whom the fewest failures in recitations were recorded during the entire course. We will let the ambitious student describe his methods of study in his own language. "We," (young Seward

and his room-mate,) "rose at three o'clock in the morning, cooked and spread our own meals, washed our own dishes, and spent the whole time which we could save from prayers, recitations and the table in severe study, in which we constantly and unreservedly aided each other. The fruits of this study were soon seen in our work."

He had finished his junior year in July, 1818, with fine literary success, and his senior and final year would begin the following September; but that fated tailor's bill was not paid. It had been repudiated by the father as an unauthorized use of credit by the minor son, which the former would neither justify nor allow. The tailor was importunate; the young student, keenly mortified. Goaded to desperation by the humiliating circumstances in which he found himself placed, the latter resolved to make a bold push for personal liberty and independence. He decided to accompany a class-mate to Georgia, where the latter was to engage in teaching. On the first of January, 1819, stealthily and without informing any of his family, he left Union College, took the stage for New York, and a schooner thence to Savannah, Ga., where, in due time, he safely arrived, having eluded the diligent search instituted for him by his father. His class-mate engaged in an academy in Augusta, while young Seward sought employment elsewhere. He went to Putnam county, where he learned a new academy was about to be opened, traveling to reach it, thirty miles on foot. To this he was compelled, for he had but nine shillings and sixpence in his pocket, and was among strangers.

He was successful in securing an engagement here at eight hundred dollars a year, paying for his board one hundred dollars. He was then a happy youth. His way to self-support was open. He was really independent, the great object of his young ambition. The new building would not be ready for occupancy in less than five or six weeks, and, meanwhile, he was freely entertained by his courteous and hospitable patrons.

His father having learned his post-office address, had written him, urging his return, and offering to supply him with the necessary funds. He declined the request and forwarded a paper containing a flattering description of the school and its principal. This brought from his father to the president of the board of trustees an indignant letter, in which that officer was threatened with prosecution if he continued to harbor the truant son. This letter was kindly and quietly shown to young Seward, who made full and satisfactory explanations of the reasons which led him to leave college. A knowledge of the matter was judiciously and kindly kept to himself by the president, and the school was opened and successfully conducted.

A letter at length came from his mother and elder sister, burdened with grief and sadness and

with reason, for William was the third son who had left the parental roof. One had enlisted in the army and the other was seeking a precarious fortune in the West. The affectionate and earnest pleadings of the mother and sister, produced in the young teacher a strong conflict of emotions. He desired to earn enough before his return to pay off his debts, which, he well knew he would have to pay; yet, in him, filial affection was even stronger than his love of independence. He arranged with the trustees to supply his place in the school, and the following summer returned home. He came, however, not as a penitent prodigal, but solely to relieve the anxieties of his mother and sister whom he tenderly loved. His spirit was unbroken, and he looked fondly forward to his majority and the acquisition of his profession when that independence which he had prematurely sought, might be securely claimed and maintained. Of this escape he thus tersely speaks; "I would by no means imply a present conviction that the fault in the case was altogether with my father. On the other hand, I think now that the fault was not altogether mine. However that may be, he declined to pay bills for me which he thought unreasonable, and I could not submit to the shame of credit impaired. I resolved thenceforth upon independence, and self-maintenance."

It was decided that he should reënter Union College, which he did, and, by renewing his former diligence, earned, and was crowned on his graduation, with its highest honors.

His literary success under the embarrassing circumstances which surrounded his reädmission to the college strikingly illustrates his force of character, his self-reliance, his capabilities and the marked influence which he always exerted upon his associates, whether at the bar, on the platform, or in the councils of the State or Nation.

He was now a thoroughly educated and an accomplished student and well prepared to pursue his legal studies. These he commenced in Goshen, his own county town. Here he remained about a year, when he entered the office of John Anthon, Esq., an eminent lawyer of New York city. Here, though but twenty years of age, he joined a society of young lawyers entitled the "Forum," where cases were tried in a mock court, a fine preparation for the young aspirants, who were soon to engage in practice in the real courts. He here became more and more impressed with the imperfections of his elocution, and by careful and diligent culture, mainly overcame them.

Ogden Hoffman, a young and eloquent advocate, located in Goshen in 1822, and invited Mr. Seward to join him. Though not yet admitted, he could practice in justices' courts and be useful in various ways in the advocate's office. He was offered satisfactory terms, which were gladly accepted, as a means to reduce his college debts,