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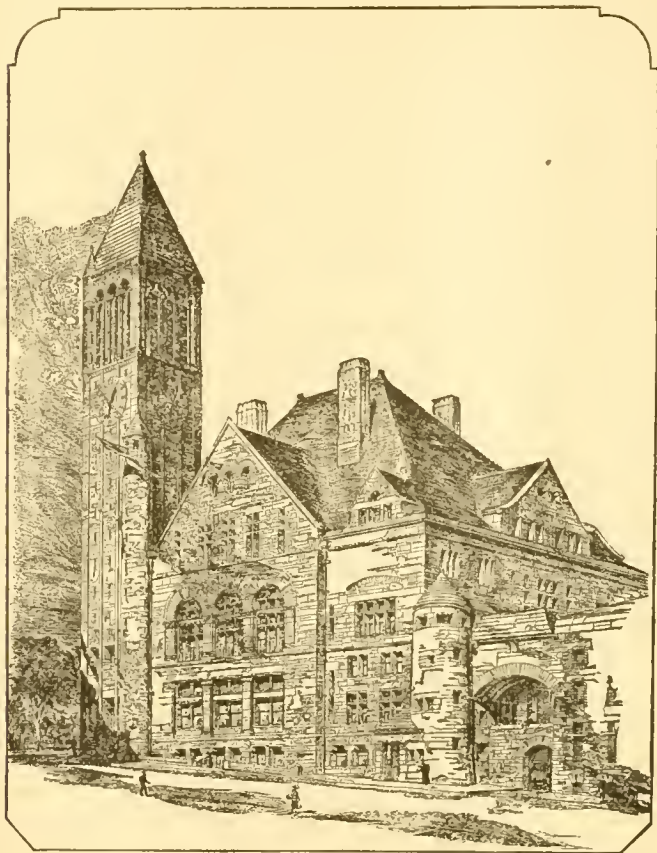
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PUBLICATION OFFICE AMERICAN HAND BOOK.

ALBANY, N. Y.



CITY HALL.
[FROM MAIDEN LANE.]

THE
ALBANY HAND-BOOK

A

STRANGERS' GUIDE AND RESIDENTS' MANUAL.

CONTAINING

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES;
DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WASHINGTON PARK,
THE RURAL CEMETERY, AND

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Compiled and Alphabetically Arranged by

H. P. PHELPS,

Author of "Players of a Century; a Record of the Albany Stage."

ALBANY, N. Y.

BRANDOW & BARTON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

1884

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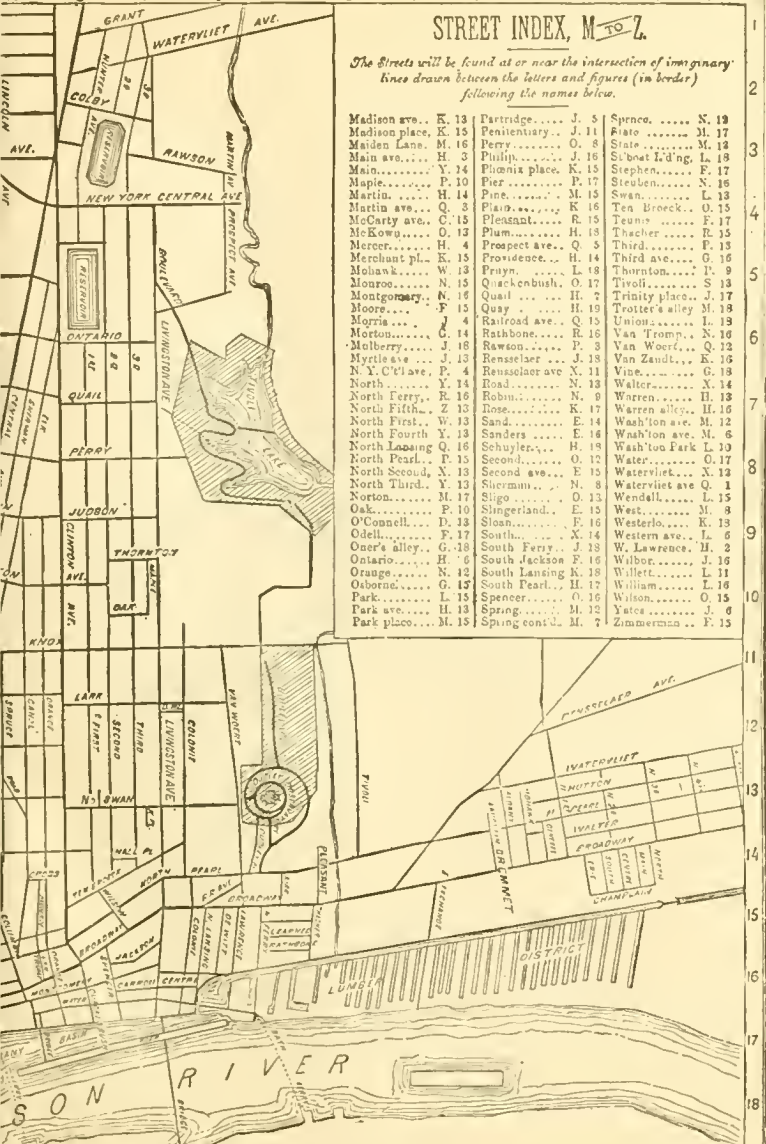
S. DE LA GRANGE.

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STREET INDEX, M TO Z.

The Streets will be found at or near the intersection of imaginary lines drawn between the letters and figures (in border) following the names below.

Madison ave.	E. 13	Partridge	J. 5	Spruce	N. 13
Madison place.	K. 15	Penitentiary	J. 11	Ftato	M. 17
Maiden Lane.	M. 16	Perry	O. 8	State	M. 12
Main ave.	H. 3	Phillip	J. 16	Steam L'd'ng.	L. 13
Main	Y. 14	Phonix place.	K. 15	Stephen	F. 17
Maple	P. 10	Pier	P. 17	Steuben	N. 16
Martin	H. 14	Pine	M. 15	Swan	L. 13
Martin ave.	Q. 3	Plain	K. 16	Ten Brock	O. 15
McCarty ave.	C. 15	Pleasant	R. 15	Tennis	F. 17
McKow	O. 13	Plum	H. 13	Thacher	R. 15
Mercer	H. 4	Prospect ave.	Q. 5	Third	F. 13
Merchant pl.	K. 15	Prosperity	H. 14	Third ave.	G. 16
Mohawk	W. 13	Prayn	L. 18	Thurston	P. 9
Monroe	N. 15	Quackbush.	O. 17	Tivoli	S. 13
Montgomery	N. 16	Quail	H. 7	Trinity place.	J. 17
Moore	F. 15	Quay	H. 19	Trotter's alley	M. 18
Morris	J. 4	Railroad ave.	Q. 15	Union	L. 13
Morton	C. 14	Rathbone	R. 16	Van Tromp	N. 16
Mulberry	J. 16	Rawson	P. 3	Van Woerl	Q. 12
Myrtle ave	J. 13	Rensselaer	J. 18	Van Zandt	K. 16
N. Y. C'tl ave.	P. 4	Rensselaer ave	N. 11	Vine	G. 18
North	Y. 14	Road	N. 13	Walter	N. 14
North Ferry	R. 16	Robinson	N. 9	Warren	H. 12
North Fifth	Z. 12	Rose	K. 17	Warren alley.	H. 16
North First	W. 13	Sand	E. 14	Wash'g'ton ave.	M. 12
North Fourth	Y. 13	Sanders	E. 16	Wash'g'ton ave.	M. 6
North Looing Q.	Q. 16	Schuyler	H. 19	Wash'g'ton Park	L. 10
North Pearl	P. 15	Second	O. 12	Water	O. 17
North Second	X. 13	Second ave.	E. 15	Watervliet	X. 12
North Third	Y. 13	Sherman	N. 8	Watervliet ave	Q. 1
Norton	M. 17	Sligo	O. 13	Wendell	L. 15
Oak	P. 10	Slingerland	E. 15	West	M. 8
O'Connell	P. 13	Sloan	F. 16	Westerlo	K. 13
Odel	F. 17	South	X. 14	Western ave.	L. 5
Oner's alley	G. 18	South Ferry	J. 13	W. Lawrence	H. 2
Ontario	H. 6	South Jackson	F. 16	Wilbor	J. 16
Orange	N. 42	South Lansing	K. 18	Willert	L. 11
Osborne	G. 17	South Pearl	H. 17	William	L. 16
Park	L. 15	Spencer	O. 16	Wilson	O. 15
Park ave.	H. 13	Spring	M. 12	Yates	J. 6
Park place	M. 15	Spring cont'd	M. 7	Zimmerman	F. 15



STREET MAP OF ALBANY.

Van Allen & De Witt,
Insurance Agents,
57 State Street. Albany, N. Y.

G. A. Van Allen.

R. V. De Witt.

THE ALBANY HAND-BOOK.

A Bit of History.—Albany is the oldest surviving European settlement in the 13 original States. Jamestown, Va., founded seven years earlier (in 1607), has long since ceased to be inhabited, and nothing but the ruins of a church-tower and a few tombstones are left to mark the spot, even a portion of the site having been washed away. Albany comes next. It was in September, 1609, that Henry Hudson dispatched from Holland by the Dutch East India Company, to search for a north-west route to India and China, came sailing up the river which now bears his name, thinking surely that the long looked-for "passage" was found at last. But arriving in the vicinity of where the city of Hudson, now stands, the yacht "Half Moon" (like many another craft in after years) found difficulty in proceeding, and the mate and four sailors came up stream in a small boat, which they moored, it is believed, at a spot now in Broadway. The site of the future city was covered with pine, maple, oak and elm, and between its hills five brawling brooks ran laughing to the beautiful river. Subsequently they were known as the Normans kill, the Beaver kill, the Rutten kill (which flowed down what is now Hudson avenue), the Foxen kill (down Canal st.), and the Patroon's creek. Poor Hudson returned the way he came, went back to Holland, and subsequently, in the service of the

London Company, discovered, far to the north, the bay which bears his name, and then, through a mutiny among his crew, was set adrift in a small boat, to die alone amid the ocean he had so fearlessly explored. [The evidence that the Italian navigator, Verrazzano, in 1524 came up the Hudson, is too dim for sober history.] In 1614, Hendrick Corstiaensen, under a grant of the United New Netherlands Company, erected a trading-house, 26 feet wide and 36 feet long, on the island below the city, nearly opposite the residence known as Mount Hope. This was surrounded by a stockade 50 feet square, and a moat 18 feet wide. It was garrisoned by ten or twelve men, who had two cannon and 12 stone guns with which to defend themselves. Here they carried on an extensive fur trade with the Indians, until the spring freshet of 1617 nearly destroyed their domicile, when they moved "up town" and erected a new fort on the hill near the Normanskill, or 1st kill, as it was then called, the other four being numbered in succession northward. In 1623, another organization, called the West India Company, erected a fort on a spot near what is now the steamboat landing, and called it Fort Orange, in honor of the prince who presided over the Netherlands. In the same year colonists were sent over, but in 1626 only 8 families were resident here. In 1629 the Patroon system was trans-

planted to this country (see PATROON) and the following year more colonists arrived at Rensselaerwyck, a domain 48 miles broad, and which extended 24 miles on both sides of the river, from Beeren island to the Mohawk's mouth. In 1634, the village began to assume a name independent of the fort, and was called Beaverswyck, or Beaver's Fuyck, or the Fuyck, so named from the bend in the river. Subsequently it was known as Williamstadt, and became the centre of the fur trade in North America. In 1664, the province came into the hands of the English, who speedily changed the name of the settlement to Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, New Amsterdam on Manhattan island undergoing a similar transformation. In 1686, Albany was incorporated a city by Gov. Dongan, the bounds being one mile wide, from the river back sixteen miles. The town from its very earliest settlement was protected from the incursions of the French and Indians by palisades, a kind of fortification consisting of upright posts driven firmly into the ground. In 1695 the boundaries of the stockade were, Hudson st. on the south, Steuben st. on the north, the river on the east, and Lodge st. on the west. Afterward, as the town increased in population, these lines were extended. The stockade then reached as far south as Hamilton st., and on the north it crossed Broadway, near Orange and Van Tromp sts. At this point the north gate was placed, and it was the line dividing the city of Albany from the Colonie. When the town was first fortified, it contained but three streets: Jonkers and Handlers (corresponding to State st. and Broadway), and Pearl. In 1795, the town of Colonie was annexed. In 1797 the city became the capital of the State. (See CONGRESS OF 1754.)

Academy of Music.—The name

under which the South Pearl Street Theatre (now LELAND OPERA HOUSE, which see,) was opened by John M. Trimble, Dec. 22, 1863. It was burned Jan. 29, 1868. The Division Street Theatre opened Oct. 4, 1869, was also called by that name while under Frank Lawlor's management. It was burned Dec. 8, 1876, and its site is now occupied by dwellings.

Academy Park, consists of about two acres, bounded by Elk and Eagle sts., Washington ave. and Park place. A charming bit of green, gracefully sloping towards the High school and State hall. Was placed in hands of the park commissioners in 1881, and improved at an expense of \$4,306 the following year. A little distance west of this spot used to be a ravine running north and south, where, tradition says, torries, in the time of the revolution, were stripped of their coats, hats and shoes, and a bandage put over their eyes, in which condition they were shot and buried on the spot. It was in Academy park that the building of the Army Relief Bazaar was erected in 1864. (See PARKS.)

Acipenser Brevirostris.—Scientific name for Albany beef. Any person selling the unskinned article "by the piece or pound," is liable, by a city ordinance, to be fined \$5. (See STURGEONVILLE.)

Adelphi Club.—Organized as the Adelphi Literary Association, Jan. 26, 1873. Occupied rooms on S. Pearl st., between Division st. and Hudson ave. In 1876 moved to Adelphi Hall, formerly "Turn Halle," on Green st. While located here dramatic entertainments were given by the members with success. In 1874-5 a lecture course was given at Beverwyck Hall. A series of balls was given each year. In 1880 the house 101 Hudson ave.

was leased and converted into a club house. The membership increased and in order to obtain larger quarters, in 1881 the present beautiful club house, cor. S. Pearl and Division sts. was built for the club, who took a ten years' lease of the same. Feb. 11th, 1881, the association was incorporated as the Adelpi Club. The present quarters are next door to where the club was first organized. Excepting the FORT ORANGE, they are the handsomest of the kind in the city. Among the members are prominent and influential Jewish residents. For convenience the club house is a model of its kind. The first floor is used for kitchen and rooms for the steward. The second floor is divided into billiard and card rooms and library. The third floor is used for parlors and dining rooms, and the entire fourth floor for a hall. The balls given here are as grand as any held in this city, and as many as 100 couples have been present. The membership is limited to 125, present membership 120. Sigismund Ilch, pres.; I. Strasser, vice-pres.; William Lowenthal, treas.; A. Fleischman, rec. sec.; S. Ballin, fin. sec.; trustees, D. Muhlfelder, L. Stark, Wm. Barnett, L. Auer, M. Gips, M. P. Frank, J. Nusbaum, L. Livingston, H. Foreman, J. Friedman.

African Race.—By the census of 1880, there were 1,056 negroes in Albany. Many are employed as waiters at the hotels and on steamboats, etc.; some are well-to-do, and they have their representatives in the learned professions. Following are the institutions peculiarly their own:

ISRAEL A. M. E. CHURCH, 365 Hamilton st. Organized with 12 members in 1831, Rev. Mr. Candish, pastor. Since then it has been ministered to by about 25 different clergymen. The first edifice was burned down in 1844; the present one was erected ten years

later and was remodeled in 1881. Present pastor, Rev. Horace Talbot.

JEPHTHAH LODGE, No. 13, F. & A. M. was constituted under a warrant emanating from the M. W. G. Lodge, of this state, Dec. 26, 1860. The officers are W. M., C. E. Lewis; sec., S. H. Mando; J. W., S. Branch; S. W., J. J. Buright; treas., J. H. Deyo. 35 active members.

PHILOMATHEAN LODGE, I. O. O. F.—Organized in 1844; 45 members. Meet at No. 5 North Pearl st. Present officers: N. G., William Waters; V. G., Henry Pinckney; N. F., L. H. Rhoden; P. N. F., Henry Cross; chaplain, H. Hyson; treas., C. C. Oatfield; sec., John Caldwell.

CHARLES SUMNER BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Founded Dec. 13, 1875; incorporated Nov. 30, 1878. Members are provided for when sick, if the illness is not the result of immoral conduct. Number of members, 50. John H. Deyo, pres.; Wm. H. Brent, vice-pres.; Thos. L. Jackson, treas.; Geo. W. Clark, rec. sec.; J. A. Douge, fin. sec.; Wm. H. Anthony, chap.; H. Rose, marshal; Thos. Elkins, M. D., physician; trustees, J. R. Chapman, Heuson Jones, L. W. Johnson, Wm. H. Gaynor, Samuel Green.

FEMALE LUNDY SOCIETY.—Founded June 19, 1833. Has 40 members, and is supported by monthly dues. Assists its own members. Mrs. Susan Douge, pres.; Mrs. Sarah Usher, vice-pres.; Mrs. Mary Williams, sec.; Mrs. Adeline Douge, cor. sec.; Mrs. Sarah Smith, treas.

FEMALE LOVEJOY SOCIETY.—Mrs. Anna Bell, pres.; Mrs. Leah Stewart, vice-pres.; Mrs. Sarah Freeman, sec.; Mrs. Ruth Lippitt, treas.

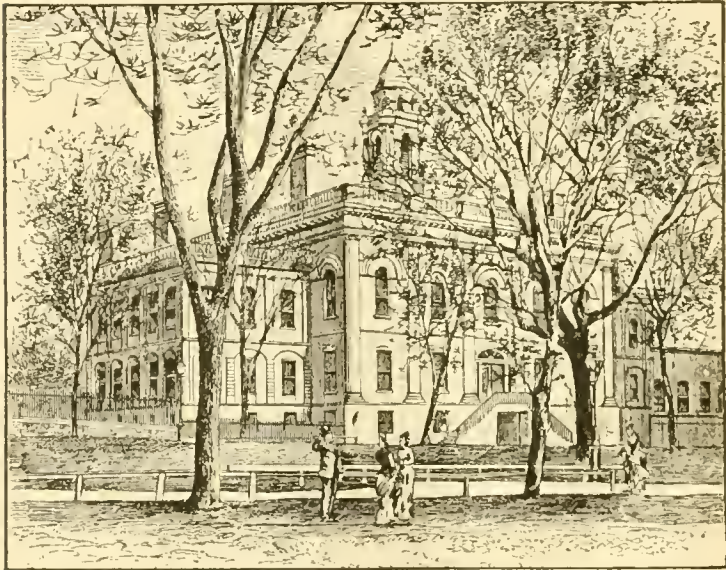
THE CARLTONS (social society).—Pres., J. A. Smith; vice-pres., Mrs. C. Newman; sec., A. Blake Platto; cor. sec., Miss A. M. Chapman; treas., Edward Robinson.

BURDETT COUTTS BENEVOLENT AS-

SOCIATION. — Has about 20 charter members. Pres., T. H. S. Pennington; vice-pres., John H. Deyo; treas., Benj. McIntyre; rec. sec., R. F. McIntyre, cor. sec., C. B. Miller.

Albany Academy, The, or the Boys' Academy, as it is often called, was incorporated March 4, 1813. Its first session was held September 11,

building that Joseph Henry, who from 1826 to 1832, was one of the professors, first demonstrated the theory of the magnetic telegraph in transmitting intelligence, by ringing a bell through a mile of wire strung around the room. It only remained for Prof. Morse to invent the code of signals, and the machine for making them, and the thing was done. As has been well said,



THE ALBANY ACADEMY.

1815, in a dwelling on the southeast cor. of State and Lodge sts. The present brown freestone building, fronting on Academy Park, north of the Capitol Park, was erected by the city. The corner-stone was laid July 29, 1815. The main building is 70 by 80 feet, with wings 30 by 45; is three stories high, including basement. Cost \$90,000. It was in the upper rooms of this

"The click heard from every joint of those mystic wires which now link together every city and village all over this continent, is but the echo of that little bell which first sounded in the upper room of the Albany Academy." It was in this building that the well-known Bullions grammars were written and first used as text-books, by their author, Professor of Latin and Greek

in the institution. For many years, T. Romeyn Beck, who created the science of medical jurisprudence, was the principal, and at all times the institution has maintained an enviable reputation. On the 26th of June, 1863, a semi-centennial celebration was held, when it was found that more than 5,000 students had been educated here.

PRESENT CONDITION.—In 1882, Prof. James M. Cassety, Ph. D., a graduate of Harvard, was elected principal. Under his careful and judicious management the school has more than maintained the high standard of scholarship which it had attained during the long principalship of Dr. Merrill E. Gates. The number of students has steadily increased and the attendance at the present time is the largest in the history of the Academy. More than 300 students of all grades now receive instruction daily in this historic school; its courses of study were never more thorough; the results were never more satisfactory. There is a primary department for the youngest boys; a preparatory department where oral lessons by object methods are given, and an academic department, the latter consisting of a course of six years in English, the classics, mathematics, including surveying and analytical geometry, French and German, history and literature, natural sciences, including a two years' course in physics, for which a large lecture room has been recently fitted up and furnished with a complete supply of modern apparatus. The school also possesses a working chemical laboratory, furnished with accommodations for 25 pupils, where each student, under the direction of a teacher, performs every experiment of the course. This is believed to be the only preparatory school in the country which gives to entire classes this complete experimental drill. Twelve hundred large photographs, collected in Europe and the East, and carefully ar-

ranged and bound for use, illustrate the geography, the history and the painting of the world. Military drill is a well developed feature of the Academy, and the appearance of the cadet-battalion, now numbering 125, upon the streets of the city, always excites a lively interest.

Albany Business College, The, was established in 1857, by H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton, and was the fourth link in their international chain of business colleges. E. G. Folsom, founder of the old Cleveland Mercantile College in Ohio, in 1851, in which both Bryant and Stratton were formerly students, came to Albany and became partner with them in 1862. In 1867, just before the death of Stratton, Mr. Folsom purchased their entire interest in the Albany Business College, and was sole owner of the institution until 1878, when C. E. Carhart became partner.

The institution has now been in successful operation for 27 years, during which time some 6,000 students have become members. Its graduates are to be found in almost every branch of mercantile life, especially in banks, commission houses, railroad offices, wholesale and retail trade, etc., and in many instances are they to be found occupying prominent positions in public life. The Hon. J. A. McCall, Jr., State Sup't of Insurance, graduated from this institution in 1865. The average yearly attendance during the past few years has been 300. The course of study, consisting of branches essentially commercial, now embraces penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, business correspondence, commercial law, political economy, the science and practice of accounts, commercial geography, business ethics, detection of counterfeit money, stenography, type-writing, telegraphy, etc.

Albany Institute, meets each alternate Tuesday evening, from October to June, at the Albany Academy. Its origin dates back through other organizations, of which it is the legitimate successor, to the year 1791. The charter of the Albany Institute was granted February 27, 1829, the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, having consolidated under that name. Its membership has included many persons of distinction as scholars and also in professional and civil life. Its standard publications are ten volumes of Transactions, two of Proceedings and one entitled Field Meetings of the Albany Institute. The annual fee for resident members is \$5. There are now about 200 members. The library contains 6,000 volumes, and many old newspapers, including a collection made by De Witt Clinton, but owing to lack of proper accommodations it is not easily accessible. The president is David Murray; vice-pres'ts, Henry A. Homes, J. A. Lintner, Leonard Kip; rec. sec., George R. Howell; cor. sec., Ernest J. Miller.

Albany Insurance Company, The, has its office in the Albany Savings bank building, cor. State and Chapel sts. J. Howard King, pres.; Theo. Townsend, vice-pres.; John E. McElroy, sec. Was chartered by the legislature March 8th, 1811, to transact fire, life, and marine insurance. The capital was \$500,000. The first board of directors were Elisha Jenkins, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Isaiah Townsend, Dudley Walsh, Henry Gest, Jr., Charles Z. Platt, Simeon De Witt, Stephen Lush, Charles D. Cooper, Thomas Gould, John Woodworth, Peter Gansevoort, and Christian Miller. In 1828 the charter was extended, also in 1851 and again June 1, 1881. In 1829 the capital was reduced voluntarily. In

consequence of hard times in 1837-38 the company lost \$134,200. By fires in 1848-49 and 50 the company lost and



ALBANY SAVINGS BANK.

paid over \$431,488.03. Isaiah Townsend died in 1838, being the last of the original directors. He was a director twenty-seven years and president twenty-three years. To the present time the company has paid 142 dividends. The present capital is \$200,000. Assets, \$373,582; liabilities, \$49,891, and net surplus over every liability, \$123,691. For over seventy-three years it has made good all its contracts for indemnity against loss or damage by fire, paying therefor the sum of two million and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Albany News Company.—(See NEWS CO., ALBANY.)

Alms-House, The, is situated on the plankroad, south of Washington park and west of the Penitentiary.

The Alms-house farm contains 116 acres of good land. The buildings include the poor-house, lunatic asylum, hospital, pest-house, etc. The city pays 60 and the county 40 per cent. of the cost of maintenance. The average number of inmates is 250. State paupers (such as have not been residents of any county for 60 days) are received here and boarded at \$2.50 per week. There are about 50 insane. Incurable cases are sent to the asylum at Ovid. A new pest-house, erected on the outskirts of the farm, will accommodate 50 persons. Cattle and geese are empounded here, and the unclaimed dead of the streets, the river and the Penitentiary find here a burial. Visitors are admitted every day except Sunday.

Animals, Domestic.—According to the last census, there were in Albany county 9,469 horses, 66 mules, 515 working oxen, 13,042 milch cows, 7,314 other cattle, 24,393 sheep, 12,027 swine.

Anneke Jans, whose estate has been the subject of so much solicitation, resided cor. State and James sts., present site of the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, and died in this city March 19, 1663. She is supposed to have been buried in the Beaver street burying ground. Her first husband owned land on the west side of Broadway, New York, along the river, from Chambers to Canal sts., with a strip running up to give an entrance to Broadway. This was sold to the government by her heirs, and was known as the King's farm, and given to Trinity church. It is now worth millions, and many of her descendants have imagined that it ought to revert to them.

Antiquities.—In the Sunday school room of the First Reformed church are to be seen a pulpit, hour-glass and

Bible which came from Holland. The pulpit is of oak, of octagonal shape, four feet high and three feet in diameter. It was in use 150 years by eight successive pastors. So, too, was the hour-glass, by which the preacher was timed by the entire congregation, and greatly did he offend if he failed to occupy his full 60 minutes. The Bible, with its wood and leather covers, brass corners and clasps, was printed in 1730. The weather-cock, which adorned the old Dutch church in which these arti-



OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

cles were used, and of which a cut is here given, is stored with the archives of the Van Rensselaer estate. (See REFORMED CHURCHES, EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.)

Anti-Rentism, although a thing of the past, at one time was a very exciting issue, and entered largely into State politics. It was an attempt to evade the conditions under which large tracts of land were originally leased by the PATROON (which see.) The Van Rensselaer manor was not much settled till after the revolution, when, the property being entailed, Stephen Van

Rensselaer, acting on the advice of his brother-in-law, Alexander Hamilton, adopted the policy of leasing farms in perpetuity, giving generally about eight years' occupation at the nominal consideration of "a peppercorn a year;" at the expiration of which time the leases drew a rent estimated to be the interest at 6 per cent. on the value of the land, or about 20 shillings an acre, payable in the produce of the soil, that is in wheat, fowls, and days' service with carriage and horses, the reservation for days' service being intended for a capital with which to aid the tenants in building bridges, repairing roads, erecting churches and making other improvements. The old Patroon died Jan. 26, 1839, and the right of entail having been abolished, divided the manor, giving Albany county to Stephen, his only son by his first wife, and Rensselaer county to William P., his oldest son by his second wife. The old Patroon had been a very lenient landlord; but the tenants, at his death, became exceedingly anxious as to the policy that would be pursued by his heirs. Particularly were they excited in regard to the clause in the leases in reference to what was known as the quarter sales. This condition was that in case the tenant wished to sell his farm, the landlord should have the first right of purchase, and if the purchase was declined, and the farm sold to another, the landlord was to have one fourth the proceeds of the sale, and this as often as the farm changed hands. This condition, which to modern ideas appears unreasonable and exacting, was really intended as a tax on alienage, as it did not apply where the farm was sold or descended to one of the tenant's family. It was a relic of the old feudal days, and intended to keep the tenants together. The old Patroon, however, never enforced it; but it was feared that his sons would do so. This led to the appointment of a committee

of the tenants, composed of some of the most respectable and responsible men of the manor, friends of the Patroon, to propose the purchase of all the reservations, get a release from the rentals and obtain a fee simple. To this the counsel for the Van Rensselaers refused utterly to listen. Thereupon the tenants further organized, raised a fund and employed counsel to ascertain whether they could take any steps to relieve themselves. Henry G. Wheaton was retained, and his advice was, that the legal claims of the landlords under the leases were absolute. He could see no relief for the tenants except to make the collection of the rents so difficult that the landlords would be willing to make terms at last. He specially counselled against violence, but suggested their banding together and giving notice to each other of the approach of sheriff's officers, thus making difficult the serving of process. They had other advisers who were not so discreet. In 1840, Gov. William H. Seward, being then a candidate for reelection, went out to East Berne, and addressed a very large meeting of anti-renters, whom he advised to organize in this and all the counties where the troubles existed, and send men to the legislature who should hold the balance of power, and thus force the passage of such laws as would relieve them. This was followed not only by a political movement, but by the organization of bands who masked under the name and in the disguise of Indians and attacked the officers of the law. The first conflict which attracted general attention was at Grafton, Rensselaer county, where a man was killed by disguised anti-renters. The examination of more than 200 persons failed to disclose the author of the deed. Other manors were equally excited, and in 1845 Governor Wright issued a proclamation declaring Delaware county in a state of insurrec-

tion. In the following year he was defeated by the anti-rent candidate for Governor, John Young, who went into office pledged to pardon such of the anti-renters as were in prison for their crimes, a pledge which he kept faithfully. The excitement not only found its way into the legislature, but made itself felt in the constitutional convention. Then the contest was transferred to the courts, although it is not ten years since all violence ceased. In 1853, the Van Rensselaers sold out all the leases of the hill towns in Albany county and nearly all those of Rensselaer county to Col. Walter S. Church, and since then he has bought the remainder, and the business, what there is left of it, is in his hands. He has pursued the policy of releasing the rentals and giving a fee simple, so that now three-fourths of what was the manor is entirely free from any rental. During his administration he has brought over 2,000 suits in ejectment for non-payment of rent, and in every case except perhaps ten (in which the plaintiff was in error as to the facts) has been successful. Compromises have been effected on this basis: for a farm of 160 acres on which the annual rent was 22½ bushels of wheat, four fat fowls and one day's service with horses and carriage the value was fixed at \$26, which is the interest at 6 per cent. on \$433. By the payment of the \$433 the tenant receives a fee simple. Much has been written upon this subject, and many erroneous ideas are afloat upon it. What little is found here is believed to be historically correct. The excitement in this city at times has been intense, and on three several occasions have the military been called out since Col. Church's purchase.

Arbor Hill, north of Clinton ave. Two lots on Ten Broeck st., between Second and Third sts., were given by

the Patroon for a burial ground in 1764, and were used as such by the inhabitants of the north part of the city till 1842, when the ground having fallen into a disgraceful condition, was sold for assessments, and the scattered bones were buried in the Rural Cemetery.

Architectural Features.—The examples of primitive Dutch structures, on the southeast cor. of State and Pearl sts., and northeast cors. of Pearl and Columbia, and Chapel and Steuben sts., are interesting as old landmarks, and for their quaintness. Modern buildings, in Albany, are erected with brick of local manufacture; Philadelphia, Croton and other pressed brick; sandstone from Nova Scotia, New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio; Schenectady blue stone; granite; and cast-iron for fronts, and for trimmings to doors and windows. In Albany, as in all old cities, three periods in architectural design are distinctly noticeable, viz: the "Carpenters'," as are the majority of domestic houses in the oldest portions of the city, together with public buildings such as the Geological Hall, Globe Hotel, and old Normal School. Secondly, "Transition" from the first named to architects' handiwork, included in which are the numerous buildings remodeled for stores, offices, etc. Lastly, "Art culture," in which may be cited numerous private residences upon Elk and State sts., and on Washington and Madison aves., and near the park, the Kenmore Hotel, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and many modern suburban residences. In ecclesiastical architecture, prominent as examples of decorated Gothic, are St. Peter's, St. Joseph's; the Cathedral furnishes a good example of the Perpendicular; the carved work in the tower of the first mentioned is probably unsurpassed in design and faithfulness of the workman by any work in

America or Europe. The Lutheran church, upon Pine st., is a creditable specimen of "Early English," wrought out of brick. The Methodist church and Baptist church on Hudson ave., are interesting studies in Gothic and Greek characters. In Romanesque style we might mention the Reformed church upon Pearl st., St. Mary's upon Lodge st., and Our Lady of Angels on Central ave., while the new City Hall is a fine example of this style, with a square Norman tower for the fire alarm. The new Post Office and the Presbyterian church recently erected, near the Park, are also examples of the Romanesque. The new Capitol may be generally described as belonging to the French Renaissance style, distinguished from the Italian by the introduction of Gothic features. The Presbyterian church upon Chapel st. approaches Sir Christopher Wren's style in many of its prominent features, although its spire finial, the pumpkin and codfish are wide departures therefrom. The interior design and arrangements of All Saints Cathedral chapel furnish proof of success of culture in an architect. The Holy Innocents church, on Pearl st., a gem, pure in conception, should be seen by tourists and lovers of art. The later public schools are genuine, practical, sensible designs, embodying exteriors and floor plans in keeping with intended purposes, affording comfort to teachers and pupils, while familiarizing the eye of youth with taste, cleanliness and sanitary demand. St. Agnes School is a model of its kind, and although simple, almost severe, in style, yet its numerous architectural surprises tend to leave an agreeable impression upon the memory. The Grecian pretensions of the Female Academy are in rather unpleasing contrast with their modern surroundings, and calculated to suggest unfavorable criticisms. The Sacred Heart Convent, at Kenwood, deserves particular men-

tion for its charming location, and as an illustration of Gothic character adapted to an institute of education. Another illustration of simple, good taste in architecture, striking the eye favorably and leaving pleasant impressions, is the Child's Hospital, modern and yet antique in its conception. In the State Armory, cor. of Eagle st. and Hudson ave., is a fine type of military architecture, in character resembling the baronial style introduced into England by King Edward I, upon his return from the Crusades. Among many other edifices worthy of note are the Boys' Academy, the Madison Avenue Reformed church and the State Hall.

Armory, The State.—The State arsenal, formerly located on Broadway, cor. Lawrence st., was, by act of April 17, 1858, exchanged with the city for the present site on Eagle, cor. Hudson ave. The present edifice was erected in the same year, and is of substantial workmanship and elegant architectural style. Two companies of the 10th battalion, D and K, are quartered in the building, occupying the rooms on the second floor. The upper story is not used. The drill room is on the ground floor. Its designation was changed from a State arsenal to an armory Jan. 1, 1882. It is under the charge of the senior officer quartered there.

Armsby Memorial, The, in honor of Dr. James H. Armsby, was unveiled in Washington Park, November 25, 1879, in the presence of the Albany County Medical Society, the students of the Medical College, members of the Albany Institute, and others. It stands about forty rods west of Willett st. The column of granite is 14 feet; the capital is elaborated; the bust is of bronze, twice the size of nature, and is the work and gift of E. D. Palmer. It was cast in Paris by F. Barbedienne.

Art owes something to Albany. Here resides the distinguished sculptor Erastus D. Palmer, whose statues, medallions and portrait busts are celebrated the world over. His son, Walter L. Palmer, a painter of distinction, is also resident here. This was the adopted home of Launt Thompson, whose taste for art was encouraged by Palmer, under whom his mind received the bent that has placed him among the eminent sculptors of the age. The Hart brothers, William particularly distinguished for his American autumn scenes in oil and water colors, and James McDougal, renowned as a painter of cattle and sheep, were for years Albany boys. George H. Boughton, now famous among the London artists, passed his youth in Albany. Asa W. Twitchell, the portrait painter, resides but a little way from the city, and Edmonia Lewis, the colored woman sculptor, was born in Greenbush.

Art Gallery.—The nearest approach to an art gallery in Albany is Annesley & Vint's, 57 N. Pearl st., a favorite place of resort for lovers of the beautiful, and one to which Albanians in their desire to create a favorable impression of the culture and refinement of the city, are sure to pilot strangers. It may indeed be called the art centre of Albany. The rooms are arranged with a special view to advantageous lights and shades, and the most noteworthy works of art brought to this city, whether the production of native or of foreign talent, are generally placed here on public view. Rare and costly engravings and gems in oil and in water-colors are on sale, and there is usually something unique in artistic furniture, in which the firm are also extensive dealers. They have been established since 1802, and are as well and favorably known as any institution of which our city can boast. Visitors are always welcome.

Ashes.—Throwing ashes in the streets is not only prohibited by city ordinance, but by act of legislature (chap. 377, Laws of 1866), which forbids it in the cities of New York, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, under penalty of from one dollar to ten dollars fine.

Athletics.--(See OUTDOOR SPORTS.)

Auctions.—The principal auction houses are on State st., and many sales are conducted in the middle of that accommodating thoroughfare, the city ordinances providing that bulky articles may be so disposed of, provided they do not interrupt travel, are not placed within ten feet of a crosswalk, and are removed one hour after the sale. The auction "audiences" are always interesting to the student of human nature. The leading auctioneer in Albany is Mr. John S. Dickerman, who for over twenty-five years has followed the business, winning by tact peculiarly his own, a reputation by no means confined to the city of which he is a prominent citizen. His large and commodious salesrooms are in the five story and basement building No. 98 State st. Here is conducted the business, which by long experience, honorable dealing, good nature and uniform courtesy the General has made a success. Works of art, imported goods from the East, and large invoices of new first-class furniture are disposed of, while real estate, stocks and city bonds help make up the variety of his sales. Quite often he is called to other cities to officiate at important sales. The upper portions of the building, including over fifty rooms, are set apart for the storage of fine furniture, works of art, etc., which are conveyed by elevators, in perfect safety, to the rooms selected. This is the only large storage warehouse of the kind in the city.

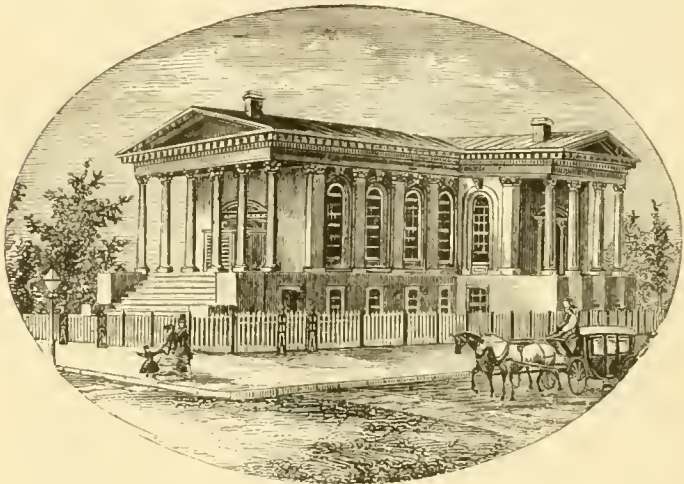
Awnings must be at least eight feet above the pavement, and if extended beyond the stoop or platform of a building must extend across the sidewalk; penalty \$5 a day.

Baggage.—(See EXPRESSES.)

Ball Playing and “shinney” playing in the public streets are punishable by a fine of \$1 for every person thus offending.

United States. Open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., except Sundays and legal holidays. The interest for discount is fixed at 6 per cent. There are also seven savings banks, which pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on deposits.

Baptist Churches.—The history of the Baptist denomination in this city dates back to Feb. 1, 1810, when a few brethren of that way of thinking met together to worship, and August 5,



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Banks.—Seven National and two State banks do business in Albany. The State banks are organized under the State banking laws, and the National banks under the act passed by Congress during the war. Most of these were State banks, and re-organized under that act. They are permitted to issue circulating notes by depositing U. S. interest-bearing bonds with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, to secure their redemption. These notes pass for their full value all over the

of the same year, organized as a society. Jan. 23, 1811, they became a church numbering 21 members. Rev. Francis Wayland was their first pastor. They met in various places for several years, and then bought the Green Street Theatre, turned it into a church, and dedicated it as such Jan. 1, 1819. Gov. (afterwards President) Martin Van Buren was a pew-holder here. From this organization sprang all the other Baptist churches in the city.

THE FIRST church now worships in

the building cor. Hudson ave. and Philip st., with rear on Plain st. It was erected at a cost of \$26,000, in 1852, Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffrey, pastor; remodelled and enlarged to a seating capacity of 900 under Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon; and again renovated and beautified at a cost of \$9,000 under Rev. Dr. D. M. Reeves. The church has been reduced in membership and means from time to time, by the emigrations, to form and increase the several new interests, but has as often revived with renewed power and prosperity. It has two missions, one at Kenwood, the other in Madison ave., prospering under the superintendency of Mr. Augustus Bowers. Thomas Rambaut, D.D., L.L.D., pastor; John Cox, clerk; Eliakim Chase, sexton; Henry V. Shelley, supt. Sunday school. Membership, 508; baptisms in 73 years, 2,209; received by letter, 1,070. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Band of Hope, 9 A. M.; Covenant Band, 6 P. M.; Sunday school, 2 P. M. List of pastors since formation: Francis Wayland, Isaac Webb, Joshua Bradley, John Finley, Lewis Leonard, Bartholomew T. Welch, Geo. B. Ide, Alanson L. Covel, J. L. Hodge, John Knox, Jas. M. Coley, Asa Bronson, W. S. Clapp, Reuben Jeffrey, E. L. Magoon, Geo. C. Lorimer, J. B. Hawthorne, M. C. Lockwood, Thomas Rambaut.

EMMANUEL, on north side of State st., above Swan. One of the finest churches in the city. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 14, 1869; dedication, Feb. 23, 1871. Is of unhewn Onondaga limestone, and will seat 1,500. Cost \$200,000. The church was organized in 1834, under the pastoral care of Rev. B. T. Welch, D.D., and was known as the N. Pearl st. Church, worshiping in an edifice on the spot now occupied by Perry Building. Under the pastorate of Rev. C. DeW. Bridgman, D.D., the new building was

erected. He resigned in Feb. 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, D.D., and he by Rev. Henry M. King, D.D., the present pastor. Church membership, 650. No debt. Sunday services at the usual hours, morning and evening. In 1883, through the liberality of Mrs. Eli Perry, and in memory of her late husband, the tower of the church was completed at a cost of \$17,000.

CALVARY Church, organized Feb. 16, 1860, was formerly known as the Washington ave. Baptist Church, but changed its name Feb. 4, 1865, and bought the State st. Baptist Church, opposite Capitol park, the society which had worshiped there disbanding. Rev. William P. Everett was the first pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. Messrs. J. Spencer Kennard, John Peddie, Joshua Day, and John Humpstone. Under the ministrations of the latter, on April 11, 1880, at the morning service, \$42,072 was subscribed—sufficient to build the beautiful structure in which the church now worships. It stands on a lot 75 by 100 feet, cor. State and High sts., the site of the former building, and was dedicated March, 26, 1882. The total cost was \$57,418, all of which is paid. It is of pressed brick and rock-faced brown stone, built in French Gothic. Will seat 1,100. Rev. J. Wolfender has been the pastor since May, 1883; missionary, Miss Kimball; treas., Joseph Taylor; supt. Sunday school, Wm. Sanger; sexton, John Bomus. Membership, 636.

TABERNACLE, cor. Clinton ave. and Ten Broeck st., Rev. Albert Foster, pastor. Organized Oct., 1859, with 56 members. Present membership, 463. The church edifice now occupied was completed February, 1877. Cost, with lot and appointments, \$78,000. Present debt about \$1,600. Services: preaching Sunday morning and evening; Sunday school, 2½ P. M.; evening meetings, Wednesday and Friday.

Mission field, North Albany, W. H. Falke, supt. Trustees, Frederick Clapham, Lemon Thompson, Hamilton Harris, Rodney Vose, John W. Clark, H. Southwick, Jr., James Marston and B. Lodge. The former pastors were Justin D. Fulton, D.D., Rev. Dr. Alden, Rev. Thos. Cull, R. B. Kelsay, D.D., and F. R. Morse, D.D.

GERMAN.—Washington ave., near Knox. Rev. John Jaeger, pastor. Organized in 1854. Present membership, 75.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL, cor. Madison ave. and Partridge.



Basin, The Albany.—Formed by the construction of a pier in the Hudson river. (See PIER.)

Bath-on-the-Hudson.—A village on the east side of the river, opposite the northern part of Albany, and in the town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer county; incorporated May 5, 1874, population 2,000. Is reached by Lumber District horse-cars and ferry, or by upper railroad bridge. It received its name from a mineral spring whose waters were once used exten-

sively for bathing purposes. There is another village named Bath, in Steuben county.

Baths.—The public bath is a highly popular institution, especially with the boys. It was established after many efforts of many kinds, by public subscription, and is moored in the river at the foot of Columbia st. Last year, during the season, which began June 14 and ended Sept. 22, it was open 12 hours every day except Sunday, and 63,863 persons bathed. It is in charge of Garry Benson, a famous "water dog," who has saved many persons from drowning. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are pay days, when 10 cents a bath is charged. Other days it is free. Swimming classes for both sexes are taught by Mr. Benson. (See BLASIE'S BATHS)

Beaver Block.—South Pearl st., N. E. cor. of Beaver, was formerly the Brick church, preached in for the last time Feb. 8, 1868. Here Rev. Dr. Nott delivered his famous discourse against duelling, called out by the death of Alexander Hamilton at the hands of Aaron Burr, in 1804.

Beeren Island.—Twelve miles south of the city, near Coeymans Landing. It is usually called Barren island, the spasmodic attempts of antiquarians to have its original name restored having proved abortive. In 1643, Patroon Van Rensselaer erected a fort and trading house here, to exclude private traders and exact toll from all vessels not belonging to the West India Co. This created much indignation at New Amsterdam. The island is now a favorite resort for picnics and excursion parties. Its southern point is in four counties, Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia and Greene.

Begging is forbidden by a city ordinance, which imposes a fine of from \$2 to \$10, unless permission has been given by the mayor or common council. It is not generally known that this restriction applies to "raising moneys by subscription, for any purpose whatsoever."

Benevolent Societies and Institutions.—In Mr. Dickens's Dictionary of London, the list of organizations under this head numbers about \$50, and includes almost every conceivable object of charity, from supplying "gratuitous homes for gentlewomen" to supporting a "temporary asylum for lost and starving dogs." Albany's charities though of course not as numerous, nor, perhaps, as far reaching, are still highly to the credit of the citizens, as will be seen by the following:

THE ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM, first went into operation in November, 1829, opening with eight children under the care of Mrs. Heely. Before the winter was over seventy helpless ones enjoyed the shelter of the new institution. During the following summer public meetings were held and much interest created in the charity. It was incorporated March 30, 1831, under the name of the Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of Albany. In 1832-3 a building was erected between Washington and (what is now) Central aves. at Robin st.—a beautiful situation. The edifice was originally only three stories, forty by eighty, but has been greatly enlarged. It now has accommodations for 250 to 275 inmates; the average number is 250. It receives both orphans and half-orphans, and has sheltered over 4,000 in all. Pres., John F. Rathbone; sec., A. V. De Witt; treas., David A. Thompson; auditor, James Cover; executive com.,

John F. Rathbone, Maurice E. Viele, David A. Thompson; supt., Albert D. Fuller; matron, Mrs. Albert D. Fuller. The institution is supported by donations and voluntary contribution, interest on invested funds (from legacies), and by receipts from counties for support of children, under chap. 173, Laws of 1875, and the various other acts since passed amending the same. Children's friends and visitors to the institution received the first Thursday of each month from 2 to 4 P. M.

BABIES' NURSERY, 562 Clinton ave., was founded in 1875, and cares for young children whose parents cannot support them, or who are left orphans. It is supported by voluntary subscription. Mrs. Fred Townsend, pres.; Mrs. Samuel Hand, treas.

HOME FOR AGED MEN.—On the Albany and Watervliet turnpike, near Menand's road. Incorporated Oct. '5, 1876. "It is to provide for respectable men who, at an advanced age, are left helpless and alone in the world, and whose poverty is due to misfortune rather than to idleness or vice." The "home" was dedicated March 28, 1878; is pleasantly situated; has accommodations for 30 persons; has at present 24 inmates. The institution is free from debt, and has an invested fund of \$12,641. Inmates are, some of them, supported in whole or part by friends, others are supported at the expense of the society. Beneficiaries to be natives of the United States, 60 years old or more, Protestant, and residents of Albany county 10 years next preceding application for relief. Exceptions to these restrictions may be made by a three-fourths vote of all the trustees. As a general rule beneficiaries pay \$125 entrance money and furnish their own room. Annual cost of supporting each inmate about \$170. James B. Jermain, pres.; David A. Thompson, sec.; Mrs. Mary H. Stoddard, matron. (See cut, page 18.)

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—No. 553 Clinton ave., opp. Perry st. A retreat for aged women. The building is of brick, three stories, 56 by 75, stands on a plot of ground 100 by 244, and has pleasant accommodations for 50 persons. The home was established in 1850, by Mrs. Lee, with \$56, and duly organized Nov. 18, 1851, as the Albany Guardian Society. The present building was dedicated May 5, 1870. The lot upon which it stands was given by James Kidd.

HOUSE OF SHELTER.—Cor. of Wendell and Howard sts. Organized March 9, 1868, soon after which it was opened for the reception of inmates. Incorporated in January, 1869. The present building was erected in 1872, and with lot and furniture cost \$21,500. Its mission is to provide a home for penitent women who have no other place to go to. Average annual expenses \$3,000, met in part by work done by the inmates and, in part, by subscriptions. A. S. Kibbee, pres., John E.



HOME FOR AGED MEN.

HOME FOR THE AGED POOR, 415 Central ave. Opened on Clinton ave. in 1871. Removed to present location the year following. Conducted by 11 Little Sisters of the Poor, of which order there are 32 houses in this country. Although of the Catholic faith, they receive the aged and helpless of both sexes of every denomination. Must be over 60 years of age, and destitute. Admission free. The institution is supported entirely by charity, the Little Sisters begging from door to door for food, clothing and money to dispense to the helpless under their care. The home has 150 inmates; all that it can well accommodate.

McElroy, treas.; Miss M. L. Dare, matron. The usual number of inmates is 25, but 30 can be accommodated. The institution is free from debt and has a small invested fund.

LADIES' PROTESTANT UNION AID SOCIETY.—Founded in 1866. Its managers (numbering twenty) are composed of a representative from each Protestant church in the city. The society is supported by collections from the churches, solicited by the representative managers, and by individual donations and legacies. It benefits the worthy, destitute Protestant poor. Regular meetings, first Wednesday in every month, in the rooms of the

Young Men's Christian Association, 20 N. Pearl st. Annual meeting in May. Pres., Mrs. Isaac Edwards, vice-pres., Mrs. Wm. H. Goewey; sec., Mrs. James Briggs; rec. sec., Mrs. Charles Sprague; treas., Mrs. William Wendell.

OPEN DOOR MISSION.—Incorporated April 14, 1882. Located at No. 3 Columbia place. Mrs. Eleanor Spensley, a graduate of Oberlin, and trained to mission work in the prisons and hospitals of New York, supt. She opened a retreat for incurables, in Hawk st., in 1879; then removed to 75 N. Pearl st. Through the influence of Mrs. James C. Cook the present organization was effected. Twenty inmates; three of whom are children. Pres., Miss Jane Lansing; treas., Miss Ellen Dempsey; sec., Mrs. Jane Bradley, who, also, with Annie L. Van Yechten, Sarah Edmonds, Mrs. David Gregory, Catherine Ten Eyck, Mrs. A. Stickney and the supt., are the trustees.

ORPHANS' HOME OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, No. 7 La Fayette st. Organized in 1864; accommodates 25 girls, from five to sixteen years. Was first known as Miss Knapp's Ragged School; then incorporated as the Albany Juvenile Retreat; adopted by St. Peter's Church, and name changed to present title in 1876. St. Peter's Church contributes annually about \$1,700 to its support. Is designed for the Christian care and training of orphan girls rather than temporary relief. Number of inmates, 20.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Established in 1803, and the oldest benevolent institution in the city. Its object is to aid needy Scotchmen. Has a sinking fund of about \$14,000, and embraces among its members most of the prominent Scotchmen in Albany. Peter Kinnear, pres.; Andrew McMurray, vice-pres.; Walter McEwen, treas.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

was reorganized January 27, 1860, the old one having gone out of existence many years previous. Its objects are to afford relief and advice to indigent natives of England, or to their wives, widows or children, and to promote social intercourse among members. Natives of England, sons and grandsons of natives are eligible if over 21 years of age; initiation fee, \$2; annual subscription, \$3. The society has now 95 members in good standing. William Lacy, pres.; William W. Grey, sec.

ST. GEORGE'S ITALIAN SOCIETY.—Organized Jan. 1, 1880. Dionisio Rovere, pres.; Attilio Pasquini, vice-pres.; Antonio Paltenghi, treas.; Henry Guidotti, sec. Its object is to assist needy Italians.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—An agency for most beneficent good in connection with the Catholic church, located in seven of its parishes. The first society was organized in St. Mary's parish in 1848; St. John's, the Cathedral, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and the Assumption Society came into existence in the order named. The aggregate work of these societies since their inception is thus summarized: Amount of money expended on the poor, \$95,000; number of families visited, 9,000; visits made, 125,000. There are at present 119 members throughout the city dispensing voluntary charities to the needy and worthy poor. During the past year \$2,927 was thus expended. The officers of the conference, which includes all the city societies, are: Spiritual director, Rev. John Walsh; pres., Nicholas Hussey; vice-pres., Peter A. Cassidy; sec., P. Flanagan; treas., Francis Roche.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, in the city of Albany—*The Female Branch* is situated on Elm st., between Eagle and Hawk sts. It is managed by the Sisters of Charity, of

whom there are ten stationed here. There are 260 inmates, from four to fifteen years old. They are supported in part by the county, which pays \$1.50 per week for each. Places are generally found for them when they are fifteen, but those who show a taste for needle-work are placed in an industrial school on N. Pearl st., where they are instructed till they are 19. The building on Elm st. occupies a conspicuous position, and is well adapted for its purpose. Recent important improvements have made it in every respect a model institution.

The Male Branch, like the female branch as at present designated, was established under the auspices of the present Cardinal McCloskey, while Bishop of Albany. The Christian Brothers took charge of it in 1854, and six are stationed here. It is situated on Western ave. between Partidge and Erie sts., on a farm of 80 acres. There are 120 inmates, from 5 to 14 years of age. The county pays \$1.50 a week for each; the other expenses are provided for by collections taken twice a year in the Catholic churches. The boys are taught the common English branches and to work on the farm. At the age of 14, places are found for them. The present three-story building was erected in 1853, under the personal supervision of William Ellis, architect, and Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, then Vicar-General. (See CITY TRACT AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HOSPITALS, WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, AFRICAN RACE.)

Bible Society, The Albany County, ranks among the first of its kind in the country, and was organized in this city Oct. 1. 1810, for the exclusive work of distributing the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. In 1816, its representatives assisted to organize the American Bible Society,

to which it has since been auxiliary. It has always been actively employed in supplying the Scriptures, and has canvassed the county several times for that special purpose. It is one of the oldest of local institutions, and deserves the sympathy and support of the whole Christian community, depending, as it does, on annual contributions received from co-operating churches and individuals for means to carry forward its benevolent and economical operations, which are under the direction of a board of officers and managers composed equally of clergymen and laymembers of the churches in the county, all of whom render their service gratuitously. The annual circulation reaches about 3000 copies of the Scriptures printed in various languages, and which are always kept at the Depository in this city, and sold at the cost of manufacturing, or given away to needy persons and charitable institutions, whenever their want becomes known. Maurice E. Viele, pres.; Rev. Samuel F. Morrow, vice-pres.; Charles P. Easton, cor. sec.; Albert P. Stevens, treas.; Stephen R. Gray, Depository, Nos. 42 and 44 State street.

Bi-Centennial.—The 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Albany will occur July 22, 1886, and will, no doubt, be observed by appropriate and interesting ceremonies. It appears from the city records that the method of celebrating "The Century Anniversary," July 22, 1786, as recommended by a committee of the Common Council, was as follows:

"That Common Council convene in the forenoon of that day at Ten o'Clock at the City Hall, and from thence proceed in procession to the Hill westward of the City, attended by such Citizens as shall Chuse: That during the Procession all the Bells of the several Churches in this City shall Ring, and at the arrival at the place assigned for the Purpose on the Hill, Thirteen Toasts and one for the Charter, under the Discharge of Fourteen Cannon.

"Resolved, that the former Committee be a

Committee to prepare and superintend the said Business, who are to purchase a Barrel of Good Spirits for the purpose."

Bicycling—(See OUT-DOOR SPORTS).

Bill-posting on any lamp-post, electric light pole, telegraph pole, shade tree, fire hydrant, curbstone or flagstone, is forbidden by a city ordinance, which is not observed in the slightest degree. Bill posters must be licensed. The principal man in the business is Fred A. Keeler, 15 Green st. He owns all the prominent bill boards in the city.

Birds.—The bird stores of a city are always interesting places to visit, especially to those who are fond of the feathered songsters. There are usually some curious foreign birds on exhibition, and always good singers to be heard. The Hartz mountain canaries are sold from \$2.50 to \$3; parrots from \$6 to \$50; mocking birds from \$5, for young ones, up to \$20, and even \$50. In buying, it is always best to go to some responsible dealer; the canaries hawked about the streets, and sold under price, are either females which never sing, or inferior stock of some kind. The Old Albany Bird and Cage Store, kept by William R. White, 44 Green st., has been established for more than 25 years, and customers are there always honestly dealt with.

Blasie's Imperial Porcelain Baths.—The only establishment in the city where the Porcelain Bath Tubs are in use, is at Blasie's barber shop, 389 Broadway, (adjoining the Mansion House.) The most fastidious concede that for beauty, comfort and cleanliness, these baths have no equal. The bathing rooms are open daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.; on Saturdays till 11 P. M., and on Sundays till 12 M. Price for bath, 25 cents. Blasie's 50-ct. instantaneous hair and whisker dye, colors black or brown.

Bleecker Hall.—At 529 Broadway. The headquarters of the Burgesses Corps; and used for dancing parties and chamber concerts.

Bleecker Park.—A small triangular enclosure in front of the Cathedral, and bounded by Eagle st. Madison ave. and Madison place, was enclosed in 1835, the city appropriating \$1,000 and the remainder being raised by subscription. It contains the first public fountain erected in Albany, the gift of Wm. Fleming, dedicated in July, 1863.

Bonfires in the streets are forbidden under a fine of \$10 or less. No one would ever imagine on election night there was any such ordinance.

Books of Reference, in regard to Albany, are not numerous. The Annals of Albany, ten volumes, and Collections on the History of Albany, four volumes, by the late Joel Munsell, are of much historical value, but are out of print and scarce; the Settlement and Early History of Albany, by William Barnes, is an interesting production; the Memoirs of an American Lady, by Mrs. Grant, gives a charming picture of life in this colony prior to the revolution. Sampson, Davenport & Co. publish annually the Albany Directory. The Albany Hand-Book for 1881, contains much information not otherwise easily attainable. There is an atlas of Albany, also one of Albany county, and an Albany County Directory. Two or three histories have been projected, but none are yet published.

Boston & Albany Railroad.—Station in the Union depot, Maiden lane. The direct route to Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. The Boston & Worcester, and the Western railroads were consolidated in the B. & A., Dec. 1, 1867. The Western

railroad received its charter in 1833, and was organized in 1836. The first locomotive arrived at Greenbush from Boston, Dec. 19, 1841, and a celebration of the completion of the road took place Dec. 28, following. Its equipment includes 244 locomotives, 229 passenger cars, 5,437 freight cars. Employs 5,233 persons. Carried last year 8,079,072 passengers; moved 3,411,324 tons of freight; average rate per mile per passenger, through, 2.21 cents; way, 2.24 cents; average rate per mile per ton of freight, through, .87 cents; way, 1.84 cents. Wages and salaries, \$3,080,567. Total earnings, \$8,539,875; expenses, \$6,896,804; dividend 8 per cent, \$1,407,100; surplus, \$235,971. Not a passenger was killed nor injured during the last railroad year.

Boulevards.—(See WASHINGTON PARK.)

Brewing.—The business of brewing was begun in this city as early as 1633, and has for many years been a leading industry. One of the most prominent brewers in the last century was Harman Gansevoort, whose establishment which stood about on the site of Stanwix Hall, was taken down in 1807. There are now 20 breweries, some of them very extensive. Albany ale, at one time was on tap in all the large cities of the country, but of late has been displaced, to some extent, by lager beer which is also brewed here in large quantities. (See LAGER BEER.) The total yearly product of beer of all kinds in this city last year was 332,794 bbls., valued at \$2,000,000.

Bricks.—There are ten brick-yards in Albany which produce annually from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 brick. The material used, though lacking the iron deposits which give to Philadelphia brick so clear a red, is of excel-

lent quality, and brick made therefrom stand the weather better than that made in many other localities.

Bridges.—Three bridges span the Hudson at Albany. The first, or upper bridge, now used exclusively for freight trains, was opened Feb. 22, 1866, after thirty years of the most steadfast opposition, in which Troy took the lead. It is doubtful, however, whether the bridges have really injured that city a dollar; but they certainly have had a depressing effect upon some kinds of business in Albany, carting especially. Before, all trains had to be unloaded here, and the work this involved was very great; but now freight goes through without breaking bulk from New York to San Francisco. The upper bridge is supported by twenty-one stone piers. The bridge proper is 1,953 feet long, and with the trestle work 4,253 feet. Its cost, including necessary purchases of real estate, was \$1,100,000. The middle bridge, also for railroads, is 1,940 feet long, or with approaches 2,665 feet, that is, twenty-five feet over half a mile. The spans number twenty-two. The draw weighs about 400 tons. Work of construction began in May, 1870, and the bridge was first used in 1872. The total cost of the two bridges was \$2,532,357.43, of which the Central-Hudson paid \$1,173,133.80; the Boston & Albany \$351,485; the rest by the companies who have had the earnings of the bridges. Over 60 men are employed upon them. The toll on both bridges for foot passengers is three cents; 50 tickets for \$1. A third bridge across the river was begun in 1876, but for several years progressed very slowly except in litigation, of which there was plenty. The bridge was finally completed, and opened for teams and foot passengers, Jan. 24, 1882. It is at South Ferry st. below the steamboat landing; length, including approaches,

1,669 feet; 29 feet above low water mark. The draw, 400 feet long, weighs 1,500 tons, and is worked by a 30 horse-power engine. Owned by Albany & Greenbush Bridge Co.; A. Bleecker Banks, pres. Tolls, foot passengers, 2 cents; double teams, 15 cents; single, 10 cents. It will eventually be used as a railroad bridge, the top being arranged with that in view.

STATE STREET BRIDGE, leads from the foot of State st. over the basin to the pier. On the 22nd of August, 1840, the draw of this bridge gave way, and twenty-one persons were drowned.

Broadway, runs from Gansevoort st. near the Island Creek to the northern boundary of the city, and thence into the Troy road. No street in the city presents such a varied aspect. At the south end it is lined with foundries, iron shops, breweries, etc.; further along it is the abode of poor people; by the steamboat-landing it is given over to hotels and restaurants; then come provision houses and various stores, wholesale and retail; north of State it widens into one of the handsomest streets in the city, having on it many tall commercial buildings; from Columbia st. to Clinton ave. it dwindles both in appearance and business; North of Clinton ave. it is, in a great measure, a street of substantial residences till the viaduct is reached; beyond which are several prominent manufacturing buildings, and where Broadway merges into the Troy road stands the Van Rensselaer mansion. (See OLD HOUSES.) The old market used to stand in the centre of the street where it is widest (above State), and it was called North Market st. till 1840 when it received its more metropolitan title. There was also a market at the steamboat landing, but the street south of State was known as Court st., and at one time was the most fashionable part of the city.

Broadway Viaduct, The, was built in 1882-3 to obviate the great danger of crossing the tracks of the Central-Hudson railroad, on Broadway and Colonie street, where many persons had been killed. The grades of Broadway and Colonie and North Lansing sts. were depressed, and the tracks carried over upon iron bridges. The work was done, under provision of the Laws of 1881, at the expense of the railroad company, but the damage to adjacent property had to be met by the city. The cost to the railroad company was \$128,765; the damages to be paid by the city, including expenses, have been assessed at \$134,237.

Burr, Aaron, who began his legal career in this city in 1782, is said to have had an office on the north side of Store lane, now Norton st., the second building from Pearl. His early married life was spent in Albany, and here his only legitimate daughter, Theodosia, was born; and although removed to New York when an infant, she was also married here, her father at that time again residing in Albany, being a member of the Legislature. Later in life (in 1824) he passed considerable time in this city. (See FORT ORANGE CLUB.)

Buttermilk Falls.—What was naturally a romantic ravine, down which the Beaverkill plunged in foaming fury. Civilization and the street department have destroyed the beauty of its surroundings, but something of its former state may be imagined by peering at it from the vicinity of Swan st. south of Elm. It was suggested, at one time, that the park should be so located as to take in this feature; had this been done, Albany would have had the most romantic and picturesque pleasure ground of any city in America.

Calvin Edson, the walking skeleton, came to Albany in April, 1830, exhibited himself at the Museum, and gave lectures at the Medical College. He was then forty-two years old, five feet two inches high, and weighed but sixty pounds. Subsequently he went upon the stage, as an actor, in the character of *Jeremiah Thin*. The more he ate the poorer he grew, till, in 1833, he swallowed his last mouthful and lost his last ounce, dying at the weight of forty-five pounds. For months previous the medical colleges had kept track of him, anxious, so long as he had expressed himself while living as willing to promote the cause of science after death, to help what they could by utilizing his remains. New York and Albany were first on the ground, and through the *finesse* of the late Mr. Arnold Nelson, and of Dr. Alden March, together with the payment of a good round sum to the skeleton's widow, Calvin Edson's forty-five pounds was secured for the Museum of the Albany Medical College. By some process of embalming, he was preserved with his skin on, placed in a glass case, and labeled "No. 1;" and his appearance to-day, barring discoloration, is said to be not so very different from what it was when animated by the breath of life and a hearty meal of victuals.

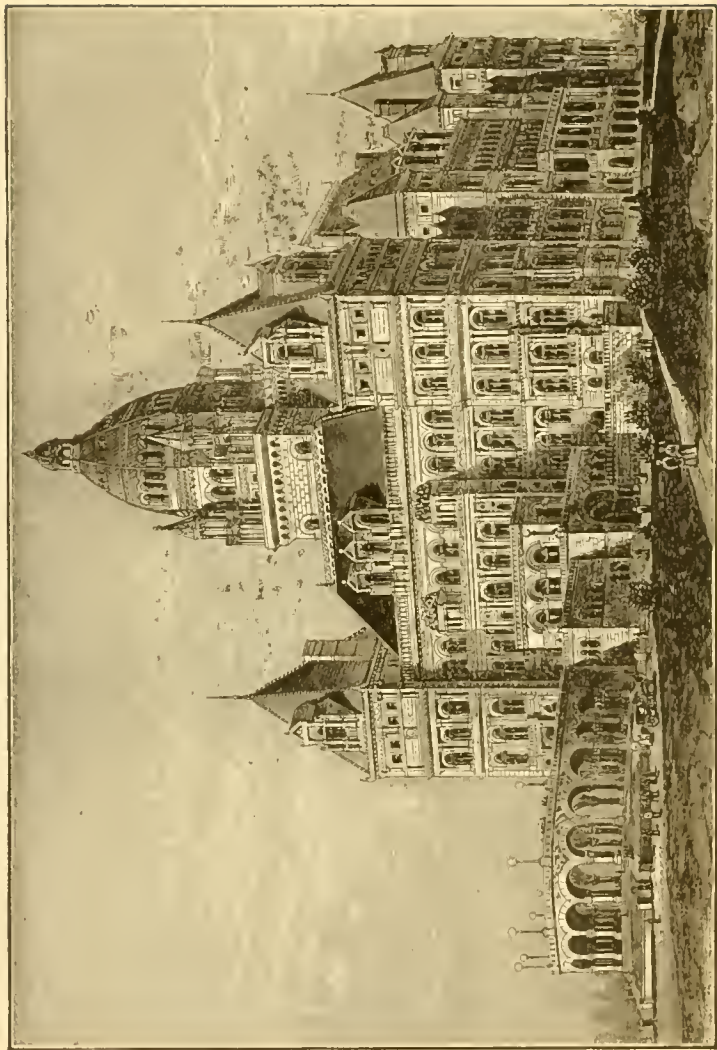
Canals.—This is one eastern terminus of the Erie canal, the other being at Troy. The canals of the State were made free of tolls by a constitutional amendment, adopted in 1883.

THE ERIE CANAL is 363 miles long, connecting the Hudson river at Albany and Troy with Lake Erie at Buffalo; was begun in 1817 and opened in 1825; original cost, \$7,602,000; enlarged between the years 1835 and 1862 from 40 feet wide at surface to 70; from 28 feet at bottom to 56, and from a depth of 4 feet to 7. It has 57 double and 15 single locks. The first boat from Buffalo passed through the lock into the Albany basin at three minutes before 11 A. M., Oct. 26, 1825. Cannon, placed in hearing of one another, announced from Albany to Buffalo and from Albany to Sandy Hook that the great work had been completed. The signal was returned in the same way and reached here from New York five minutes before 12 M.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL, begun in 1817, was completed in 1822. It connects the Hudson with Lake Champlain at Whitehall, and is 66 miles long. Has 20 locks.

Canal St., running west from 90 N. Pearl to Robin, the old bed of the Foxenkill, a stream which for many years was abundantly stocked with fish.

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THE CAPITOL.

[COMPLETED DESIGN, SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.]

THE CAPITOL.

The great structure which towers majestically from the brow of the hill overlooking the Hudson at Albany, needs no *cicerone* to announce its name, no guide book to designate its object. Its fame as the greatest and grandest legislative building of modern times is widely spread; and from far and near, come thousands annually, to view its grandeur of design, its beauty of ornamentation; and like the Queen of Sheba, after her call upon King Solomon, they go home, declaring, that the one-half had not been told them. The foresight, which makes possible an adequate comprehension of the needs, a century hence, of a State like this, is of no common order; and it is no wonder that ideas and plans based upon such prescience, appear to many, wild and extravagant. It is this unfortunate but not unnatural shortsightedness, that has given birth to much of the opposition which the building of the Capitol encountered. In time, all will agree, that it is none too grand, none too beautiful, and none too costly for the chief edifice of the grandest, the proudest, the most prosperous and the most progressive state in the American Union. But to have started with the proposition that it was to cost fifteen or twenty millions would have been hopeless. It has taken years to educate the public up to the idea of what is only sufficient in

this matter, and it is an actual fact that some have not reached that stage of advancement yet.

History.

The old Capitol (built in 1806-8) at an expense of \$110,685.42, had been found wholly inadequate, and there was much discussion about a new legislative building and where it should be erected. New York city had long coveted the Capital, but the central and western portions of the state, while not altogether satisfied with having it where it is, were still more averse to seeing it moved down the river. The consequence was, it remained at Albany, which after all is the most convenient, and so far as population is concerned, the most central of any eligible point that can be named. The legislature has met here continuously since 1797, in the Stadt Huis, cor. Broadway and Hudson ave. first, and afterwards in the old Capitol which stood till 1883 on a site in front of the present building.

THE FIRST DEFINITE ACTION taken by the legislature on the subject of a new capitol was April 24, 1863, when Senator James A. Bell, from the committee on public buildings, offered a resolution (which was adopted) that the trustees of the capitol and the chairman of the committee on public buildings be authorized to procure suitable plans for a new capitol, and report

to the next legislature. They did so, recommending the plans submitted by Fuller & Jones. Early in 1865, a committee was appointed by the senate to ascertain by correspondence with vari-

Park, or in any public place, and also proposed to erect all the necessary buildings free of expense to the state; and, in addition, build an executive mansion on Fifth avenue, opposite



THE GOLDEN CORRIDOR.

ous municipalities on what terms the necessary ground and buildings could be obtained. New York showed her desire for the honor, by offering a site on the Battery, or at City Hall park, or in Tompkins square, or in Central

Park. Yonkers, Saratoga, Athens, Whitestown, Argyle and Sing Sing made liberal offers; Buffalo, Oswego and Ithaca declined to entertain the proposition, as did Sandy Hill. "If," wrote the worthy president of

that virtuous village, "the time has come when our capitol is to go to the highest bidder like most everything that has any connection with our present legislature, then I would frankly say that our people are not the ones to offer large bribes or inducements for the purpose of building up their place or people to the detriment and inconvenience of all the rest of the people of the state."

The first committee (appointed April 24, 1863) had suggested in their propositions for plans that they should be made with reference to the square about the old building as the site for the new one. The city of Albany now offered to convey to the state the lot adjoining, occupied by the Congress Hall block, or any other lands in the city required for the purpose.

On the 1st of May, 1865 an act was passed (Chapter 648) authorizing the erection of a new Capitol, whenever the city of Albany should deed over the land proposed, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, and appropriating \$10,000 for the commencement and prosecution of the work. On the 14th of April, 1866, the city having made good its offer at an expense of \$190,000, an act was passed ratifying and confirming the location of the capitol, and May 3d of the same year, Hamilton Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls, were appointed New Capitol Commissioners. On the 22d of April, 1867, an act was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the new Capitol, but providing that no part should be expended until a plan had been agreed upon not to cost when completed more than four millions. The plan submitted by Thomas Fuller was adopted, and he was appointed architect, and William J. McAlpine consulting engineer.

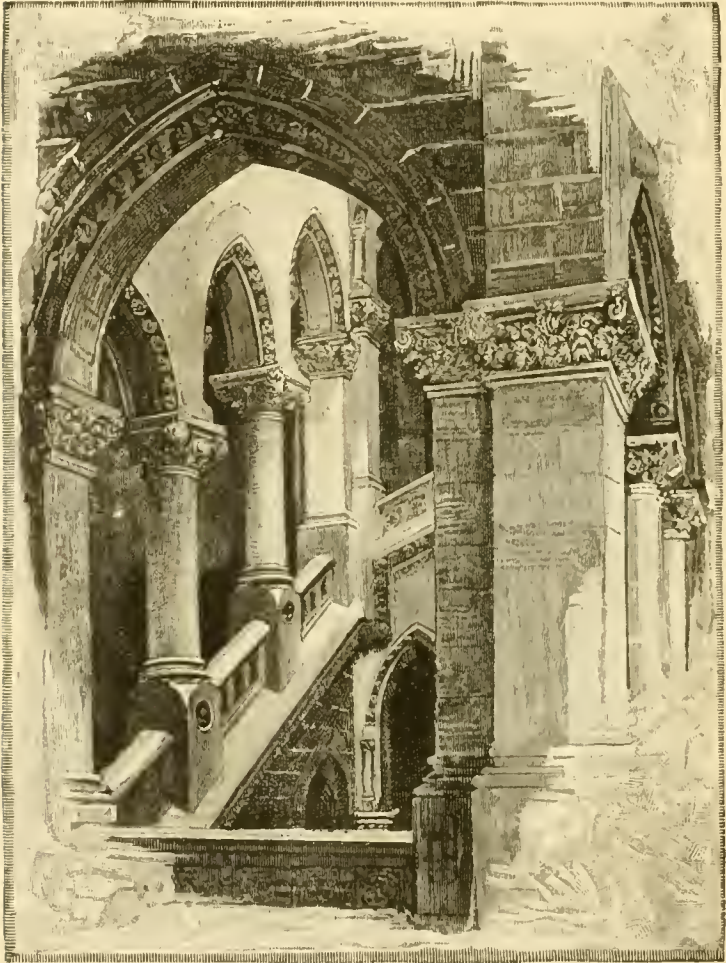
WORK BEGUN.—On the 9th of December, 1867, the excavating was begun

on the corner of Hawk and State streets by John Bridgford, who had under him 100 men.

On the 19th of May, 1868, an act was passed appropriating an additional \$250,000, and adding to the commission Messrs. James S. Thayer, Alonzo B. Cornell, William A. Rice, James Terwilliger and John T. Hudson. The commission were also authorized to take as additional land one-half the block adjoining Congress Hall block on the west, and to change the plans at their discretion, with this proviso: That if they were so changed that the building would cost more than four millions, the commissioners were not to proceed to construction till such plans were approved by the legislature. Meantime work had been delayed for a year in order that the additional lands might be secured. On the 2d of October, 1868, the commissioners having come to the conclusion that preparing the land was not included in the term "construction," the demolition of houses on State, Washington, Spring and Hawk sts. was begun, and in December following, 400 men and 200 teams were employed carrying the earth that had been excavated and depositing it down the bank at the cor. of Swan and Canal sts. The enlarged plans, prepared by Fuller & Laver, were duly reported to the legislature and approved by act of May 10, 1869.

THE FOUNDATION.—The first stone in the foundation was laid July 7, 1869, by John V. L. Pruyn. This foundation, although, of course, out of sight, and scarcely thought of by the ordinary visitor, is a wonder in itself. In the first place, excavations were made to an average depth of 15 43-100 feet below the surface. Then a bed of concrete, 4 feet thick, was laid, constituting a stone floor which will grow harder and harder as time rolls on. The sub-basement extends down 19 feet 4 inches, and contains 735,000

cubic feet of stone, while the brick bricks. The foundation of the main walls, from 32 inches to 5 feet thick, tower is 110 feet square at the base, contain between ten and eleven million tapering to 70 feet square at the base-



ASSEMBLY STAIRCASE.

ment floor. In this sub-basement are no less than 144 different apartments used for heating, storing and ventilating purposes.

THE CORNER STONE was laid with great ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the 24th of June, 1871. The exercises took place in the midst of a drenching rain, but were said to have been wit-

in the newspapers, and many tedious investigations have been instituted, the details of which it is as impossible to enter into here as it is unnecessary. It is only just to say, however, that while the whole system of erecting public buildings by commissions has on general principles been condemned as unwise, nothing against the personal character of either or any of the com-



CAPS TO COLUMNS UNDER LADIES' GALLERY.

nessed by at least 20,000 persons. Addresses were made by Hon. Hamilton Harris and Gov. John T. Hoffman.

Since that time work has progressed, sometimes faster and sometimes slower, with occasionally an entire cessation for lack of funds as in 1874, when it stood still six months. The enterprise like all other great undertakings has met with obstructers and fault-finders innumerable, from the workman discharged for incompetency to the governor who called it a "public calamity." The prevalent opinion that no public work of this magnitude can be carried on without unlawful gains to some one, has led many to suppose that such is the case with the new Capitol. Charges of various kinds have time and again been made, orally and

missioners or superintendents was ever substantiated.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONERS.—In April, 1871, the commission was so changed as to be constituted as follows: Hamilton Harris, William C. Kingsley, William A. Rice, Chauncey M. Depew, Delos De Wolf and Edwin A. Merritt. In February, 1875, Mr. Hamilton Harris, who had been chairman of the board for nearly ten years, resigned. Resident here in Albany, and from the first deeply interested in having a capitol worthy of the Empire State, his services during the critical periods in the building's history have been of incalculable value, and after his resignation, as chairman of the finance committee of the senate at a time when a most determined opposi-

tion to any further appropriations was made by the New York city press, he again fought the battles of the Capitol through to victory. On the 21st of June, 1875, the entire old board was abolished, and the lieutenant-governor (William Dorsheimer), the canal auditor (Francis S. Thayer), and the attorney-general (Daniel Pratt), were constituted a new board. Of this board, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer took an active interest in completing and furnishing the interior, and much of its present sumptuousness, especially the assembly chamber, is due to his taste. This board was superseded by the successors to these several offices as follows: Lieut.-Gov. George G. Hoskins, from Jan. 1, 1880 to Jan. 1, 1883, when he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. David B. Hill; Canal Auditor George W. Schuyler, from Jan. 1, 1876, to May 20, 1880, when he was succeeded by John A. Place, who held the office till it was abolished in 1883; Attorney-Generals Chas. S. Fairchild, from Nov. 2, 1875, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., from Nov. 6, 1877; Hamilton Ward, from Nov. 4, 1879; Leslie W. Russell, from Nov. 8, 1881.

In 1883 a law was passed creating the office of Capitol Commissioner, abolishing the office of supt. of the Capitol, and empowering the single commissioner to take full charge of the work, at a yearly salary of \$7,000. This bill was signed on the 30th of March, 1883, and the same day Gov. Cleveland sent to the senate the nomination of Isaac G. Perry. He was confirmed April 5.

CHANGES IN SUPERINTENDENTS.—In December, 1872, John Bridgford, the first superintendent was retired, and June 11, 1873, William J. McAlpine, who from the beginning of the work had been the consulting engineer, was appointed superintendent, and remained such till May 29, 1874, when James W. Eaton was appointed in his place,

and held the position till the office was abolished, as just stated.

CHANGE IN ARCHITECTS.—With the abolition of the old commission in 1875 came a change in architects, Mr. Thos. Fuller being superseded by an advisory board, appointed July 15, 1875, consisting of Frederick Law Olmsted, Leopold Eidlitz and Henry H. Richardson. Up to this time the exterior walls had been carried up upon the Fuller plans, a working model of which had been constructed at a cost of \$3,000, and which was on exhibition for several years. Pictures of the Capitol as it was to have been had also gone broadcast over the land and world. This plan was that of the Italian Renaissance, which was now modified to the Romanesque, but work had not proceeded far when the legislature passed an act directing a return to the original style and that the building be carried up to the roof in accordance therewith. This has been done so far as possible, the result being what is called the Free Renaissance.

OCCUPIED BY THE LEGISLATURE.—The Capitol was first occupied by the legislature Jan. 7, 1879, the senate meeting on the second floor, in the room originally intended for the court of appeals, the assembly in the assembly chamber. The same evening a grand reception was given by the citizens of Albany, when 8,000 people were present. Gilmore's band, of New York, and Austin's orchestra, of Albany, furnished the music. The supper was served under a canopy in the central court.

The formal occupation took place on the evening of Feb. 12, 1879, when in presence of both houses of the legislature, the court of appeals, the State officers and others, assembled in the assembly chamber, prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D.D. and addresses were delivered by Lieut.-Gov. William Dorsheimer, Speaker

Thomas G. Alvord and Hon. Erastus Brooks. The senate chamber was first occupied March 10, 1881. Other parts of the building have been occupied as they have been made ready for the various officers and departments.

Description.

No matter from what side you approach Albany, the building makes itself strikingly evident, rearing its heavy masses and sharp roofs into the sky from the top of the hill. The impression produced varies with various persons. One accomplished writer finds it "not unlike that made by the photographs of those gigantic structures in the northern and eastern parts of India, which are seen in full series on the walls of the South Kensington, and by their barbaric profusion of ornamentation and true magnificence of design give the stay-at-home Briton some faint inkling of the empire which has invested his queen with another and more high-sounding title. Yet when close at hand the building does not bear out this connection with Indian architecture of the grand style; it might be mere chance that at a distance there is a similarity; or it may be that the smallness of size in the decorations as compared to the structure itself explains fully why

that Oriental architecture should have recurred to mind. As in the great temple enclosures of India, there is in the quadrangular scheme of the Capitol



DORMER, STREET SIDE.

a tendency to confuse the eye by the number of projections, arches, pillars, shallow recesses and what not, which variegate the different facades. The confusion is not entirely displeasing; it gives a sense of unstinted riches, and so far represents exactly the spirit that has reared the pile."

On the other hand, Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the English historian, was, by the general look of the city, carried so completely into another part of the world "that if anyone had come up and told me in French, old or new, that the new Capitol was 'la chateau de Monseigneur le duc d'Albanie,' I could almost have believed him."

The situation is a most commanding one. The Capitol square, which embraces all the land between Eagle st. on the east and Capitol place on the west, and between Washington ave. on the north and State st on the south, is 1,034 feet long by 330 feet wide, and contains 784-100 acres. The elevation of Capitol place is 155 feet above the level of the Hudson, and the ground falls off to the eastward 51 feet. In front, State st. stretches away towards the river, one of the broadest and handsomest avenues in the country.

THE SIZE of the structure impresses the beholder at once. It is 300 feet north and south, by 400 feet east and west, and with the porticos will cover three acres and seven square feet. The walls are 108 feet high from the water table, and all this is worked out of solid granite brought, most of it, from Hallowell, Maine. There are other buildings which, in the mere matter of area, exceed this one. The capitol at Washington, for instance, covers a little over three and a half acres, but it is of marble and of sandstone painted white. The new city hall in Philadelphia covers nearly four and a half acres, but that is also of marble. The government buildings at Ottawa, Can-

ada, are of sandstone. All lack the massive effect which this great pile of granite produces. Its outer wall, at the base, is 16 feet 4 inches thick.

THE CENTRAL COURT is 137 by 92 feet, extending an open space to the sky, and admitting much needed light and air. Above the six dormer windows that open on the court, and that are above the fourth or gallery story, are sculptured the arms of six families that have become more or less distinguished in the history of the State.

The Stuyvesant arms are on the north side, west. The carving is as follows: party per fess argent and gules; in upper a hunting hound in pursuit of a hare. In lower a stag current. Crest, A demi stag issuing from a royal crown. Motto. *Jovi prastat fidere quam homini.*

The Schuyler arms are on the north side, middle. The carving is as follows: Vert a cubit arm habited issuing from the sinister base point holding a falcon proper. Crest, a falcon proper gorged with a fillet, strings reflexed.

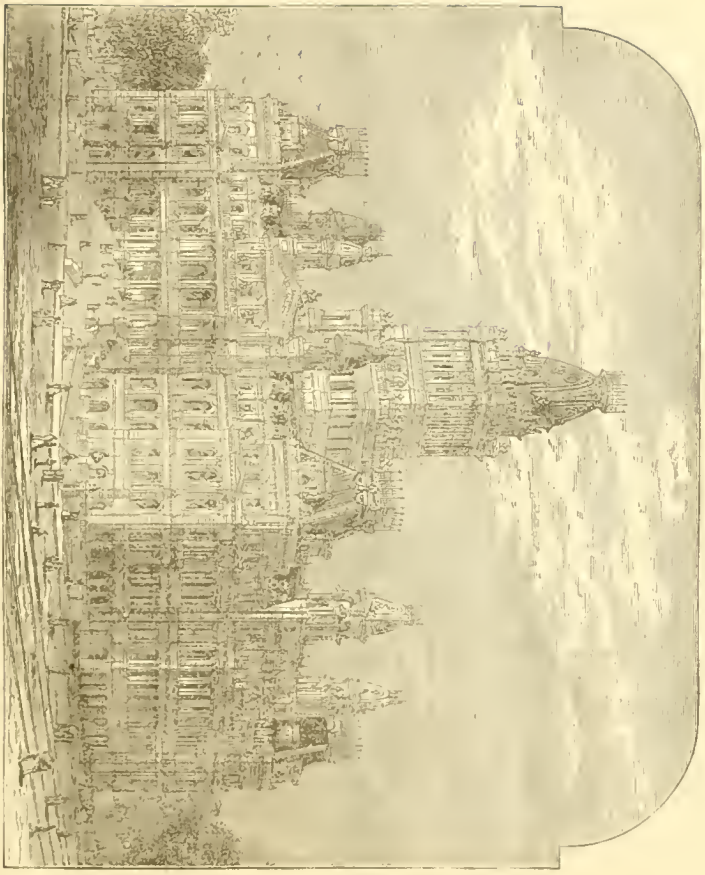
The Livingston arms are on the north side, east. The carving is: Quarterly, first and fourth quarter argent three gilli-flowers; second quarter quarterly first and last gules a chevron argent, second and third azure three martlets; third quarter or, a bend argent between six billets. Crest, a demi Hercules with club in dexter band and the sinister strangling a serpent. Motto, *Si je puis.*

The Jay arms are on the south side, west. The carving is: argent a chevron gules, in chief a demi sun in splendor, between two mullets argent below, in base a rock proper surmounted with a large bird close. Crest, a cross calvary.

The Clinton arms are on the south side, middle and are carved as follows: argent six cross crosslets fitché, three, two, one, on a chief two mullets, pierced. Crest, a plume of six ostrich feathers on a ducal crown.

The Tompkins arms are on the south side, east. The carving is: argent on a chevron gules between three birds close, as many cross crosslets. Crest, a unicorn's head armed and maned and gorged with a chaplet laurel.

While no patriotic soul objects to giving due honor to those who have served the State, the idea of carving private arms upon a public building has not in it the exact "elements of popularity." The carving can best be seen from the upper stories.



THE FULLER PLAN OF THE CAPITOL.—1869-75.



The first or ground story, which is nearly on a level with Washington ave. and State st., is devoted to committee rooms and offices, elsewhere specified. Ascent to the other stories may be made by elevators, but visitors will generally prefer to walk up one or the other of the grand stair-cases.

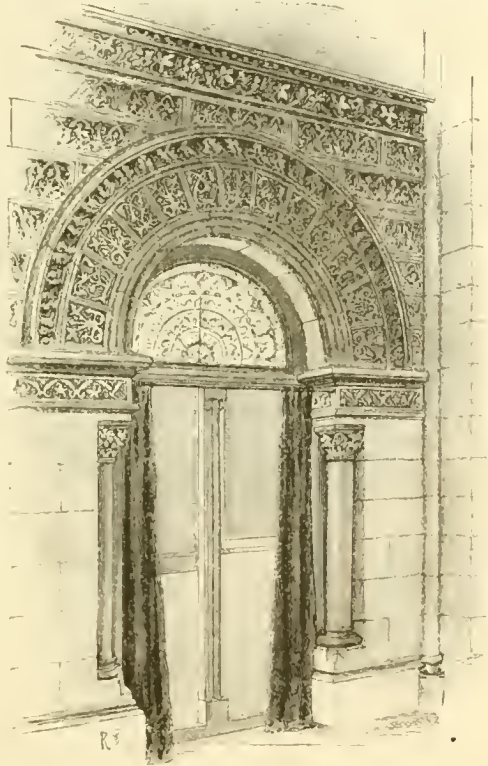
THE ASSEMBLY STAIRCASE, on the north side, is of Dorchester freestone, of soft drab color; its ascent is easy, its design vigorous and scholarly. The cut elsewhere gives a better idea than words can do of its majestic proportions.

THE GOLDEN CORRIDOR.—On arriving upon the second floor by the assembly stair-case, will be seen the Golden Corridor, 140 feet long by 20 wide and about 25 feet high, extending along the whole "court" side of the north centre. Seven large windows opening upon this court divide the corridor into bays, 20 feet square. Each bay is flanked by piers between which arches are turned and these arches sustain a low and ribless groined vault. Mr. Montgomery Schuyler says:

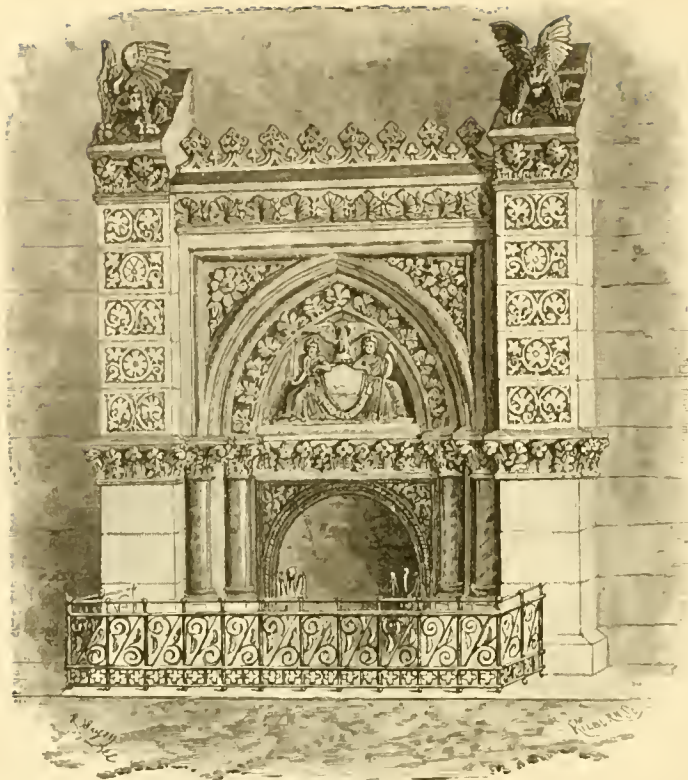
"The piers are covered with a damask of red upon amber. The angle mouldings are solidly gilded. The crimson wall screen on both sides is overlaid with a simple reticulation of gold lines framing ornaments in yellow. The whole vault is gilded, and upon its ground of gold traversing each face of the vault, is a series of bands of minute ornament in brown, scarlet and deep blue. The method—this close mosaic of minute quantities

of crude color—is entirely Oriental; and the effect is Oriental also. The varying surfaces of the vaulting, each covered with fretted gold, give a vista, lengthened by the dwindling arches, alive with flashing lights and shimmering shadows; and under the iridescent ceiling there seems always to hang a luminous haze. In the quality of pure splendor there is no architectural decoration in this country which is comparable to this."

Opening out of the corridor to the right, is the room originally intended for the court of appeals, but declined by the judges as unsuitable for their



INSIDE VIEW OF WINDOW, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.



FIRE-PLACE.

purpose. It is 60 feet square and 25 feet high, subdivided into parallelograms, one twice the width of the other, by a line of red granite columns carrying with broad low arches a marble wall. The walls are of sandstone, visible in some places but covered in most with a decoration in deep red, and with the tall wainscoting of oak, which occupies the wall above the dado of sandstone. The ceiling is a superb

construction in carved oak carried on a system of beams diminishing in size from the great girders supported by great braces, and finally closed by oaken panels, profusely carved. The senate occupied this room previous to the completion of the senate chamber, and it has since been used for various purposes. At the time of the "scare" in relation to the ceiling of the assembly chamber (in 1882-3), it was hastily

fitted up for occupation by the assembly, with gallery, etc. The members sat there one day and returned to their quarters. When the state library building was razed, this room and the Golden Corridor were utilized temporarily for library purposes.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.—Ascending another flight of the staircase, we come to what is, without doubt, the grandest legislative hall in the world, the assembly chamber, 84 by 140 feet, including the galleries, although the chamber proper is but 84 by 55. Four great pillars, four feet in diameter, of red granite, sustain the largest groined stone arch in the world, the key-stone being 56 feet from the floor. These pillars and the arch which springs from them are the most striking features of the room, but it will bear a world of study. Mr. Schuyler says:

"The perspective of the room is so arranged that from the entrance one looks through the large end of the telescope, as it were, down vistas framed in arches narrowing and vaults hanging lower as they recede, from the great red pillars on either hand, along the vast and ever-varying surfaces of the ceilings, their creamy sandstone faces divided by the sweeping lines of the deeper toned ribs and arches that uphold them, and tressed with wide belts of ornament climbing their climbing courses, touched with the gleam of gold and standing out from hollows filled with deep ultra marine and burning vermillion, to 'the dark backward and abysm' of the remotest vault. Through the lower arches one sees the openings of the windows which flood the transept, not with the dim, religious light of old cathedrals, but with naked and open daylight. Around them wheel the intricate arabesques of their arches defined against a ground of vermillion and encircled with bands of gold. Above and between the lower three, beneath the broad belt which is some day to carry a sculptured procession, the whole wall is covered with arabesques in a field of dull red. Above the upper arcade are glimpses of the draperies and the attitudes of colossal painted figures.

"One feels at once in this great stnne room that he is in the presence of a noble monument, and that in what a musician would call the 'dispersed harmony' of this hierarchy of ordered masses, and this balance and opposition of sweeping curves there has been achieved in the America of the nineteenth century a work not unworthy to be compared with what has been

done in more famous building ages. When the shock of such an impression has subsided, and he has time to examine the sources of this effect, he finds them in the general conception of the room rather than in any of its parts, or in any aggregation of them less than the whole. Here is a distinctly Gothic room, which in its plan has so many resemblances to a mediæval church that it cannot be described without using the terms of ecclesiology, which yet has probably never reminded a single visitor of a church. Its civic character has been impressed upon it by the force of design alone, and mainly by the modeling of its masses, after the noble arrangement which this modeling assists. There is a vigor in it which reminds one of Romanesque or early Gothic, but it has none of the rudeness of Romanesque vaulted architecture, and none of the tentative imperfection of early Gothic work. Except in one conspicuous instance, the structure is completely developed, and complete development is the mark of perfected Gothic. This completeness, however, nowhere degenerates into the attenuation that comes of excessive subdivision—nowhere into a loss of that sense of power which belongs to unhewn masses fulfilling structural necessities. There is nothing here of which one may say: 'Twere to consider too curiously, to consider so.' Neither is there anything of that ascetic intensity which most of all has set its stamp upon the ecclesiastical work of the middle ages. This work is as day-lit as Grecian Doric. It is frank and manly and it is eminently alive—distinctly a product of our time."

While all admit the grandeur of the room, its vastness is also its defect; for as a debating hall it is far from perfect. With the assembly in perfect order (a condition rarely observed for ten consecutive minutes) a good speaker can be heard without difficulty, but the statesman with weak lungs, poor voice, uninteresting manner, or thread-bare subject is apt to complain bitterly of the acoustics. At one time many fears were entertained of the safety of the ceiling. It had been found necessary, in order to keep the key-stone in place, to weight it very heavily; and this extra weight upon the sandstone caused some of the defective stones to crack. Small pieces fell, and there was much apprehension that the building was settling unevenly, and that the tons upon tons of stone in and about the ceiling, would some day come down

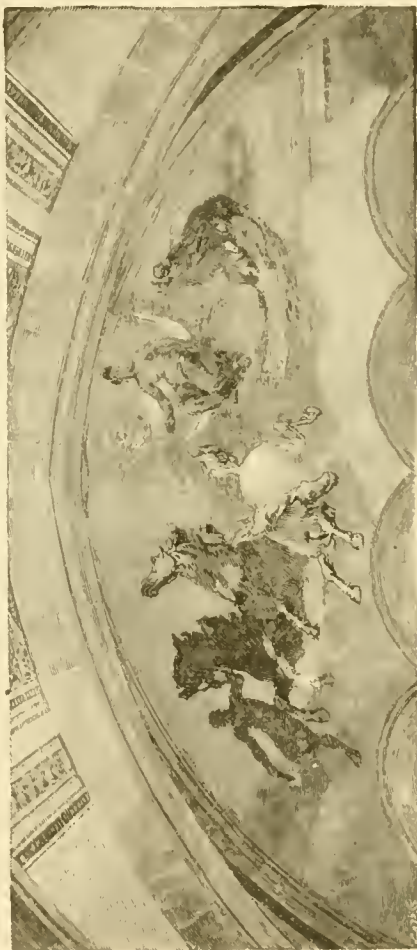
with a crash. A commission of experts reported that it was best to take the ceiling down. The architects protested, and offered to repair it at their own expense; they were allowed to do so, replaced the defective stones, and all anxiety appears to have subsided.

THE ALLEGORICAL PICTURES.—No one feature of the Capitol has caused more comment than the pictures that occupy the upper portion of the north and south walls of this chamber. They were painted by the late William M. Hunt, one of the greatest of American artists, and possess a melancholy interest from the fact that they are the only work of the kind he ever did. He received for his services the sum of \$15,000.

The space covered by each is 15 by 45 feet. That on the northern wall represents the allegory of Armujd and Ahriman, or the flight of Evil before Good, or, as it is more generally interpreted, the Flight of Night. The Queen of Night is driving before the dawn, charioted on clouds drawn by three plunging horses, one black, one white, one red, without other visible restraint than that of a swarthy guide, who floats at the left of the picture, and whose hand is lightly laid upon the head of the outermost horse. At the right of the goddess, and in deep shade, is the recumbent figure of a sleeping mother with a sleeping child upon her breast.

The picture on the southern wall represents the Dis-

coverer standing upright in a boat, dark against the sunset sky, Fortune erect behind him trimming the sail with her lifted left hand while her right holds the tiller. The



“THE FLIGHT OF NIGHT.” (MURAL PAINTING IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.)

boat is rising to a sea, and is attended by Hope at the prow, with one arm resting on it, and one pointing forward; Faith, whose face is buried in her arms, and who is floating with the tide, and Science unrolling a chart at the side.

VAN BRUNT'S CRITICISM. — Henry Van Brunt in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* (May, 1879), characterizes these pictures as "the most important of the kind yet executed in this country," criticises them at length as architectural decorations and concludes as follows: "We cannot but consider that the opportunity has been misunderstood in a fundamental point, and that work of a far lower grade, than that of Mr. Hunt, would have better served the purpose. With all his strength of will, with all his skill in the adaptation of his tones, and all his fiery determination of drawing, he has been unable to conquer a right to fill such spaces with such work. It is a waste of great resources." The writer then proceeds to consider these works of art simply as pictures, and says:

"The artist has symbolized the simultaneous occurrence of the revival of letters and the discovery of America by the allegories of the Flight of Night and the Discoverer. The former has in its elements long been familiar to those who frequented Mr. Hunt's studio. It is, in fact, a flying cloud, the substance and movement of which is figured by the suggestion of an aerial chariot drawn by three plunging steeds, to the mane of one of which clings a torch-bearing groom rather guiding than restraining the downward flight. High upon the cloudy seat sits a female figure, directing the vision with a gesture of her hand; and below, enveloped in a shadowy fold of fleecy drapery dimly portrayed, is a sleeping woman with a child, and over her hovers a little protecting spirit. The visionary character of the composition is unencumbered by any material appliance. There are no reins, no harness, no chariot, no wheels. It is a precipitous movement of vapor poetically set forth with a superb flight of horses, and enough of human interest in the figure to suggest a meaning which each can interpret in his own way. It is a very fine point in the sentiment of the picture that the allegory is not forced upon the spectator by the insistence of vulgar accessories. The horses are drawn with magnificent spirit, and with the confidence and *elan* of a

master. The human figures are little more than suggestive; they are fleeting visions—a part of a cloudy pageant. When illuminated by bright sunlight, or by the artificial lighting of the chamber at night, the vigorous mechanism of outline and color which are contrived to produce an effect, are somewhat unpleasantly betrayed. In the half light of the afternoon, the very qualities which are crudities, at other times, contribute to make up a pictorial harmony of the most effective and poetic kind.

"The same may be said with even greater force of the Discoverer. A Hamlet-like man, in armor and cloak, stands conspicuous in a boat, riding half disclosed on a billowy swell of the ocean. Behind him, at the helm and holding a bellying sail of drapery, stands a winged female figure in an attitude of dignity somewhat like that suggested by the Venus of Milo; and upon the prow, with her outlines defined against a bright rift in the western sky, leans a spirit of the water, with a frank, onward look and a gesture significant of confident hope. This figure seems to us the best in the group; it is beautifully drawn, and plays a happy part in the composition. Two other female figures float upon the waves. We have thus Fortune at the helm, and Hope at the prow. The guide-book shall interpret the rest of the allegory, which, to us, as compared with that portrayed on the opposite wall, is wanting in significance, and made up of too many elements and of too much of materialism to leave upon the mind a concrete poetic image. The composition is wanting in simplicity, and the effect of the whole depends upon a momentary incident; the next instant of time beyond that depicted, the next wash of the uncertain billows, will evidently throw the whole group into confusion. This impending catastrophe seems in some way to detract from the dignity of the allegory. The masters of the Renaissance, when they chose a sea pomp for their subjects, such as the Triumph of Gauletea, the Rape of Europa, and the Venus Anadyomene managed to spare us from doubts of this kind by a more multitudinous grouping of figures capable of falling into new combinations without loss of harmony. But Mr. Hunt's allegory is disjointed, and appears to need some harmonizing element to give us that feeling of security which accompanies the floating and flying groups of Guido, Rubens, and Annibale Caracci. The idea of the Flight of Night is in this respect, admirable; in a moment the cloudy vision will have departed, leaving a serene sky, and space for all the succeeding pageants of civilization."

We are told, since Mr. Hunt's melancholy death on the Isles of Shoals, that the fifty-five days devoted by himself and assistant to the painting of these pictures, by no means represented all the labor bestowed upon them.

The Discoverer was first drawn in charcoal in the year 1857. The Flight of Night had been put on paper ten years earlier, and had been designed simply

for an easel picture. After accepting the commission, Mr. Hunt's preparatory work in his studio in Boston was of nearly five months' duration. For the

Flight of Night, the heads of the horses, their legs and feet were all freshly painted from life. The Queen was painted from a life model. Sleep and the child were painted from life, also the dusky guide. For the other picture, the Discoverer, Science, Hope and Fortune, were painted from life models. The heads, hands and arms of these figures were also drawn and colored as separate studies. In all, 30 or more careful charcoal drawings and more than twelve pastels were made, besides 19 complete copies in oil, 17, 12 inches by 30, and two, 6 feet by 8. The work itself had to be done by a specified time, and this involved much anxiety. Each morning the artist and his assistant were up to catch from the rising sun a fresh impression to carry to the work upon the Flight of Night. Every evening they watched the waning daylight, and noted the effect of figures and objects against the setting sun, as a study for the Discoverer. Later on in the work, Mr. Hunt obtained from his assistant a solemn promise that if their effort proved a failure, he would paint out both pictures in a single night. (See Atlantic Monthly for July, 1880.)

THE SOUTH SIDE CORRIDORS.—The executive chambers, or the Governor's



"THE DISCOVERER." (MURAL PAINTING IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.)

rooms, are in the southeast corner on the second or entrance floor. On the way to this portion of the Capitol one is struck by two very important differences in construction between the southern corridors and the corresponding passages on the north side of the building. These differences consist in the use of colored marbles here for wainscoting, and in the admission of light by windows rising from the top of the wainscot above the level of the eye, and surrounding the doors leading into the various committee rooms that receive direct light. The effect of the wainscot is of great richness and variety, and it also seems substantial and enduring. The richness and variety of color is truly wonderful, and it contains in low tones more combinations than the most elaborate palettes of a painter could reach in a lifetime. The most prominent tints are shades and hues of red, and these are relieved by numberless colder tones, grays and browns predominating. The marble has been selected with a harmonious scale of color, and is put together in simple slabs, the joining edges of which are beveled perpendicularly and are held in place by a slightly convex string moulding and a cap of brown stone, which, where they abut upon the doors, are daintily carved into terminal bosses, while the whole rests upon a moulded base of brown stone. This wainscot is more pleasing than any combination of tiles could be, but its effect would be entirely thrown away were it not for the means adopted for lighting the corridors through the windows mentioned above.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM is 60 feet long by 40 wide; the walls are wainscoted to a height of 15 or 16 feet with mahogany, arranged in square panels surmounted with a band of carving and a carved moulding above. The space between this and the ceiling of mahogany is covered with hangings of

Spanish leather, which harmonize, in its soft tones of golden brown and red and olive, with the mahogany. On one side of the room is an enormous fireplace having a shelf and several emblematic panels of elaborate carving above it. The ceiling is composed of beams, which divide the space into panels, having rails perforated in the form of a *quatrefoil* surrounding the panel. There are convenient arrangements to connect with the offices of the executive attendants and the bill room by small doors in the panelling, and altogether the room is well adapted to the reception of persons having business to transact with the Governor and his assistants.

THE CORRIDOR OF COLUMNS.—Ascending from this floor by the commodious and easily running elevator, we find ourselves in a corridor similar to that previously described, which leads into a broader one, running east and west along the north side of the Senate chamber. This last named corridor, which is after plans furnished by Mr. Eidlitz, is entirely lined and vaulted with sandstone, and has a row of columns in the centre, above which there is a double arched vault extending to either wall. Upon this spacious corridor open the main doors leading to the Senate chamber.

THE SENATE CHAMBER, in the richness and variety of its decoration, is equalled only by the famous St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice. Its treatment was assigned to Mr. Richardson, and of his success there can be no question. The space in which he had to work was 60 feet in breadth, nearly 100 in length, and about 50 in height. He has reduced the plan of the room to a nearly square form, cutting off from either end of it the lobbies, above which are placed the galleries, opening on the chamber proper. These lobbies, opening from the corridors, are simple in treatment. Yet by a slight

similarity in detail they, in a measure, prepare the eye for the Senate chamber itself. They are wainscoted with light marble, arranged panelwise in slabs and rails, and are ceiled with quartered oak. From the west lobby opens the Lieutenant-Governor's room, comfortably fitted up with a carved and polished mahogany wainscot and fireplace,

wall, from which the chamber is lighted by three large openings rising from a level with the floor and six lesser openings near the ceiling. Two of the large windows are filled with disks of stained glass, which shade from browns and rubies near the floor through olives and golden hues to the semi-circular tops, which



ARCH IN THE LOBBY.

and an oak ceiling supported on corbels of marble. By the arrangement of the galleries over the lobbies, the actual floor space of the Senate chamber proper is reduced to about 60 feet by 55.

Entering on this floor by the main doorway from the vaulted corridor above described we first see the south

are filled with varied iridescent and opalescent tint. The central window is obscured by the reredos behind the president's desk, which rises to the spring of the window arches but does not cover the semi-circular window-head, which, like the others, is filled with many hued opalescent glass. The

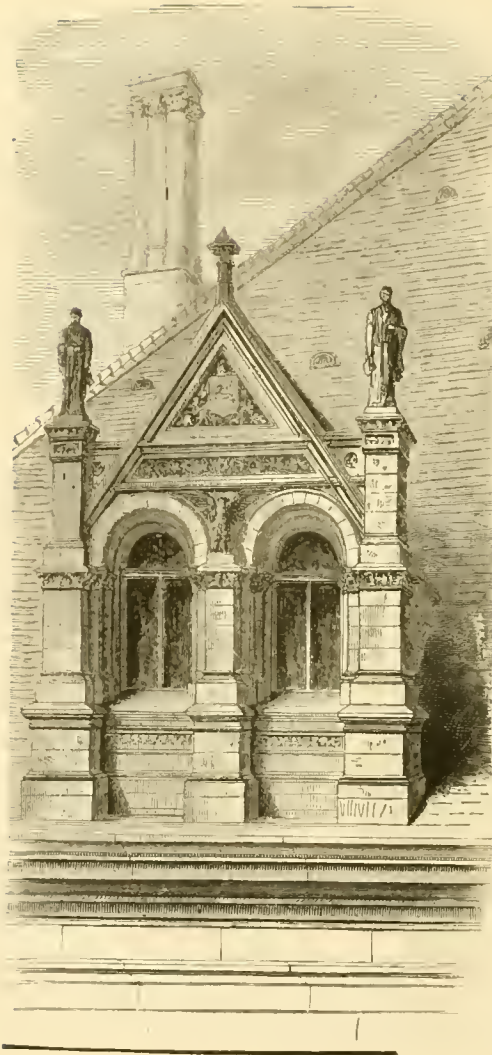
stained glass has been used not only to add brilliancy of color, but to avoid the glare of light that has proved so objectionable in some of the other rooms. These windows are arched, and the stone mouldings above and below them are carved with intricate and delicate patterns of interwoven lace-like forms and a carved band of stone divides the lower part of each window from the semi-circular upper light. The capitals of the angle columns are more heavily cut into conventional forms taken from oak leaves and other foliage. The wall space between the windows, as far up as the spring of the arches, is of Knoxville (Tenn.) marble, a reddish gray stone, not highly polished, though having a smooth finish.

THE MEXICAN ONYX PANNELLING.—Above the three arches of the lower windows for about twelve feet (perpendicularly) the wall is panelled with Mexican onyx. These panels are cut into slabs three feet square and are separated, or rather framed, by slightly convex rails of Sienna (Italy) marble, the mottled reds, yellows and browns of which contrast with the tints of the onyx. For additional support the slabs are backed up with slabs of ordinary marble. The variety of color displayed in the onyx is very remarkable, the prevailing tints being mottled and semi-translucent whites, cream colors, sea water, olive and ivory. These tints are broken and waved by lines, strie and splashes of raw Sienna coloring, rosy brown, and numberless shades of other neutral browns, some inclining toward red and some toward green and even blue, while the surface everywhere varies in play of light and shade of semi-opacity and translucence. The various slabs, no two of which are alike, are arranged with a certain idea of contrast, but never formally nor with regularity of counterchange. They are laid haphazard with a motive. The dividing rails of

Sienna marble are of colors that harmonize admirably with those of the onyx, being principally yellows of a soft golden character and reddish brown mottled, the intensity of which is varied in every piece, and some times approaches so nearly the color of an adjacent slab of onyx as to melt into it. Both panels and rails are highly polished. Above this panelling is a string course of simply carved marble, and above this is the upper tier of windows, six in number. The shape and treatment are similar to those of the lower windows.

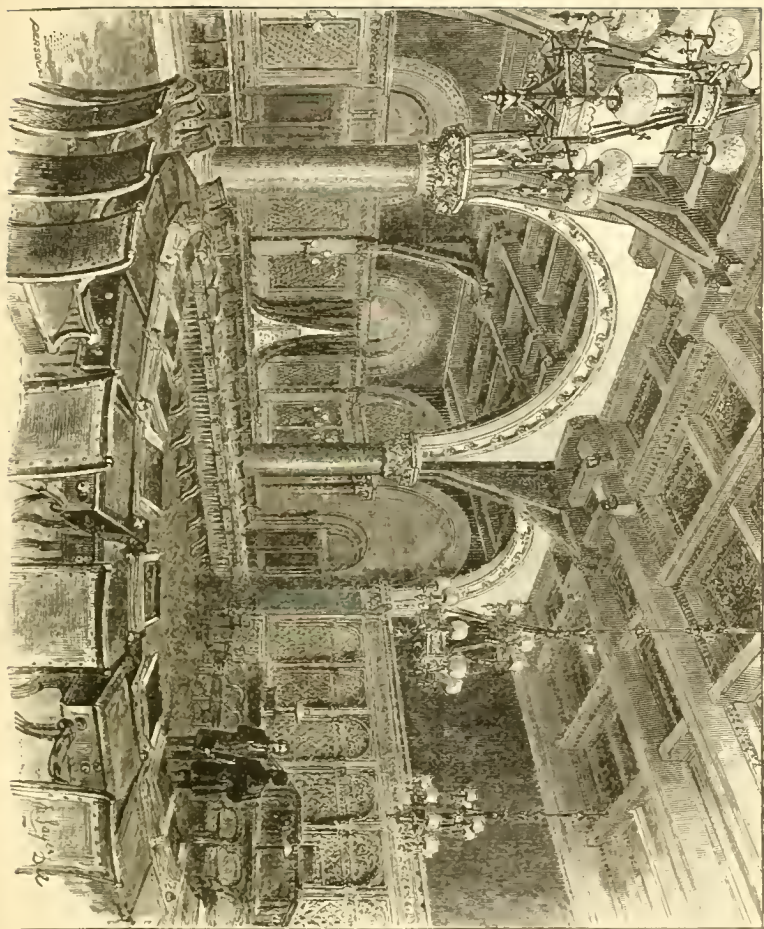
THE GOLDEN FRIEZE.—The wall space above these windows is filled in with lead, heavily gilt, constituting a sort of frieze. The ornament of this is a carefully studied design of arabesque or floral pattern, beaten out or embossed by means of hammers, stamps and dies of various sizes and shapes, thus affording a varied play of light and shade on the gilt surface. This field of gold, being absolutely neutral, adapts itself to the color of the surrounding objects, and in the elevation and depression of its beaten and stamped surface supplies the complimentary colors necessary to complete the color harmony of the whole chamber.

THE OAK CEILING.—Above the broad frieze of beaten gold and terminating the wall are the massive carved beams of oak, more than four feet in depth, which constitute the framework of the ceiling. These great beams are supported on stone corbels sunk into the walls and projecting under the beams. The corbels are carved into bold and vigorous forms derived from foliage and flowers. The main beams divide the ceiling into long, narrow, rectangular spaces running from east and west, and these spaces are divided into lesser rectangular spaces running north and south, which are again divided in half by smaller beams



DORMER, COURT SIDE.

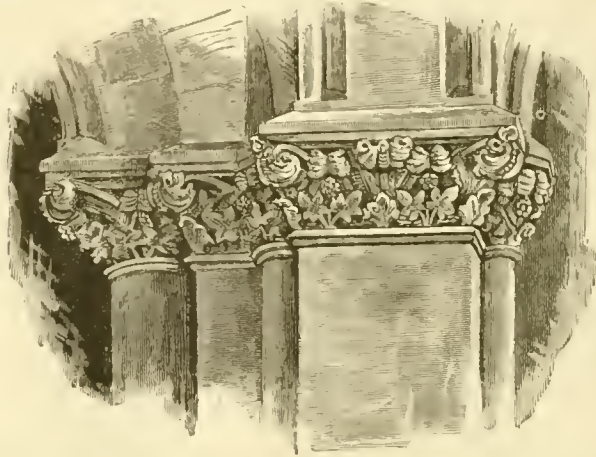
and form squares, which are still further divided by rails into four square panels each. It is the intention of the architect to treat these groups of four panels with color, so that every group of four shall count as a whole. This treatment of the ceiling was adopted for two reasons, which are, that such a large room needed a ceiling composed of enormous masses or material in order that it might be in scale with the rest of the work in the room, and in order that the sound waves which ascend from the speakers might be broken and lost among the beams instead of being reverberated and reflected in the form of an echo to annoy auditors. The eye is easily carried to the western wall by the upper portion of wall space, which is decorated by the beaten frieze of gold. On this side again is the lower wall space of Knoxville marble. It appears, however, in greater mass than on the south side of the room, being only broken by the two doors of the lobby. Disposed in large blocks and uncarved, this marble presents an appearance of solidity and strength very necessary to a room of great size, and affords a powerful un-



derstructure for the support of the heavy columns and arches above. Although this surface is much hidden by the high-backed settees that line almost the entire wall of the room, enough shows through to give an impression of solidity and strength of construction. Above this lower wall of marble are three great arched spaces, occupying nearly the whole width of the wall and disclosing the galleries. These arches are supported by four

say that the arches in the Senate chamber seemed to me, as far as their general conception goes, worthy to stand at Ragusa, some will understand that I can say no more."

Between the columns the galleries bow out slightly, giving the effect of balconies, and are protected by a balustrade composed of columnar balusters of Sienna marble and rails of gray marble, the projections of the galleries being supported by long, flat corbels



A CLUSTERED PIER.

massive columns of a dark, red-brown granite, with capitals of whitish marble, elaborately carved. The arches themselves are of the yellow Sienna marble, with both inner and outer mouldings carved. Of these arches Edward A. Freeman remarks;

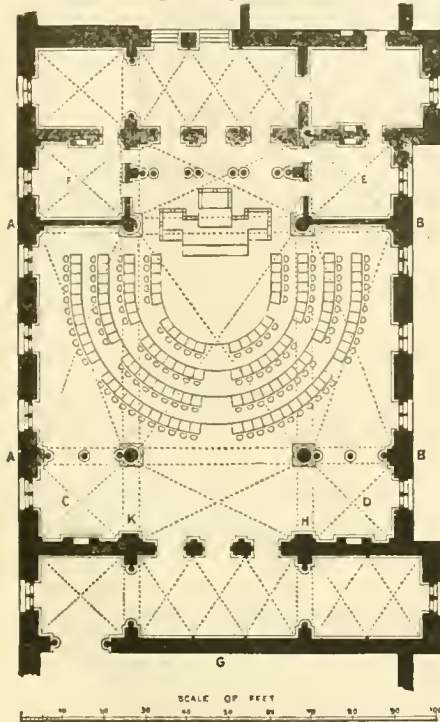
"There are parts [of the building] which I cannot at all admire, but there are other parts, those in which the columns and round arches are employed, which certainly pleased me as much as any modern building that I have seen for a long time. When I

of gray stone, elaborately carved. The wall is thus divided into three spaces—the marble foundation wall, the arched space giving on the galleries, and the space for the gold frieze. The frieze space again carries the eye to the north wall, where it is shown in its greatest mass. Appearing on the south wall in a small strip above the arches of the upper tier of windows, and in rather greater mass on the west wall, it shows itself here in a broad, unbroken surface equal to more than one-third of the whole wall surface.

The value of this arrangement will be seen at a glance, for the gold surface, catching the light of the upper windows directly opposite, reflects it over the room.

Half way between the east and west walls is the main entrance of the corridor, and on either side of the main entrance are two great open fireplaces

more in breadth. The cheerful effect of these, when filled with blazing logs, the flames of which are reflected on the polished onyx and marble from all sides of the room, may well be imagined. Above the fire openings are to be carved legends or symbolical devices. Above these are the broad faces of the chimney breasts, which



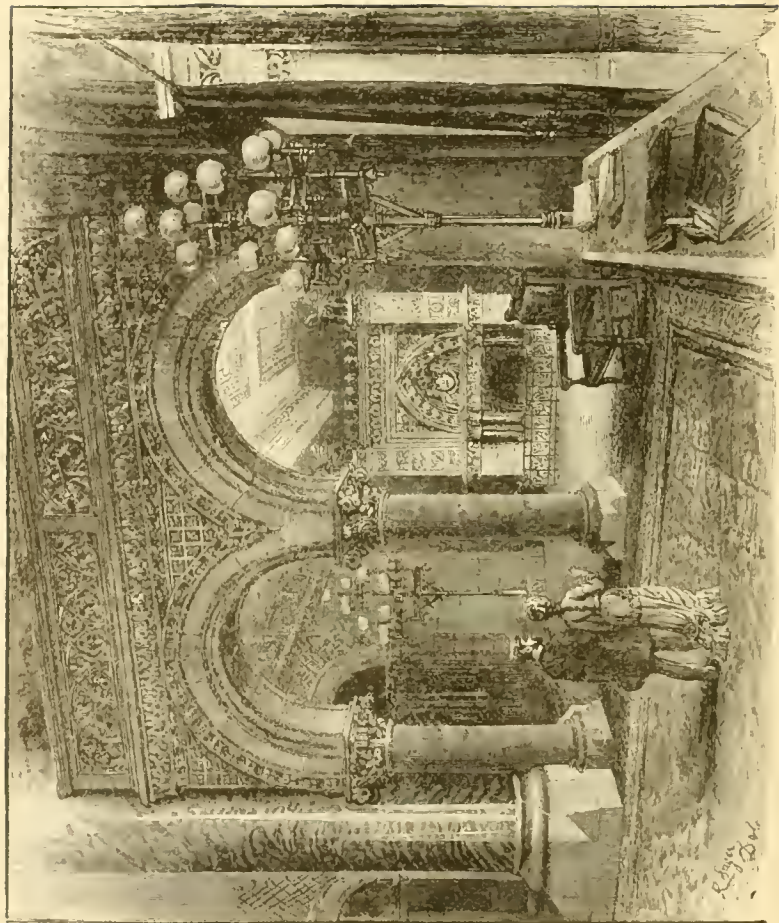
PLAN OF ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

jutting out into the room. The doorway and fireplaces are constructed of marble, as is the space between them. The openings of the fireplaces are about six feet in height and something

some allegorical subject fitted to the place.

THE CHANDELIERS AND SIDE LIGHTS.—Hanging directly in front of each of the arches opening upon

are to be cut in bas-relief with representations of historical or legendary scenes, emblematical of, or illustrating the legislative character of the room. The chimney pieces are finished with and surmounted by hoods slanting back to the wall at a steep angle and ornamented with crockets and carved bands. The whole chimney pieces are about half as high as the room, reaching to the string course below the gold frieze. Above the doorway and wall space of Knoxvill marble we see the wall space up to the frieze covered with the Mexican onyx panel, and like the frieze, in greater extent of surface than elsewhere. So placed these two great fields of onyx and gold catch the broad southern light and afford a great diversity in the play of color, and offer the necessary repose to the eye after looking at surfaces broken by the arches of the windows on the south, east and west walls. Above the onyx and enclosed within the frieze is a long rectangular space, which may be filled in with mural painting of

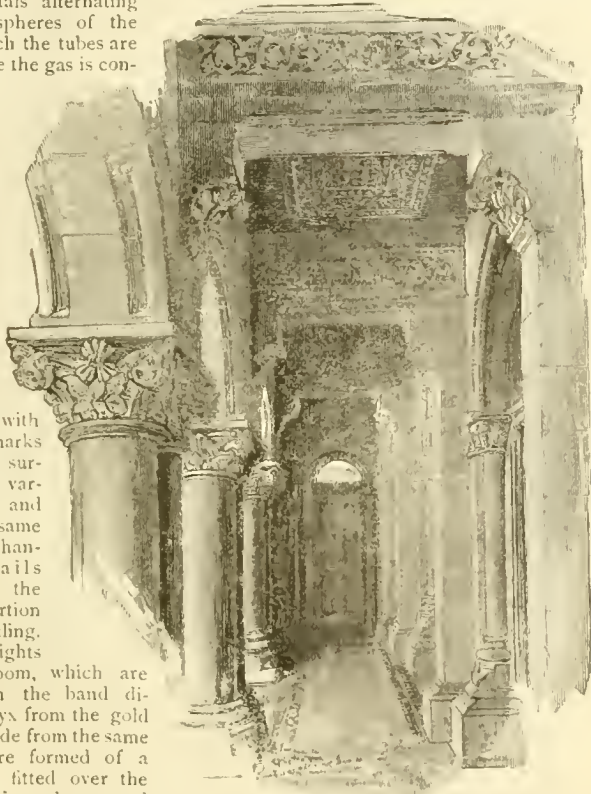


UNDER EASTERN GALLERY, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

the galleries is a large and carefully wrought chandelier made of bronze in the corona form. The corona is a broad, circular band of metal cut and bent on the upper and lower edges and having *repousse* and cut bosses at intervals. Around this band are the burners. It is suspended from the ceiling by chains composed of long tubes of metals alternating with small spheres of the same, to which the tubes are hooked, while the gas is conducted to the burners by a larger central tube ornamented with spheres and melon-shaped balls of metal. These surfaces are polished and the coronal band is left as it came from the hands of the workman with the hammer marks to soften the surface and give variety of light and shade. The same pattern of chandeliers prevails through out the southern portion of the building. The side-lights about the room, which are located upon the band dividing the onyx from the gold above, are made from the same metal and are formed of a convex band fitted over the stone and having a hammered surface with *repousse* ornament, from which spring

curved straps of metal arranged in a fan-like form and ending in scrolls, which support the gas tubing and the burners.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.—Nine spacious rooms are assigned for the Court of Appeals, six in the third or principal story; three in the fourth or gallery story, the two stories being connected



UNDER THE LADIES' GALLERY.

by an ornamented iron staircase. The court room is in the southeast corner, over the executive chamber, and is 35 by 53, and 25 feet high. It is finished in quartered red oak, timbered ceiling of the same material, with carved beams and deep recessed panels. The five window openings are finished with Knoxville marble, the arches resting upon carved trusses and columns recessed into the angles formed by the jambs and outer belting, terminating in ornamental trusses. A deep carved wood string in line with the trusses, and the carved capitals of the marble columns divide the oak panelling on the walls into two parts. The frame work of the upper section is filled in with large plain panels, and the intention is to decorate, by gilding, the rails. The panels are designed to be painted in varied designs to harmonize with the wood carving. The lower section below the window arches stands upon a moulded base and is filled in with double raised panels and subdivided longitudinally by carved string courses, containing between them a section of vertical fluted work in which are fixed at intervals in carved frames the portraits of the judges, many of which hung in the Court of Appeals room of the old Capitol.

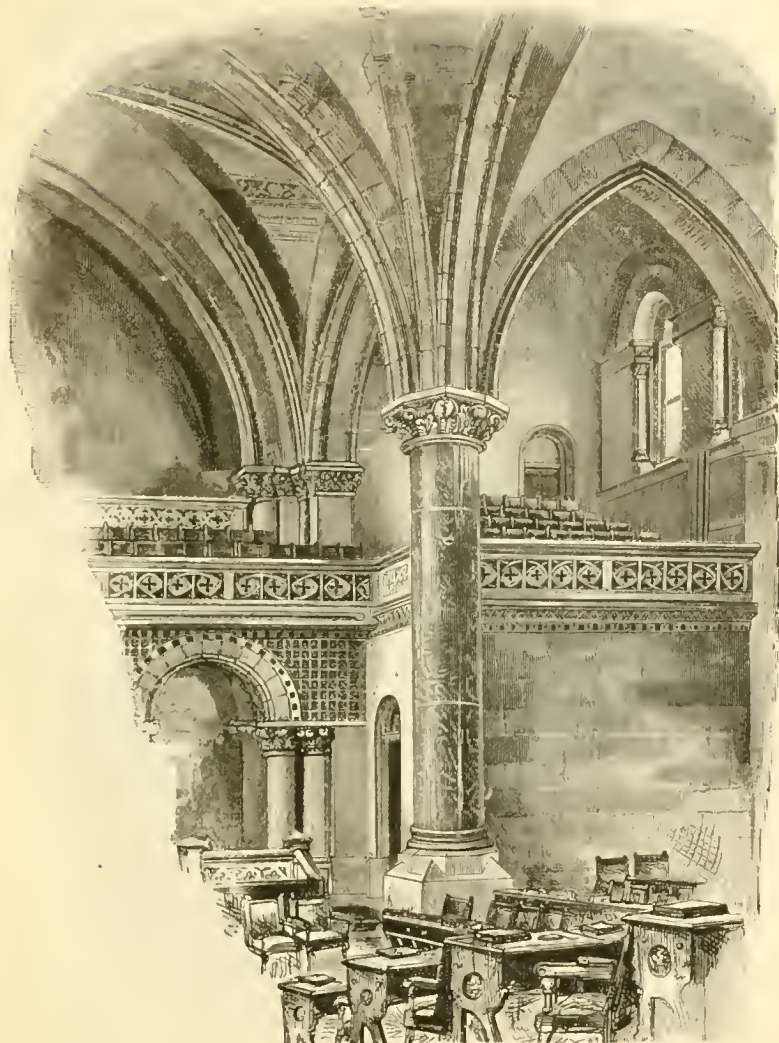
On the west side of the room is a recessed fireplace of large dimensions, over which is displayed the arms of the State carved in the oaken panels of the mantel over the recess. The recess of the fireplace is lined with Sienna marble and has a bench on either side of the fireplace of the same material. The lintel over the fireplace is also Sienna marble richly carved and extending across the whole recess. Resting on the lintel is a large panel composed of several choice specimens of Mexican onyx skillfully arranged.

The judges' bench has been carefully designed in style and form to suit the requirements and wishes of that

honorable body. The front is divided into panels set in framework; the panels are exquisitely carved in varied designs and separated by ornamental balusters, the whole resting on a moulded base. Carved in the centre panel are the arms of the State. There is a medallion convex of carved grotesque heads located along the projecting top. Perhaps no room in the building is better adapted to its purpose than this. Four other rooms adjacent form a continuous suite extending north from the court room along the eastern front. A room for lawyers in attendance on the court of appeals is opposite the court room on the west side.

THE SOUTHEAST OR SENATE STAIRCASE occupies a space 52 by 52, and 114 feet high from basement bottom to the top of the walls. Great care was taken in preparing and putting down the footing courses that support this grand monumental work, and which are constructed of granite blocks in two courses, cut to straight and parallel thicknesses. The blocks of granite in the lower course are from 3 to 4 feet wide, 8 feet long and 2 feet thick; in the upper course 7 feet long, 20 inches thick, well bonded with the lower course, all of which is laid and bedded in Portland cement. The foundations from the footing course up through the basement are constructed of hand-burned brick, laid and grouted in Portland cement, strengthened by broad skewbacks extending through the massive walls. The pier binders and caps are all of well wrought granite.

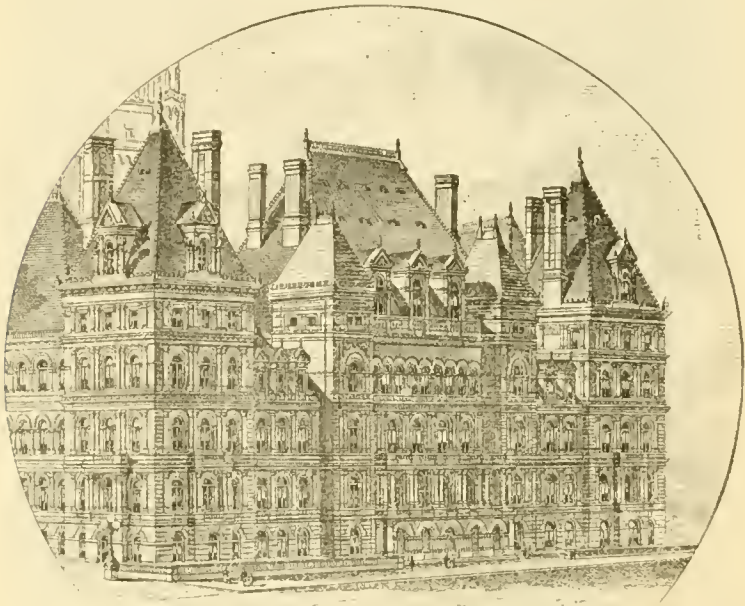
The stairs start on the ground floor on the south side and extend to the gallery story. The great platforms and steps are of Dorchester sandstone. Each story is divided into two sections by spacious intermediate platforms midway in each story, extending the whole distance between the north and south walls a distance of 50 feet by 12 feet



WEST END ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

wide. The stairs are of easy ascent and grand and dignified in appearance. The upper landings of the stairs on each story are on platforms extending the whole length between walls by 14 feet wide, resting on the walls at either end and supported at the cross joints by massive moulded granite girders.

entrance and main stories is provided with balconies, the platforms placed on a level with the tiled floors of the corridors adjoining. These balconies serve both as useful and ornamental features, and are approached through the openings made in the east wall as heretofore described. Each of



NORTH VIEW OF THE CAPITOL.

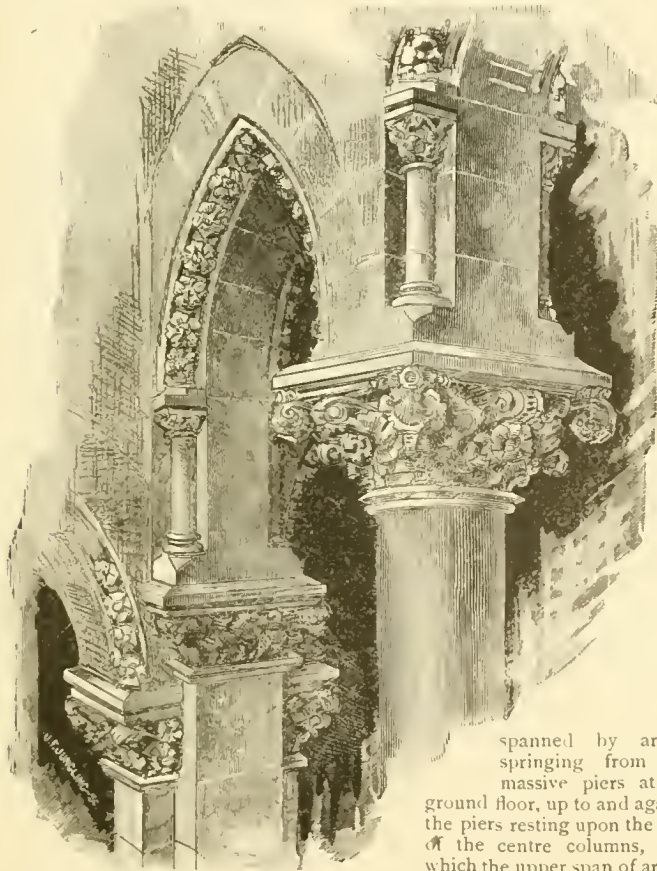
The west walls on the ground and entrance stories form a continuous line of niches, divided by piers and columns, embellished with moulded bases and carved caps. The west wall in each of the four stories is pierced by large openings through which light is admitted to the staircase from the court. The eastern wall in the

elevations on the east and west sides of the wall, the bases of which are on a level with the floors in the various stories and intermediate platforms, is divided into five openings by piers with columns recessed into the angles of the same, embellished with highly ornamental carved foliated caps of varied designs, in which are intro-

...

duced allegorical figures of various forms, carefully studied and exquisitely executed from drawings. The openings are spanned by pointed arches, the two outer arches extending over the steps. The faces of piers and

arches are decorated by incised ornaments, the underside of arches by flowing lines of tracery terminating in grotesque heads and figures. The north and south sides of the well are each divided into two openings, which are



DOWN ASSEMBLY STAIRCASE.

spanned by arches springing from the massive piers at the ground floor, up to and against the piers resting upon the caps of the centre columns, from which the upper span of arches spring to and against the piers

of the various landings. These arches are constructed at an angle conforming to the angles of the steps and supporting the same. The vertical faces and soffits are decorated in a similar manner as the arches heretofore described, with the exception of the lower section in which spandrels are formed, filled in with geometrical tracery.

Resting on the arches continuing up the steps and forming the coping over the same is a moulded string course, up the face of which is a deeply recessed and richly carved decoration. This coping and decoration extends along a level with all the platforms, and is divided by the piers at the angles. The coping, up the steps and along the platforms, is surmounted by a beautiful balustrade worked in geometrical figures and foliage ornaments, on which rests a heavy moulded hand-rail. Richly carved mouldings extend along the underside of the platforms and up the soffits of the stairs next to the outer walls. The base and wainscoting along the platforms and upon a parallel line with the stairs on the outer walls are also executed in geometrical figures, surmounted by a moulded capping. All the outer walls from the ground floor to the underside of the skylight are faced with sandstone ashlar, surmounted by an enriched stone cornice, on which rests the iron construction supporting the skylight. This great monumental work is believed to be without parallel on the face of the globe.

MILITARY STATISTICS, THE BUREAU OF, is on the fourth or gallery floor, west end, south side, and is open to visitors daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. This collection grew out of a desire to perpetuate in some way the patriotic memories of the war of the rebellion. It was at first proposed to erect a suitable building for the purpose, and over \$30,000 was subscribed by towns and by individuals. This

money is now on deposit, and the interest helps to support the bureau, which is under the charge of the adjutant-general.

The objects of greatest interest are the battle flags of the various State regiments, 804 in number, some of them torn in shreds, others still bearing plainly the names of the battles in which the regiments participated. These are in cases in the senate gallery corridor. There are 28 rebel ensigns captured from the enemy, and many other trophies to interest the curious. Over 3,000 photographs have been collected, and many are framed and on exhibition. There is also a large collection of newspapers in which the history of the war was written in the time of it; many specimens of ordnance; some relics of the revolutionary war and of the war of 1812; an interesting collection of Lincoln memorials, including a piece of the bloody shirt taken from his person on the night of the assassination.

Another interesting group is the clothes worn by Col. Ellsworth when he was shot down in Alexandria, and the rebel flag which he took from the Marshall House, an act which led to his untimely death.

THE HEATING APPARATUS for the whole building is placed under the central court, in the cellar, where are two batteries of six steel boilers each or twelve in all, aggregating 650 horse power.* There are two principal heating chambers, containing together 60,000 square feet of heating surface; two engines, with an automatic cut-off gear, of 200-horse power each, with connections so that either or both can be used; two large steam pumps for the elevators and two feed pumps. The engines furnish power to four ventil-

* The boilers will eventually be removed to a separate building. A bill for that purpose is now pending (April, 1884) in the legislature.

ating fans of a united capacity of 220,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute. There is also an exhaust fan, which forces out foul air from the flues that do not have a natural draught, which has a capacity of 90,000 cubic feet per minute. Of the supply fans, one is for the Senate, 20,000; one for the Assembly, 33,000; one for the north side, 35,000, and one for the south side and

five feet by seventeen feet in dimensions. These slabs alone are nearly sufficient to maintain the temperature of the rooms. As the supply of air is constant, means are provided for regulating its temperature, to prevent over-heating. This is done precisely as water is tempered for a bath, and it is not often that air is supplied over eighty degrees except for rapid heating



CAP OF LARGE COLUMN, ASSEMBLY ROOM.

wings, 132,000. These quantities are capable of being increased by a greater speed of the engines, which is sixty revolutions per minute. Besides the main heating chambers, where the entire air is warmed, at each window, in the floor is a marble slab, seven feet long and two feet wide, heated by steam pipes beneath it. These merely neutralize the effect of the large cooling surfaces of the windows, which are

the Capitol, September 1.

1863.....	\$51,593 66
1864.....	9,453 55
1865.....	10,860 08
1866.....	65,250 00
1867.....	10,000 00
1868.....	50,000 00
1869.....	451,215 63
1870.....	1,223,597 73
1871.....	482,942 37

up. The entire air supply to the Senate chamber is through registers in the floor and concealed openings in the bases of the furniture. In both Senate and Assembly the removal of foul air is from the top of the room, and the quantity of fresh air supplied per person, including all possible occupants of the galleries, is up to the standard required by the best authorities, while all members and officers present have a much more liberal supply. The apparatus for furnishing the electric light is also in the cellar.

COST THUS FAR.—The following figures taken from the books of the comptroller show the amounts actually paid each year by the State towards the building of the fiscal year ending

1872.....	856,106 98
1873.....	1,175,600 00
1874.....	610,275 16
1875.....	1,392,712 08
1876.....	908,487 92
1877.....	728,220 20
1878.....	1,075,700 00
1879.....	982,836 44
1880.....	1,008,363 56
1881.....	1,350,600 00
1882.....	1,210,600 00
1883.....	1,274,357 72

\$14,928,773 08

This includes the cost of the land with the exception of what was given by the city of Albany (\$190,000). The latest estimate as to what it will cost to finish the building is between four and five millions.

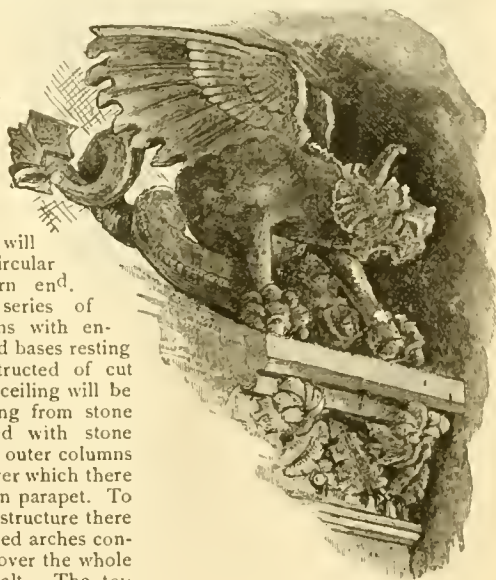
No one now imagines that it will cost, in all, less than \$20,000,000.

WORK YET TO BE DONE.—The important features of the work yet to be done are the eastern approaches, the western staircase, the state library and the tower.

The eastern approach will be of granite, semi-circular in form at the eastern end. It will consist of a series of grouped granite columns with enriched caps and moulded bases resting upon foundations constructed of cut stone. The basement ceiling will be of brick arches springing from stone skewbacks and covered with stone flags. Resting upon the outer columns will be an entablature over which there is designed to be an open parapet. To form the ceiling of this structure there will be a series of groined arches constructed of granite, and over the whole surface a layer of asphalt. The top surface of the structure will be paved

with stone. The interior will be approached from the eastern end, and at the sides by broad granite steps and platforms flanked by granite buttresses. Broad and easy stairs are provided for, extending from the pavement to the ground and entrance stories which are also accessible from a covered carriageway extending transversely through the structure near the building.

The grand western staircase is located in the centre, extending east from the great reading room of the library to the main court wall, 71 feet by 52 feet, and connects with corridors running north and south, and with all the rooms in the several stories. It will, in some respects, be the grandest staircase of the three. The state library will be in the west end. It will be in keeping with the rest of the building.



GRIFFIN ON FIRE-PLACE.

DIRECTORY.

Rooms in the Capitol are occupied as follows :

FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR.

NORTH SIDE — *East End.*

Superintendent of Public Works.
 Railroad Commission.
 Superintendent of State Buildings.
 Assembly Committee Rooms.
 Entrance to Assembly Staircase.
 Storekeeper's Room.

West End.

Assembly Committee Rooms.
 State Survey.
 Entrance to Elevator.

SOUTH SIDE — *East End.*

Insurance Department.
 Superintendent State Prisons.
 Entrance to Elevator.

West End.

Department of Public Instruction.
 Senate Committee Rooms.
 Store Rooms.

SECOND OR ENTRANCE FLOOR.

NORTH SIDE — *East End.*

Secretary of State.
 Assembly Staircase.
 Old Court of Appeals.
 Entrance to Elevator.

West End.

Court of Claims.
 Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 Entrance to Elevator.
 Golden Corridor.

SOUTH SIDE — *East End.*

Executive Chamber.
 Entrance to Elevator.
 Inspector-General.
 Vital Statistics.
 Board of Health.
 Adjutant-General.
 Paymaster-General.

West End.

Attorney-General.

THIRD OR PRINCIPAL FLOOR.

NORTH SIDE — *East End.*

Assembly Parlor.
 " Document Room.
 " Postoffice.
 " Cloak Room.
 " Chamber.
 Entrance to Elevator.

West End.

Assembly Clerk.
 Speaker of Assembly.
 Assembly Library.
 Entrance to Elevator.

SOUTH SIDE — *East End.*

Court of Appeals.
 Senate Chamber.
 " Clerk.
 Entrance to Elevator.

West End.

Senate Cloak Room.
 " Postoffice.
 Reporters' Cloak Room.
 Senate Library.

FOURTH OR GALLERY FLOOR.

NORTH SIDE — *East End.*

Committee Rooms.
 State Entomologist.
 Assembly Gallery (Gentlemen.)
 Entrance to Elevator.

West End.

Adirondack Survey.
 Assembly Gallery (Ladies.)
 Committee Rooms.
 Entrance to Elevator.

SOUTH SIDE — *East End.*

Senate Gallery (Ladies.)
 Committee Rooms.
 Entrance to Elevator.

West End.

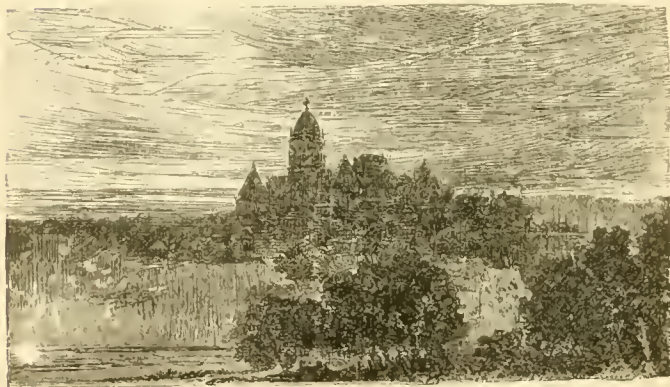
Bureau Military Statistics.
 Committee Rooms.
 Senate Gallery (Gentlemen.)

THE CAPITOL of the state of New York, is, in fact, a building of which any empire or kingdom in the world might be proud. It is true the legislature might have deliberated in halls that would not have cost a tenth part as much as these have done; but the capitol of such a state should mean something more than mere rooms in which laws are made and mended. It should be, as this is, a grand monument to the spirit of progress and civilization.

And the influence of such an edifice is not confined by the boundaries of states or countries. The fine arts everywhere are stimulated and strengthened by such a structure.

As Clarence Cook says:

"There is nothing like a great architectural undertaking, with its implied accompaniment of sculpture and painting, to create a love of art in a community, and New York has the proud distinction of being first of the States of the Union to have lighted in her capitol a beacon fire that shall call all the arts together and set them at work in noble tasks for her behoof."



A DREAM OF THE NEW ALBANY.

Catholics.—The Catholic diocese of Albany extends from the southern limits of Jefferson Co. to the Pennsylvania line, and from Auburn eastward to Vermont and Massachusetts, embracing twenty counties, and an estimated Catholic population of about 160,000. The diocesan officials are as follows: Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, Bishop's house, 225 Madison ave., Albany; vicar general, Very Rev. P. A. Ludden, St. Peter's, Troy; chancellor and sec. Rev. John Walsh, 12 Madison place, Albany; auditor of diocesan accounts, Rev. G. Huberdault, Church of the Assumption, Hamilton st., Albany.

DIOCESAN STATISTICS.—Churches with resident pastors, 125; churches without resident pastors, 50; total, 175; chapels, 30; stations, 122; priests, 191; clerical students, 27; academies and select schools, 19; orphan asylums, 11; homes for the aged, 4; hospitals, 4; religious communities, of men, 6, of women, 11.

CITY STATISTICS.—Churches, 12; priests, 25; schools, select and parish, 20; religiouses, male and female devoted to educational and charitable work, 235; pupils attending Catholic schools, 3,920; Catholic population, (as estimated by church officials) about 40,000.

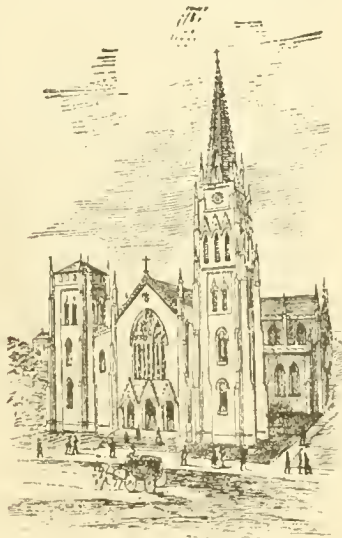
Churches.

The first Catholic chapel erected in this city was built in 1797-8 (the city giving the land) on the site of the present St. Mary's church, Lodge st., cor. of Pine. It was of brick, and for thirty years was the only Catholic place of worship in Albany.

CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Eagle st., cor. Madison ave. Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, D. D., Bishop of Albany. Rev. John Walsh, Rector and Chancellor; Revs. John J. Hanlon and Richard H. Gahan assistants.

This magnificent edifice is pointed

Gothic in style; has a frontage of 95 feet on Eagle st. and a depth of 195 feet on Madison ave. and Jefferson st. From the sidewalk to the apex of the roof its height is 70 feet, and to the top of spire 210 feet. Its interior measurement is, nave, 125 feet; transept, 96 feet; sanctuary, 35 feet square; height of ceiling about 54 feet. Twelve massive columns support its roof, and light is admitted through 32 stained-glass windows of much beauty, the one at the back of the chancel costing more than \$3,000. It tells, in a series



CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

of finely-wrought pictures, the story of the Virgin Mary. There are five altars adorned with statuary and enriched with relics.

The corner-stone was laid July 2, 1848, by Archbishop Hughes, and the church dedicated by the same prelate, Nov. 21, 1852. It has a seating ca-

capacity of 2,500, but 4,000 people often congregate within its walls. Cost, about \$180,000. Architect, Patrick C. Keeley. It is always open, and is visited by hundreds of strangers yearly. The imposing rituals of the Catholic church are observed with magnificence, and the ceremonies are often witnessed by many who are not of the faith, but who are attracted by the pomp and splendor of the scene and the grandeur of the music. On Sundays, low mass at 7 and 8 A. M.; high mass at 10:30; and vespers, in the winter, at 3 P. M.; in the summer at 3:30.

In 1882, the interior was renewed and many improvements added at a cost of several thousand dollars. The stately gas standards, rich altar and mural decorations, and the fourteen Stations of the Cross magnificently painted by A. Ertle, of New York, brighten and enrich the reverent solemnity of this superb Cathedral. Solemn services of re-dedication were held on Oct. 8, 1882, at which Bishop McNeirny officiated, and Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburgh preached.

Charles Makay, the English author, speaking of his visit to this country in 1858, said of this Cathedral: "It is internally one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in America. Here high mass is sometimes performed with a splendor and completeness, orchestral and vocal, not to be excelled even in Paris or Vienna, and to which London, as far as I know, can make no pretensions." The organ, built by Erhen, cost \$8,000, and has 2,166 pipes, six of which are 16 feet long. In 1882 extensive improvements were made, almost doubling its capacity, and making it one of the sweetest and most complete in the country. There is also a fine chime of bells.

The first bishop of Albany was Rt. Rev. John McCloskey, (now Cardinal) who was installed Sept. 19, 1847; the

second, Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, installed Oct. 15, 1865; and the third and present, Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, D. D., consecrated April 21, 1872.

ST. JOSEPH'S.—Ten Broeck cor. Second st. Rev. T. M. A. Burke, pastor; Rev. Messrs. Maurice Sheehan, John F. Howard and Joseph H. Mangan, assistants. This church, though designed by the same architect as the Cathedral, is strikingly different in its general effect, each being considered a master-piece in its own way; one being sombre, heavy and majestic, and answering the popular idea of a cathedral; the other, light, ornate and graceful, conveying an immediate impression of the chaste and beautiful in architecture. The dimensions are nearly the same. St. Joseph's was originally trimmed with Caen stone brought from France, but this crumbled away, and has been replaced by more durable material. The church, which was five years in building, was consecrated May 13, 1860. It was in this edifice that Emma La Jeunesse, now the world-renowned Albani, sang and officiated as organist while living in the city from which she took her name.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—Lodge cor. Pine st. Rev. C. A. Walworth, pastor; Rev. Messrs. P. H. McDermott, John J. Dillon, assistants. This was the first Catholic parish in the city, the trustees having been incorporated Oct. 6, 1796, and the first building erected during the two years following; the second was erected in 1830; the third and present one in 1867-9. Seating capacity, 1,000.

ST. ANN'S.—Fourth ave. cor. Franklin st. Rev. Edward A. Terry, pastor. Consecrated Dec. 20, 1868.

ST. JOHN'S.—South Ferry cor. Darius. Rev. James M. Ludden, pastor; Revs. James P. Halpin, John McGraw, assistants. The second oldest Catholic parish in the city.

ST. PATRICK'S.—Central ave. cor. Perry st. Rev. P. J. Smith, pastor; Rev. James L. Walsh, assistant. Corner-stone laid Dec. 21, 1866. Church consecrated Aug. 30, 1868.

OUR LADY OF ANGELS (German).—Central ave. cor. Robin st. Rev. Caesar Cucchiari, pastor; Revs. Anselm Auling, Otto Keegan, assistants. Corner-stone laid Nov. 29, 1868.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (German).—Hamilton st. cor. Philip. Rev. Joseph Ottenhues, pastor. Corner-stone laid May 12, 1850.

OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS (German).—72 Second ave. Very Rev. Mgr. Clüver, pastor. Corner-stone laid June 27, 1880.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.—Hamilton below Grand. Rev. Gideon Huberdault, pastor. Formerly used by the African Baptists; bought by the French Catholics, and consecrated Dec. 12, 1869.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Walter st. cor. N. Second, at N. Albany. Parish founded Aug. 5, 1874; Rev. F. J. Maguire, pastor. The first service in the chapel on Erie st. was held Aug. 16. Ground was broken for the erection of the present church July 31, 1876; the excavations for the church were made by members of the congregation evenings, after the regular labors of the day were done. Corner-stone laid Aug. 27, 1876; building dedicated May 23, 1880. Cost of church and parsonage. \$45,000.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES, West Albany. Pastor, Rev. James J. Peyton. In process of construction.

Cattle Market.—The stock yards at West Albany are reached in 45 minutes from Broadway by the State st. horse cars, which leave on the half hour; or in ten minutes by trains on the Central railroad. This, before the growth of the western country was one of the largest cattle markets in the United

States. It was, in its infancy, located at "Gallup's," on Washington ave., north side, between Swan and Lark sts., afterwards at the old "Bull's Head" on the Troy road, and then at Hunter & Gallup's, at the end of what is now Central ave. About 18 years ago the business was removed to its present location at West Albany, just north of the Central railroad track, where large sheds and buildings were erected for the accommodation and protection of many thousand head of stock. The buildings devoted to sheep and hogs cover an immense area of ground; are floored throughout, are entirely enclosed, well lighted, and adequately supplied with running water. The cattle yards are laid out in the lanes, each alley designated by a letter or name, and each particular yard by a number. Ample sheds afford protection to the cattle, and each yard is provided with water. Buffalo is the last feeding point west of Albany, and stock shipped from there one day should reach here the next. The rules of the Central road require all stock passing forward to be unshipped here and fed. Sales, however, are nothing to what they used to be, and the recent custom of shipping dressed beef from the west has tended still further to lessen the importance of the market.

Cemeteries, The, are the Rural, on the Troy road near West Troy; Anshe Emeth, (Jewish), adjoining the Rural on the west; St. Agnes, (Catholic), adjoining the Rural on the south; St. John's, on the Bethlehem turnpike below Kenwood, and St. Mary's and St. Joseph's on Washington ave. (See RURAL CEMETERY, ST. AGNES CEMETERY and GRAVEYARDS.)

Census of 1880.—Following are, the census returns of 1880. (See, also POPULATION.)

1st Ward 5,628

2d Ward.....	5,915	2,361 miles of track and leases 324
3d Ward.....	5,089	miles more. It owns 655 locomotives,
4th Ward.....	5,821	361 first-class passenger cars, 22,973
5th Ward.....	4,765	freight cars; employs 15,355 persons
6th Ward.....	4,171	and paid them last year \$8,401,208 in
7th Ward.....	3,522	wages. During the last railroad year
8th Ward.....	4,143	it carried 10,746,925 passengers and
9th Ward.....	4,809	10,892,440 tons of freight; the average
10th ward.....	6,880	rate per mile per passenger was
11th Ward.....	6,119	through, 2.05 cents, way, 2.04; of
12th Ward.....	6,034	freight, per ton, per mile, .69 cents on
13th Ward.....	4,623	through, .97 way. Total earnings,
14th Ward.....	4,899	\$33,770,721; charges against earnings
15th Ward.....	5,097	(including an 8 per cent. dividend
16th Ward.....	7,376	amounting to \$7,148,131) \$33,591,697,
17th Ward.....	5,867	leaving a surplus of \$179,024.
Total.....	90,758	
Total in county.....	154,890	

Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York.—Depot, north of Maiden Lane, near the river. This great corporation whose capital stock is now about \$90,000,000 is the result of many consolidations. The Central and Hudson River roads were consolidated Nov. 1, 1869. The Central came into existence through the consolidation of ten railroads between this city and Buffalo, which took effect Aug. 1, 1853. The Albany & Schenectady, one of these ten, was the first railroad built in the state, and was partly opened Sept. 12, 1831, under name of Mohawk & Hudson, name being changed in 1847; Schenectady & Troy opened in 1842; Utica & Schenectady, Aug. 1, 1836; Syracuse & Utica, July 3, 1839; Auburn & Rochester, in Aug. 1841; Auburn & Syracuse, in June, 1838; the direct line between Rochester and Syracuse, in 1853. The Hudson River road was opened from New York to East Albany, Oct. 3, 1851.

The total cost of the consolidated road and its equipment is \$114,731,917. For 295 miles between this city and Buffalo it has four tracks; it owns

Central Avenue branches from Washington ave. at Townsend park. Was formerly called the Bowery, and before the completion of the Erie canal was the great thoroughfare to the west leading out to the Schenectady turnpike. Transportation of produce was by means of six-horse teams, which were quartered along this street. The name was changed to Central ave. in 1867. The residents now are largely German, and one "garden" thereon is well patronized.

Charter.—The original charter of Albany, granted by Gov. Thomas Dongan, and dated July 22, 1686, is deposited in the mayor's office. It is written in English, in Gothic letter on parchment, and bears a seal, in a silver case. The text was first printed by Hugh Gaine, in 1771. The present charter forms Chap. 298 of the Laws of 1883, and was passed April 23d of that year. See Manual of the Common Council, compiled by Martin Delehanty, clerk.

Cholera raged in Albany terribly in the summer of 1832. Over 400 deaths resulted, in a population of 30,000.

Christian Church.—Chestnut above

Dove. At present without a pastor, Rev. E. C. Abbott, who was instrumental in organizing the church two or three years since, having resigned early in 1884.

Churches.—There are between fifty and sixty churches in Albany, including five Baptists, one Congregational, six Episcopal, two German Evangelical, three Jewish, five Lutheran, seven Methodist, eight Presbyterian, five Reformed, twelve Catholic and one Christian. Besides these, the Universalists, Second Advents, Friends and other sects, hold services with more or less regularity. The church edifices, taken together, are highly creditable to the city; the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and St. Joseph's (Catholic), Emmanuel, Tabernacle, and Calvary (Baptist), First and Second Reformed, First Presbyterian and St. Peter's (Episcopal), being worthy of special note. The advance in church architecture in the past ten years has been very marked. (See different denominations.)

Cigars.—The leading cigar manufacturers in Albany are M. Strasser & Co., 27 Hudson ave. They are the makers of the brand so widely and favorably known as "Silk," a most appropriate name, for the proverb, "As fine as Silk," is in everybody's mouth, and so are Strasser's cigars. Nothing finer in that line is to be found, being celebrated for its natural aroma, purity, reliability and uniformity. The house was founded by M. Strasser, the senior member of the firm, in 1852. It now occupies a large four-story building in which are employed a great number of the best workmen in the country. No machinery is used, the cigars being all hand made. While the "Silk" is the leading brand, other varieties are manufactured, and the firm are also dealers in leaf tobacco

which they import in large quantities. Their trade extends throughout the state of New York, and quite a ways into New England. They are also doing a large business in the west and their motto "for sale everywhere," approaches every year nearer to the literal truth. They have attained much of their success by advertising, but that is only one evidence of the enterprise that characterizes the firm in all respects. They understand their business perfectly, are thorough judges of the article in which they deal, strive always to keep faith with their customers and with the public, and by dealing honestly, manufacturing good goods, and keeping abreast with the times they have grown into a great representative house, of which Albany may well be proud. Their establishment is one that will be found of interest to all who know anything about this industry which plays so important a part in the commercial and tax-paying world. The number of cigars on which duty was paid in this internal revenue district in 1883, was 38,063,420.

City Building, The, occupies the site of the old Centre market, corner South Pearl and Howard sts. It was begun in 1868; is of the Lombardic style of architecture, ornamented with a Mansard roof, and is built of brick faced with Lake Champlain limestone. It cost the taxpayers \$200,000. It contains the police court room; City court; offices of overseer of the poor; of the park commissioners and engineer; fire and police commissioners; fire alarm telegraph; chiefs of the police and fire departments and property clerk; detectives; Second precinct station house; the Rogues' Gallery, and excise commissioners.

City Government.—Following will be found information in regard to the various city officers:

Mayor's Bureau.

The Mayor's bureau consists of the Mayor and two clerks.

THE MAYOR is the chief executive officer of the city, and is elected biennially on the second Tuesday in April, to hold office from the first Tuesday in May following. Annual salary, \$3,500. When prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen may act with full power, but can not approve ordinances, or make appointments, unless the Mayor is so prevented for 30 days. Office, City Hall; open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The Mayor is not eligible for re-election till one term has intervened. He has absolute power to appoint corporation counsel, one assessor each year, six district physicians, janitor of city building, three excise commissioners, four bell-ringers, two clerks, six marshals of the city court, and park commissioners on expiration of their terms.

Common Council.

The Common Council is composed of 19 Aldermen, and exercises the entire legislative powers of the city. One Alderman is chosen from each ward, and two from the city at large. To be eligible for the office one must have resided in the ward at least one year immediately prior to his election; Aldermen-at-large, one year in the city. Aldermen are chosen biennially on the second Tuesday in April, to hold office for two years from the first Tuesday in May following; they elect a president from among their number. No Alderman or city officer shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the city, nor furnish any goods or property to it, nor hold any office in the gift of the city, except inspector of election and commissioner of deeds. Meetings are held in the City Hall on the first and third Mondays of the month, except in July and August.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, elected biennially by the Common Council; salary, \$2,500. Office, City Hall; open from 9 till 12, and 2 till 5. He appoints an assistant at \$600.

Finance Department.

The Finance Department consists of the board of trustees of the sinking fund, the board of finance, the board of audit, chamberlain's bureau, and bureau of taxes. Has control of all fiscal concerns of the corporation.

TRUSTEES OF SINKING FUND.—Consist of the Mayor, Chamberlain, and one citizen appointed (to serve three years) by Common Council.

BOARD OF FINANCE.—Consists of trustees of the sinking fund, president of the Common Council, and one Alderman.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—Consists of the Mayor, Chamberlain, and president of the Common Council.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BUREAU.—The Chamberlain is appointed by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor, "biennially on the eve of the feast of St. Michael, the archangel." (See ST. MICHAEL'S FEAST.) Duties those of treasurer to the city; salary, \$3,500. He appoints a deputy with consent of the Mayor, salary \$1,500. Office, City Hall.

BUREAU OF TAXES.—The Receiver of Taxes, appointed by the Mayor, confirmed by Board of Aldermen; salary, \$3,500; he appoints a deputy with approval of Mayor, salary, \$1,800; may also appoint one or more clerks, at a yearly expense not to exceed \$1,200 in all. Office, City Hall.

Street Department.

The Street Department includes four bureaus.

BOARD OF CONTRACT AND APPORTIONMENT.—Consists of the Mayor, Chamberlain, Street Commissioner, City Engineer and Surveyor, and Presi-



A. BLEECKER PANKS.—MAYOR OF ALBANY.



dent of the Common Council. Office in the City Hall (office of Street Commissioner); open from 9 to 5. Awards all contracts for opening, paving and repairing streets, drains, repairing docks, etc., cleaning and lighting streets, and removing garbage. It also apports and assesses the cost of street and drain improvements, etc., upon property holders. The board appoints a clerk; salary, \$2,000, who also acts as clerk to the Street Commissioner. Regular meetings, 1st and 3d Mondays in each month.

BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS has for its chief officer the Street Commissioner, appointed by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor; salary, \$3,000. The Commissioner appoints two street superintendents and one superintendent of lamps; salary, \$1,200 each; may also employ from six to ten day laborers, all with the approval of the Mayor. He has charge of streets, drains and wells, and of lighting the city.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—Chief officer, City Engineer and Surveyor, appointed by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor; salary, \$3,000; office, City Hall; deputy appointed by the Engineer; salary, \$1,800; two assistants appointed by the Engineer, \$1,200 each, all with the approval of the Mayor.

BUREAU OF LAMPS, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Chief officer, Street Commissioner, although the Superintendent of Lamps may perform all the duties; salary, \$1,200.

Other Officers.

Unless otherwise specified, appointed biennially by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor.

THE RECORDER was formerly the representative of the Crown in the city government, and the office is now something of an anomaly. He is elected by the people, holds office four

years, and receives an annual salary of \$2,700. He has the powers of a Supreme Court Judge sitting at chambers; holds, with a justice of the peace, the Court of Special Sessions; is one of the joint board with the Mayor and Supervisors in charge of the Penitentiary, and is nominally counsel for the Park Commissioners.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL is appointed biennially by the Mayor, without consent of the Common Council; salary, \$6,000, besides being entitled to receive in cases in which the city is successful, all costs collected from the unsuccessful party, returning to the city all such disbursements as are collected which the city has prepaid. He appoints an assistant and pays him out of his own salary.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT consists of the Assistant Corporation Counsel and the Law Committee of the Common Council. Office in City Hall.

CITY PHYSICIAN.—Attends the sick at the Alms-house. Salary, \$1,200.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.—Six in number, appointed by the Mayor. Salaries, \$400. Attend the indigent and furnish them with medicine. First district, 1st, 2d and 5th wards; second district, 3d and 4th wards; third district, Second Police precinct; fourth district, Third precinct; fifth district, Fourth precinct; sixth district, Fifth precinct.

CITY MARSHAL.—Acts as sergeant-at-arms for the Common Council; serves notices of its meetings; and serves notices of unpaid taxes; collects license fees for amusements. Salary, \$1,500.

JANITOR CITY BUILDING.—Appointed by the Mayor. Salary, \$900, and residence in the City Building.

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Once in six months inspects weights and measures; is paid by fees which range from 5 cents to \$1.50.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Three in

number; appointed by the Mayor; term of office, three years. Office in City Building. Annual salaries, \$1,000. They appoint a clerk at \$1,200.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.—Disburses all the funds for the temporary relief and support of the indigent. Salary, \$2,000, with \$500 additional from the county. Office in City Building; hours from 9 till 12 and 2 till 5. Appoints his assistant with approval of Mayor; salary, \$900.

ALMS-HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.—Salary, \$2,500. He appoints a deputy with the Mayor's approval; salary, \$1,200; clerk, \$900; other assistants not to exceed annually \$5,000.

CITY ASSESSORS.—Three in number; salary, \$3,000 each. Appointed by the Mayor; hold office three years, one going out every year, first Tuesday in May. Office in City Hall. They appoint a clerk; salary, \$1,000.

BELL RINGERS.—Four in number; appointed by the Mayor; salary, \$60 a year.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—Nominated jointly by Mayor and Corporation Counsel, and confirmed by Common Council; must not exceed 300 in number; appointed for two years; all terms expire Jan. 10, 1885, and biennially thereafter.

(See FIRE DEPARTMENT, POLICE, WASHINGTON PARK, WATER-WORKS, BOARD OF HEALTH; for list of officers, see APPENDIX.)

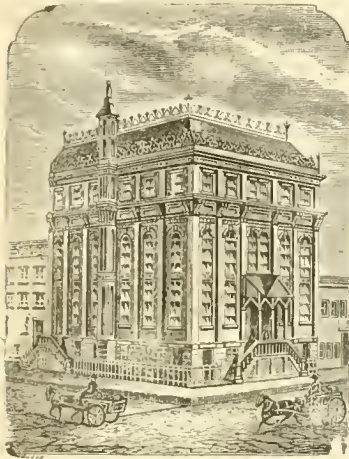
City Hall, The, on Eagle st., cor. Maiden lane, was erected in 1881-3 on the site of the old City Hall, burned Feb. 10, 1880. A better idea of this quaint-looking building can be obtained from the frontispiece to this volume than from any written description. It was designed by H. H. Richardson, architect of Trinity church, Boston, and one of the advisory board of architects of the Capitol. It is built of reddish granite, trimmed with Long Meadow

brown stone, and is a "free treatment of Gothic from the south of France." The tower, 202 feet, is divided into 12 stories for storing records. The cost, including furnishing, etc., was \$325,000, of which \$290,000 was obtained by the issue of bonds. The expense of construction and maintenance is borne half by the city and half by the county, rather an unfair division, the city, as part of the county, bearing the larger share of the county's half. The building was erected by a commission consisting of the mayor and the chairman of the board of supervisors, *ex officio*, Erastus Corning, C. P. Easton, Robert C. Pruyn, Leonard G. Hun, Albertus W. Becker, William Gould. It contains the county offices and all the city offices not in the City Building. Next to the Capitol, it is the building which attracts most attention. Mrs. Schuyler Van Kensselaer, in an article in the *Century* (May, 1884) says:

It is a bold piece of work—unacademic, I dare say, and therefore displeasing to many eyes, but undeniably powerful and imposing. It gives us what I have heard called "a distinct architectural emotion" (that rare thing with modern work!)—and not a factitious one either, since we like it better, I think, the more we look at it. Every observer may hold his own opinion as to the æsthetic success attained by the daring expedient of building the body of the tower of unbroken light stone and the open top of unbroken dark stone; but there is no question as to the skill with which the windows have been placed in its base so as to give ample light within and yet not weaken the solid appearance of the whole. What is perhaps the finest feature of the tower, however, cannot be clearly felt from an engraving; the graceful yet strong and reassuring line formed as it broadens toward the base.

City Tract and Missionary Society.—Incorporated in 1856. Rooms 91 N. Pearl st. V. H. Youngman, pres.; James Rogers, sec.; Albert P. Stevens, treas.; Rev. Charles Reynolds, supt. A most effective organization, owning, free from debt, a large three-story brick building, cor. of Franklin and Kensselaer sts., where meetings

are held on Sunday and nearly every evening in the week; a library and reading-room are maintained; an eating room, cheap and wholesome, is a



CITY MISSION BUILDING.

feature; and, in fact, where the most practical charities are dispensed. The society also occupy the old mission building on Rensselaer st. below Franklin. Several missionaries are employed to visit the sick and the needy, and a ladies' auxiliary board, of which Miss A. E. Tweddle is president, has charge of a cooking school, a kitchen garden, a newsboys' lodging-room, and the fruit and flower mission, which are mentioned more particularly elsewhere. The society also publish monthly a paper called *The Work at Home*.

Clubs.—The principal clubs are ADELPHI and FORT ORANGE (which see), also FRIENDLY FEW.

Coasting.—The steep grades of the Albany streets have always tended to make coasting a favorite amusement,

but law is against it. The following resolution passed the common council more than 170 years ago:

"Whereas ye children in said city do very disorderly, to ye shame and scandell of their parents ryde down ye hills in ye streets of said city with small and great sles on Lord day and in week by which many accidents may come—Now for preventing ye same it is hereby published and declared that it shall and may be lawful for any constable within this city, or any other person or persons, to take any slee or sles from all such boys or girls ryding or offering to ryde down any hill within this city and break such slee or sles in pieces!

"Given under our hands and seals in Albany 22nd of December in the 12th year of Her Majesty's reyn, Anno Domini 1713."

Nowadays coasting, snow halling, and kite-flying are all forbidden under penalty of \$1 for each offense.

Coat of Arms.—There is no history extant of the Arms and Seal of Albany. This is the arms:



The arms as displayed on the west front of the city hall are patterned after the seal in use in the Mayor's office. In the upper half of the shield is a tree prostrate, but where it still clings to the stump, an industrious beaver is finishing his work of gnawing off the last fibres of wood and bark. [N. B.—The beaver in the above cut is small for his age; been stunted by too much Assiduity, perhaps.] In the lower half on a red ground are two sheaves of wheat in their natural colors. The crest is a sloop under full sail, and under the shield on a scroll is the motto Assiduity. We see here plainly enough symbols of industry and its re-

wards to man and beast on land and sea. [Heraldically party par fess argent and gules. Above, a beaver gnawing at the stump of a tree prostrate, both proper; below two garbs as the last. Crest; a sloop under sail proper.] Motto, Assiduity. Note. The sloop has the mainsail, topsail and jib set, and the bows are turned to the sinister corner of the shield.

Coffee Room of the City Mission.—The "Model Coffee Room" is in the basement of the city mission building, cor. Rensselaer and Franklin sts. It is a neat eating-room, free from all bar-room influences, and where food is supplied at very low rates. Good meals from 6 to 25 cts. Coffee, 3 cts.

Cohoes.—A city of 19,416 (by last census) inhabitants, situated in Albany county, 8 miles north of Albany; reached by the D. and H. C. Co.'s railroad, fare 25 cents. Previous to 1811 the site of Cohoes was a barren waste. Population in 1831 about 150. Incorporated as a village in 1848; as a city in 1869. The place owes its growth to the immense water privilege afforded by the Cohoes falls in the Mohawk river, and owned by the Cohoes Company, organized in 1826. The falls are 75 feet in height, and in any state but the one in which Niagara is situated, would be considered a great wonder. The Harmony cotton mills are very extensive, employing 4,000 operatives; and more knit goods are manufactured here than in any other place in the country. It is a place well worth visiting.

Commerce Insurance Company, The, was organized in 1859, with a capital of \$200,000. Its first board of directors by the act of incorporation were Silas B. Hamilton, John G. White, Theodore F. Humphrey, Edward A.

Durant, Luther M. Palmer, Adam Van Allen, Thomas Schuyler, Charles B. Lansing, Chauncey P. Williams, James W. Eaton, Jesse C. Potts, John H. Reynolds, Isaac A. Chapman, Matthew H. Read, Charles B. Redfield, Archibald McClure, John N. Parker, Albion Ransom. Of these gentlemen Adam Van Allen, Charles B. Lansing, Chauncey P. Williams, James W. Eaton, Jesse C. Potts, Isaac A. Chapman still remain in the direction. The first officers were Silas B. Hamilton, president, Garret A. Van Allen, secretary. Mr. Van Allen has been as secretary and vice-president, an officer of this company since its organization, a quarter of a century ago.

In 1865 the capital of the company was increased to \$400,000, and in 1866 the present Commerce Insurance Building, 57 State st., was erected.

The Chicago fire of 1871 brought a loss of nearly half a million of dollars, and compelled a reduction of capital to \$100,000. The stockholders immediately subscribed \$100,000 more, bringing up the capital to the present amount \$200,000.

In 1872 the company lost a little over \$80,000 in the great Boston fire, and during its organization it has paid \$2,400,000 for losses. Its present officers are: Adam Van Allen, president; Garret A. Van Allen, vice-president; Richard V. DeWitt, secretary.

Committee of Thirteen, The.—The working section of the Citizens' Association of Albany, organized in 1881, for the purpose of attending to city and county affairs, and working generally in the interests of the taxpayers and of good government. They claim in their last report to have saved the public more than half a million dollars. J. Howard King, pres.

Congregational Church, cor. of Eagle and Beaver sts. Corner-stone

laid Sept. 22, 1868; dedicated Oct. 14, 1869; cost, including lot, \$130,000. No debt. Will seat 1,125. Thirteen associated gentlemen, consisting of Anthony Gould, Bradford R. Wood, Rufus H. King, James McNaughton, and others, bought the edifice that had long been owned and occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, cor. S. Pearl and Beaver sts., now Beaver Block, Dec. 15, 1849, for \$20,000, for the purposes of a Congregational church and society about to be formed. As soon as suitably repaired, it was opened for divine service, April 7, 1850, Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, Ct., preaching. Other eminent preachers of the denomination followed for a few months. June 6th, a religious society was organized. On the 10th of July, a church of 81 members was formed. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., of Bath, Me., was installed pastor, Dec. 10, 1850, and so remained until April 18, 1866. Rev. William S. Smart, D. D., of Benson, Vt., was installed May 30, 1867. The last sermon in the old church was preached Feb. 8, 1868. After that date, Association Hall, now Board of Trade rooms, was occupied for religious services until the present edifice was completed. Rev. William S. Smart, D. D., pastor; D. A. Thompson, clerk; William Gould, Jr., treas. Sunday services, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M., Henry R. Kingsbury, supt.; Bethany Mission School, 67 S. Pearl, 9 A. M., Nelson Lyon, supt. Congregational singing led by Prof. John E. Sherwood, chorister. Whole number of church members enrolled since organization, 804; present number, 396.

Congress of 1754.—Of the congress of commissioners which met in this city, June 19, 1754, Bancroft says: "America had never seen an assembly so venerable for the states that were represented, or for the great and able

men who composed it." The colonies of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland were represented by 25 commissioners. After completing a treaty with the Six Nations, the subject of a union was taken up. A plan presented by Benjamin Franklin, representative from Pennsylvania, was reported to the congress, and after twelve days spent in debate it was adopted substantially as presented. July 11, the congress adjourned, and as Franklin descended the Hudson, the people of New York thronged about him to welcome him as the mover of the American Union. The plan, however, was to be of no force unless confirmed by the several colonial assemblies, and not one of them would submit to delegating so much power as was proposed, to the general government. On the other hand, the king found it did not go far enough in that direction, and so it failed. But it is remarkable how nearly the proposed basis approached the constitution of the United States, and Gen. Garfield was perfectly right in declaring the last time he passed through Albany, that it was in this city the germ of the American Union was first planted by Benjamin Franklin, in 1754.

Conjugal Felicity.—The Duke de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, one of the French nobility exiled during the Revolution, who visited Albany in 1795, has recorded that the inhabitants "lived retired in their houses with their wives, who sometimes are pretty, but rather awkward in their manners, and with whom their husbands scarcely exchange thirty words a day, although they never address them but with the introductory appellation of "*my love*." There is reason to believe that this quiet picture of domestic happiness has been somewhat modified of late.

Cooking School, The, is in charge of a committee from the ladies' auxiliary board of the City Tract and Missionary Society. Miss Clara T. Harris, 722 Broadway, chairman. Sessions held in rooms in rear of City Mission Rooms, 9 N. Pearl st., five days in a week. Adults as well as children are instructed how to cook wholesome food economically.

Cotrell & Leonard's Hat and Fur Store is at Nos. 472-474 Broadway, between Maiden Lane and State street, a five story marble building, well adapted to the wants of their large wholesale and retail trade. For more than half a century this house has stood for all that is enterprising, thorough-going and reliable in the important business in which they are engaged. Their trade extends throughout the state and into the neighboring states of Massachusetts and Vermont, and in hundreds of country towns and villages the styles in hats are set by those bearing the Cotrell & Leonard stamp. Their retail trade is also very large, and the number of elegant fur goods disposed of by them each season is almost incredible. In nothing is the average purchaser more at the mercy of the dealer than in the matter of furs, and the necessity of dealing with men of honor is therefore apparent, and accounts, in part, for the steady success and growing trade of the firm. Sleigh and carriage robes, blankets, etc., form part of the stock which is not to be excelled in variety or quality in this country. The present building, to which visitors are always welcome, was first occupied by the firm in April, 1884; for 35 years previous they had been at 46 State st. Their present warehouse is one of the finest and most complete hat and fur stores in the United States, and is an establishment of which the citizens of Albany are justly proud. The house has been a

very popular one for many years, and enjoys a very liberal patronage from every section of country doing trade in Albany.

Cottonwood Trees.—The planting or maintaining of cottonwood trees is made a misdemeanor, by city ordinance, punishable by three months in the Albany penitentiary.

County.—The county of Albany has an area of 509 square miles. It is bounded east by the Hudson river, and north in part by the Mohawk. The Normanskill and Catskill furnish it with good water power. The land near the Hudson and some of the other streams is fertile, but in the mountains it is less productive. The east part is covered with immense beds of clay, sand and gravel, the sand in some places being 40 feet deep. The county was erected in 1689, and originally extended east of the Hudson and included the whole colony north and west of its present limits. (See FARMS AND FARM PRODUCTS.)

Government.

Following will be found information in regard to the county officers. (See PENITENTIARY and APPENDIX.)

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS consists of 31 members, who are elected annually on the second Tuesday in April (with the exception of the Cohoes members, who are elected a month earlier), and organizes the second Tuesday in May following. They meet in the City Hall; salaries, \$350.

THE SHERIFF is chosen every three years; office at the jail, in Maiden lane; compensation through fees and perquisites. The sheriff is not eligible for two terms in succession. By a bill passed in 1884, after the expiration of the present term, the sheriff will be paid by a salary of \$4,000 and legal fees.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Elected by the people; term three years; salary \$4,500. Appoints his assistant; salary \$2,500.

COUNTY CLERK.—Elected by the people; term three years; paid by fees and perquisites. Appoints his own deputy and clerks.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Office, City Hall. Elected by the people; term, three years; salary, \$5,000. In addition to the ordinary duties of the office, the treasurer of this county enforces the collection of all taxes in this city, unpaid on the first of December in each year.

COUNTY JUDGE.—Elected by the people; term, six years; salary, \$4,500.

SURROGATE.—Elected by the people; term, six years; salary, \$4,000. There is a clerk of the surrogate's court; salary, \$1,800.

CORONERS.—By chap. 37, Laws of 1878, it is provided that there shall be four coroners elected in Albany county, who shall hold the office three years each, at an annual salary of \$1,200, without fees or perquisites of any kind, except in case of acting in the place of the sheriff.

The board of supervisors each year elects by ballot, four physicians to attend post mortem examinations. Salary, \$600.

JUSTICES OF SESSIONS.—Elected yearly by the people. Paid by fees; \$3 a day for each day's attendance upon court duties.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—Three in number; supervise the schools outside the cities of Albany and Cohoes; elected by the people for a term of three years; salary \$800 each.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.—Appointed by the Senate on nomination by the Governor. Term of office three years. The fund of which they have charge amounts to \$91,615. It is part of a sum which belonged originally to the general government, and, there being

no use for it, was apportioned among the several States, and reapportioned to counties to be lent on good security, at the legal rate of interest, the proceeds going into the sinking fund of the State.

Debt.

The bonded debt of Albany county is \$999,000, which pays from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. interest.

County Agricultural Society.—The Albany County Agricultural Society meets annually on the third Wednesday in January, at 18 Beaver st. Jurian Winne, pres.; John H. Farrell, sec.; D. V. S. Raynsford, treas. No fair has been held since 1874.

Courts.—Following are the courts which sit in this city:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—A term is held on the third Tuesday in January in Government building.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Albany is one of the 46 counties of the Northern district of New York. A session is held on the third Tuesday in January in Government building.

COURT OF APPEALS.—William C. Ruger, chief judge; Charles A. Rapallo, Charles Andrews, Theodore Miller, Robert Earl, George F. Danforth, Francis M. Finch, associate judges; E. O. Perrin, clerk. Meets at the Capitol. Regular terms from second Monday in January, with such recesses as the court directs.

SUPREME COURT.—Third department—General Terms held on the fourth Tuesday of January and third Tuesday of November at City Hall.

SUPREME COURT, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer and Special Terms, held at City Hall on the second Monday of January, first Monday of March, first Monday of May, second Monday of June, for trial of equity cases without a jury; first Monday of October, first

Monday of December. Special terms for motions only, held at City Hall, last Tuesday of each month. Special terms for motions and arguments on demurrers at City Hall last Tuesday of every month. Justices—A. Melvin Osborn, of Catskill; Charles R. Ingalls, of Troy; Wm. L. Learned, of Albany; T. R. Westbrook, of Kingston; Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany.

ALBANY COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS meets at City Hall on the second Monday of February, fifth Monday of March (no grand jury), second Monday of June, third Monday of September, and second Monday of November. John C. Nott, county judge; Peter Walker, Albert E. Hinman, justices of sessions; D. Cady Herrick, district attorney; William D. Strevell, clerk. The following terms are held without a jury: Fourth Monday of January, second Monday of March, fourth Monday of May, fourth Monday of October, fourth Monday of December.

CITY COURT, meets in City Building every day at 9 o'clock (Sundays and holidays excepted). Justices—Andrew Hamilton, Franklin M. Danaher, Edward J. Brennan.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, meets at City Hall every Tuesday. Anthony Gould, recorder; John A. Delehanty, assistant district-attorney.

POLICE COURT, meets daily in City Building. William K. Clute, John Gutmann, police justices.

Custom House, U. S., Government building. John A. Luby, surveyor of customs; Orrin A. Fuller, special deputy. There are also two deputies and four inspectors. The revenue from this office averages about \$150,000 a year; expenses less than \$11,000. The imports are principally lumber and grain (in large part barley) from Canada.

Debt.—The city debt, April 1, 1884, was as follows: General, \$1,095,000; Washington park, \$1,048,000; water, \$1,090,000; total, \$3,233,000.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's. Railroads.—This great corporation leases and operates among others, the roads formerly known as the Albany & Susquehanna, and the Rensselaer & Saratoga. Depot foot of Maiden lane.

THE ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA, was opened to Binghamton Jan. 44, 1869, and was leased to the D. & H. Feb. 24, 1870. Its length is 142 miles; employs 2,161 persons, and paid them last year, \$991,541. It carried 474,496 passengers, and 2,355,215 tons of freight—of which 1,246,092 tons was coal. Through fare, 2 cents per mile; way fare, 3 cents. Total earnings, \$2,615,468; surplus, over expenses, \$160,361.

THE RENSSELAER & SARATOGA, was chartered April 14, 1832. Employs 1,930 persons; wages paid, \$793,398; carried last year, 1,852,916 passengers, and 1,346,352 tons of freight; fare, 3 cents a mile. Earnings, \$2,149,043; deficiency, \$917.

Docks.—Strictly speaking, there are no docks in Albany, except at the Lumber district, as the term means an inclosed basin, or the water-way between two wharves; but the quays are by custom called docks.

Dodgers.—The name by which printed hand-bills of a small kind are known. The penalty should any person "throw, deposit, strew or litter on any street, sidewalk, square or park in the city of Albany, or cause to be thrown, deposited, strewn or littered thereon, any paper or other substance having any printed or written matter thereon, or pictures, with the intent to advertise or attract public attention to any subject, thing or event," is not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Dogs.—The prevalent superstition that dogs are more likely to run mad one season of the year than another is perpetuated in a city ordinance, which prohibits all dogs from going at large in June, July, August and September, unless properly muzzled, under penalty to their owners of \$5 fine. Unmuzzled dogs so running at large may be killed by anybody. The police make a practice of poisoning a great many every year.

Douw's Building.—South-west cor. of State and Broadway; devoted to stores and offices; erected in 1842.

Drives.—The drives in and about Albany are numerous and picturesque. Washington Park, with its three miles of excellent roadway, may be taken as the centre from which the drives radiate. The most frequented is the New Scotland turnpike, or the Hurstville road, as it is commonly called, which, starting at the Lexington and Madison ave. entrance to the Park, leads to a drive of inexhaustible extent and variety. Two miles out is the famous Log Tavern, the glory of which has somewhat faded under modern management. Seven miles distant is the pretty village of Slingerlands, while a drive of a dozen miles along this smooth plank road brings us to the foot of the romantic Indian Ladder. A mile further takes us to the top of the mountain, from which the view is almost as sublime as is that from the hotel veranda on the Catskills. A lovely drive on the New Scotland road, and a much shorter one, is to the covered bridge, three miles from Albany, and then turning to the right make the circuit, coming out at McKownsville, on the Western avenue road, and then to the city. This is a drive of about seven miles, and is simply exquisite, the view from Sunset hill, the road through the dense pine

woods, and the little church in the forest, being the most attractive features. Another pleasant drive is out Western avenue to the Boulevard, turn to the right and take the road west, which is a continuation of State street. This leads over the sand, the appearance of which is desolate for two miles, but after that the shrubbery grows dense, and the approach to Rensselaer lake (see WATER-WORKS) is one of the most charming bits of landscape possible to imagine. For equestrianism this route is especially agreeable. The Boulevard at the intersection of Madison and Western avenues also points the way to the well-known Shaker road, *via* West Albany, and to the drives of Newtonville, that most prosperous and beautiful of Albany suburbs. The Troy road, once the fashionable drive of two cities, is no longer popular. In dry weather it is merely a cloud of dust, and during the damp season the mud is ankle deep. Another boulevard, however, constructed by the Van Rensselaer estate, and running parallel with the old road, affords a splendid drive and a matchless view of the river as far down as Castleton. Upon this boulevard the new residence of Emmet, the actor, is located. The drives on both sides of the river are among the most beautiful in the State, and are largely frequented by Albanians who are the happy owners of horses. The road below Kenwood, past the Corning farm, and as far south as Coeymans, is excellently kept and singularly attractive, as is the one which from Kenwood goes up the hill and hending to the west intersects with the southerly extremity of Delaware avenue. Over the river the drives are of rare and bewitching beauty, especially the Ridge road, running from the hills back of Greenbush to Castleton. From every point on this noble drive the view is one of exceeding charm. To the east is a glorious landscape,

suggestive of peace, contentment and prosperity; to the south the Hudson, like a silver thread, glides along its winding pathway to the sea, while to the west the city of Albany, with its signs of hustle and thrift indicates the activity, energy and intelligence of the people. This drive is probably the most thoroughly delightful of any near the city. Of course during the winter months these roads are not frequented for pleasure driving, the sleighing being

Dudley Observatory, The, is located in the northern part of the city, near the line of the Central railroad. The grounds on which it is placed are the highest in Albany, and are 200 feet above mean tide. They are about eight acres in extent, and are planted with trees and shrubbery. The buildings consist of the Astronomical, the Meteorological, and the Physical observatories, and a large dwelling house, the official residence of the director.



DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

confined to the park, Western avenue and the canal. A city ordinance allows the speeding of horses on the avenue during the sleighing season; therefore, on a bright winter afternoon the scene is one of sparkle and animation, when the wealth and fashion of the town goes sleighing and blooded trotters come flying down the road to the merry music of the bells, and the excited cries of the throng which usually gathers on the sidewalks to witness the vigorous winter sport.

The Astronomical Observatory is a handsome structure of brick and free-stone, in the general form of a cross, 80 by 70 feet. It is surmounted by a large revolving turret, which contains the great equatorial refractor of 13 inches aperture, and 15 feet focal length. In the west wing of the Observatory is a large and excellent transit instrument, which is among the latest productions of the celebrated firm of Pistor & Martins, of Berlin. In the east wing is the great Olcott Mer-

idian Circle, one of the largest and finest of its class. This instrument is also the work of Pistor & Martins. Its optical qualities are not exceeded by any similar instrument in the world. The object-glass is eight inches in diameter, and the telescope is about 10 feet in length. The mounting of this instrument is specially massive and costly. Its principal feature consists in three enormous monoliths of limestone, of which one, weighing several tons, forms the cap-stone of the main pier, while the other two, weighing each nearly eight tons, rest upright upon this and serve as the direct supports of the instrument. In the same room is a variety of delicate and costly apparatus, auxiliary to the principal instrument, which is in constant use for the most refined operations of astronomy, and employs the chief activities of the observing corps. Among other remarkable instruments belonging to the Observatory are the Sheutz tabulating engine, the Clark comet seeker, the disc and printing chronographs, astronomical clocks, self-recording meteorological instruments, etc. The Observatory also possesses an astronomical library of about 2,000 volumes, besides numerous pamphlets and charts.

This institution was founded by the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, and leading citizens of Albany. The act of incorporation was secured in 1852. The Observatory building was formally dedicated to astronomy in August, 1856, under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (which, that year, held its annual session in this city), and in the presence of many distinguished men of science from abroad. Geological Hall had been opened on the previous day. The address commemorating the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory was delivered in the Academy Park by Edward Everett,

and has since become celebrated as a fine specimen of American oratory. Previous to the delivery of the address, an additional gift of \$50,000 to the Observatory was unexpectedly announced from Mrs. Dudley; whereupon Prof. Agassiz, who was seated on the platform, arose, and, delightedly swinging his hat, proposed, in trumpet tones: "Three cheers for Mrs. Dudley!" It is needless to say that the audience was electrified, and warmly responded to the summons.

The total donations to the Observatory up to the present time exceed \$200,000. Of this sum, Mrs. Dudley gave \$105,000. More than \$100,000 have been expended in buildings and equipment, and about \$100,000 is safely invested as a permanent fund for the support of the institution.

Since 1878, the astronomical operations of the Observatory have experienced a new impulse, in the *zone* work, which has been undertaken in co-operation with European observatories, under the general direction of the International Astronomical Society. In aid of this enterprise, considerable donations have been made by citizens of Albany and others.

From the normal clock of the Observatory, standard time is furnished to the various railroad and telegraph offices in this vicinity. At 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. the fire bells of the city are struck in coincidence with a signal from the Observatory clock, by the Fire Alarm Telegraph service. At noon, each day, the standard time of the Observatory is transmitted over the lines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's system of railroads, and also over some of the Western Union telegraph lines. There is also a system of clocks controlled electrically from the Observatory. (See TIME SERVICE.)

Among the distinguished astronomers who have been in charge of this

Observatory are Dr. B. A. Gould, now Chief Astronomer of the Argentine Confederation, S. A.; Professor O. M. Mitchel, who afterward died in 1862, Major General of U. S. Volunteers, and Dr. Brunnow, since Astronomer Royal of Ireland.

The Observatory is opened on Tuesday evenings, when visitors are admitted in limited numbers. Cards of admission should be obtained by previous

Samuel B. Ward, Frederick Townsend, Rufus W. Peckham. Secretary and Director—Lewis Boss.

Dwellings.—According to the census of 1880, there were 13,259 dwellings in Albany; average number of persons to a dwelling, 6.85.

East Albany is part of the village of Greenbush, and is reached by the



ELM TREE CORNER, N. PEARL AND STATE, IN 1800.

application, either to the director of the Observatory or to any one of the sixteen trustees, to whom the management of the institution is entrusted.

The present organization of the Observatory is as follows:

Board of Trustees—John F. Rathbone, pres; Isaac W. Vosburgh, Dudley Olcott, Joseph H. Ramsey, Erastus D. Palmer, Charles B. Lansing, Clarence Rathbone, John M. Crapo, Thomas Hun, Eliphalet N. Potter,

middle bridge, or by the ferry at the foot of Maiden lane.

Electric Light, The, is among the great improvements of the age, and in no city in the country has it been so largely adopted by the municipality as in Albany. The Albany Electric Illuminating Co., which uses the Brush light, was organized in April, 1881; office and works, 71 Trinity place; W. F. Hurcomb, pres., Walter Dickson, vice-

pres., J. Irving Wendell, treas., Edward A. Maher, sec. and gen. manager. It has a contract to light the streets for five years from June 21, 1881, at 50 cents per lamp, per night. The lights number 431; they are burned on an average, 10½ hours. Besides these about 100 other lights are supplied to private parties at 50 cents a night, but are not to burn over seven hours. There is no expense for putting in, or for fixtures, where the light is used permanently. These lamps are reached through eight circuits and 70 miles of wire. The power is supplied by five engines aggregating 650 horse power. A system of storage batteries is also in use in connection with the Swan incandescent light. These batteries supply from five to forty lights according to capacity, for four hours each. Several firms in town use the Edison light, which is supplied by their own power. The Capitol is also lighted by electricity, but by an independent system.

Elm Tree Corner.—The name by which the Tweddle Hall corner was known for many years, because of an ancient, crooked elm which stood there till the widening and improvement of N. Pearl st. 1877. Our cut gives a view of the spot as it appeared when the Lydius house (see OLD HOUSES) stood opposite. The Vanderheyden palace is also shown with another tree in front of it. The following verses by Mr. W. D. Morange, celebrate one peculiarity of the spot, which has not yet wholly passed away:

It do n't appear that the Old Elm Tree
Was a slippery elm, you know;
But nevertheless it will doubtless be
Set down in the records so.

When the snow congeals on the slanting grade,
Where the Elm Tree went to rot,
And scores of broken heads have made
Their mark on the sacred spot,

That place of broken skulls will be
By many a frantic mourner,
Set down in the town geography,
As the "Slippery Elm Tree Corner."

Employments.—According to the census of 1880, the employment of 32,153 of the inhabitants of Albany was as follows:

Agricultural laborers.....	74
Farmers.....	67
Gardeners, etc.....	176
Stock raisers, drovers.....	20
Barbers.....	207
Boarding-house keepers.....	52
Clergymen.....	94
Clerks and copyists.....	171
Dentists.....	22
Domestics.....	2,993
Hotel and restaurant keepers and employés.....	441
Journalists.....	61
Laborers.....	4,130
Laundry employés.....	258
Lawyers.....	211
Livery stable keepers and employés....	129
Musicians and music teachers.....	148
Government officials.....	441
Physicians.....	181
Teachers.....	448
Clerks in stores.....	2,362
Commercial travelers, peddlers, etc....	547
Bankers, brokers.....	105
Insurance.....	111
Saloon keepers.....	434
Traders and dealers.....	1,889
Draymen, hackmen.....	731
In express companies.....	51
In railroad companies.....	750
*On street railroads.....	39
Telegraph companies.....	85
Steamboats, canals, etc.....	204
Apprentices.....	266
Bakers.....	352
Blacksmiths.....	370
Bookbinders.....	136
Boot and shoe makers.....	1,217
Brewers and malsters.....	208
Masons, stone cutters.....	965
Brick makers.....	82
Butchers.....	323
Cabinet makers.....	195
Carpenters.....	1,127
Carriage, car makers.....	101
Cigar makers.....	424
Clerks and hook-keepers in manufactories.....	62

*NOTE.—Manifestly incorrect. The editor of the Hand-Book presents these figures without vouching for them in any particular. The United States government paid to have them correct, and they are the best we have.

Coopers.....	113
Cotton and wool mill operatives.....	16
Employeés in manufactories not specified,	216
Engineers and firemen.....	337
Fish and oystermen.....	6
Jewelers.....	84
Harness makers.....	95
Iron and steel.....	932
Leather.....	79
Lumbermen.....	9
Machinists.....	383
Manufacturers.....	266
Factory operatives, not specified.....	40
Millers.....	12
Miners.....	2
Painters.....	553
Paper mill operatives.....	101
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	153
Printers.....	513
Saw mill operatives.....	39
Ship carpenters.....	31
Tailors, dress makers, milliners.....	2,003
Tinners.....	142
Wheelwrights.....	29

is 136x68 feet, and 64 feet from floor to ceiling. Seating capacity, about 1,000. The tower, one of the richest specimens of French Gothic in this country, was completed in 1875 by the munificence of the family of the late John Tweddle. The chimes of eleven bells were presented by Mr. George

English Sparrows were introduced into Albany in 1865. They were considered then a great novelty and a greater blessing. They are not regarded in either light nowadays.

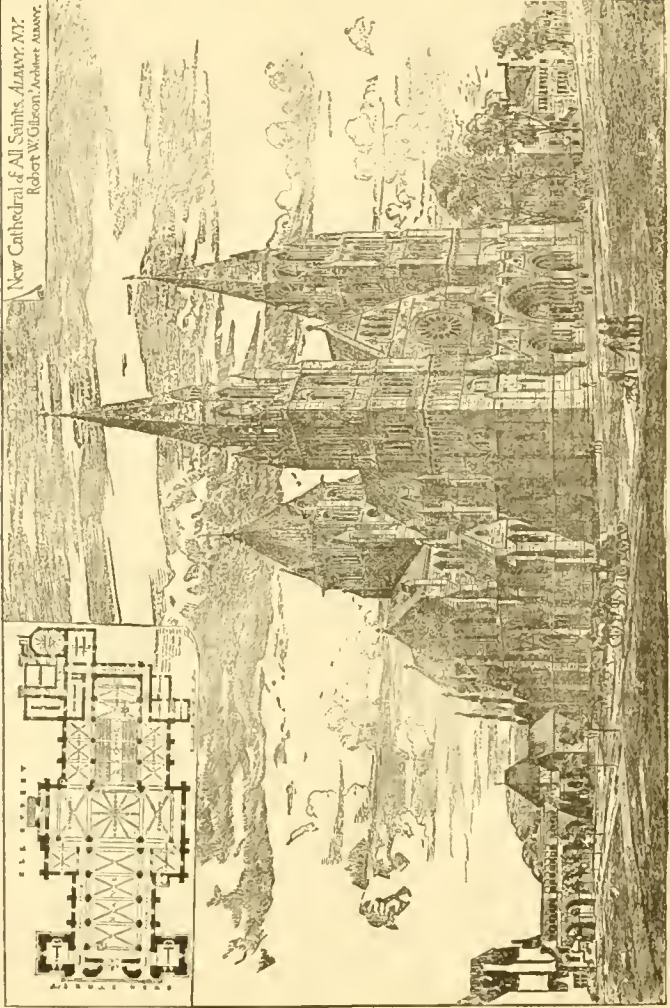
Episcopal Churches.—In November, 1716, the first English church west of the Hudson was opened for divine service. It was a stone building, 58 by 42 feet, standing a short distance from the site of the present St. Peter's, in the middle of State st., at the base of the hill, which was afterwards cut down to the gradual slope which leads to the Capitol, but which at that time was crowned with the English fort. (See cut, p. 87.) Rev. Thomas Barclay, chaplain to the fort, was the rector.

ST. PETER'S was the title under which the church was incorporated in 1769. The first edifice was taken down in 1802, and a second, huilt where the present edifice stands, was consecrated Oct. 4, 1803. This lasted till 1858, when it was razed to make way for the present elegant structure, consecrated Oct. 4, 1860. It is built of Schenectady blue stone, with New Jersey brown stone trimmings. The interior



ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Tweddle, and cost \$6,000. A bell, mistakenly known as Queen Anne's bell, bearing date of 1751, is used only to ring in the new year. It is said to have been the bell that first proclaimed independence in this city. A communion service, the gift of Queen Anne to a projected chapel among the Onondagas, which was never built, was given to this church at the frontier post in 1716, and has been in use ever since. It consists of seven pieces of solid silver, each of them bearing the royal arms and a curious inscription.



ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL.

The vault in the vestry room of the church also contains the parchment conveying the original grant of land by George I. and the charter of the parish given by George III. The memorial windows of the church, of which there are a great number, are very fine specimens of English decorated glass. The parish house on Lodge st. was built in 1875, at a cost of \$24,000. Whole value of church property, \$230,000. Number of communicants, about 500. Sunday services at 10:30 and 4; Wednesdays and Fridays, 10.30. Rector, since Aug. 1, 1874, Rev. Walton W. Battershall, D. D. The following rectors have preceded him: Thomas Barclay, 1708 to 1728; Mr. Miln, 1728 to 1737; Henry Barclay, 1737 to 1746; John Ogilvie, 1748 to 1760; Thomas Brown, 1764 to 1768; Harry Munro, 1768 to 1774; Thomas Ellison, 1784 to 1802; Frederick Beasley, 1803 to 1809; Timothy Clowes, 1810 to 1817; William B. Lacey, 1818 to 1832; Horatio Potter, 1833 to 1855; Thomas Clapp Pitkin, 1855 to 1862; William F. Wilson and William Tatlock, 1862 to 1866; Wm. Crowell Doane, 1867 to 1869; William A. Snively, 1869 to 1874.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ALL SAINTS, in the city and diocese of Albany, was incorporated by act of Legislature in March, 1873. Its own statutes and by-laws were adopted in the following year, and in 1877 it was formally and fully recognized as part of the organic life and law of the diocese by a *new con.* vote of the convention. The chapter consists of the Bishop as its official and ex-officio head; of four "principal persons," the dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer; certain minor canons being unmarried clergy, and six laymen, holding office for two, four and six years, elected by the "greater chapter." The greater chapter represents all the elected officers and bodies of the Diocesan Con-

vention, (standing committee, board of missions, deputies to convention, arch-deacons, etc.,) and the rectors of St. Peter's and St. Paul's churches in Albany.

The scheme of the cathedral is adopted from the statutes of the English Cathedral of the First Foundation; with the marked exception (which is an admirable characteristic of the American church) of the introduction of lay communicants to the governing body. The idea of the cathedral is to establish in Albany a *free* church, with frequent services, choral worship, constant preaching, and institutions of learning and charity. Every member of the diocese has his own right and place in the congregation, and has a voice, through his elected representatives, in the choice of the clerical and lay members of the chapter. The present building, cor. Hawk and Elk sts., is only the chapel of the cathedral church. The pupils of ST. AGNES SCHOOL (which see) and the members of the Sisterhood worship in it, besides a congregation, filling the building. The Cathedral Church is to be begun at once; the laying of the corner-stone being fixed for June 3d, 1884. The new building, designed by Mr. R. W. Gibson, architect, of Albany, is a very noble specimen of Gothic architecture. It will cost, when completed, about half a million of dollars. The portion of it to be built now, at a cost of \$150,000, omits the eastern, the western towers, and the outside ornamentation. But it secures the whole seating capacity for 1,800 worshippers, and will be a commanding structure with a very dignified interior. It is hoped to finish this provisional building in three years. The seats, by the act of incorporation, are forever free. There are no endowments, and the support comes wholly from the free-will-offerings of the congregation. Rt. Rev. Wm. Crowell Doane, Bishop; Rev. G. W. Dean,

chancellor; Rev. E. T. Chapman, treas; Rev. T. B. Fulcher, minor canon.

ST. PAUL'S.—Lancaster st. above Hawk. Rev. J. Livingston, Reese, D. D., rector. Organized Nov. 12, 1827. The first church edifice was in S. Ferry st., consecrated Aug. 24, 1829. After the sale of this building to the Catholics in 1839, the theatre on S. Pearl st. was bought by the parish, and at an expense of some \$10,000 was transformed into a church, and consecrated Feb. 22, 1840. At that time the Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, now Bishop of California, was rector. After the election of the Rev. Dr. Kip to the Episcopate, the Rev. Dr. Starkey, now Bishop of Northern New Jersey, was rector for four years. The present edifice was intended for a new congregation, belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, and was known as the Dudley Church. When partly completed, it was sold, on account of debt, to the vestry of St. Paul's, who completed the building and added a chancel. It was used for the first time for public service Sept. 21, 1862. The Rev. Dr. Rudder, afterwards of St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, was then rector. The present rector entered on his duties in June, 1864. In October, 1877, the semi-centennial of the parish was celebrated. In the summer of 1883 a Parish House, connected with the church was built as a memorial to Mrs. John. H. Van Antwerp, and furnished completely as a memorial to Mrs. Samuel Schuyler. This has given all needed room and facilities for parish and Sunday-school work. The church has 600 communicants: 720 children and 80 teachers in its Sunday-school; a large and flourishing mission chapel on Madison ave. below Pearl, where services are held twice a Sunday, under the care of the assistant minister. No mortgage nor floating debt.

TRINITY.—Trinity place. Organized

Sept. 4, 1839. The parish was small, but managed to build in 1841-2, cor. Franklin and Herkimer sts., an edifice holding about 300. Jan. 1, 1844, Rev. Edward Selkirk became rector, and remained such till 1884. Present building consecrated Jan. 21, 1849. Seats about 500.

HOLY INNOCENTS.—North Pearl st. cor. of Colonie. Rev. Ralph Wood Kenyon, Rector. This was the fifth parish organized by the Episcopal Church in this city. The edifice was erected as a memorial to his four children by Mr. William H. De Witt, who gave the site and defrayed the entire cost of the building. Built in the early English style of architecture, it is perfect in all its appointments. The date of its consecration, Feb. 3, 1850, makes it the earliest specimen of the style in Albany. It seats 350, and the pews are all free.

GRACE.—Cor. Robin st. and Clinton ave., was organized in 1846. The Rev. Mansell Van Rensselaer, D. D., LL. D., was the first Rector. Under his ministrations services were held in an upper room cor. State and Lark sts. From here they moved to a larger room in Spring st., where services were conducted until the present building was erected cor. of Lark and Washington ave. in 1850. In 1873 the building was moved to its present location. In 1875 the rectory was built at a cost of nearly \$9,000. There have been eight rectors since its organization: Rev. Mansell Van Rensselaer, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. John Alden Spooner; Rev. John Radcliff Davenport, D. D.; Rev. Theodore M. Bishop, D. D.; Rev. Philander K. Cady, D. D.; Rev. Edwin B. Russell; Rev. James Hutchings Brown; Rev. David Louis Schwartz. The present number of communicants, 250. The seats are free, and the church depends entirely upon the offertory for support. The services: Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday-



INTERIOR VIEW
LONDON
SCALE
1/4 INCH = 1 FOOT
MANUFACTURED BY
W. & A. G. BIRD
MANCHESTER
CENTRAL ROAD

INTERIOR ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL.



school, 2:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

Evangelical Churches.—These are entirely German organizations, services being conducted in that language:

EVANGELICAL GERMAN ASSOCIATION.—8 Elm st., north of Grand, Rev. Jacob Eberling, pastor; Charles Seeman, supt.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Clinton cor. Alexander. Rev. Paul L. Menzel, pastor; organized in 1850; comprises 156 families.

Excursions.—The traveller who has exhausted sight-seeing in Albany, or the resident who wishes to go a pleasuring, may, in the summer time, take his choice of a number of short excursions at small expense.

BY BOAT.—The Albany and Troy line of steamers afford a pleasant river glide of six miles and return for 20 cents, and on Saturdays for 10 cents. The boats, the Whitney and Sanders, leave every hour from the foot of Maiden lane. Their Sunday patronage is large. Small boats run down the river as far as New Baltimore, touching at the pleasant villages of Cedar Hill, Castleton, N. Coeymans, and Cocymans. For \$1 one can spend the day on the river, going as far as Rhinebeck by the Day line, and returning the same way. This affords a view of the upper Hudson and the Catskill mountains. During the season there are, almost daily, river excursions of Sunday-schools and associations of various kinds.

BY RAIL.—The trip to Troy can be made on this side the river by the D. & H. C. Co.'s railroad from Union depot. Fare, 15 cents. Round trip tickets good on day of issue on either side of river, 25 cents. Cars leave every hour. In this way one sees the Lumber district, has a charming view of the Hud-

son, the villas on the Troy road, the Rural and St. Agnes Cemeteries, Fair grounds, Erie canal, the great iron works, and a comprehensive view of Troy itself. Trains also go to Troy on east side of the river from the Union depot about as often, but the views are not to be compared with the other route. For Cohoes and Cohoes falls take the D. & H. C. Co.'s trains; fare, 25 cents. Cohoes is a perfect beehive of industry, and the falls are an object of great interest and beauty. Other excursions which can be made in one day on this line of roads are to HOWE'S CAVE (which see); fare one way, \$1.20; to Sharon Springs, fare one way, \$1.77; to Cooperstown, allowing four hours' stay, fare, \$3.08; to Round Lake, fare 85 cents (during camp meetings, excursion tickets at reduced rates); to Saratoga, fare \$1.20; through Lake George to Fort Ticonderoga and return *via* Whitehall, fare for the round trip, \$6; tickets good for two days, and affording rides by cars, and steamboat. The great Hoosac tunnel may also be visited from here in one day.

Executive Mansion.—On Eagle st., south of Elm; stands well back from the street on a commanding and beautiful site; was bought by the State in 1877.

FORMER GOVERNORS' MANSIONS.—Mr. Jonathan Tenney has kindly permitted the use of the following interesting record in advance of publication elsewhere:

"The Legislature of the State fixed the seat of government at Albany in 1797. Its session that year was held in the Stadt Huis, commencing Jan. 3d, and ending April 3d. The law making Albany the State capital dates March 10th. John Jay was then Governor. He occupied 'Mr. James Caldwell's elegant house in State street,' situated where Walsh's hat store is now located.

George Clinton, who was the first Governor of the State, from 1777 to 1795, was again elected, and followed Mr. Jay from 1801 to 1804. The same house occupied by Gov. Jay was occupied by Gov. Clinton and family. I do not find where Morgan Lewis (1804 to 1807) had his mansion. Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins (1807 to 1817) resided a portion of his term, if not the whole of it, at 99 Washington avenue, where George B. Steele now resides. De Witt Clinton (1817 to 1823 and 1826 to 1828) had his residence cor. of North Pearl and Steuben streets, on the site now occupied by Johnston & Reilly's store. Here he died Feb. 11, 1828. Martin Van Buren (1828 to 1829) resided at 92 State street, the site of J. H. Simmons' auction rooms. Enos T. Throop, who filled out the term of Gov. Van Buren, (who resigned March 12, 1829, to become Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson,) and was afterwards Governor from 1831 to 1833, had his mansion at No. 1 Elk street, where the late Harmon Pumpelly resided. William L. Marcy (1833 to 1839) occupied No. 2 Elk, where Gen. Rufus H. King now resides. The Kane mansion, on the site of the Ash Grove church, was the mansion of William H. Seward during his gubernatorial career (1839 to 1843). William C. Bouck (1843 to 1845) was at 119 Washington avenue, now the residence of Gen. John F. Rathbone. Silas Wright (1845 to 1847) resided at 133 North Pearl street. John Young (1847 to 1849), at 111 State, where now resides Mrs. John Tweddle. Hamilton Fish (1849 to 1851), at 15 Elk street, the residence of the late Hon. John V. L. Pruyn; Washington Hunt (1851 to 1853), at 1 Elk street, as also did Horatio Seymour (1853-1854) during his first term, the same as formerly occupied by Gov. Throop. Gov. Seymour, during his second term (1863-1864), had his executive man-

sion in 'Dudley Row,' 65 Hawk street. Myron H. Clark (1855-1856) occupied 132 State, where now is the Christian Brothers' Academy. John A. King (1857-1858), 881 Broadway, corner North Ferry, now St. Peter's Hospital. Edwin D. Morgan (1859 to 1862), and Reuben E. Fenton (1865-1868), four years each, made 144 State, late residence of Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, their home in this city. John T. Hoffman (1869 to 1872) made the old Congress Hall, east of the New Capitol, his residence. John Adams Dix (1873-4), 123 Washington ave., north of the New Capitol. Samuel J. Tilden (1875 to 1877), Lucius Robinson (1877-1879), Alonzo B. Cornell (1880-1882), and Grover Cleveland, present Governor, have resided in the Executive Mansion, 138 Eagle, bought by the State of the late Robert L. Johnson."

Exempt Firemen's Association.

— Michael J. Gorman, pres.; William Hill, vice-pres.; Thomas Hogan, sec.; Visscher Ten Eyck, treas. Board of Managers meets quarterly, first Tuesday in Jan., April, July and Oct., at City Building. The income of a small invested fund and the fees for membership are distributed among the indigent members of the Association. Membership, \$1. Limited to the old department.

Expresses.— Packages and parcels may be sent from Albany *via* American Express Co. (office cor. Broadway and Steuben st.), over the Boston & Albany, Central-Hudson and Harlem, and through their connections over 40,000 miles of railroad and to 5,000 different offices; *via* National Express Co. (office Maiden lane cor. Dean st.) over the R. & S. division of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s road, the West Shore, and the Hoosac Tunnel road as far as North Adams; *via* U. S. & Canada (office with American),

over the Susquehanna road and Hoosac Tunnel route.

BAGGAGE EXPRESS.—Baggage is transferred in this city conveniently and at small expense to the owner. Wygant & Co.'s agents pass through the principal trains approaching Albany, and collect checks, delivering baggage to all the steamboats and depots, and to the hotels and private houses. They also call for baggage, and may be summoned by telephone or by leaving orders upon call-books in the baggage rooms at the different depots; Husted's, cor. Eagle st. and Hudson ave.; and Clement & Rice's, cor. Clinton ave. and Broadway. The regular charge inside of Lark and Arch sts. and Livingston ave. is 30 cts. for a single piece of baggage, and 25 cts. for each additional piece. Beyond these limits, charges according to the distance. Special rates are made for amusement combinations.

Families.—According to the census of 1880, there were 18,297 families in Albany; average number of persons in a family, 4.96.

Farms and Farm Products in Albany co. According to the census of 1880 there were in Albany co. 3,325 farms ranging in size from 2 acres to 1,000 acres, there being only one of a thousand acres; average size, 92 acres; total acreage, 306,257, of which 254,521 acres are improved, 43,307 acres forest and woodland, and 8,429 not woodland, and not improved. Value of farms, including land, fences and buildings, \$19,898,866; value of farming implements and machinery, \$1,047,171; live stock, June 1, 1880, \$1,589,181; cost of repairing and building fences in 1879, \$89,788; cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879, \$50,407; estimated value of all farm products in 1879, \$2,783,028.

Wool, Spring clip of 1880.....	115,847	lbs.
Milk sold.....	1,390,662	gals.
Butter made.....	1,154,969	lbs.
Cheese ".....	6,560	"

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Barley.....	1,077	17,952
Buckwheat.....	14,774	211,225
Corn.....	11,845	296,145
Oats.....	30,169	787,520
Rye.....	14,710	158,600
Wheat.....	1,652	23,128
Beans.....	—	2,178
Potatoes.....	6,537	495,402
Canada Peas.....	—	9,290
		<i>Tons.</i>
Hay.....	86,738	95,137
		<i>Pounds.</i>
Hops.....	243	123,182
Broom Corn.....	—	56,204
Honey.....	—	64,267
Beeswax.....	—	1,689
Poultry, barnyard.....	—	118,348
" other.....	—	16,024
		<i>Doz.</i>
Eggs.....	—	627,374
Orchard products.....	—	\$138,881
Market garden products.....	—	\$208,420
Wood, 25,249 cords.....	—	\$71,658

(See also ANIMALS, DOMESTIC.)

Fearey Manufacturing Co.—Boot and shoe manufacturers. Established 1844; incorporated 1882. This factory has become one of the institutions of Albany. It furnishes employment to 600 operatives, besides those engaged in making boxes and other supplies. A thirty-horse power engine and forty-horse power boiler supply the power and heat. Improved machinery is used wherever practicable. Bottoms are fastened on by McKay sewing machines, Goodyear sewing machines and a Standard screw-wire machine. The old style hand-sewed and hand-pegged work forms an interesting feature for those not accustomed to see the various processes. Hand-made work has become so popular again that this firm have difficulty in filling their orders. "Medium-grade goods for the masses" are specialties, but three grades of goods better than medium grade are manufactured by machinery, besides the highest grade of hand-sewed work.

The products of this factory are noted for their good fitting and wearing qualities. Sales are made all over the country by agents to the retail shoe dealers and general stores. The total capacity of all departments is 2,000 pairs a day.

Female Academy.—The oldest educational institution in the city, was founded by Ebenezer Foot in 1814, as "Union School, in Montgomery st."



THE FEMALE ACADEMY.

In 1821 it was incorporated by act of legislature. The present rather imposing looking building on N. Pearl st. was opened May 12, 1834, and cost \$30,000. "The front faces the east, and is ornamented with a beautiful Hexa-style portico of the Ionic order. The proportions of the columns, capitals, bases and entablature, are taken from the temple on the Ilissus, the most beautiful example of the Ionic among the remains of antiquity." The old Albany library, of several thousand volumes, was stored here, and finally became the property of the institution. (See FREEMASONRY.)

PRESENT CONDITION.—The academy

has recently been put upon a new basis, with the most satisfactory results. It now combines the features of both a day and boarding-school, pupils from out of town being received into the principal's own home. The sanitary condition of the building is perfect, especially as regards those first great requisites, light and air. The course of study extends from the Kindergarten through a post-graduate course, and pupils are therefore received at all ages and stages of development. The importance of this prolonged tuition, under one system, cannot be over-estimated. The corps of professors and teachers, with Miss Lucy A. Plympton as principal, is full and efficient. The art department, under Prof. William P. Morgan, is unexcelled in the city, as the work of the pupils conclusively shows. French is taught by Mlle. Anais Gory, a lady who has already made herself well-known in the city by her personal excellence and conscientious thoroughness of instruction. Herr C. A. Meyer, whose reputation has long been established as a successful instructor in his own language and literature, teaches the classes in German, and conducts the German reunions. The department of choral music is in charge of the well-known teacher, Mrs. Bentley. The standards of scholarship and deportment are both high, and pupils are incited by all appropriate means to reach them. Discipline, though enforced with kindness, is strict. In short, the Academy has never been in a more prosperous condition than now, and the present indication is that its future will be successful and brilliant.

Ferries.—A ferry was established across the river at this point in 1642, and has been in operation ever since. It is the oldest in the United States. In 1807 the scow which was used was swamped, and thirty-three persons were

drowned. Three boats are now run, one from the foot of North Ferry st. to Bath; one from Maiden lane to East Albany, (fare 2 cents), and one small one from the foot of State st. to Greenbush and Bath, (fare 5 cents.) The right of regulating ferry on both sides, between the original four wards of the city and Greenbush, is vested in the city by the charter.

Fire Department, The, as at present organized, was established by chap. 197 of the Laws of 1867; amended Feb. 19, 1872, and June 30, 1882. Five commissioners with the Mayor, *ex officio*, president of the board, have entire charge of all its affairs. They are chosen by the common council for a term of five years, one going out of office every year, on the first Monday in June. With the exception of the one who acts as secretary (for which he receives \$1,000 a year), they serve without pay. The rooms of the board and of the chief engineer are in the City building. See APPENDIX for names.

ENGINEERS.—The chief engineer has sole command at fires, makes daily examination of the affairs and property of the department, and makes full reports of the fires to the board. Salary, \$3,000 per annum.

The assistant engineers attend all fires, and in case of the chief's absence, the first one at the fire assumes his duties. Salary, \$400 per annum.

ENGINES AND TRUCKS.—The apparatus is stationed at the various houses, as follows:

Steamers: No. 1, 236 Washington ave.; No. 2, 157 Livingston ave.; No. 3, 895 Broadway; No. 4, 69 Hudson ave.; No. 5, 289 South Pearl st.; No. 6, cor. Swan and Jefferson sts.; No. 7, cor. Ontario st. and Clinton ave.; No. 8, cor. Broadway and N. First st.; No. 9, (reserve), house of Engine 6; No. 10, (reserve), house of Engine 3.

Trucks: No. 1, 57 Westerlo st.; No. 2, 126 Clinton ave.; No. 3 (reserve), house of Engine 7. Insurance Patrol, 41 Hudson ave.

HOSE DEPOT.—One of the most admirable features of the department is its hose and supply depot, running from Plain street to Hamilton street. Here the hose is kept, together with extra wheels, tenders, etc., fuel and other supplies. After a fire, the hose is taken to the depot, and after being thoroughly washed is hung up and dried, a sufficient quantity, that is clean and dry, being kept on hand to replace all that is wet. The depot is in charge of a superintendent and an assistant.

The steamers, with the exception of the reserves, are all of the Amoskeag pattern, and with their tenders, or hose-carts, are valued at \$5,150 each; the trucks, \$2,250 each. They are drawn by about thirty horses, worth \$300 each. The department property is valued at \$301,780.

THE COMPANIES consist of a foreman, salary, \$300; 8 members at \$200 each. The Truck companies have 12 members each, at \$200. The permanent employees are an engineer (\$1,080), fireman (\$720), driver (\$720), to each engine; and a tillerman (\$720), and driver (\$720), to each truck. Total force, including telegraph department, etc., 145.

The annual expense of running the department is about \$85,000, and for efficiency it is not excelled by any department in the United States.

RELIEF FUND.—A fund for the relief of disabled firemen has been incorporated (chap. 173, Laws of 1883), the Mayor, the Fire Commissioners and the Chief of the fire department constituting the body corporate. All fines paid by firemen are turned into this fund, and it is hoped that it will be largely increased by voluntary subscription. It now amounts to over \$1,500.

The Alarm Telegraph.

The fire alarm in use is known as Gamewell's American Fire Alarm System, and was first put in operation in this city June 1, 1868. The office is in the upper story of the City Building; supt., salary, \$1,500; asst., salary, \$1,040. Seventy-seven alarm boxes, seven church bells, the City Hall bell, and the engine and truck houses, are connected with this office by 70 miles of wire, divided into eight circuits, and operated by means of a 300 cup battery. The keys of the boxes are in charge of persons living near by and policemen, and are so made that they cannot be withdrawn from the lock, after turning it, till they are released by some one from the telegraph office. Each key is numbered and receipted for. With this restriction, false alarms have become unknown, although injudicious alarms are sometimes sounded. The place where the key is deposited is plainly indicated near the box. To sound an alarm, all that is necessary is to pull a hook. This strikes a bell in the office, in accordance with the number of the box. As soon as an operator (one of whom is on duty constantly) knows certainly which box is indicated, he places machinery in motion which strikes the same number on a gong in each of the engine houses and on the eight church bells. For instance, if box 29 is pulled the bells strike twice and then, after an interval of seven seconds, nine times; this is repeated every twenty seconds till every one in the city who has a list of signal boxes knows, or may know, that the fire is within the vicinity of the corner of Maiden lane and Broadway. One blow indicates that the fire is out. The hammers and striking machinery in the various church towers are entirely independent of the regular tongues and ropes, and are so arranged that they will strike a given number of strokes before they must be wound up

again. Each stroke is registered, and they are attended to accordingly. Observatory time (see TIME SERVICE) is transmitted to the office every 10 minutes, and at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. one stroke is given on all the bells and gongs connected with the telegraph. This not only serves to regulate the time-pieces of the whole city, but is a test whether or not the striking machinery is in order. The wires are tested every 20 minutes in the 24 hours. This is done by passing a current over each wire, and the result is registered inside of a watch-clock on a revolving disc, which also indicates the time when the trial is made, and, of course, whether it is made at all, or not; thus not only testing the wire, but the operator. In short, a perfect system of registrations prevails in this department, from one end to the other.

Messages are sent over the wires by the Morse system, when necessary, and there is also an elaborate telephone service by which all the engine houses are reached.

The fire alarm boxes are located as follows:

- 2 { S. Pearl and McCarthy ave.
- 2 { S. Pearl and 3d ave.
- 3 { Green and 4th ave.
- 3 { Green and Arch.
- 4 { Broadway and 4th ave.
- 4 { Broadway and S. Ferry.
- 5 Green and Herkimer.
- 6 Broadway and Madison ave.
- 7 Hamilton and Union.
- 8 Broadway and Hudson.
- 9 State and Green.
- 12 { Delaware and Clinton.
- 12 { S. Pearl and Schuyler.
- 12 { Elizabeth and 3d ave.
- 13 { Morton and Grand.
- 13 { Morton and S. Swan.
- 14 S. Pearl and Westerlo.
- 15 S. Pearl and Madison ave.
- 16 Madison ave. and Philip.
- 17 S. Pearl and Plain.
- 18 Grand and Beaver.
- 19 S. Pearl and State.
- 21 DeWitt and Montgomery.
- 23 Canal bridge and N. Ferry.
- 24 Broadway and N. Ferry.
- 25 Railroad Crossing, Broadway.
- 26 Livingston ave. and Water.

- 27 Broadway and Clinton ave.
 28 Broadway and Columbia.
 29 Broadway and Maiden lane.
 31 N. Pearl and Van Woert.
 32 N. Pearl and Livingston ave.
 34 Monroe and Chapel.
 35 } Orange and Lark.
 } Orange and Swan.
 36 Canal and Hawk.
 37 N. Pearl and Canal.
 38 Lodge and Pine.
 39 Eagle and State.
 41 Washington ave. and Hawk.
 42 Lancaster and Hawk.
 43 State and Swan.
 45 Lancaster and Dove.
 46 Washington ave. and Dove.
 47 State and Lark.
 48 Hudson ave. and Willett.
 51 Central ave. and Knox.
 52 Washington and Lexington avs.
 53 Bradford and Robin.
 54 Central ave. and Perry.
 56 Clinton ave. and Quail.
 57 } Central ave. and Ontario.
 } Central ave. and Watervliet.
 58 Ontario and Third.
 59 Railroad Shops, W. Albany.
 61 Eagle and Hudson.
 62 } Eagle and Elm.
 } Eagle and Park ave.
 63 Hamilton and Hawk.
 64 Madison Ave. and Swan.
 65 Jefferson and Dove.
 71 Madison ave. and Lark.
 72 Penitentiary.
 73 Alms House.
 74 Ontario and Madison ave.
 81 Clinton ave. and Ten Broeck.
 82 Second and Swan.
 83 Livingston ave. and Swan.
 84 Third and Lark.
 85 Second and Knox.
 86 Clinton and Lexington avs.
 91 Hawley's mill, Lumber Dist.
 92 Slip 24, Lumber Dist.
 93 Mohawk and N. Pearl, North Albany.
 94 South and Broadway.
 96 Sacred Heart Kenwood.

The first alarm is given by striking three or more rounds; the second by striking ten blows. The alarms are struck upon the State street Presbyterian church; Fourth Presbyterian church, Broadway; Third Reformed church, South Ferry and Green sts.; St. Ann's church, Fourth ave.; Sixth Presbyterian church, Second st.; St. Patrick's church, Central ave. and Perry st.; Sacred Heart church, North Albany; steamers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

and 8; trucks 1 and 2; insurance patrol; chief engineer's office, hose depot, and on the new City Hall bell, which is seventy inches in diameter at the mouth, fifty and a half inches in height; thickness of sound bow, five and one-tenth inches; weight, 7,049 pounds. The alarm sounded from this bell is heard anywhere within the fire limits of the city.

THE INSURANCE PATROL, or Protectives, act with the department, but are supported by the Insurance companies doing business in this city. Their object is to protect property from both fire and water. The superintendent has under him seven men. The supt. receives \$1,200; the others \$720 each. The auxiliary force consists of four call-men, who receive \$200 each. The patrol is under the management of the Board of Underwriters. (See UNDERWRITERS, BOARD OF.)

Fires.—Nov. 17, 1793, twenty-six houses and several stores between what is now State st., Broadway and Maiden Lane, were burned; loss, \$25,000. Pomp, a slave, and two female slaves were hanged as incendiaries. Aug. 4, 1797, about one thousand persons were rendered homeless, by a fire which consumed 96 dwellings on Steuben, Montgomery and Columbia sts., and Broadway. A fast was proclaimed for this, but nobody was hanged. April 24, 1848, twenty buildings were burned on Church, Westerlo, Dallius and John sts., and the same night twenty more were burned near the corner of Green and Beaver. But the great fire of '48 was Aug. 17, when 37 acres were burned over, the fire starting cor. Broadway and Herkimer sts., sweeping both sides of Broadway and Church st., then to the Pier as far as Maiden Lane. The burnt district extended 700 feet west from the river on Herkimer, 350 on Dallius, 900 on Union, 300 east on Hudson, and 1600 on Quay st.

About 600 houses were burned; loss, nearly \$3,000,000. New York city contributed over \$12,000 to the sufferers.

Fire-works.—Except on Fourth of July, the firing of rockets, crackers, pistols, etc., is punishable by a fine of \$2.

First Railroad.—The first railroad in the State was begun in Aug., 1830, and called the Mohawk and Hudson. It was from Albany to Schenectady. The first train over the whole line arrived here May 14, 1832, and was received by a large assemblage of citizens, and the firing of cannon. The road had been in partial operation before this, and in Oct. 1831, was carrying 387 passengers a day. Sept. 24th of that year a famous excursion was made, a lithograph of which has been extensively circulated.

First Steamboat.—Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, arrived at the foot of Madison ave., Sept. 5, 1807, thus completing the first steamboat trip of any length ever made in America. The rate of speed was about five miles an hour; fare from New York, \$7. (See STEAMBOATS.)

Foreign Born.—According to the census of 1880, of the 90,758 population in Albany, 23,765 were born in foreign lands. Following are the figures:

Atlantic Islands.....	1
Australia.....	3
Austria, proper.....	51
Belgium.....	16
Bohemia.....	20
Canada.....	1,012
British America.....	57
China.....	5
Cuba.....	6
Denmark.....	10
Europe (not specified).....	12
France.....	149
German Empire.....	6,648
England.....	1,806

Ireland.....	12,575
Scotland.....	572
Wales.....	27
Great Britain (not specified).....	12
Greece.....	1
Holland.....	356
Hungary.....	19
India.....	7
Italy.....	77
Luxemburg.....	34
Mexico.....	2
Norway.....	4
Poland.....	61
Russia.....	9
Sandwich Islands.....	3
South America.....	1
Spain.....	1
Sweden.....	26
Switzerland.....	93
Turkey.....	6
West Indies.....	5
Born at sea.....	14

Fort Frederic, "the fortress of the crown," while New York was a colony of England stood on what is now State st., south of, and occupying in part the position of St. Peter's church. It is supposed to have been named in honor of the House of Hanover. (See cut, p. 87.)

Fort Orange.—One of the names by which Albany was known in its early history. (See A BIT OF HISTORY.)

Fort Orange Club.—Organized Jan. 31, 1880. Pres., Erastus Corning; vice-pres., Grange Sard; secretary, William Kidd; treas., James D. Wasson. The design of the club is to establish and maintain a library, reading and assembly rooms, and to promote social intercourse among its members. The number of regular members is limited to 200. Admission fee, \$50; annual dues, \$50.

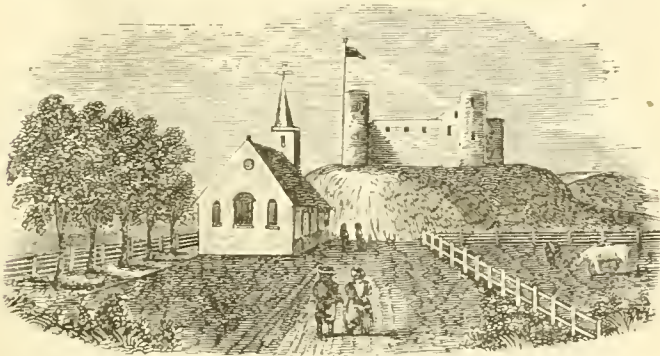
THE CLUB HOUSE is at 110 Washington ave., and is very handsomely fitted up for the purpose. It was erected in 1810 by Samuel Hill, a hardware merchant, and was one of what were for some time the only three houses on the hill; the others being occupied by the Governor and the

Mayor, respectively. It was in this house that Aaron Burr boarded in 1824, while engaged in some legal business in this city. The club bought the house for \$30,000 and have spent \$15,000 or \$20,000 in repairs and furnishing.

Free Masonry.—The first organization of free-masons existing in Albany after its settlement, was Lodge No. 74 (Registry of Ireland), composed of officers in the Second battalion Royal, holding a warrant from

members to continue the meetings. February 21, 1765, the Provincial Grand-Master George Harrison, granted them a warrant under the name of Union Lodge (now Mount Vernon.)

Henry Andrew Francken came from the Island of Jamaica, and on the 20th of December, 1767, instituted Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection. The original charter of the body is still in its possession, and has been its only authority from that time to this. Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem was organized at the same



FORT FREDERIC AND ST. PETER'S IN 1760.

the Grand Lodge of Ireland dated October 26, 1737. There is every evidence that they were scholars and gentlemen, as they brought with them and kept up a large and valuable library of rare books, which they left here when the battalion was ordered away. Many, if not all the volumes are now in the library of the Albany Female Academy.

In April, 1759, the battalion having been ordered to some other post, left the city. Several citizens had been admitted to the lodge during the stay of the battalion, and the officers of the lodge left authority for the resident

time. March 5, 1768, Provincial Grand-Master George Harrison, granted a warrant to Masters' Lodge No. 2 (now 5.)

Masters Lodge purchased from the city a plot of ground on the N. W. corner of Lodge st. and Maiden lane, and the city having donated an adjoining piece of ground, a lodge-house was erected by Masters Lodge and the Ineffable, the corner-stone of which was laid with ceremony, May 12, 1768. This was the first lodge-house in America. The building after completion was occupied by the two bodies for some years, but the records fail to

show at what time it was vacated. The ground is still the property of Masters' Lodge, and has been leased to St. Peter's church for a term of years. The rectory of the church stands upon the ground.

TEMPLE LODGE No. 53 (now 14) was organized November 11, 1797. Temple Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., were instituted the same year. There were no additions to the number of bodies until 1824, when Albany Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, and Albany Sovereign Consistory were instituted. Washington Lodge No. 85 was instituted in 1841; Mount Moriah Lodge No. 143, now Ancient City Lodge No. 452, in 1852; and Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, in 1856; De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., in 1861; Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., in 1870; Albany Conclave No. 8, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, in 1872; Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, German, in 1873; Temple Tabernacle No. 5, U. S. A. K. T. P., in 1878. The growth of the order has been all that could be desired, each of the bodies making a small percentage of gain each year. That they are established on a solid basis is evidenced by the fact that all bodies instituted, whether more than a century ago, or recently, still live and have a following. The returns made May 1, 1849, show the membership to have been 117; May 1, 1884, the membership was 1,359.

The meetings of all the bodies are now held in the granite building owned by the Albany Savings Bank, situated on the north-west corner of State and Chapel sts. There are two lodge rooms, a library, an armory, waiting and reception rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished and admirably adapted to the uses of the fraternity.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State meets in Albany

annually on the first Tuesday in February, and have done so since 1798.

For many years the meetings were held in the building on the south-west corner of Broadway and Steuben st. A removal was made in 1861 to 41 and 43 North Pearl st., in the building occupied by W. M. Whitney & Co. The removal to the present place of meeting was made in 1875. Previous to the occupancy of the present hall, a public parade was made, and the hall formally dedicated. The fraternity have publicly paraded, and laid the corner stones of the New Capitol, U. S. Custom House, Court House and Post Office, and the new City Hall.

Friendly Few, The, composed of the male members of the first four classes which graduated from the High School. Organized Feb., 1878; meet annually; Robert Imrie, pres.; John F. Montignani, sec.; John C. Laing, treas.

Fruit and Flower Mission, in charge of the ladies auxiliary board of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society. Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Adrian Safford, 64 South Hawk st.; treas., Mrs. John E. Bradley, 242 Hamilton st.; secs., Miss Mary W. Olcott, 2 Columbia pl.; Miss Esther Mayell, Greenbush. A committee is in attendance from 9 to 12 every Tuesday and Saturday, in the lecture room. Geological Hall, to receive gifts of flowers, growing plants, fruits, ice cream, biscuit, eggs, and sick room delicacies; also illuminated cards and reading matter.

Garbage.—For a long time, hogs were considered the best possible scavengers Albany could have, and were allowed to run at large; a custom which N. P. Willis alluded to as "more Dutch than decent," thereby bringing down scathing denunciations on his own head. On the 9th of April, 1832,

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



after much discussion, a law was passed restricting swine in their accustomed liberties, but it soon became a dead letter, and so remained till within comparatively a few years. Garbage is now collected by persons who make a regular business of it, and it is said find it profitable. According to the ordinance, garbage must be removed at least once a week in January, February, March, April, November and December; twice a week in May and October, and three times a week in June, July, August and September.

Gas.—The city, north of Steuben and Canal sts., above Eagle st. and Central ave., is supplied with gas by the People's Gas Company, office 664 Broadway: south of those streets, by the Albany Gaslight Company, office corner of State and Chapel sts.

THE ALBANY GASLIGHT COMPANY was incorporated March 27, 1841, and the streets were first lighted with gas Nov. 10, 1845. This company has now a capital of \$250,000. Its officers are H. H. Martin, pres.; A. Van Allen, vice-pres.; S. W. Whitney, sec. and treas.; Isaac Battin, supt. It owns and controls about 45 miles of pipes. The gas furnished, when burned at the ordinary pressure in a burner consuming five feet per hour, is expected to give a light equal to that of 19 sperm candles. The price of gas is \$2.50 per thousand feet.

PEOPLE'S GAS COMPANY.—Organized March 1st, 1880, and is essentially a continuation of the People's Gaslight Company, which was organized in opposition to the old company, in 1872. In a short time, however, a compromise was arranged, and the city divided between the two. The works on the Troy road, near North Albany, are much larger than are required for the share of the business which fell to the lot of the new company, and the investment failed to pay. In October,

1879, the property was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, was purchased by the mortgagees, and the present company formed. Its officers are George A. Woolverton, pres.; Geo. L. Stedman, vice-pres.; H. Q. Hawley, treas.; Gideon Hawley, cashier. Capital, \$50,000. Bonded debt, \$350,000. The company has 22 miles of pipe. The price of gas is \$2.50.

Geological Hall.—(See MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, STATE.)

Government Building, The, by which title the U. S. Custom House, Court House and Post-office is popularly known, was authorized by act of Congress, March 12, 1872, which limited its cost to \$350,000, but made no appropriation, and required the site to be given by the city of Albany. The Exchange Building, which covered the block bounded by Broadway, State, Deen and Exchange sts., was purchased by the city at a cost of \$100,000, and presented to the Government for a site upon which to erect the new building. The site being deemed inadequate, the act of March 3, 1873, appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank property, on the north side of Exchange st., to be added to the site. Subsequently the act of June 23, 1874, appropriated \$5,000 additional for the site, making cost of site to the city and Government, \$255,000. The original design of the building was an elaborate Gothic structure, estimated to cost \$750,000. The work of demolishing the Exchange building and clearing the site was begun in December, 1875, and continued until March, 1876. Congress having passed an act that no money available should be expended or further appropriations made for public buildings until a limit had been set to the total cost of construction, and having failed to set a limit upon the cost of

this building, work was suspended. The act of March 3, 1877, limited the cost to \$500,000. The following June work was resumed and carried on without intermission from that time until November, 1883, when the appropriations having been exhausted the work was stopped. The limit set upon the cost necessitated a new plan, the style of which is Italian Renaissance, treated to utilize air and light to the necessities of the various offices.

The building is of granite, 113 feet on Broadway, 150 feet on State and Exchange sts., and 126 feet on Dean st.; three stories high, with Mansard roof; the towers on each corner being carried up an additional story, and the south-west or main tower, cor. Broadway and State st., the highest point. A high basement under all is used for heating apparatus, bonded warehouse, and receiving and shipping mail matter. The first floor is devoted to post-office uses; second to offices for the customs and revenue service, and the third to the U. S. Courts and officers connected therewith. The building was first occupied in December, 1883, by the revenue officials, and the other Government officers took up their quarters there before Jan. 1, 1884.

The total cost to Jan. 31, 1884, was \$524,978.56. The corner stone of the building was laid with Masonic ceremonies, May 7, 1879. The superintendents of construction have been resident architects. An appropriation of \$55,000 is needed to complete the approaches, put in elevators and finish the interior. The work of construction is expected to be completed by Jan. 1, 1885.

Grand Army of the Republic, The, composed of soldiers and sailors who served their country in the war of the rebellion, is quite strong in this city, numbering between 700 and 800. The three Posts are Lew Benedict

Post, 5, organized Jan. 30, 1867; meets Thursday evenings at Grand Army hall, Green, c. Beaver; Lewis O. Morris Post, 121, meets every Monday evening, 480 Broadway; Geo. S. Dawson Post, 63, meets third Tuesday in each month, at the same place. (Headquarters of the department, 132 Pearl st., New York City; Dept. Commander, Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, N. Y.) There is also Frederick Townsend Post, No. 1, Sons of Veterans; and an ex-Prisoners of War association.

Grave Yards—When the First Reformed church stood in State st., the grave yard belonging to it was where the old Second Reformed church stood on Beaver st., between Green and Pearl; and the early settlers are said to have been buried there three deep. The present site of St. Peter's was once a grave yard; so was the land east of the cor. of Hudson and Grand; also the land south of the cor. of Howard and South Pearl; also the s. w. cor. of Hamilton and Pearl (the Hallenbeck family lot removed in 1860.) In 1789 the lot west of Eagle, between State and Lancaster, was appropriated for a common burying ground, the churches, previous to that time, having had separate places of interment. Still later, a portion of what is now Washington park was used for burial purposes; and there was also a place of sepulchre on Arbor Hill, between Second and Third sts., west of Ten Broeck st., the land being given by the Patroon to the inhabitants of the town of Colonie for burial purposes. St. John's cemetery (the old one) on Delaware ave., south of Morton st., was purchased for burial purposes Aug. 28, 1841. (See CEMETERIES.)

Gray's Book Store, on State st. (Nos. 42 and 44). Almost opposite the new Custom House and Post-office stands the four-story granite building

owned by S. R. Gray, and occupied by him on the first floor as one of the largest and most attractive book stores outside of New York city. The house was first established by Mr. Daniel Steele, who came from Hartford, Ct., in 1793, and opened a book bindery on State st., which was burned with its contents the following year. The business, however, was soon resumed on an enlarged scale with the addition of stationery, Bibles, testaments, and other books, and from the beginning of the present century the general book and stationery business has been in successful operation by the firms in succession. Until the year 1850 the business was conducted by the family of the founder, when it passed from the hands of Mr. Daniel Steele Durrie to the new firm of Gray & Sprague, who continued the trade until 1855, since which time Mr. Gray has conducted the business in his own name, adding materially to the various departments and aiming to represent the best class of literature, as well as giving special attention to printing, bookbinding and the manufacture of blank-books. It is here the depository of the BIBLE SOCIETY (which see) is kept and its publications distributed throughout the country. The building was erected in 1874-5 and covers an area of 35x100 feet. Being on the principal thoroughfare to the new State Capitol, it naturally attracts the attention of strangers visiting the city, and is a favorite location for business. The SIGNAL SERVICE (which see) occupies part of the upper story.

Greenbush was called Tuscameatic by the Indians, but derived its present appellation from the Dutch "Greene Bosch," or "The Pine Woods." It was erected into a township by act of Legislature, passed April 10, 1792. The village was incorporated April 14, 1815; population, 3,295; of the town, 6,743; is reached by the new Albany

and Greenbush bridge. East Albany is part of Greenbush. About a mile from the bridge is the site of barracks erected as a rendezvous for troops in the war of 1812. Provision was made for 6,000 soldiers, and there Gen. Dearborn, commander-in-chief of the United States army, had his headquarters for some time. On the same spot Abercrombie and Amherst collected their troops preparatory to the capture of the French fortress on Lake Champlain.

Green Street was early spoken of as the Vodden market, that is, the Rag market; and later as Cheapside. It received its present name in honor of Gen. Greene of the Revolution, but the final e has been dropped.

Green Street Theatre, erected in 1812, and opened Jan. 18, 1813, under the management of John Bernard; was dedicated as a church Jan. 1, 1819; reopened as a theatre July 5, 1852. Subsequently became a concert hall, and here Adah Isaacs Menken first appeared in her afterwards famous role of *Mazeppa*. The building was afterwards used as a pork-packing establishment, but of late has been a variety theatre. (For its full history see *Players of a Century*; a Record of the Albany Stage. Joseph McDonough, Albany, publisher.)

Hack Fares.—Hacks may be found standing on Broadway, between State st. and Maiden lane. Prices established by city ordinance, are as follows: For each passenger, any distance within the paved streets, not exceeding one mile, 50 cents (omnibuses, 25 cents); over one mile, and not exceeding two miles, 75 cents; over two miles, and not exceeding three miles, \$1; to the Alms-house and back, with privilege of detaining carriage at Alms-house one hour, \$2; to Penitentiary

and back, with privilege of detaining carriage at Penitentiary 30 minutes, 75 cents; attending funeral from any part of the city east of Robin st. to any public cemetery, \$2. In other cases, for every hour detained, \$1; for the first and every additional hour, 75 cents; or from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., \$8. For 128 lbs. baggage, the same rate as for a passenger. A card, with "Licensed Hack" and number and name of proprietor, must be conspicuously displayed inside the vehicle. The restrictions upon hackmen are many.

Halls.—Albany is without any large public hall suitable for state conventions and other great assemblages. The need of it is apparent every year. (See BLEECKER HALL.)

Harbor.—The port of Albany extends from two miles north of the city to two miles south. The depth is from 600 to 900 feet, the east side being shallow.

THE HARBOR MASTER is nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate. It is his duty to regulate and station all vessels within the limits of the port; to prevent them from obstructing the passages to the basin, etc. He is paid by fees of one and a-half cents per ton per annum; and there are also fees for settling disputes. Charles H. Winne holds the office at present.

Hardware.—The hardware store of Maurice E. Viele, Nos. 39, 41 and 43 State st., is one of the busiest places in Albany, inasmuch as his assortment of this kind of goods is as large and comprehensive as any in the entire state, not excepting New York city, no single house in the metropolis carrying so many departments. Mr. Viele began business in 1845, having, in connection with the late Alexander Davidson, in that year bought out the old and well-

known firm of M. Van Alstyne & Son, then doing business cor. State and Green sts. In 1851 Davidson & Viele bought the stock of Humphrey & Co., another old hardware house, and moved to Nos. 41 and 43 State st., where Humphrey & Co. had carried on the business for many years. The firm of Davidson & Viele was dissolved in 1859 by the death of Mr. Davidson. Shortly after, Mr. Viele associated with him Messrs. Coles and Woodruff, and for four years the firm was known as Viele, Coles & Woodruff. The two latter retired in 1865, since when Mr. Viele carried on the business alone until 1881, when James O. Hovey, Charles H. Turner and William B. Wackerhagen, whose energies and diligence have so largely helped to make the business what it is, became and are now partners in the house. Mr. Viele purchased the large stock of Cantine Tremper, who was doing business cor. of State and James sts., in 1870; that of Van Santford & Anable in 1874, and that of L. Pruyn & Son in 1875. In 1879 he leased the premises No. 39 State st., and the firm now occupies all the buildings stated. They are five stories, the first being devoted to retailing; on the second are samples for the wholesale trade which is a prominent department, several salesmen being constantly upon the road taking orders for this house in this and adjoining states. The upper stories are devoted to storage, and besides, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Norton st. are stocked with bar and sheet iron, tin, etc. The many really beautiful articles now embraced in the hardware trade make attractive the large show windows in which the display is constantly changing. The aggregate of the transactions of the 40 years in which Mr. Viele has been in business is very great; millions of dollars worth of hardware and metals have been bought and sold, and many hundreds of thousands of

dollars paid to the numerous employés. To properly and successfully conduct a business so wide in its scope, requires constant industry and vigilance, and Mr. Viele is notably one of the busiest men in Albany, yet he still finds time to further the interests of several of the most praiseworthy public enterprises of which the city can boast. Very few are now in active business in Albany who began before Mr. Viele.

Health, The Board of acts under a general state law (Chap. 431, Laws of 1881) which makes it the duty of the common council to appoint six persons, not members of the council, two for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, one to be a competent physician; successors to be appointed for three years. The Mayor is *ex officio* president of the board. The board appoints a health officer (who shall be a physician), a secretary and three inspectors. They attend to the sanitary condition of the city. Reports of births, marriages and deaths are made to the Board. (See VITAL STATISTICS.)

Helderbergs, The, seen apparently to the west of the Catskill range, are a northern extension of the formations constituting the base of these mountains, and abound in lakes, caves, and scenery of great natural beauty. The Indian Ladder and Thompson's Lake, attract many visitors.

Herdic Coaches run from Greenbush to the Kenmore hotel, between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., every ten minutes: fare to Greenbush, 6 cents; in the city, 5 cents. The line was established in 1882.

Holidays.—Upon legal holidays, the banks and the public and government offices are closed by law. Notes coming due on these days must be met

the day previous. The names and dates are: Christmas, Dec. 25; New Year's, Jan. 1; Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22; Decoration, May 30; Independence day, July 4; Election Day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and Thanksgiving Day, usually the last Thursday in November.

Horse Cars, The, in this city, are run by two companies: The Broadway and the Lumber district roads by the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Companies; all the others by the Albany Railway Company.

ALBANY RAILWAY.—Organized September 24, 1863. Ground was broken for the State st. route Nov. 2d of the same year. Cars began running Feb. 22, 1864, and May 9th ground was broken for the Pearl st. road to Kenwood. Offices, 3 and 5 N. Pearl st. John W. McNamara, pres. and treas.; Robert C. Pruyn, vice-pres.; James H. Manning, sec.; Alfred Egerton, supt. The road owns nine miles of track, much of which is double: 38 passenger cars and 187 horses. Its stables are on Central ave., and at the lower end of South Pearl st. The uniform fare is 6 cents for a single ticket, but five tickets are sold for 25 cents. Passengers carried last year, 2,427,617. There are four lines:

The West Albany cars start from Broadway and State st. at 7 A. M., and every half hour till 11 P. M., go up State past the New Capitol, up Washington ave. to Central (leaving passengers for the park at Knox st.), pass near the reservoirs, and reach West Albany in 45 minutes from starting. Cars run over the same route to Ontario st. every ten minutes, from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M., except Sundays, when all cars run through to West Albany, starting every 15 minutes.

Hamilton st. line: Leave Tweddle Hall for Quail st. at 6, 7, 7.40, 8, 8.40, 9 A. M., and every 20 minutes after 9

A. M. until 11 P. M. Leave Quail st. at 6.30, 7.30, 8.10, 8.30, 9.10 A. M., and every 20 minutes after 9.10 A. M. until 11.30 P. M. Leave Tweddle Hall and Knox st. every ten minutes from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. This is the direct route to the park, and persons who have not the time or strength to walk through it will get a fine idea of its beauties by riding past on this line.

Pearl st. line: Through cars leave Van Woert st. at 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30 A. M. to 9 P. M., leaving State st. for Kenwood every 15 minutes after time of starting from Van Woert st. Leave Kenwood for city 7.20, 7.50, 8.20 A. M., to 8.20, 8.40, 9.10, and 9.40 P. M. The 8.40, 9.10 and 9.40 P. M. cars from Kenwood connect with cars to Van Woert st. Pearl st. cars leave 1st ave. for Van Woert st. at 7.10, 7.40, 7.50, 8.10, 8.20, 8.40, 8.50, A. M., etc., to 10.20 P. M. Leave Van Woert st. for 1st. ave. 7.40, 8.10, 8.20, 8.40, 8.50, 9.20 A. M. etc., to 10.50 P. M.

WATERVLIET TURNPIKE AND RAILROAD.—Office at North Albany. Chas. Newman, president; James B. Jermain, vice-president; T. P. Way, treasurer and secretary; M. C. Foster, superintendent. Chartered April 15, 1862. Cars began running in 1863. There are two routes—one branching from Broadway into the Lumber district (fare 6 cents); the other continuing to West Troy; through fare, 8 cents; in city and to cemetery, 5 cents; time for whole trip, 70 minutes; number of cars, 27; of horses, 143. North Albany, Cemetery, Old Men's Home, Island Park and Watervliet arsenal are reached by this route.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc.—Albany is well supplied with institutions of this sort, as will be seen by the following:

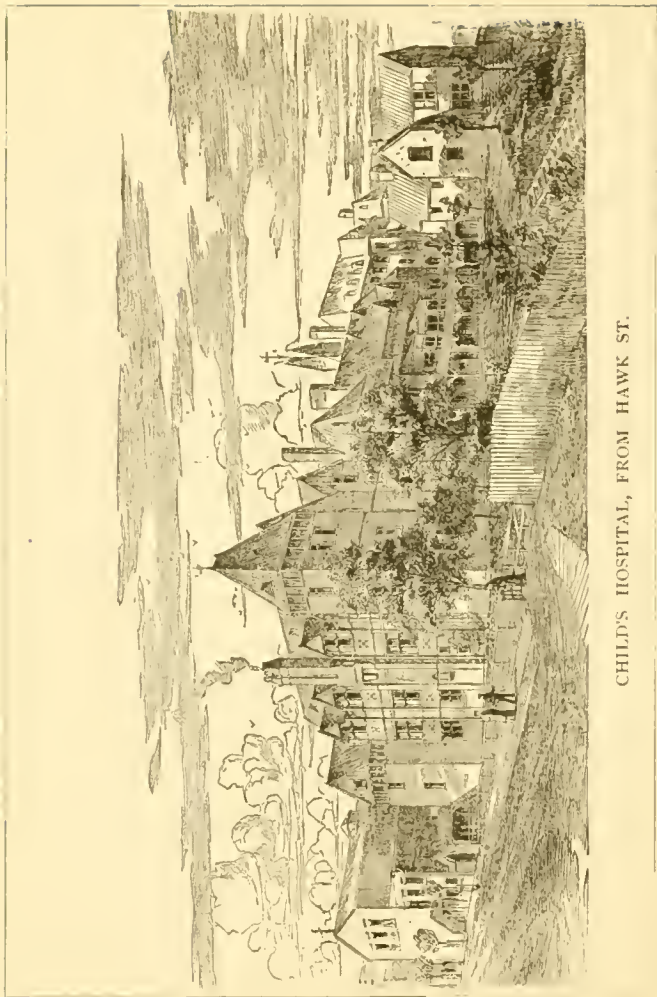
ALBANY HOSPITAL, Eagle st., cor. of Howard, incorporated April 14, 1849, was founded by private subscription,

and first occupied the buildings cor. of Dove and Lydius sts. The present building (formerly the county jail) was remodeled at a cost of \$21,135.69, besides a payment to the County Treasurer of \$8,395. It was occupied in Aug., 1854. In 1872 a large addition was built, with all the latest improvements, at a cost of over \$30,000. The wards will accommodate 75, and the private rooms, 50 patients. The De Witt ward for children has 6 beds. The whole hospital, through the interest taken by different churches and the beneficence of its friends, is fitted and furnished like a home. The medical and surgical staff is composed of 18 of the best physicians in the city—two of whom are in attendance every day—besides three resident physicians. Patients taking private rooms may be attended by their own physicians, and have the advantages of careful nursing and diet. The charge for ward patients is \$4 to \$6 per week, and for private rooms from \$9 to \$15. The total number treated last year was 767.

Charity patients are admitted by permits from the overseer of the poor, or upon application to the officers of the hospital. The management is composed of a board of fifteen governors, who are elected annually by the members of the corporation. A gift of \$50 entitles the donor to a vote for life. During year ended March 1, 1884, the city paid the hospital \$3,883 for the care of its sick, at \$4 per week per patient, while the average cost is \$6.

The present officers of the Board of Governors are, Rufus W. Peckham, pres.; Henry Kelly, sec.; Edwin Safford, treas.

THE ALBANY HOSPITAL DISPENSARY is under the immediate control of the Governors, and care of the medical staff of the hospital. From March 1, 1883, to March 1, 1884, 5,976 patients were treated, and most of them pro-



CHILD'S HOSPITAL, FROM HAWK ST.

vided with medicine one or more times without charge.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, cor. of Broadway and North Ferry st.; in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The building was erected by the Patroon, for his son Stephen Van Rensselaer, who occupied it for many years. It was enlarged and opened as a hospital in November, 1869, the family of Peter Cagger, deceased, contributing largely towards the enterprise. No one is excluded on account of religious belief or unbelief. Those who are able, pay according to the accommodations furnished. A certain number of free beds are also maintained. The proximity of the hospital to the railroad causes many cases of accident to be taken there.

ST. PETER'S DISPENSARY, at St. Peter's Hospital. Opened in 1869, since which time over 20,000 persons have been treated gratuitously.

CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—Hawk below Elk; in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus. Opened March 26, 1875. Can accommodate 75 patients. Any suffering child that can be helped by hospital treatment may be admitted. Number of patients May 1st, 69; supported by contributions from individuals and churches, an appropriation from the common council, and a small amount from outside towns and counties. The hospital had its beginning in a very small way, nine years ago, and has grown from the two crippled children with which it started, and from the small and uncomfortable house, rented from month to month, to its present proportions. It occupies two excellent buildings, built for the purpose, one of which has been enlarged to double its original size. The Sisters have charge also of a Child's Convalescent Home in Saratoga, and of a Child's Nursery for Babies under a year old, and of sick babies, with a free dispensary for children. This institution is a part of the Christian work undertaken

by the Cathedral of All Saints (see EPISCOPAL CHURCHES) under the direction of the Bishop. The Diocesan Sisterhood have the care and nursing of the children, but the hospital is under the management of a board of ladies representing many congregations. The services of the doctors and surgeons have been gratuitous. Over 150 children have been treated during the past year, and many of them saved from being life-long cripples, or from total blindness.

SWINBURNE DISPENSARY.—At No. 123 Beaver street. Established in 1878 by John Swinburne, M. D., for treatment of poor patients, and has been carried on by him without a dollar of outside aid. Up to May 1, 1884, it is estimated that 80,000 patients had been treated, 60,000 of whom were indigent. Over 10,000 injured persons have received aid. The institution is now under the management of Drs. Paris and Bowen.

ALBANY CITY HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 123 North Pearl street; chartered in 1872, was consolidated in 1875 with the dispensary (incorporated in 1868). Supported by voluntary contributions and some aid from the city. The medical staff includes the leading homœopathic physicians of the city. Amos P. Palmer, pres.; Nathan B. Perry, vice-pres.; E. A. Groesbeck, sec.; J. H. Ten Eyck, treas. Trustees, W. L. Jenison, Edgar Cotrell, J. H. Ten Eyck, Geo. W. Gibbons, B. C. Gilbert, F. E. Griswold, R. W. Thacher, E. DeL. Palmer. A. J. Bond, M. D., resident physician. Mrs. S. Denmead, matron.

Hotels.—The Delavan was erected in 1844-5, and started as a temperance house, the owner, E. C. Delavan, being a famous apostle of temperance. Stanwix Hall stands on the site of the house where was born Gen. Gansevoort, the hero of Fort Stanwix, and was erected in 1833 by his son. It was

first used for business offices, but in 1844 was converted into a hotel. The Kenmore, erected in 1878, was run till the time of his death by Adam Blake, a colored man, long the landlord of Congress Hall, which stood in front of the New Capitol.

Howe's Cave, 39 miles from Albany, on Susquehanna division D. & H. C. Co. R. R., is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the United States; for beauty, variety and extent it is only equaled by the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, while it has the advantage of being more convenient of access, as the entrance is immediately at the railroad station. The cave is lighted by gas from the mouth to the lake; visitors are furnished with costumes and torches, and are accompanied by guides; the temperature of the cave is about 60 deg. Fahr., the year through.

Hudson Avenue.—One of the principal avenues leading to the park; is paved with granite block, the Nicholson pavement put down several years since having proved a failure. The easy grade makes it a favorite route for teamsters going up the hill. The valley through which it runs was once the course-way of the Rутten kill. From 1844 to 1847, from 50 to 250 persons and 60 teams were employed in filling up the ravine from Hawk to Lark sts., which was 300 feet broad and 50 feet deep. It was here that the last public execution in Albany took place, Aug. 24, 1827, when Jesse Strang was hanged for the murder of John Whipple. Over 30,000 people gathered on the hillsides to witness the tragic scene. The Hudson Avenue Methodist and First Baptist churches are on this street, and cor. of Eagle st. is the picturesque State Armory. At the cor. of Broadway, now occupied by the Commercial Building, once

stood the old STADT HUIS (which see.) This avenue, from Broadway to Pearl street, was widened and straightened at a cost of \$74,965 in 1881-2.

Hudson River.—This, the most beautiful of rivers, has been known by many names. Beside its various Indian appellations, it was called by Hudson himself, Great River of the Mountains; by the Dutch settlers, Great North River of the New Netherlands (to distinguish it from the South, or Delaware river), and the North river it is still sometimes called. The Dutch also called it the Mauritius, or Prince Maurice's river, after Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and it was known as such till the English changed it to its present title, Hudson having been an Englishman.

AT ALBANY.—The mean-tide at Albany is 2.46 feet above that at Governor's Island; the mean rise and fall is 2.32 feet. At mean low water, boats can carry an average of nine feet, the channel depth from State st. bridge to a mile south varying from 9 to 18 feet.

At Van Wie's point, four miles below the city, where the observations were taken, the tidal current is a little less than two feet a second in mid stream; the mean velocity of the entire river is three-fourths of a foot a second, ebb tide estimates. About \$30,000 is annually appropriated by the legislature for dredging the river between Coxsackie and Troy. See NAVIGATION.

Industrial School, The, on Beaver st., near Daniel, is under the care of the Children's Friend society, which was organized in 1856, and incorporated April 7, 1863. The managers seek to gather into the school vagrant children who, from poverty or vice of parents, are unable to attend the public schools, and to instruct them in morals, industry and the elements of learning. Girls are received between

the ages of 4 and 15; boys, 4 to 14. They are given one good meal a day. The articles of clothing, etc., made by them in learning to sew, are distributed as rewards for good behavior. The school is supported by individual and church contributions and sales of articles. Number of scholars, 160. The new building cost, including ground, \$15,500, was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1884, and is free from debt. Mrs. John L. Winne, Mrs. S. H. Freeman, directors; Miss Agnes Pruyn, treas.; Miss Monteath, sec.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels, Local, district of Albany, office in Government Building; Inspectors, Charles S. Harvey, Leonard Brainard. They inspect hulls, engines and boilers and licence masters, mates, pilots and engineers. The district comprises the upper Hudson above Milton; in all, passenger, towing and freight, about 200 steamers, not including those of the People's line, which belong to the New York district.

Internal Revenue, U. S.—The headquarters of the 14th district United States Internal Revenue is in the Government Building, James W. Bentley collector. The district comprises the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Green, Ulster, Orange, Sullivan and Rockland, the last named five counties having been added to the district Aug. 1, 1883, when the number of districts in the state was reduced to seven. The average yearly collections are about \$600,000. Nine deputies, three clerks and six gaugers are employed.

Island Park.—A race course on the east of the Troy road.

Italians.—The Italian colony in Albany consists of some twenty-five

families. They are a quiet, inoffensive people, the most of them poor, but some are well-to-do. Services are held especially for them in the Church of Our Lady of Angels, and they have a benevolent society. (See BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.)

Jail, The, 74 Maiden lane, east of City Hall, and connected to that building by a bridge, was first occupied by prisoners June 2, 1853. One week later, the grand jury condemned it as being an unsafe place of detention for expert rogues, a verdict which experience has often verified. The jailor, appointed by the sheriff, receives a salary of \$1,500 and house rent.

Jews.—There are about 3,000 Hebrews in this city, most of them German, although a few are Bohemians, a few Poles and a few French. With the exception of the limited number who worship at Beth El Jacob in Fulton st., they are mostly the Reformed Jews, that is, they conform in most things to the ideas of the present age; all, however, observe the right of circumcision (in males), the day of atonement; and most of them are careful to eat no pork nor any meat not killed in the Jewish method, which is by cutting the jugular vein in the first place, not after the animal is knocked down. In this way all the blood is drained from the carcass, and many besides Jews consider such meat more wholesome. The killing is done by a slayer, who also examines each animal carefully, and if diseased or blemished it is rejected. The Hebrew Sabbath begins Friday night and lasts from even to even. Public services are held in the synagogues Friday night and Saturday morning. Most of the Jews read Hebrew, although all do not speak it. As citizens, they are very orderly, the appearance of one in the police court being an unusual sight. They care for

their own poor, and among themselves are very sociable and domestic in their habits. (See ADELPHI CLUB.)

They maintain a benevolent society which collects and distributes about \$1,500 annually, and there is a Jewish Home association with a membership of 250, and a fund of \$2,200. The interests of this fund and the dues of the members serve to give a home to the indigent, old and infirm in some family. The erection of a permanent home is postponed until the funds will allow it.

Synagogues.

ANSHE EMETH.—South Pearl st., opp. Herkimer. Rev. Max Schlesinger, pastor. This is the largest and handsomest Hebrew place of worship in the city. The society was organized in 1850, with Dr. Isaac M. Wise as rabbi, and now embraces about 150 families. Services held here consist of prayers, reading of the law, music and a sermon, the latter in English or German, the prayers and reading in Hebrew. A Sunday-school is held on Sunday.

BETH EL.—South Ferry st. cor. of Franklin. Rev. Adolph Friedmann, pastor. Partially organized in 1832, but did not take the name till 1838, when a building was procured on Herkimer st. The society is, therefore, the oldest of the sect in this city. It was without a rabbi till 1854, when Sampson Falk officiated as such. In 1864 the South Ferry Street Methodist Church was bought, dedicated Jan. 20, 1865, and has since served them as a synagogue. They were considered as orthodox, till, under the ministration of Rev. Louis A. Son, they adopted the Minhag ritual of Rev. Dr. Wise.

BETH EL JACOB.—The synagogue of the orthodox Jews, in Fulton st., above Madison ave. Rev. Destillator, pastor. This society is very small, but the traditions of the race are observed here more carefully than elsewhere.

The women sit apart from the men, and each member, during the service, wears around his neck a woollen scarf called the Talith. The pastor is also the "slayer," before mentioned, and not only kills animals in certain slaughter-houses, but chickens, turkeys, etc., for private families, having a regular route for that purpose.

Kenwood.—At the southern terminus of the South Pearl street railroad, on the Normans kill, about two miles from State street. The convent of the Sacred Heart is near here.

King's Arms.—A tavern which stood, in colonial times, north-west cor. of what are now Green and Beaver streets. The sign which bore the effigy of King George, was torn down in an outburst of patriotism and burnt in State street.

Kitchen Garden.—In charge of a committee of the ladies' auxiliary board of the City Tract and Missionary Society. Mrs. A. Rathb n, supt.; Mrs. Wm. L. Learned, sec. and treas. Holds sessions at City Mission rooms, No. 9 North Pearl street, Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. Is preparatory to the COOKING SCHOOL (which see). Number of pupils, 50. Their tuition, \$2 each, is paid by benevolent ladies, and also covers a course of instruction in the cooking school. They are taught the duties of the household with miniature utensils.

Law School, The Albany, a branch of Union University. On State street above Swan. Was organized April 21, 1851. W. L. Learned, pres.; Rufus W. Peckham, vice-pres.; Charles J. Buchanan, sec.; Horace E. Smith, dean. More than three thousand students have attended the school since its organization, and its graduates number many eminent men in the legal profession.



THE BEVERWYCK BREWERY.

Lager Beer.—Twenty years ago lager beer was almost unheard of outside of Germany. To-day it may be called the national drink of America, so generally is it consumed by those who use alcoholic beverages of any kind. For many years Albany had been noted for its ale, but it was not till 1878 that it became equally famous for lager. True, the drink had previously been made here in a small way, but that year saw the completion of the Beverwyck, which is unquestionably the model lager beer brewery of the United States, if not of the world. Its reputation as such is wide spread, and attracts hundreds of visitors from all over the country.

The partners in the Beverwyck Brewing Co. were experienced in the manufacture of ale and porter, of which they had made, and (under the style of Quinn & Nolan) still make, large quantities; but quick to respond to the demand for a lighter and more sparkling beverage, they erected the colossal structure on North Ferry street for the production of lager beer only. The accompanying cut makes a description of the exterior unnecessary, save to say that, architecturally, it is altogether the finest building devoted to manufacturing purposes in the city—the imposing belfry and clock-tower, and the heroic statue of “Gambrius” attracting special attention. Inside, everything has been arranged apparently without regard to cost, but with the sole view to utility and the perfection of detail. The first floor, used as the engine and pump-room, is paved with Vermont slate, purple and green, and from it the centre is open like the grand hall of some great hotel or library, while the handsome balustrades give the effect of galleries rising tier upon tier to the lofty roof. Directly in the centre is an artesian well 230 feet deep, from which water is drawn to supply the coolers. Pumps of the most

approved patterns for pumping beer, air, ice-water, and for the boilers, etc., are arranged around the room; all the machinery being nickle-plated, and shining like a service of silver. Perfect neatness, order and discipline prevail everywhere. Two great copper kettles in which the beer is brewed, holding 180 barrels each, and alone costing \$20,000, extend from the second to the third stories, and are double hammered and polished, as is all the copper-work about the concern. This affords some idea of the magnitude upon which the establishment is constructed, but an elaborate description cannot here be given. Two boilers, each of 100 horse-power, and furnished with every protection known to science against accident, are detached from the main structure in an iron building. The storage capacity is 60,000 barrels; the brewing capacity of the establishment, 90,000 barrels per annum. The sale of Beverwyck lager is very extended and constantly increasing. Its distribution about the city is by means of a well stocked stable of forty horses of the finest Kentucky, Ohio and Wayne county (N. Y.) stock, with wagons and trucks corresponding in strength and durability. Such a concern as this must have some inspiration and guiding spirit, and both of these are found in the president and treasurer of the Beverwyck Brewing Company, Hon. M. N. Nolan, a man whom the world calls “lucky;” and so he is, but it is the luck which comes, and comes only, from a combination of indomitable purpose, resistless force, and superior executive capacity. Mr. Nolan has served two terms as Mayor of Albany, having been re-elected by an overwhelming majority. During his second term his great popularity led to his being chosen Representative from this district to the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and he served in

the capacity both of Mayor and Congressman at the same time, the only instance of the kind on record. Mr. Nolan is ably assisted by Mr. M. Schrodt, a native of Altheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, who has been for many years connected with the business; five years as secretary of the company. Jan. 1, 1884, he was elected to the responsible position of General Manager, the vacancy in the secretaryship, caused by his promotion, being filled by Mr. Augustus Kampher, of long experience and well-tried ability as head book-keeper in the concern. The cost of the Beverwyck brewery was \$350,000. It was built by the celebrated architect and millwright, Mr. Charles Stoll, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and reflects great credit both upon him and upon the supervising architect, Mr. Walter Dickson, of Albany.

Law Books.—A large business is done in Albany in the publication of law books. The leading firm is Banks and Brothers (David and A. Bleecker), 473 and 475 Broadway. This house was founded by the father of the present proprietors in 1804. At the time of his death, in 1872, he was the oldest book seller in the United States. The ware-house and sales rooms in this city have a total floor space of nearly 80,000 square feet. There is another large store belonging to the firm at 144 Nassau st. New York, and has been occupied by them since 1835. No firm in the United States engaged in this business is better known. The catalogue of law books published exclusively by Banks Bros. is one of the most extensive and contains works of greater value than almost any other that can be named. Their publications are to be found in nearly all the large libraries in the country, and are sold to the legal profession in all parts of the world. Mr. A. Bleecker Banks is the present mayor of Albany.

Legislature, The, meets annually on the first Tuesday in January, at the Capitol. The senate consists of 32 members, elected biennially; the assembly of 128 members, elected annually; salaries, \$1,500. Albany county constitutes the 17th senatorial district, and sends four members to the assembly: First dist., 1st, 2d, 3d and 15th wards of Albany, and towns of Bethlehem, Berne, Coeymans, Rensselaerville and Westerlo; Second dist., 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th and 17th wards of Albany, and towns of Guilderland, Knox and New Scotland; Third dist., 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th and part of the 9th wards of Albany; Fourth dist., the remainder of the 9th ward of Albany, Cohoes and Watervliet. Adjournments of the Legislature have been as follows:

1831.....	April 26	1858.....	April 19
1832.....	July 2	1859.....	April 19
1833.....	April 30	1860.....	April 17
1834.....	May 6	1861.....	April 16
1835.....	May 11	1862.....	April 23
1836.....	May 26	1863.....	April 25
1837.....	May 16	1864.....	April 23
1838.....	April 18	1865.....	April 28
1839.....	May 7	1866.....	April 20
1840.....	May 14	1867.....	April 20
1841.....	May 26	1868.....	May 6
1842.....	April 12	1869.....	May 10
1843.....	April 18	1870.....	April 26
1844.....	May 7	1871.....	April 21
1845.....	May 14	1872.....	May 14
1846.....	May 13	1873.....	May 30
1847.....	May 13	1874.....	April 30
1848.....	April 12	1875.....	May 22
1849.....	April 11	1876.....	May 3
1850.....	April 10	1877.....	May 24
1851.....	April 17	1878.....	May 15
1852.....	April 16	1879.....	May 22
1853.....	July 21	1880.....	May 27
1854.....	April 17	1881.....	July 23
1855.....	April 14	1882.....	May 2
1856.....	April 9	1883.....	May 4
1857.....	April 18	1884.....	May 16

* An extra session was held from August 12th to September 7th, to rearrange the Congress districts under the census of 1840.

† Recess to September 8th, when the Legislature reconvened for the transaction of regular business, and was in session until December 15th.

‡ The session was suddenly terminated by the resignation of twelve Senators, on account

Leland Opera House.—Stands on the site of the theatre erected in 1824-5, on S. Pearl st., between Beaver and Hudson ave., and opened May 13th of the latter year, under the management of Charles Gilfert; turned into a church in 1839, (see EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.) Opened as a theatre in 1863, (see ACADEMY OF MUSIC;) rebuilt by Lucien Barnes, and opened Dec. 30, 1869. It is well arranged both for actors and audience. Seating capacity, 1,298. For further history see "Players of a Century; a Record of the Albany Stage." Jos. McDonough, Albany, publisher.

PRESENT MANAGEMENT.—The present manager is Mrs. Rosa M. Leland, who for the past three seasons has demonstrated perfectly that a woman can run a theatre successfully in every respect; provided she has the tact, enterprise, and necessary experience. Mrs. Leland (prior to her marriage), was a successful actress, and in that capacity acquired a knowledge of what is necessary for proper stage effect, attainable in no other way. Her wide acquaintance with the profession, and that which is best in it, added to natural executive ability, has had much also to do with her success. The uniform opinion of press and public has been that never has Albany had a better theatre than under her management. Plays of the best order, actors of the highest rank have been seen at the Leland in quick succession. The season opened in September and closed in May, presents a continued round of attractions; and strangers in

of opposition to a certain canal measure. The vacancies thus created having been filled by special elections, an extra session was called by the Governor to complete the unfinished business, for June 10th, which was concluded July 11.

§ A recess was had from April 13 to May 24.
 || The Senate sat at Saratoga Springs from July 18 to August 10 for the trial of Bank Superintendent Ellis.

town find nowhere pleasanter entertainment, or more courteous treatment than at the Leland opera house.

Liberal Association, Albany.—Meets Sunday afternoons and evenings in Van Vechten Hall, No. 119 State st. Sunday-school in the afternoon, (Mrs. Iliohan, supt.) followed by social meeting. In the evening, lectures and discussions upon scientific, social and theological questions, upon a free platform. Wm. H. Williams, pres.

Libraries.—The only public libraries in Albany are the State library, the Y. M. A. library, the Albany Institute library (see separate heads), and the Public School library. The latter is in the High School building, and numbers about 5,500 volumes. It is free to all; but certificates to use it have to be obtained from the board of public instruction.

Licenses.—Heretofore very little money has been turned into the city treasury for licenses except from the liquor business. Under the revised ordinances, theatres may pay \$25 a year, travelling shows \$5 a day, circuses, etc., \$100 a day, but the Mayor may reduce these at his discretion. Bill-posters and vendors are also to be licensed, but the rates have not yet (May, 1884) been fixed by the common council.

Literary and Scientific Societies.—Among the literary and scientific societies of the city are the following:

BECK LITERARY SOCIETY, composed of students of the Albany Academy, and occupies rooms in that building. Founded Dec. 11, 1857. Regular meetings, Friday afternoons. Officers elected three times a year.

DANA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Meets first Tuesday of every month, in Female Academy. Organized Nov. 19, 1868, by 62 ladies; object, study of

nature, and collecting a library and cabinet to aid in this study. Papers are read, scientific subjects discussed and recent discoveries in science presented at every meeting. Classes in special topics of study are formed in the winter, and occasional courses of lectures are given. Field meetings are held in summer and autumn. The successive presidents have been: Miss Lottie Titcomb, elected 1868; Mrs. David A. Thompson, 1869; Mrs. Wm. Barnes, 1870; Mrs. Daniel J. Pratt, 1871-2; Mrs. Arthur Bott, 1873; Mrs. John E. Bradley, 1874-5; Mrs. Jonathan Tenney, 1875-81; Mrs. Robert D. Williams, 1882-3. Present officers: Mrs. R. D. Williams, pres.; Miss Hattie E. Ludington, rec. sec.; Miss Anna McNaughton, cor. sec.; Miss Julia S. Hoag, treas.; Mrs. J. B. Jump, curator of cabinet; Mrs. E. M. Millard, librarian; Mrs. J. Tenney, chairman executive committee. Annual meeting, last Tuesday in November. Present membership, about 50. (See ALBANY INSTITUTE.)

Literature.—Albany has contributed something to literature as well as ART (which see). Bret Harte, whom the glorious climate of California ripened into a poet and sketch writer of rare genius, was born in Albany. And if Henry James, Jr., was not, his father was. John G. Saxe, although a native of Vermont, has long resided here. Alfred B. Street, a poet as minute in detail as painters of the Dutch school, passed all his literary life here. Here Amos Dean wrote his *History of Civilization*, and William B. Sprague his *Annals of the American Pulpit*. Leonard Kip and Philander Deming, both pleasing story tellers, reside here, as does J. Irving Browne, who possesses the rare gift of turning even law into literature.

Lumber District.—Albany is prob-

ably the oldest lumber market in the United States. The towns on the banks of the Hudson, after exhausting the timber in their vicinity, sought the upper portions of the river for supplies. Saw mills were there erected, and boards and scantling were rafted down to this place, hauled out of the water and piled on the bank, thus forming the first lumber yards in Albany. One of these was below South Ferry st., and the other near the foot of Quackenbush st., and between that and Lumber st., now called Livingston ave. The sloops, which were the only crafts that plied the river, hauled in as close as possible to the shore, and to load them, men carried out the lumber on their shoulders, through the water or over cribs of timber. When the Erie and Champlain canals were completed, all this was changed; lumber was brought down on boats (then carrying but thirty to fifty thousand feet), the Albany Pier and the wharves which were built for the Albany Basin afforded storage room enough for the lumber, which was then principally received from the northern and central portions of the State. Soon the extension of the trade to Canada and the western lakes required more room, and as the canal ran nearly parallel with the river, slips were excavated from the canal towards the river, and the spaces between became lumber yards. As the business increased these were continued until they now reach 1½ miles from canal lock No. 1, having an average distance between the river and canal of about 1,000 feet and forming the Lumber District. The length of dockage including the river front is about ten miles. Here the pine of Canada and the spruce and hemlock of northern New York, first meet the pine of Michigan and the hardwoods of the west, giving a full assortment, and vessels carry it to the east and south, from Maine to Florida.

ADVANTAGES.—Although the railroads are competing for the trade east and south, and the larger canal boats (carrying 150 to 200 M.) freight a considerable quantity through to New York and vicinity, the unequaled facilities for storage till seasoned, for handling and selecting into sizes and qualities and the complete assortment of all kinds found here, with the capital, capacity and character of the dealers, have enabled Albany to hold the greater part of the trade, and it is the largest lumber mart east of the Alleghanies.

In addition to the lumber received here, the Albany dealers sell large quantities which go through direct, without breaking bulk, to New York, New Jersey, etc., which are not included in the reported receipts at Albany, but are embraced in gross receipts at tide-water. Besides the receipts by canal, a large amount of lumber, and particularly of shingles and clap-boards, are received here by rail; but there is no data from which the precise amount can be obtained. The sales of lumber shipped by rail, after the close of river navigation, are increasing every year and now reach large proportions.

By a vote of the citizens of the State, the canals were in 1883 made hereafter free from tolls. Railroads were competing for the transportation of the products of the great West, and this measure was necessary, if New York was to maintain her position as the largest commercial State of the Union. The result has justified the anticipation of the people. Notwithstanding the low rates which contending railroads gave their customers, the receipts of lumber by canal show an increase over those of former years; and the stability of Albany's position as the largest lumber market of the East is still maintained. The sales in 1883 were 457,189,308 ft. of measured and tally lumber, which with shingles, lath, pickets and clap-

boards, give an estimated value of \$10,250,000.

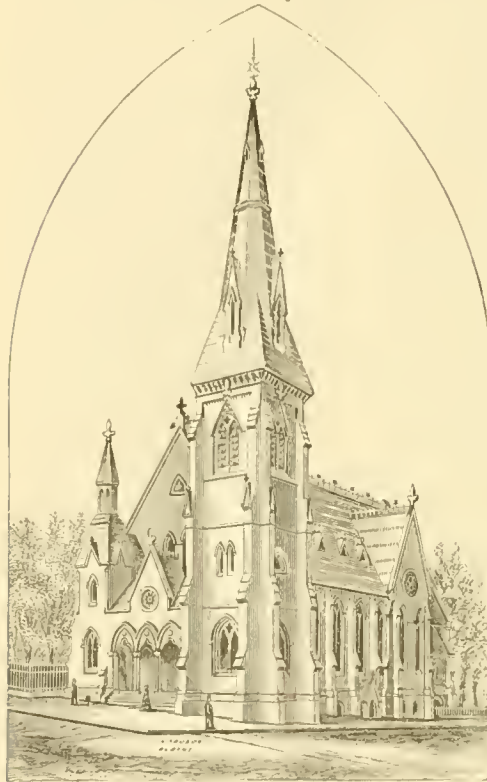
The conveniences for doing business in the district are unrivalled. A street railroad runs to and through it; telegraph and telephone lines afford immediate communication; large planing mills are ready to quickly dress lumber in every way and to any amount, and good, clean dining halls await the wants of customers. Hydrants at regular intervals, with a full supply and heavy head of water, and hose for immediate use, are ready for the extinguishment of fires. It is a remarkable fact that during the last fifty years the damage by fire in the district, north of Ferry street, has not exceeded \$6,000, and yet there is no place in the world where so large an amount of lumber in contiguous piles can be found. The view of the district from the Shaker road, the boulevard, or the hills opposite the city, is one of the sights of Albany.

THE BOARD OF LUMBER DEALERS was organized in 1863; incorporated May, 1869; has an arbitration committee with power to settle disputes between members and upon the award a judgment of the supreme court shall be rendered, which shall not be removed, reversed, or modified. It is to the honor of the dealers that these extraordinary powers have never been required nor exercised. Twenty-five firms belong to the board. Officers elected annually. Following are the names of the presidents since 1863: Henry Q. Hawley, Wm. N. Fassett, Wm. H. Ross, Benjamin A. Towner, Douglas L. White, Wm. G. Thomas, Oscar L. Hascy, James O. Towner, Ezra G. Benedict, Charles P. Easton, James E. Craig, Eli C. Clark, Jr., Henry S. Van Santford, James B. Kelly, Dean Sage, Joshua Rathbun, Lemon Thomson, John C. Hubbell, Charles B. Nichols, Samuel B. Towner.

Present officers: John McDonald,

pres.: C. W. Easton, vice-pres.: Walter G. White, treas.; Wm. N. Fassett, sec.; James E. Craig, Oscar L. Hascy, Austin E. Kibbee, managers; Samuel B. Towner, E. G. Benedict, John C.

FIRST LUTHERAN, cor. Lodge and Pine sts., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor. Next to the Reformed Dutch, this is the oldest church organization in the city, and the Albany Lutheran congregation is the oldest of that denomination in America, although the precise date of its establishment cannot be ascertained. The first edifice was built in 1668 or '70, on the site of the present City Building, S. Pearl st., and was paid for, the old record says, "the first penny and the last." The first minister was Rev. Johannes Fabritius. The Episcopalians worshipped in this church part of the day in 1714 (See EPISCOPAL CHURCHES), and in 1784-6, the two congregations had a minister in common. The society was incorporated in 1784, and in 1787, another church built on the Pearl st. lot in the centre of the present st. In 1816, a third church, 40x60, was erected on the site of the present edifice, and cost \$25,000; Philip Hooker, architect. The church owned real estate, bounded by Eagle, Lancaster, Hawk and State sts., upon which they erected houses. In 1843, Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, D. D. became pastor, and in 1868 was followed by Rev. Samuel Sprecher. During his pastorate in 1871, the present church edifice was erected. It is 69x126 feet, and cost \$85,000, exclusive of the ground. In 1872 the Rev. Irving Ma-



FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Hubbell, Robert L. Fryer, H. S. Van Santford, arbitration committee.

Lutheran Churches.—With one exception, the Lutheran churches in this city are German This is the

in 1868 was followed by Rev. Samuel Sprecher. During his pastorate in 1871, the present church edifice was erected. It is 69x126 feet, and cost \$85,000, exclusive of the ground. In 1872 the Rev. Irving Ma-

gee, D. D., took charge and remained with success until September, 1882. The church was then without a pastor until Feb. 17th, 1884, when the Rev. Geo. W. Miller, from Plymouth, Ohio, took charge. In 1873 the parsonage was built, at a cost of about \$10,000. The official board is constituted as follows: Elders, Joseph Kennedy, Simon Vine and Sylvester Shaffer; deacons, Chas. E. Carhart, M. B. Mathews, Geo. Bouton; trustees, J. Van Wormer, A. S. Draper, H. E. Pohlman, David Caswell, C. E. Jenkins, Geo. N. Collier, Fred Cook. The Sabbath School, of which S. Shaffer is superintendent, has 429 members. It meets at 9 A. M.; church services at 10½ and 7½. Prof. Geo. Noyes Rockwell is organist and choir-master. During the earlier years, no record of the members was kept. There have been however, enrolled up to the present time, 1,224 members; present number entitled to communion, 338.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL.—Fourth ave., cor. Franklin; Rev. William A. Frey, pastor. Organized in 1854. A week day parochial school under Prof. J. Miller has a daily attendance of 140 children. A new and spacious church is soon to be erected.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL.—Western ave., near Lexington; Rev. G. Fr. Stutz, pastor. The congregation separated from the First Lutheran, when services there were held in English. The former place of worship was on State st., now the Law school. Moved into present church in 1872: number of families, 158; average attendance at Sunday-school 230; parochial school has 2 teachers and 115 pupils.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL.—Central ave.; Rev. Ernest Hoffman, pastor. Organized 1857; building erected in 1859, when the present pastor was installed. 130 families: Sunday-school 350 scholars and 36 teachers. Day-school, 125 scholars. Mr. H. Bosch,

teacher. Cemetery on the Sand Creek road, and a mission chapel, 30 families, 50 Sunday-school scholars and 12 teachers.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL TRINITY.—58 Alexander st.; Rev. Conrad Kuehn, pastor.

Madison Avenue.—Originally Lydius st.; so named after Rev. Johannes Lydius, and said to be the only street so called in the Union. Foolishly changed to Madison ave. May 20, 1867.

Maiden Lane.—A narrow street extending from the river to Eagle st., and the shortest and steepest route from the depots to the Capitol. At its foot is the Boston & Albany Railroad ferry to East Albany. Near its foot is the Saratoga depot. The Union depot also discharges passengers into this street. From Broadway to Pearl the street is an important business thoroughfare. The jail is on this street, near Eagle, and at the corner of Eagle is the new City Hall. An ivy growing to the rear wall of St. Peter's church, on this street, is worth seeing.

Market, State Street.—Is a prominent, but not wholly unobjectionable feature of Albany. Here farmers, hutchers, etc., in the morning, draw their wagons up in line on both sides of the horse railroad tracks, and without license, fee or restriction of any kind, vend their wares. Sometimes the wagons extend round into Eagle street. There is, of course, not the slightest protection from the weather, and the business is carried on in the most primitive method imaginable. The only thing to be said in its favor is, that here consumer and producer meet without the intervention of middlemen or the payment of any license, and that consequently Albany is victualled cheaper than any other

city in the country. But this could just as well be done in some less conspicuous place, and the removal of the market is only a matter of time. It was at one time ordered by the common council, but the action was reconsidered. So noble an avenue should cease to be a nuisance.

Medical Associations.—The following are societies instituted and conducted by physicians for their own benefit and that of medical science:

Albany Academy of Medicine; Albany County Eclectic Society, 22 members; Albany County Homœopathic Society, has about 25 members; Albany County Medical Society (allopathic); organized July 29, 1806: 130 members. There is also the Albany County Pharmaceutical Association.

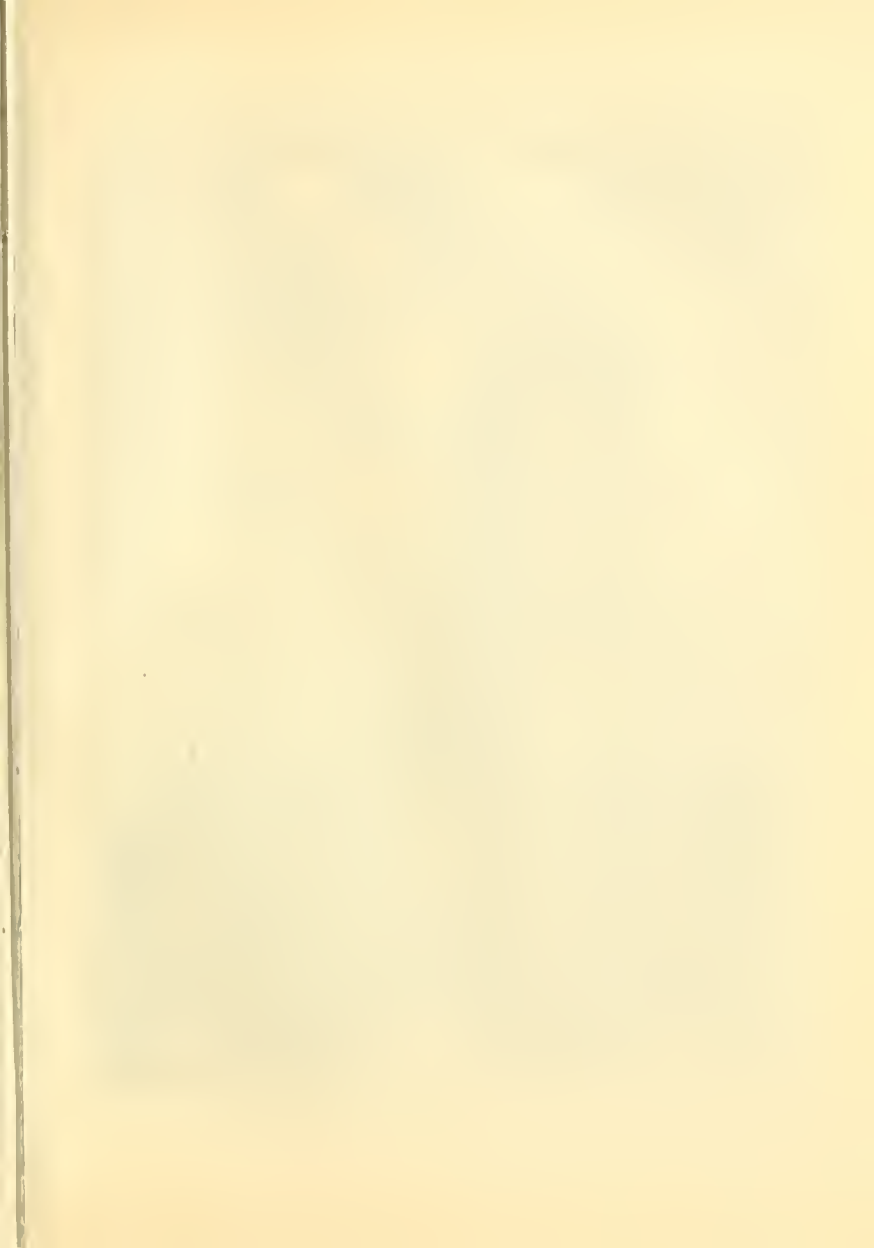
Medical College.—The Albany Medical College, on Eagle st., between Jay and Lancaster, is the medical department of UNION UNIVERSITY (which see). The building was erected by the common council, at a cost of \$24,000, as a free school on the Lancasterian plan, and opened with ceremony, April 5, 1817. The school lasted till 1834, when it was superseded by the common school system of the state.

The Medical College was founded by Drs. Alden March and James H. Armsby, and was organized in 1838, succeeding a medical class taught by Dr. March since 1821. The old building was leased, rent free, by the common council to the college, the trustees at once expending \$5,000 in repairs. The title to the building was purchased in 1877, and now rests with the board of trustees.

The first course of lectures was begun Jan. 3, 1839, and the institution was incorporated Feb. 16, following. Since then, 4,652 students have attended its 50 sessions, and 1,657 have graduated. Over 24,000 lectures have

been delivered. In April, 1873, it became a part of Union University, retaining its original rights, and separate existence and powers. Its faculty includes 20 members. It owns a highly valuable library, much of which was selected by T. Romeyn Beck. Its laboratories are extensive and complete. Its museum is the finest in all departments, of any medical collection in America, and is unsurpassed, if equalled, in Europe, and is so regarded by physicians throughout the land. It is open daily, and is visited by thousands, who gaze with wonder, if not with admiration, upon its countless specimens. Other advantages which the college presents, are: Abundance of clinical illustration afforded by the intimate relations existing between the college and the hospitals; and, through the wise policy of the management, a sufficient supply of anatomical material, thus meeting every requisite of a medical college of the first class. That it is of the first class is demonstrated by its standard, which insists upon preliminary examinations, a graded course, and the absolute requirement of three terms instead of two. These regulations are made possible through the liberal financial policy adopted by its staff which places the college upon the basis of a funded institution, independent as to whether it has few students or many. It is a notable fact, however, that since the standard was raised, the attendance has increased, and that the present class is one of the largest ever entered. The college is patronized largely by the alumni, who have an association organized Jan. 20, 1874, numbering 1,061. Its annual meeting is held on commencement day. The trustees of the college have for president, Amasa J. Parker; treas. and sec., Joseph W. Russell (See PHARMACY, COLLEGE OF).

Messenger Service, The, has be-





HUDSON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

come one of the necessities of life in the city. It began here in 1876 under the American District Telegraph Co. Each subscriber was furnished with a signal box. By the pulling down of a crank the number, peculiar to that box, was recorded in the company's office on a self-acting register, and a uniformed messenger answered the call. The system is still in vogue, although in part superseded by the TELEPHONE (which see). The Commercial Telephone Company, are now the owners of the American District Telegraph Co. Central office, 468 Broadway; branch offices, 68 Washington ave., and S. Pearl cor. Hamilton st. From 40 to 60 boys are employed, the rates being for 30 minutes or less, 10 cts.; 30 to 45 minutes, 15 cts.; 45 to 60 minutes, 20 cts.; each continuous hour after the first, 15 cts. Boxes are placed where there is any chance for business, free of cost; the subscribers paying only for service. The boys are used for all sorts of work, and distribute hundreds of thousands of invitations, circulars, wedding cards, etc., etc.

Methodist Churches.—Following will be found brief accounts of all the Methodist churches in the city:

HUDSON AVENUE.—Located at the cor. of Hudson ave. and Philip st. A noble Gothic structure, purchased in the summer of 1883, of the First Presbyterian Society. The original cost of the property was \$116,000. It was purchased of the Presbyterians for \$25,000, and about \$5,000 has since been spent for repairs and improvements, so that it is now more beautiful than ever before. It was formally re-opened in November, 1883, Bishop Simpson preaching in the morning, and Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., in the evening. The abandoned edifice of the society still stands. It is a few hundred feet east of the one now occupied. It is a plain, old-fashioned

structure, but has had an interesting history: was dedicated Sept. 27, 1844, Rev. John Newland Maffitt preaching. In 1865-6 the edifice was closed for extensive improvements, and March 27, 1866, formally re-opened, Bishop Simpson delivering the sermon. This is the oldest Methodist Episcopal society in the city. In 1765 or 6, Capt. Thos. Webb, of the British army, stationed in Albany as barrack-master, began holding family services at his own house, to which his neighbors were invited. Conversions occurred, and a small society was formed. In 1790, a circuit, including this society, was formed, with James Campbell as circuit preacher. In 1791, a house of worship was erected, south-east cor. of Orange and Pearl sts., where it still stands. When the Methodists left it, in 1813, the Baptists for a time occupied it as their first house of worship in the city, and subsequently the Scotch Presbyterians. In 1798 the city of Albany was made a station. In 1813 the society erected a church on Division st. In 1816 a Sunday-school was established, one of the first in the city. The Division st. church was occupied by the society till the building of the abandoned edifice in 1844. The following is the list of the pastors from 1798: Rev. Messrs. Joel Ketchum (1798), Cyrus Stebbins, John Crawford and Gideon A. Knowlton (1799-1804), Elias Vanderlip (1805), William Phœbus (1806-7), Truman Bishop (1808), Daniel Ostrander (1809-10), Lewis Pease (1811-12), Samuel Marvin (1813), P. P. Sanford (1814), Thomas Drummond (1815), William Phœbus (1816), Truman Bishop (1817), Joseph Crawford (1818-19), Samuel Marvin (1820), Phineas Rice (1821-2), Tobias Spicer (1823-4), Josiah Bowen (1825-6), James Young (1827-8), J. C. Green (1829-30), Samuel Luckey (1831), J. B. Stratton (1832-3), Charles Sherman (1834-5), A. M.

Osborn (1836-7), Truman Seymour (1838-9), Noah Levings (1841-2), Henry L. Starks (1842-3), Z. Phillips (1844), Allen Steele (1845-6), Andrew Witherspoon (1847), John Clark (1848-9), Henry L. Starks (1850-51), Stephen Parks (1852-3), Robert Fox (1854), Stephen D. Brown (1855-6), L. D. Stebbins (1857-8), B. O. Meeker (1859-60), Mark Trafton (1861-2), C. F. Burdick (1863), Ira G. Bidwell (1864-5-6), Jesse T. Peck, now one of the bishops of the M. E. Church (1867-8-9), Merritt Hulburd (1870-1-2), D. W. Dayton (1873-4-5), Philip Krohn (1876-7), W. H. Meeker (1878), E. McChesney (1879-81). Present pastor, Rev. J. H. Coleman. Sunday-school supt., Harvey Wendell.

ST. LUKE'S.—Clinton ave. corner of Lexington ave. A beautiful and commodious Gothic structure, dedicated in June, 1884. The Sunday-school and lecture rooms were opened on Sunday, Feb. 24, 1884, Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer preaching on the occasion. Value of the property, \$40,000. The St. Luke's church was formed by the union of the Garrettson Station and Central Avenue societies. The Garrettson Station church was organized in August, 1828. It was for one year connected with the Watervliet Circuit. The first place of worship was an old building called Mechanics' Hall, then standing corner Chapel and Columbia streets. The first stationed preacher was Rev. John J. Matthias, during whose pastorate of two years the membership rose from about 100 to 437. In 1829 the old circus property, now 89 N. Pearl st., north of Columbia, was purchased, and during the following winter and spring was fitted up for church purposes, and in June, 1830, was dedicated, the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Merwin and John Newland Maffitt preaching on the occasion. This structure was rebuilt in 1851-2. The Garrettson Station church was served by the following pastors: John

P. Newman (1856-7), C. W. Cushing (1858-9), N. G. Spaulding (1860-1), J. E. Bowen (1862-3), G. S. Chadbourne (1864-6), Dexter E. Clapp (1867-8), W. G. Waters (1869-70), W. J. Heath (1871-3), S. McLaughlin (1874-6), J. W. Thompson (1877-8). Rev. G. A. Barrett then became pastor, and during his administration the St. Luke's church was organized. He was succeeded in the spring of 1882 by Rev. T. C. Potter, the present pastor. John A. Cox, Sunday-school supt. The Central Ave. Society, during its separate existence, had the following pastors; P. P. Harrower (1871-2), Charles Reynolds (1873), D. R. Lowell (1874-5), J. S. Bridgford (1876), J. C. Russum (1877-78), Rufus Wendell (1879), Hiram Blanchard (1880).

ASH GROVE.—Located on an ample and beautiful lot cor. Ash Grove place and Trinity place. Corner-stone laid in August, 1864; dedicated July 6, 1865; seats 1,100; cost of church and adjoining parsonage, including lot, \$100,000. No debt on church edifice; about \$1,000 on parsonage. In May, 1834, some 40 members were set off from Garrettson Station Church and organized under the name of Wesley Chapel Church. Their first house of worship was a building cor. Dallius and Bleecker sts. In 1835 they purchased a lot on Herkimer st., between Franklin and Pearl. A church was built on this lot and dedicated in September, 1837. On April 20, 1839, it was destroyed by fire. The society then worshipped for a time in a building formerly occupied by the Universalists in Herkimer st. In 1842 this place of worship having been sold to the Jews, the society was disbanded, May 22, and Wesley Chapel ceased to exist. But the Sabbath school teachers immediately met and resolved to hold their ground in the south part of the city. A small room was hired in John st., and the first Sabbath-school

was held there on May 29. On June 20, 1842, the little company was incorporated as a new society under the name of the Ferry Street M. E. Church. A church was erected cor. Ferry and Franklin sts., and dedicated Dec. 4, 1842. In 1863 the membership having become too large for the old church, it was also sold to the Jews, and the beautiful property known as Ash Grove, lying on Westerlo, Grand and Broad sts., purchased at a cost of \$24,000, and the present edifice built and dedicated, Bishop Simpson preaching the sermon. In the old mansion which formerly occupied the site of the church, Wm. H. Seward lived when Governor of the State. The following are the names of the ministers who have been the regular pastors of this society: Revs. Hiram Meeker, Daniel F. Page, S. Remington, William Griffin, Alfred Saxe, Timothy Benedict, Lyman A. Santford, John Fraser, A. A. Farr, Charles Devol, Hiram Dunn, E. H. Foster, C. F. Burdick, W. R. Brown, Stephen D. Brown, W. P. Abbott, S. McChesney, S. M'Kean, H. Graham, J. E. C. Sawyer, and J. W. Alderman. Present pastor, J. W. Eaton, D. D. Number of members about 350. The present supt. of the Sunday-school is Byron M. Child.

TRINITY, cor. Lark and Lancaster sts. Corner-stone laid Oct. 10, 1875; dedicated Dec. 28, 1876. The transept was erected in 1867. Cost, including lot, \$75,000. The parsonage, closely adjoining on Lancaster street, cost \$8,000. This church is a beautiful English Gothic structure of brick, with stone trimmings. The auditorium seats 800, and the transept 480; spire, 175 feet.

In 1835 the three Methodist Episcopal churches in Albany, viz.: Division street, Garrettson Station and Wesley Chapel, jointly resolved to establish another church further up town, and unitedly rented a building on State st.,

originally erected and occupied by the Primitive Methodists. The Law School is on the site formerly occupied by this building. At the next session of Troy Conference, Rev. Charles T. Clarke was appointed pastor over this new charge. Their membership rapidly increased, and in 1836 they were organized as the West Station M. E. church. In 1850 they erected a larger edifice, cor. of Washington ave. and Swan st. Here they continued till they moved into the transept of the present structure, in 1867, when they took the name of Trinity church. The following is a list of the pastors since 1860: Revs. M. Bates (1860), S. M. Merrill (1861-62), A. J. Jutkins (1863), Bostwick Hawley (1864-5), Richard Meredith (1866, 1867-8), T. A. Griffin (1869), Charles Reynolds (1870-1-2), W. H. Rowsom (1873-4), Thomas Kelly (1875-6-7), J. F. Clymer (1878-9), S. M. Williams (1880-1), D. W. Gates (1882-4). Present pastor, F. Widmer. The membership is about 500. Connected with the church is a large and flourishing Sunday school, of which Charles Gibson is supt.

GRACE, cor. Ten Broeck st. and Livingston ave., is a beautiful structure of unique design, which cost with lot about \$25,000. (See cut, p. 110.) The adjacent parsonage on Ten Broeck st. cost \$4,000. The corner-stone of the church was laid Sept. 21, 1880, Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, Presiding Elder of Albany District, delivering the address. It was dedicated a few months later, Bishop Foster preaching on the occasion.

On May 3, 1869, the two churches formerly known as the Broadway and Arbor Hill M. E. churches, were consolidated, and the new society thus constituted took the name of Grace M. E. church. The present site was immediately purchased, and in the following autumn work was begun on a large wooden structure intended to

serve as a house of worship for a few years. Till this was completed, services were held in the old buildings of the two consolidated societies. This edifice was dedicated Dec. 19, 1869, the Rev. Samuel Meredith preaching. Early in the year 1880 it was determined to erect a more sightly and substantial structure. On Sunday, April 11, appropriate closing services were held in the old building, conducted by the pas-

SOUTH MISSION, on Benjamin street. Has done a good work for the last twenty-five years. No regular pastor until the spring of 1883, when Rev. W. O. Tower was appointed. He was succeeded in April, 1884, by the present pastor, Rev. George A. Kerr. Wm. M. Cox, Sunday school supt.

Methodist Preachers' Meetings are held every Monday morning in the Hudson Avenue Methodist Church, except once in every two months, when a union meeting of the Albany and Troy preachers is held in one of the two cities. Papers on religious or theological topics are read and discussed.

Military Associations.—Besides the NATIONAL GUARD (which see) Albany boasts of at least two famous independent companies. The oldest of these is the Burgesses Corps, organized Oct. 8, 1833. Armory, Bleecker Hall, 529 Broadway. Oscar Smith, com.; Galen R. Hitt, Pres.

THE ALBANY JACKSON CORPS was organized Aug. 13, 1868. Armory in Beaver st., the old lecture room of the Middle Dutch Church. James McFarlane, major, commanding.

Morse's Geography.—The fifth edition of Morse's Geography, and his Gazetteer of 1797, both have the following notice of Albany:

"The city and suburbs, by enumeration in 1797, contain 1,263 buildings, of which 863 are dwelling houses, and 6,021 inhabitants. Many of them are in the Gothic style, with the gable end to the street," etc.

Mr. Munsell, in attempting to vindicate the doctor's English, quotes from two earlier editions, but curiously enough, it is those which came after, that located the *inhabitants* of Albany in such an extraordinary manner.



GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

tor, Rev. H. D. Kimball. During the following week it was demolished, and the grading of the lot for the new church was begun.

The following is a list of the pastors of this society: Revs. J. W. Alderman (1869-71), Homer Eaton (1872-4), B. B. Loomis (1875-7), H. C. Sexton (1878), H. D. Kimball (1879-81). Present pastor, Rev. S. V. Leech, D. D., who is also chaplain of the State Senate.

Museum Corner.—The north-west corner of Broadway and State st. The Museum was erected by Thorp & Sprague, and opened as a place of



MUSEUM CORNER.

amusement Jan. 1, 1831. It was used as such till April 28, 1855, and then converted into offices, etc. For a score of years it was the leading theatre. It has been damaged by fire several times.

Museum of Natural History, The State, as its name implies, was intended primarily to embrace an exhibition of the natural productions of the State of New York in the several departments of Botany, Zoölogy, Geology and Mineralogy; and this intention has constantly been kept in view in its subsequent management. The existence of the State Museum, organized in 1836, is directly due to the geological survey of the State, and the foundation of its collections was derived from the same source. In 1840, Gov. Seward recommended that the collections of this survey be placed in the Old State Hall (then about to be vacated by the State officers) for "safe-keeping." This recommendation was accepted; a legislative enactment followed, and the State Hall, which was erected in 1797, was made the depository of the then existing collections;

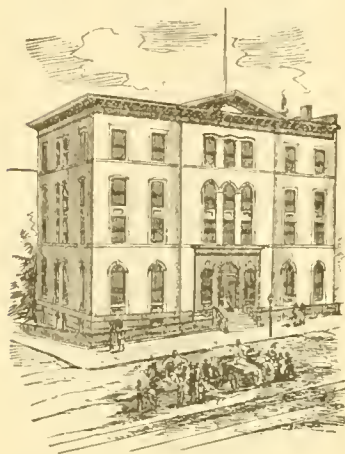
and at a later period the State Agricultural Society was authorized to occupy a part of the building. The want of sufficient accommodation for the two organizations induced the legislature to make appropriation for a new building to be erected in place of the old, and the collections, libraries, etc., of the State Cabinet and of the State Agricultural Society were transferred to the new building in 1858. In 1865 the legislature passed resolutions recognizing the importance of making the State Cabinet of Natural History a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative zoölogy. In 1870 the legislature passed a law organizing "The State Museum of Natural History," and providing an annual appropriation for its support.

The present building has long been inadequate for the proper arrangement and exhibition of the collections and in 1883 the legislature passed an act giving to the museum the State Hall as soon as the same shall cease to be occupied for State offices, and also provided for the fitting up of the building for the requirements of the museum. This will make one of the finest museum buildings in the country and insure the preservation of the collections. The staff of the museum consists of James Hall, director and geologist, and three assistants; J. A. Lintner, entomologist, appointed July 29, 1881, under Chap. 377, Laws of 1881; office Room 27, Capitol, fourth floor, north; Charles H. Peck, botanist.

Geological Hall.

The present building is of brick, four stories high, fronting on State street, at the corner of Lodge, with a wing of three stories in the rear, devoted to a large lecture-room on the ground floor, and the museum of agricultural implements and products in the stories above. On the lower or basement floor, and on the same level as the lec-

ture-room, at the east end of the main building, are two rooms occupied with the work of cutting and preparing thin sections of fossils of minute structure, for the purpose of microscopic study in the museum. The machinery and appliances for this work are of superior character, and the results are of great importance and interest to the museum and to science.



GEOLOGICAL HALL.

THE FIRST FLOOR of the main building is occupied by the offices and libraries of the State Museum and of the State Agricultural Society; and in the rear of the former a large working-room is furnished with about 300 drawers for the reception of collections in process of preparation and arrangement. The main entrance hall exhibits a collection of dressed blocks of granite, marble, freestone, etc., the products of New York and adjacent states.

THE SECOND FLOOR is occupied by the collections illustrating the Geology and Paleontology of the State. The wall-cases, and a single series of table-

cases around the room, are occupied by the rock specimens, whether fossiliferous or otherwise, and are arranged in such order that in going from left to right they show the geological superposition of the formations, each right-hand case containing specimens of the rock or formation lying next above the one on the left. This is supplemented by a colored geological section extending around the room above the cases, and so arranged that each formation shown in the section is represented by characteristic specimens in the case below. Besides this illustration, there are enlarged figures of the characteristic fossils placed in the upper part of the case above each formation. The entire arrangement is simple and instructive, and easily understood. The collection of fossils (Paleontology) occupies the table-cases in the central portion of the floor, and also a large number of drawers beneath the table-cases. This collection is arranged in the same simple and systematic order as the geological formations; and under each formation there is a natural history arrangement of the genera and species of the fossils. This collection of rock specimens, and of fossils, presents the most complete geological series of the older rocks, to the base of the coal measures, of any in the world, the older or palæozoic rocks of the state of New York being more complete and less interrupted in their order of succession. Also along the west side of the room, are arranged a series of large blocks of magnetic iron ore representing the principal mines of Northern New York and Orange county.

THE THIRD FLOOR is occupied by the collections from geological formations above the coal measures, both American and European, and by the Mineralogical collections. The fossil series represent the period from the New Red Sandstone to the Pleistocene.

The Pleistocene of North America is represented by the Cohoes mastodon skeleton, and other remains of mastodon and fossil elephants from different points; the Pleistocene of South America by the casts of the gigantic Megatherium and other forms of that age; and the same of Europe, by the skeleton of the Megaceros Hibernicus. The wall-cases are, in part, occupied by a collection of the minerals of the State, and, in part devoted to a general collection of minerals from all parts of the world.

THE FOURTH STORY is occupied by the Zoölogical collection, representing the fauna of the State of New York, and to some extent other portions of the world. The western part of the room is devoted especially to the New York fauna, which is represented in its mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, crustaceans, and shells. The eastern part of the room is occupied, in part, by a case, containing a large collection of birds, with some mammals, which were presented to the Museum as a special and separate collection, by Mr. de Rham, of New York, and is known as the De Rham collection. Other cases at the extreme east end, and partially on the south side, are devoted to the skins and skeletons of fishes, and to a general collection of skeletons of mammals, birds, reptiles, etc. The Ethnological and Historical collections occupy some wall-cases upon the north side of the room, and the central-north side by cases containing chiefly corals and echinoderms. The centre of the room is occupied by two double ranges of table-cases, containing the Gould collection of shells, of 6,000 species, and more than 60,000 specimens; and in the area, near the east end of the room, a double range of table-cases contains the Mazatlan collection of shells, presented to the Museum by the late Philip P. Carpenter.

Since 1866, the collections of the

Museum have been more than doubled in every one of the departments, while in some classes, as in the shells, the increase has been more than fifty fold. At the present time, every available space in the Museum is filled with specimens; and in Geology and Palæontology the collections, for which no room can be found, are more than twice as great as those already arranged. All the collections are arranged for study and comparison, and the Museum is strictly an educational institution, which is made available by thousands of students and by the public, and its influence is gradually pervading the entire community.

Being a State institution, the Museum should be considered as cosmopolitan. Its intentions are to cover the whole field of natural research, and to be a centre for the dissemination of a technical and popular knowledge of the products, fauna, and flora of the entire State. With this view, it should be an object of interest for the remote portions of the State, as well as the immediate locality.

Music Hall.—S. Pearl st., cor. Beaver. Erected in 1870. Is the largest hall in the city. Many very fine performances have been given here. Has scenery, curtain, dressing rooms, etc. Will seat 1,306, but often holds very many more. Is now used as a museum or popular place of amusement; admission 10 and 20 cents, and it is astonishing how much is given for so little. Living wonders and curiosities of all sorts are displayed in one department, and variety performances, minstrels, and even comic operas are given afternoon and evening for the one price. F. F. Levantine, manager after August 1, 1884, having leased the hall for five years. The performances are attended by ladies and children, in short, it is a family resort for the people, at prices which everybody can afford to pay.

Musical Societies.—Considerable attention is paid to music in Albany, and amateur opera has been given here with great completeness and success. The Albany Musical Association meets every Monday evening at Female Academy. Has a chorus of over 100 voices. Visitors admitted on application. R. G. Wilbur, pres.; R. F. Macfarlane, vice-pres.; D. Whittle, treas.; J. G. Parkhurst, conductor; E. Parkhurst, accompanist. There are also several German societies, including the Manner Quartette, the Eintracht, the Cecelia, the Apollo and others.

Names of Streets.—Albany streets have had their names changed frequently, and not always for the better. Many of the following changes have occurred since 1805:

Kilby to Hamilton.
 Bone lane to Division.
 Cow lane to Union.
 Grass lane to Liberty.
 Nail to Lutheran.
 Lutheran to Howard.
 Barrack to Chapel.
 Market to Broadway (north.)
 Court to Broadway (south.)
 King to Lion.
 Lion to Washington.
 Washington st. to Washington ave.
 Queen to Elk.
 Boscawen to Swan.
 Capitol to Park.
 Mark lane to Exchange.
 Middle lane to James.
 Howe to Fox.
 Fox to Canal.
 Vreelinghuysen to Franklin.
 Jonkers to Prince.
 Prince to Deer.
 Deer to State.
 Dock to Dean.
 Bass lane to Bleecker.
 Store lane to Norton.
 Warren to Dove.
 Johnson to Lark.
 Swallow to Knox.
 Schenectady to Snipe.
 Snipe st. to Lexington ave.
 Schoharie to Duck.
 Pitt to Otter.
 Sand to Lafayette.
 Otter to Wolfe.
 Wolfe to Lydius.
 Lydius to Madison ave.

Wall to Hare.
 Hare to Orange.
 Van Driessen to Green.
 South to Gansevoort.
 High to Ten Broeck.
 Hallenbeck to Grand.
 Preadieux to Buffalo.
 Buffalo to Hudson.
 Hudson st. to Hudson ave.
 Mink to West Ferry.
 West Ferry to Myrtle ave.
 Malcomb to Broad.
 Embargo alley to Dennison.
 Whitehall road to Whitehall ave.
 Whitehall ave to Second ave.
 Van Vechten to Third ave.
 Delaware Turnpike to Delaware ave.
 Elizabeth to Second.
 John to Third.
 Orchard to North Pearl.
 Bowery to Central ave.
 Patroon to Clinton ave.
 Van Schaick to Monroe.
 Tiger to Lancaster.
 Lumber to Livingston ave.
 Part of Perry to Lake ave.

Names of streets cannot under the present charter be changed, except by unanimous vote of all members elected to the common council and approved by the mayor, and streets shall not be named "after or with the name of any living person."

National Commercial Bank.—No. 38 State st. Chartered March 30, 1825, Joseph Alexander, G. W. Stanton, Alexander Davidson and David E. Gregory having given notice Nov. 19, 1823, of application to the legislature for an act of incorporation. Its early days were not peaceful. The stock books having been opened the last of May, 1825 for a subscription of \$300,000, they were closed three days after, when the amount subscribed was found to exceed \$1,500,000. The stock not having been distributed to the satisfaction of all the subscribers, an indignation meeting was called at the Capitol, which was largely attended. The ground of complaint seemed to be that the bank was petitioned for by men of small means, but the stock had been taken by capitalists. The directors of the bank were for a time en-

joined from opening, but Aug. 29, 1826, the chancellor decided that the bank might go into operation so far as to issue bills and discount notes, but prohibited any transfer of stock, or making any loans or pledges on stock. The following persons were present at the first meeting of directors held at Knickerbocker Hall, May 23, 1826: Joseph Alexander, Willard Walker, John Townsend, Seth Hastings, Ira Jenkins, Asa H. Center, Lewis Benedict, Joshua Tuffs, Robert Gilchrist, David E. Gregory, George W. Stanton, Richard Marvin. Joseph Alexander was elected president and Henry Bartow, cashier. The bank began business Sept. 5, 1826, with a capital of \$300,000, and continued until the expiration of its charter on the 1st July, 1845, and under an extension of its charter until July 1, 1847, when it was reorganized under the general banking law of the State. Feb. 1, 1855, the capital stock was increased to \$500,000. Aug. 1, 1865, the bank was reorganized and began business under the act of Congress as a national institution. The capital stock was reduced to \$300,000, June 10, 1875, the amount of the reduction being paid to the stockholders. Mr. Alexander was succeeded in the office of president by the following persons, who were elected at the dates given: John Townsend, June 7, 1832; John L. Schoolcraft, Aug. 31, 1854; Ezra P. Prentice, June 13, 1860; Robt. H. Pruyn, Nov. 24, 1875; Daniel Manning, March 4, 1882.

The several cashiers have been: Henry Bartow, July 13, 1826; James Taylor, Nov. 2, 1835; Andrew White, March 17, 1854; Powers L. Green, June 16, 1855; Vischer Ten Eyck, July 7, 1858; Eliphalet Wickes, Aug. 11, 1862; James Martin, Feb. 24, 1866; Edward A. Groesbeck, April 30, 1873.

This bank has been the custodian of the public funds during the greater part of its existence, and has rendered

very valuable service to the State in the safe-keeping of its moneys and in making large advances to its various departments whenever needed. It is also the depository of the city and county funds. It deservedly stands in the first rank among the banks in the vicinity, enjoying the confidence of the community as a safe and prosperous institution. Present capital is \$300,000; surplus and profits, \$475,000; deposits, \$4,700,000. Board of directors: Daniel Manning, Maurice E. Viele, Abraham Lansing, Simon W. Rosendale, James E. Craig, Robert C. Pruyn, Nathan B. Perry, James M. Warner, Grange Sard. The building was erected in 1816; remodelled in 1851, and again in 1876.

National Guard, State of New York.—Headquarters at the office of the Adjutant-General, in the Capitol.

FIFTH BRIGADE, Third division, has headquarters at 42 Willett street. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver commanding.

TENTH BATTALION, four companies, has headquarters at State armory (see **ARMORY**). Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Fitch commanding.

Armament: Remington rifles and one Gatling gun. Calibre .50.

Feb. 17, 1881, Companies A, B, D and K of the Tenth Regt. were detached therefrom and organized as the Tenth Battalion, the Tenth Regt., with its remaining companies, being then disbanded.

A company was organized as an independent company about June 7, 1860, and is known as the Albany Zouave Cadets; joined the National Guard and Tenth Regt. Dec. 29, 1860; was mustered in United States service as A company, 177th N. Y. Vol., Nov. 21, 1862, for nine months; mustered out Sept. 10, 1863; was engaged in U. S. service at Ponchatoula, Scivique's Ferry and Port Hudson; in the State service in the summer of 1865 in the

"anti-rent war," and in July, 1877, during railroad riots at West Albany; during the war furnished for the armies of the United States nearly seventy-five commissioned officers. Present commander, ————. Armory, 80 and 82 State street. An Old Guard was organized Dec. 7, 1883. John H. Reynolds, pres.; George H. Stevens, vice-pres.; James H. Manning, sec.; Harry C. Cushman, treas.

B company, Washington Continentals, was organized as an independent company July 4, 1854; joined the militia as a company of light artillery attached to 76th regt., Aug. 28, 1856; assigned to 20th regt., Dec. 20, 1860; became the nucleus and B company of 10th regt., Dec. 29, 1860; mustered in and out U. S. V. with A company (see above), and has seen the same service. Furnished U. S. Vols. with 60 officers. Present commander, Capt. and Brevet Maj. Horatio P. Stapole. Armory, 108 and 110 State st. (See MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS.)

Navigation, Opening and Closing of.—The following table of the opening and closing of navigation on the Hudson river and the canals is published officially in the "Red Book" (Legislative Manual):

	RIVER.		CANAL.	
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.
1824	March 3	Jan. 5	April 30	Dec. 4
1825	March 6	Dec. 13	April 12	Dec. 5
1826	Feb. 25	Dec. 13	April 20	Dec. 18
1827	March 20	Nov. 25	April 22	Dec. 18
1828	Feb. 8	Dec. 23	March 27	Dec. 20
1829	April 1	Jan. 14	May 2	Dec. 17
1830	March 15	Dec. 25	April 20	Dec. 17
1831	March 15	Dec. 6	April 16	Dec. 1
1832	March 25	Dec. 21	April 25	Dec. 21
1833	March 21	Dec. 13	April 19	Dec. 12
1834	Feb. 25	Dec. 15	April 17	Dec. 12
1835	March 25	Nov. 30	April 15	Nov. 30
1836	April 4	Dec. 7	April 25	Nov. 26
1837	March 27	Dec. 14	April 20	Dec. 9
1838	March 19	Nov. 25	April 12	Nov. 25
1839	March 25	Nov. 18	April 20	Dec. 16
1840	Feb. 25	Nov. 5	April 20	Dec. 9
1841	March 24	Nov. 19	April 24	Nov. 30
1842	Feb. 4	Nov. 28	April 20	Nov. 28

	RIVER.		CANAL.	
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.
1843	April 13	Dec. 10	May 1	Nov. 30
1844	March 18	Dec. 17	April 18	Nov. 26
1845	Feb. 24	Dec. 3	April 15	Nov. 29
1846	March 18	Dec. 14	April 16	Nov. 25
1847	April 7	Dec. 25	May 1	Nov. 30
1848	March 22	Dec. 27	May 1	Dec. 9
1849	March 19	Dec. 26	May 1	Dec. 5
1850	March 10	Dec. 17	April 22	Dec. 11
1851	Feb. 25	Dec. 14	April 15	Dec. 5
1852	March 28	Dec. 23	April 20	Dec. 16
1853	March 23	Dec. 21	April 20	Dec. 20
1854	March 17	Dec. 8	May 1	Dec. 3
1855	March 27	Dec. 20	May 1	Dec. 10
1856	April 11	Dec. 14	May 5	Dec. 4
1857	Feb. 27	Dec. 27	May 6	Dec. 15
1858	March 20	Dec. 17	April 28	Dec. 8
1859	March 13	Dec. 10	April 15	Dec. 12
1860	March 6	Dec. 14	April 25	Dec. 6
1861	March 5	Dec. 23	May 1	Dec. 10
1862	April 4	Dec. 19	May 1	Dec. 10
1863	April 3	Dec. 11	May 1	Dec. 9
1864	March 11	Dec. 12	April 30	Dec. 8
1865	March 22	Dec. 16	May 1	Dec. 12
1866	March 20	Dec. 15	May 1	Dec. 12
1867	March 26	Dec. 8	May 6	Dec. 20
1868	March 24	Dec. 5	May 4	Dec. 7
1869	April 5	Dec. 9	May 6	Dec. 10
1870	March 31	Dec. 17	May 10	Dec. 8
1871	March 12	Nov. 29	April 24	Dec. 1
1872	April 7	Dec. 9	May 13	Dec. 1
1873	April 16	Nov. 22	May 15	Dec. 5
1874	March 19	Dec. 12	May 5	Dec. 5
1875	April 13	Nov. 29	May 18	Nov. *30
1876	April 1	Dec. 2	May 4	Dec. 1
1877	March 30	Dec. 31	May 8	Dec. 7
1878	March 14	Dec. 20	April 15	Dec. 7
1879	April 4	Dec. 20	April 8	Dec. 6
1880	March 5	Nov. 25	April 16	Nov. *21
1881	March 21	Jan. 2	May 12	Dec. 8
1882	March 8	Dec. 4	April 11	Dec. 7
1883	March 29	Dec. 15	May 7	Dec. 1
1884	March 27	May 6

Newsboys' Lodging Room.—

Under the charge of the ladies' auxiliary board of the City Tract and Missionary Society. Located in the old mission building on Kesselaer st. Mrs. Hamilton Harris, 722 Broadway, chairman. Is supplied with beds, toilet and bath room, wardrobe and library. Terms, 10 cts. a night.

News Company, Albany.—512 Broadway, John W. Robe, manager. The institution through which Albany

* By ice.

and the surrounding country is in a great measure supplied with newspaper and periodical literature, besides large quantities of stationery and other goods usually kept at news stands and stores. The company was organized on the 11th of April, 1870, Mr. Robe having, at that time, had several years' experience in the business. Its success was immediate, and is visibly increasing every month. Within a few years it has more than trebled, and now three stories, running through from Broadway to James st., are not sufficient to fully accommodate the trade. Scarcely a passenger train leaves Albany in any direction that does not carry with it wares from this establishment. Almost every news stand, from Pittsfield on the east to Buffalo on the west, from Poughkeepsie on the south to Lake Champlain on the north, and southwest to Binghamton, is supplied from this great depot. By special arrangements made with the American News Company, the various monthly and weekly publications are placed in the hands of this company on sale simultaneously with their appearance in New York. Dealers in this vicinity, therefore, find it quite as much to their advantage to deal with Mr. Robe as to go further away from home. Everything in the book-seller's and stationer's line is furnished, from a bottle of ink to the last new novel. The latest books are received on the day of publication and others are readily supplied. As many of the news rooms, especially in the country, are tobacco and cigar stores as well, these goods have within a few years been added to the assortment, and full lines are kept constantly on hand. The cigars, cigarettes and tobacco of the Albany News Company's brand are among the most popular in market, and the promptness with which such and all other orders are filled is always gratifying. In the season of ball and croquet playing,

lawn tennis, etc., the trade in games is a great feature. Recently the jobbing trade in fireworks has been made a specialty, and for a few weeks prior to our great national holiday the amount of powder and patriotism sent out from this establishment is remarkable. Price lists of newspapers are sent free on application of dealers, and quotations on books and stationery are always furnished cheerfully.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—

The first newspaper printed in Albany was the *Gazette*, issued probably in November, 1771, by Alexander and James Robertson. It was not a success and was soon discontinued. The *N. Y. Gazetteer*, or *Northern Intelligencer*, was started in 1792 by Solomon Balentine and Charles R. Webster, and lasted a year or so. On the 28th of May, 1784, Webster started another *Gazette*, which existed till 1845, when it was the oldest in the State. The first daily paper in this city was the *Advertiser*, established in 1815, and subsequently united with the *Gazette*.

Newspapers of To-day.

ALBANY ARGUS.—Established Jan. 26, 1813, as a semi-weekly; was issued daily on and after Oct. 18, 1825. United with the *Atlas* Feb. 18, 1856. Now published daily, semi-weekly and weekly—Sunday edition established May 13, 1877; Democratic; the county and city paper; office, Beaver st., cor. Broadway; Argus Co., proprietors.

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.—Established March 22, 1830, as a political anti-masonic organ, by B. D. Packard & Co.; Thurlow Weed, editor. Now published as a daily, semi-weekly and weekly; Republican; official county paper; office, 61 State st.; The Journal Co., proprietors.

ALBANY MORNING EXPRESS.—Established May 4, 1857, by Stone and Henly; Republican; the State paper.

published daily, including Sunday; office, Green st., cor. Beaver; Albany Morning Express Co., proprietors.

ALBANY TIMES.—Established as a morning paper, April 21, 1856, by Stone & Co.; consolidated with the Evening Courier, March 1, 1861. First issued as an evening paper, Sept. 25, 1865. In 1871 it became a member of the Associated Press. Democratic in politics; official city paper; has published a weekly edition since 1872; office, 401 Broadway; Theophilus C. Callicot, editor and proprietor.

PRESS AND KNICKERBOCKER.—The Sunday Press was first issued May 15, 1870, and for several years was the only Sunday paper in Albany. Feb. 26, 1877, the proprietors issued the Daily Press, and Aug. 13 of the same year, bought and consolidated with it, the Knickerbocker, established in 1843; The Press Co., proprietors. They also publish the Weekly Press. Office, 18 Beaver st.

EVENING POST.—Established Oct. 23, 1865. Office, 7 Hudson avenue. M. & E. Griffin, proprietors; R. M. Griffin, editor.

EVENING UNION.—Established as a labor organ. One of the three official city papers.

FREIE BLAETTER.—Daily German paper, established in 1852. Office, 44 Beaver st. A. Miggael, editor and proprietor.

ALBANY DAILY HEROLD.—Daily German paper. Jacob Heinmiller, proprietor. Office, 87 Westerlo st.

ALBANY LAW JOURNAL.—Published weekly by Weed, Parsons & Co. Established in 1870.

CULTIVATOR AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Published at 305 Broadway, by L. Tucker & Son. The oldest agricultural weekly in the country. The Genesee Farmer was started at Rochester in 1831, by Mr. Tucker; the Cultivator, at Albany, in 1834, by Judge Buel. They were consolidated in 1840,

and took the present title in Jan. 1, 1853.

POULTRY MONTHLY.—Published by the Ferris Publishing Co., at 481 Broadway.

THE WORK AT HOME.—Official organ of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society; also a record of the general church work of the city. Edited by Rev. Charles Reynolds and George Sanderson, Jr. Office, 9 North st. Circulation, 3,000 copies monthly. Subscription, \$1.

THE VOICE.—Published monthly. Edgar S. Werner, 59 Lancaster st., editor and proprietor; specialty, voice culture and the cure of vocal defects. The only journal of its kind in the world; \$1 a year.

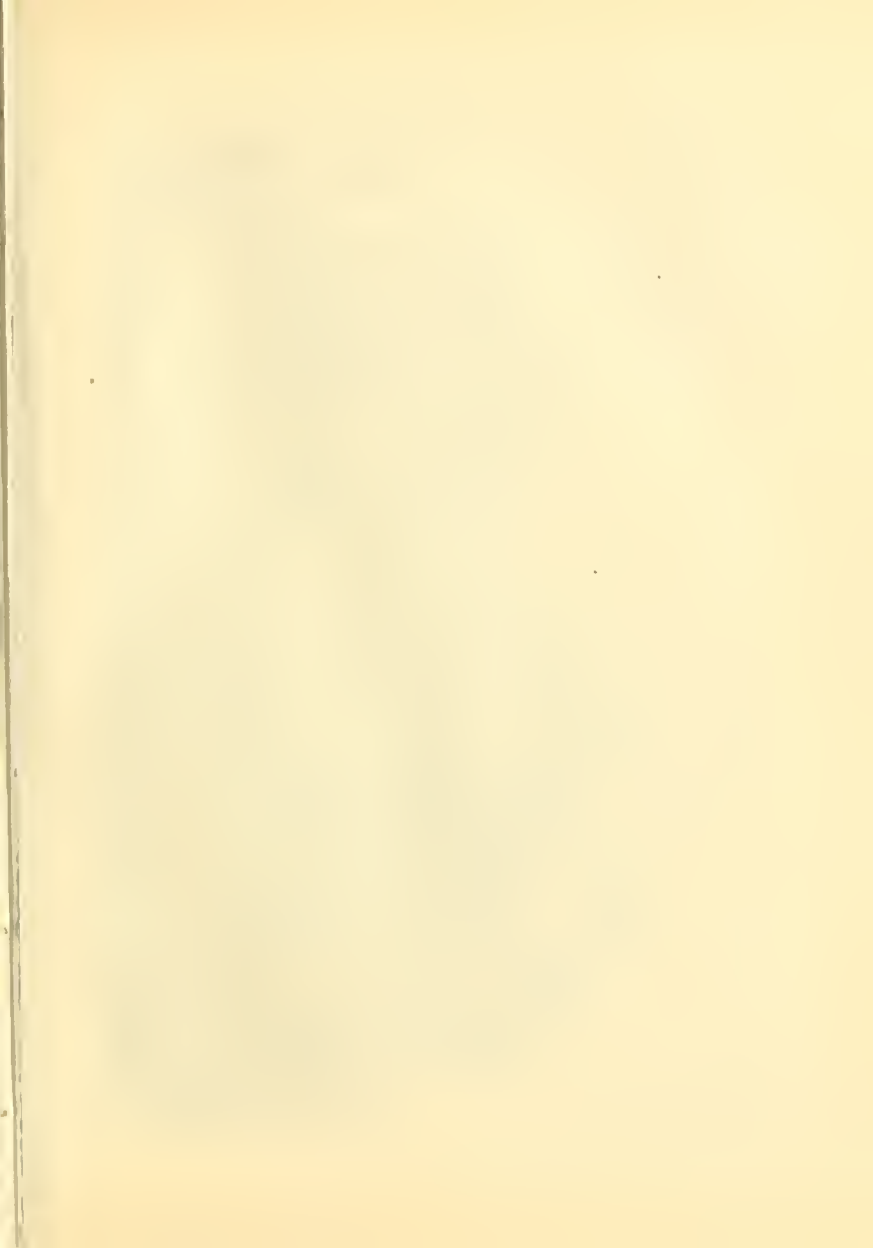
New York, West Shore & Buffalo R. R.—(See WEST SHORE R. R.)

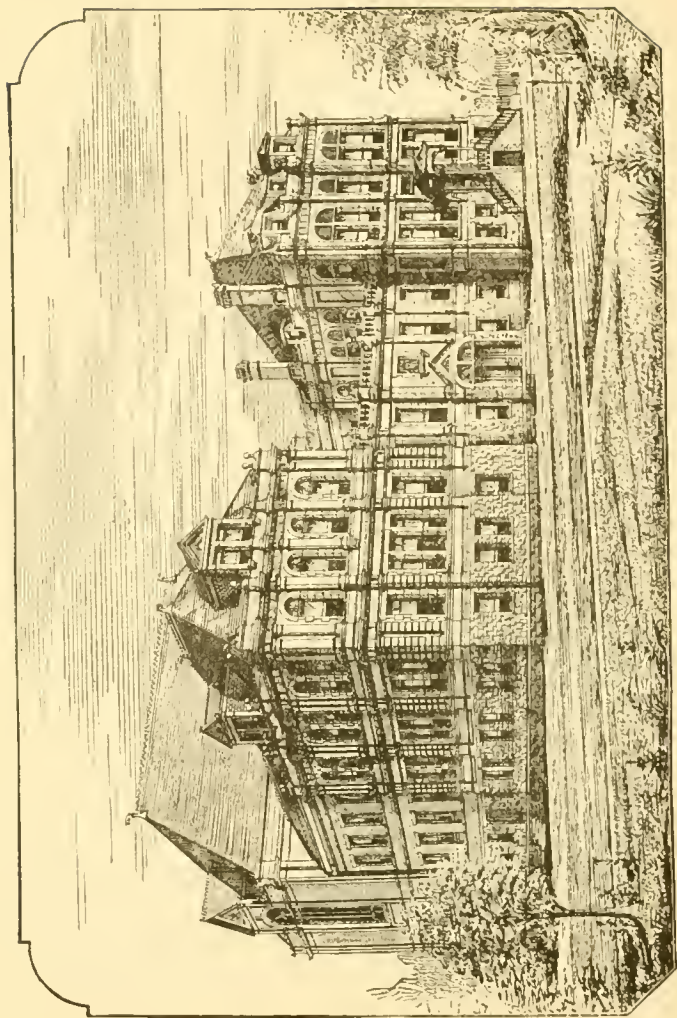
Normal School, The State, was established May 7, 1844, as five years' experiment (David P. Page, principal), and was made permanent in 1848. The building cor. of Lodge and Howard sts. was first occupied



OLD NORMAL SCHOOL.

July 31, 1849. Previously, sessions had been held at 119 State st., in the





NEW NORMAL SCHOOL, WILLETT ST.—[OGDEN AND WRIGHT, ARCHITECTS.]

building erected as a depot by the Mohawk and Hudson railroad. The Lodge st. edifice is four stories and a basement; 120 feet by 78, and has a hall 46x98; cost \$25,000. The president, E. P. Waterbury, A. M., Ph. D., took charge of the school in June, 1882. The design of the institution is for the instruction and practice of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching. The pupils, who come from all parts of the state, receive tuition and the use of text-books free. Males are admitted at eighteen and females at sixteen years of age.

THE NEW BUILDING, in process of erection from designs by Ogden & Wright, architects, will be ready for occupancy in May, 1885. It is situated on Willett st., near Madison ave., and fronts on Washington park. It is built of the free-stone of the old Capitol and Philadelphia brick; 128 by 160 feet, court in centre 50 by 90; will accommodate 670 pupils, including 400 normals, 200 in the model department, 50 in Kindergarten and 20 in object class. The roof over the lower front portion will be used as a botanical garden. The great hall in the rear will contain a \$5,000 alumni memorial window (16 by 30), shown in cut. The southwest corner will be the residence of the president. Cost, with ground, exclusive of furnishing, \$140,000.

Normanskill.—Flows into the Hudson below the city. Named after Albert Andriessen Bradt de Noorman, who settled here in 1630 and died in 1686. (See VALE OF TAWASENTHA.)

Odd Fellows, The Independent Order of, has four supreme grand lodges. One each in the United States, the German Empire, Australia, and New Zealand. In certain respects the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States has jurisdiction over the order

in all these countries. In the United States there are 51 subordinate grand lodges, 42 grand encampments, 7,650 subordinate lodges, and 1,878 subordinate encampments. Besides these there are 1,031 Rebekah degree lodges, composed of Odd Fellows of the Scarlet degree, their wives and daughters. The total membership of the order in this country is 515,320. Amount expended by the order throughout the country for relief in 1883 was \$2,000,000. Total revenue 1883, \$6,000,000. Total membership in New York State, 43,500.

The first regular Odd Fellow's lodge in the United States was Washington Lodge, instituted in Baltimore, April 26, 1819. The first lodge regularly instituted in this State was Shakspeare lodge, located at No. 17 Fair st., now 135 Fulton st., New York.

In September, 1827, a charter was granted to Past Grand Russell Watts and Brothers John Snyder, John Osborne, Isaac L. Welch, and Peter H. Snyder, to open a lodge in Albany, and Nov. 7th of that year Philanthropic Lodge No. 5 was instituted in regular form. This lodge has for many years been extinct, as has also Union Lodge No. 8.

In 1828, three of the six lodges in the State were located at Albany, and that year the Grand Lodge of the State was removed from New York to this city, and remained here until 1836. Among the representative Albanians who were members of the order at that time, were John O. Cole, John Van Ness Yates, Joseph Barton, Wm. L. Osborn, Daniel P. Marshal, Chas. Dillon, Jacob Henry, Richard Starr, Alex. Cameron, Wm. Lelachure, Malcolm McPherson, and P. H. Snyder.

There are at present fourteen subordinate Odd Fellows lodges in this city, as follows: Hope Lodge No. 2, instituted April 24, 1826; reinstated July 15, 1844; Clinton Lodge No. 7, insti-

tuted Jan. 9, 1829; reinstated Aug. 26, 1846; John O. Cole, father of F. W. Cole, was its first Noble Grand. German Colonial Lodge, No. 16, instituted Feb. 13, 1835; Jacob Henry, first Noble Grand. American Lodge, No. 32, instituted Dec. 5, 1837; reinstated Feb. 11, 1840; O. A. Kingsley, first Noble Grand. Firemen's Lodge, No. 19, instituted Jan. 4, 1838. Phoenix Lodge, No. 41, instituted Oct. 3, 1840. Samaritan Lodge, No. 93, instituted Aug. 4, 1843. Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 38, instituted June 18, 1847. Scho-negh-ta-da Lodge, No. 87, instituted Dec. 1, 1850. Mount Carmel Lodge, No. 76, instituted Dec. 1, 1850. Beaverwyck Lodge, No. 261, instituted Dec. 9, 1870; H. A. Anthony, first Noble Grand. Mountaineer Lodge, No. 321, instituted May 14, 1872. Albany City Lodge, No. 385, instituted April 6, 1874. Capital City Lodge, No. 440, instituted Sept. 23, 1875; L. De Blaey, first Noble Grand. These 14 lodges have a total membership of 1,735.

Albany has also two encampments which are composed of Odd Fellows who have passed through the five degrees in the subordinate lodges: New York Encampment No. 1, instituted 1829; reinstated Sept. 23, 1846. (This was the first encampment in the State, and for a time was endowed with Grand Encampment powers.) Albany Encampment No. 58, instituted Aug. 23, 1871.

Among the prominent men who have been connected with the order since its first inception in this city, in addition to those already named, are: Robert H. Pruyn, Eli Perry, Rufus King, John O. Cole, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Gen. John Groesbeck, R. G. Beardslee, Jacob Henry, John R. Taylor, Thomas W. Van Alstyne, H. D. Curran, Cornelius Ten Broeck, Albert H. Brown, John Morgan, Warren S. Low, Stephen Van Schaick, S. G. Courtney, J. H. Van Antwerp, Wm.

N. Strong, Geo. B. Steele, Joel Munsell, John R. Vernam, A. P. Palmer, Wm. A. Young, Wm. A. Wharton, Wm. A. Rice, R. H. Waterman, Lewis Rathbone, Jas. W. Cox.

Albany has furnished the following Grand Masters and Grand Patriarchs for this State; Grand Masters, Jetur Gardner, Cornelius Glen, Wm. Lacy. Grand Patriarchs, John R. Taylor, Horace D. Curran, Cornelius Glen, Francis Rogers.

Fred. W. Grant is the present District Deputy Grand Master of Albany District, and E. E. Richmond, District Deputy Grand Patriarch.

There is a Funeral Aid Association connected with the order which at present numbers 372 members. Upon the death of a member, the surviving members each pay \$1.10 into the treasury, \$1.00 of which from each goes to the family of the deceased.

The Grand Committee of this district is composed of all Past Noble Grands in good standing. The committee has stated meetings quarterly to legislate in the interests of the order. Francis Rodgers, sec.

For eight consecutive years, commencing with Wm. A. Rice in 1846, and ending with Gilbert L. Wilson in 1853, the Presidents of the Young Men's Association were taken from the membership of Hope Lodge No. 2. Besides these, five other Presidents of the Association, commencing with Robert H. Pruyn in 1838, and ending with Robert L. Johnson in 1859, were members of this lodge, making thirteen in all.

About five years ago a movement was made by F. W. Cole (then District Deputy Grand Master) and a few energetic members of the fraternity, to secure a hall where all the lodges could meet, and Perry Hall, North Pearl st., was leased and three suitable lodge rooms fitted up. All the lodges, except Beaverwyck No. 261, now meet

there; the hall being dedicated June 11, 1879, since which time the order has flourished finely. Three city papers devote much space each week to Odd-fellowship, the department in two of them being in charge of Daniel H. Turner, and the third is edited by D. A. A. Nichols.

Old Books.—To persons of genuine literary taste, there is a charm about old book stores which the places where only fresh wares are on sale do not possess. An old book store is always a mine of concealed possibilities, where we may dig up at any time a literary treasure, worth, to us, its weight in gold. New books are all very well, but any one who has money may buy them. Old books are to be had only for the searching. Then, one is free to spend hours in handling over and peering into second-hand books—a liberty which cannot be taken with new ones. Again, the antique bookseller, to be successful, must know books thoroughly inside and out, and is generally almost as glad to talk about his wares as to sell them. Naturally his store becomes a sort of headquarters for the literary guild, who meet to talk over their favorite authors and editions. Such, at least, is the case with the store of Joseph McDonough, 30 North Pearl street. Its proprietor has gradually increased his business from a few shelves to a store 75 feet deep and 16 feet high, lined to the top and rear with all sorts of books from a New England Primer to Bayle's Critical Dictionary. He is buying second-hand books constantly, and an ordinary private library is as completely absorbed in this mammoth collection as the Buddhist's dew drop, when it

—“slips into the shining sea.”

Of late, Mr. McDonough has attended the trade sales to pretty good purpose, and his shelves and counters show

many new books, all marked below the regular rates. His trade in new and second-hand school books is something remarkable. His catalogues, published frequently, are sent free to any person of a bookish bent who may apply for them, and are much sought after. His store is an Albany institution well worth visiting.

Old Capitol, The, which stood at the head of the widest part of State st., directly in front of the New Capitol, was torn down in the summer of 1883. Its corner-stone was laid April 23, 1806, and a year or two after it was ready for occupancy, having been built at a cost of \$110,688.42, of which the State paid \$73,488.42; the county, \$3,000, and the city, \$34,200.

Old Houses.—One of the most interesting features of Albany is its old houses, of which the most noteworthy are hereafter mentioned:

THE STAATS HOUSE, cor. State and Pearl, is regarded as the oldest edifice in the city. It is one of two which stood there when South Pearl was a lane, entered by a gate. When the street was widened, the upper house, known as Lewis's tavern, was taken away. There formerly ran across the front of these two houses, under the eaves, in iron letters, the words *Anno Domini*, and below, over the upper story, the figures, also in iron, 1667. When the upper house was taken away, the word *Anno* was left on the house still standing, and is there yet.

PEMBERTON HOUSE, cor. Columbia and North Pearl. When constructed, no two adjoining rooms were on the same level; the ceilings were not plastered, but the beams and sleepers were polished and waxed, and the jambs of the fire-place faced with porcelain, ornamented with scripture scenes. In earlier days this house was occupied by the Widow Visscher. It

was especially distinguished as the lodging place for Indians when they came to Albany for the purpose of trading their furs, too often for rum and worthless ornaments. Here many stirring scenes transpired, when the Indians held their pow-wows, and became uproarious under the influence of strong drink. At such times the widow would use her broomstick freely. It was a potent sceptre in her hands in restoring order, for the most stalwart Indian who had once felt its power, looked upon it with awe.

VANDERHEYDEN PALACE stood on Pearl st., on what is now the site of Perry building. The "palace" was built in 1725 by Johannes Beekman. The bricks were said to have been imported from Holland, and the house was one of the best specimens of Dutch architecture in the state. It was occupied by Mr. Beekman as his family residence until his death in 1756, after which his two daughters resided in it until a short time previous to the Revolution. In 1778 the mansion was purchased by Mr. Jacob Vanderheyden. The dimensions were fifty feet front by twenty feet in depth, having a hall and two rooms on a floor. (See ELM TREE CORNER.) The edifice was so antique that it arrested the antiquarian fancy of Washington Irving, and is described by him in the story of Dolph Heyliger, in "Bracebridge Hall," as the residence of Herr Antony Vanderheyden. The weather-vane, a horse under great stress of speed, now glitters above the peaked turret of the portal at Sunnyside, Mr. Irving having secured that relic to adorn his country seat.

THE LYDIUS HOUSE stood till 1832 on the northeast cor. of State and Pearl. (See ELM TREE CORNER.) It was built expressly for a parsonage. The bricks, tiles, iron and woodwork were all imported from Holland. They came over with the church bell and pulpit in 1657. The partitions were

mahogany, and the exposed beams ornamented with carvings in high relief, representing the vine and fruit of the grape. To show the relief more perfectly, the beams were painted white. Balthazar Lydius was its only occupant for many years. He was an eccentric old bachelor, and was the terror of all the boys. He was a tall, thin Dutchman, with a bullet head, fond of his pipe and bottle, and gloried in celibacy until his life was in the "sere and yellow leaf." Then he gave a pint of gin for a squaw, and calling her his wife, lived with her as such until his death, in 1815. When his fine old mansion was demolished it was believed to have been the oldest brick building in the United States.

THE VAN RENSSELAER MANSION, at the head of N. Broadway, was erected in 1765, and is a fine piece of architecture. It is commonly known as the



"THE PATROON'S."

Patroon's, and until lately was occupied by his descendants. The front door opens directly into a spacious hall, upon the walls of which is paper of most curious and elaborate design, put on when the house was built, having been imported from Holland expressly for the purpose. It is still in good condition.

THE VAN RENSSELAER MANSION in Greenbush stands about opposite the blast furnace, and is supposed by some to have been built by Johannes Van Rensselaer (see PATROON) as early as

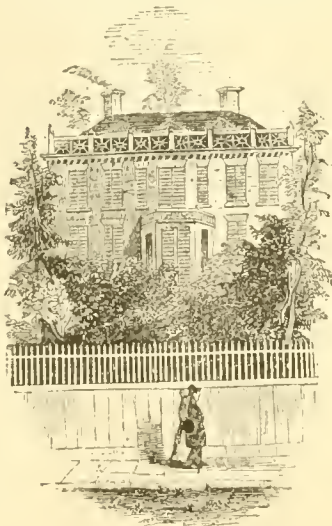


OLD HOUSE IN GREENBUSH.

1663, perhaps earlier. It is of brick brought from Holland. An addition was built in 1740. The original building was used as a fort, and some of the stone port-holes are visible in the walls. In the newer part are 40 or 50 curious tiles, representing Scripture scenes. A short distance below the house is the old burying ground of the Van Rensselaer family. (See article by L. B. Clover in Scribner's for Oct., 1873.)

SCHUYLER MANSION, head of Schuyler st., a little west of S. Pearl, is of brick with a closed octagonal porch in front. It was built by Mrs. S. while her husband, Gen. Philip Schuyler, was in England in 1760-1. (The old family mansion, large and highly ornamented in the Dutch style, stood nearly upon the site of the present City Hall, and was taken down in 1800.) In this latter mansion Gen. Schuyler and family dispensed a princely hospitality for almost 40 years. When Gen. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga in 1777, he and other prisoners were sent forward to Albany, Gen. Schuyler writing to his wife to give the English general the very best reception in her power. "The British commander was well re-

ceived," writes the Marquis de Chastellux, "and lodged in the best apartment in the house. An excellent supper was served him, the honors of which were done with so much grace that he was affected even to tears, and said with a deep sigh: 'Indeed, this is doing too much for the man who has ravaged their lands and burnt their dwellings.'" In 1781 a plan was laid to capture Gen. Schuyler and take him to Canada. A party of Tories, Canadians and Indians surrounded the house for several days, and at length forced an entrance. The family collected in an upper room, forgetting to take with them an infant child sleeping in the nursery. The mother was flying back to the rescue when the General prevented her, but the third daughter (afterwards the wife of the last of the Patroons) rushed down stairs, snatched her sister from the cradle and bore her



SCHUYLER MANSION.

off in safety. As she sprang up the stairs an Indian hurled a sharp tomahawk at her, which cut her dress within a few inches of the infant's head and struck the stair rail at the lower turn, where the dent is still pointed out.



HISTORIC STAIR-CASE.

The assailants were frightened from their purpose and fled to Canada, carrying with them much of the General's plate, but not the General. In this house Lafayette, Count de Rochambeau, Baron Steuben, Aaron Burr, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and many other notable personages were entertained. Dec. 14, 1780, Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth Schuyler were married in this house, and another notable wedding that took place here was that of Mrs. McIntosh (who owned the property) to ex-President Fillmore.

Out-door Sports are keenly enjoyed in Albany, and various clubs are organized for their promotion. The fashion, however, changes from year to year, and base-ball and rowing, which have both had an enthusiastic following, are now somewhat neglected.

ROWING.—For what Albany has achieved by the oar, see an article in the

HAND-BOOK for 1881, contributed by Mr. Henry W. Garfield. At present, the only clubs are the Mutual and the Albany Rowing Club. The Mutual is officered as follows: President, Wm. G. Janes; vice-pres., George L. Thomas; sec., Chauncey P. Williams, Jr.; capt., Chauncey P. Williams, Jr.; licut., Peter Snyder; trustees, Charles Piepenbrink, Henry W. Garfield, Edward Miggael, Matthew Duggan, Robert McCann.

THE ALBANY YACHT CLUB was organized in 1870, has a membership of 65, and nine of the fleetest boats on the Hudson, viz., Cynthia, Breeze, Artful-Dodger, Albani, Psyche, Hi-Pi, Carrie Blanchard, Aimee and Mary Alice. The club-house is situated in East Albany, and was built on shares. Meetings are held the first Monday of each month, and the annual meeting the first Monday in May, when officers are elected. Dues, \$9 a year; initiation fee, \$5. Annual regatta in September, open to all boats between Catskill and Lansingburg. Commodore, C. S. Babcock; vice-commodore, A. J. Shaffer; sec., A. R. Lynd; treas., G. H. Waggoner.

RIDGEFIELD ATHLETIC CLUB.—Incorporated April, 1884. Capital stock, \$7,500, divided into \$25 shares. The dues for active members are \$10; contributing members, \$5; junior members, \$5. Grounds belonging to the Harper estate on Partridge st. have been leased, and are likely to become the scene of athletic sports of many kinds. Trustees, Geo. W. Van Slyke, Edward Bowditch, Ledyard Cogswell, Wm. H. McNaughton, Joseph M. Lawson, John L. Van Valkenburgh, George Story, Chas. L. Prayn, John B. Marsh, Albert H. Scattergood, Richard L. Annesely, John W. McNamara, Edward J. Wheeler and George H. Stevens.

ALBANY BICYCLE CLUB, THE, was

organized Aug. 24th, 1880, with thirteen members, and was soon added to the League of American Wheelmen. May 1st, 1884, it was incorporated under the laws of 1875, with a membership of 113: 37 applicants are awaiting election, and it is expected that in a month or two the membership will reach the limit of 200. Officers for the year ending Feb. 1885: Pres., D. W. Shanks; vice-pres., Howard Martin; sec., A. J. Gallien; treas., E. J. Wheeler; correspondent, D. M. Kinneary; captain, A. H. Scattergood; 1st lieutenant, F. B. Holdridge; 2d lieutenant, G. Paddock; standard bearer, E. Vine; bugler, C. H. Rose; surgeon, G. F. Brooks, M. D.; trustees, Pres. D. W. Shanks, *ex officio*; L. W. Pratt, F. B. Hubbard, F. L. Ames, F. Lathrop, C. E. Countryman, J. G. Burch, Jr., W. H. McNaughton, G. F. Brooks, N. Chase. The elegant mansion owned by E. D. Brainard, situated cor. Lark and Lancaster sts., has been leased for a term of years. In the rear and attached to it is a commodious out-building for the storage of machines, of which at the present time the club has in its possession about sixty. The uniform is navy blue throughout with white sun-helmet or blue cap. Colors are red and white. The privileges of the park are open to the club till 9 A. M., but efforts will be made to have the same privileges accorded the bicycle as are granted to any other wheeled vehicle. The Caledonian Club organized in January, 1874, enjoys a field-day once a year. The Albany Turn Verein, a German association, was incorporated in 1869; meets at 393 Washington ave. The Albany Athletic Association has rooms, and holds meetings through the year. The Albany City Curling Club is composed largely of Scotchmen. The Tennis Club have a large building at Jay st., cor. Swan. A Canoe Club is a late institution, and there are one or two gun clubs.

Overslaught, from *over slag*. A bar, in the marine language of the Dutch. Bartlett says, in his "Dictionary of Americanisms": "The *overslaugh* in the Hudson river, near Albany, on which steamboats and other vessels often run aground, is, I believe, the only locality to which this term is now applied among us."

Parks.—Albany has one spacious and beautiful park (see WASHINGTON PARK), but most of the others are simply better than no parks.

ACADEMY PARK.—See separate head.

CLINTON PARK.—West of N. Pearl street and south of Clinton ave. Has been pretty much destroyed by a broad walk crossing it diagonally. Area, 16,415 square feet.

DELAWARE SQUARE.—South of Madison avenue and east of Lark street. Area, 64,000 square feet.

CAPITOL PARK.—In front of the Old Capitol, on Eagle street. Area, 99,000 square feet.

TOWNSEND PARK.—Area, 20,700 square feet. See separate head.

HUDSON AVENUE PARK.—A little breathing spot between Union and Liberty streets, on Hudson avenue. Area, 10,851 square feet.

BLECKER PARK.—Area, 16,275 square feet. See separate head.

BEVERWYCK PARK.—Five acres between Washington avenue, Ontario, and Partridge streets.

VAN RENSSELAER PARK.—West of Ten Broeck, north of Second street. Area, 42,400 square feet.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARK.—West of Ten Broeck, north of First street. Area, 42,900 square feet. The total area of the small parks of the city is about 14 acres. They are all, with the exception of Capitol park, in the hands of the Park Commissioners.

Patron.—The Charter of Privileges

and Exemptions, by which the feudal system of Patroonship was instituted in America, was passed by the Assembly of the XIX and Commissioners of the States General, June 17, 1629. By this charter, as first constituted, all members of the West India Company who planted a colony of 50 souls over 15 years of age were to be acknowledged Patroons of New Netherlands. They were allowed to extend their boundaries 16 miles on the shore of a navigable river, or 8 miles on both sides, the extent into the interior being unlimited. They possessed absolute title to the soil; had a monopoly of fishing, hunting, and grinding, of all mines and minerals, and a pre-emption right of buying the colonist's surplus grain or cattle; their courts had jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, in the latter even to punishment by death; colonists could not leave the colony without written permission, and after their terms of service were fulfilled, they were compelled to return to Holland. They were, in fact, little better than serfs. Killian Van Rensselaer, a pearl merchant of Amsterdam, availed himself of the privileges offered by the company (of which he was a home director), and acquired title to land 24 miles up and down the river, and under the Dutch grant 8 miles each way, east and west. Under the English government, this was extended in width to 24 miles each way from the river, making the tract 48 by 24 miles in extent. In 1640 the charter, which allowed all the privileges enjoyed by the feudal barons of Europe, was modified, there having arisen a controversy between the Patroons and the directors in regard to the fur trade and other matters. Some authorities say that Killian Van Rensselaer never came to this country, nor did his son Johannes, who succeeded him at his death, in 1648, but the affairs were administered by agents called *schout-fiscaals*. Others

say that Killian came here, but returned to Holland, and died at Amsterdam; and that his son Johannes also came here and built the old mansion still standing in Greenbush. (See OLD HOUSES.) The first Patroon became very lordly in his pretensions, which were contested vigorously by the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, and it was through these quarrels that the land on which this city stands was finally rescued from feudal tenure. Not so the land in the vicinity. Subsequent modifications of the charter restricted the Patroon's civil powers, but confirmed the relations between landlord and tenant, and from those have arisen ANTI-RENTISM (which see, also, A BIT OF HISTORY.)

The last Patroon, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, fifth in the succession from Killian, died Jan. 26, 1839. His son Stephen (in his youth called the young Patroon, but the entail ceased with his father's death), died May 25, 1868, aged 80.

Pavement.—Forty and one-half miles of the streets in Albany are paved with cobble-stones; 5.75 miles with granite block; 1.15 with Telford macadam; in all about 47.40 miles of paved streets. The average cost of cobble-stone pavement per lineal foot, \$7; average cost of granite block per square yard, \$2.26; average cost of repairing exclusive of granite block, 17 cents per square yard.

Pawnbrokers are under no restrictions in this city in regard to rates of interest, but can charge whatever they like. They are obliged to take out a \$25 license annually, and to report daily to the chief of police all articles received by them with descriptions of the same. Ten and twelve per cent a month is frequently charged for money. Pawn tickets are made out in the shape

of a bill of sale; that is, if you pawn a hundred dollar gold watch for \$20, you receive a paper signed by the broker stating that he has bought a gold watch from you for \$20 and agreeing to resell it to you for \$22, if applied for within one month; if, in that time, you do not redeem your pledge, the watch, according to this paper, is his. Profits of the business must be enormous; but it is trading on the necessities of the poor. There are four licensed brokers in the city.

Pearl Street is divided by State st. into North and South Pearl sts. South Pearl is really the Bowery, or Cheap-side of Albany. It is narrow, and many of the buildings (with some notable exceptions) are low and poor. But it is a busy spot, especially on Saturday night, and at the lower end reminds one on Sundays of a foreign city. It was called Washington st. for a time, because when the Father of his Country visited the city he walked through it with Gen. Schuyler, from his residence at the Schuyler Mansion (see OLD HOUSES), to dine with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer in North Pearl street. Somehow the name did not stick.

North Pearl st., until within a few years a place of residences, has been widened and greatly improved, and is now *the* business street of the city.

Penitentiary.—Knox st., south of Madison ave. (Take Hamilton st. horse cars.) Situated in a park of 12 or 15 acres in extent, fronting upon a magnificent tree-lined avenue, and occupying a commanding situation, this "castle on the hill" bears little external resemblance to a prison. Its erection was begun in 1845, the work of construction being done principally by prisoners, who were marched from the jail and back again each day. The south wing was first completed, and

was made ready for the reception of inmates in April, 1846. Amos Pilsbury was its first superintendent, and to him, in a great measure, is due the system which has given the institution its high reputation throughout the Union. When the state prisons were sinking many thousand dollars, the Albany Penitentiary was a source of abundant revenue to the county. What is known as the *silent*, or Auburn system, was adopted from the start. The convicts eat and sleep in their cells. They are marched to and from their work in lock step, with averted faces, and are not permitted to speak to each other. The discipline that prevails seems almost perfect. They are kept at work, most of them, in the shoe shops, although some brushes and a few chairs are made. One great secret of the financial success is that for many years prisons have been received from the United States courts, and from other counties in the state, for whom board has been paid. These men have been set at work, and their labor let out to contractors at small, but under the circumstances, remunerative wages. On the death of Gen. Pilsbury in 1872, he was succeeded by his son, Louis D. Pilsbury, afterwards appointed general superintendent of all the state prisons. He was succeeded in March, 1879, by John McEwen. The Penitentiary had originally only 90 cells; now it has 625 cells. It has been enlarged to more than five times its original size; new shops have been built, and a wall built inclosing the entire yard of the prison. Visitors are allowed to go through the institution every day, except Sundays and holidays, on payment of 25 cents each. The average number of convicts is between 800 and 900.

Pharmacy, College of.—The Albany College of Pharmacy was created by act of the board of governors of Union University at their annual meet-

ing held June 21, 1881, and constitutes the Department of Pharmacy of Union University. It was incorporated as the "Albany College of Pharmacy," under the laws of the State of New York, August 27, 1881, and its first course of lectures opened October 3, 1881.

The exercises of the college are held in the Albany Medical College building. The lecture rooms and laboratories of this commodious and well-arranged building are perfectly adapted to the needs of the College of Pharmacy, and furnished to the faculty at the outset the very best facilities for imparting instruction. The lectures are delivered in the chemical lecture room on the first floor, adjoining which is the large and well-fitted chemical laboratory, where instruction is given to the classes in practical chemistry. The collections in the different departments afford the professors ample facilities for the illustration of their lectures.

The annual course of instruction consists of six lectures each week during a period of five months, beginning the first Monday in October of each year, together with practical laboratory work, etc. The course is graded and extends over two years; students being divided into junior and senior classes, consisting of first and second year students respectively.

The diploma of the college confers the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.). Applicants for this degree must be at least twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, have attended two full courses of lectures; have had at least four years' practical experience with some reputable pharmacist; have presented to the faculty an original thesis and passed a satisfactory examination.

Though recently established, the College of Pharmacy is growing rapidly. It had 21 students the first year, 32 the

second and 37 the third; and it is evident that it fills a want long felt in this section of the State. It has already an Alumni Association, holding annual meetings. Joseph W. Russell is president of the trustees; Dr. Willis G. Tucker is president of Faculty; Dr. A. B. Husted is secretary.

Photographs.—(See VEEDER.)

Pier, The, was built in 1825. Is nearly 4,400 feet long, 80 feet wide and 20 feet high. It encloses a basin of 32 acres which makes a harbor for 1,000 canal boats and 50 vessels of a larger class. It cost \$130,000. The sale of lots on the pier took place in the July following its completion, when 122 lots brought \$199,410. Although the pier is now nearly forsaken, the company is out of debt, and enough wharfage is collected to pay for repairs. Chauncey M. Depew, president. The opening in the pier at the foot of Maiden lane was authorized in 1836.

Pinkster.—A negro festival which used to be celebrated on Capitol hill when slavery existed in the State. It began on the Monday following Whitsunday or Day of Pentecost, and lasted a week. The ground was laid out in the form of an oblong square, enclosed on three sides by rude booths, and here the dancing and merry-making took place. "Charley of the Pinkster hill," an old African negro, was king of the revels. After his death the festival was not so much observed, and fell into disrepute. In 1811 the common council forbade the erection of stalls on account of the scenes of disorder which prevailed, and so the custom died out.

Police.—The head-quarters of the police department are in the City Building. The police board, which exercises entire control over the depart-

ment, consists of the Mayor, *ex officio*, president, and four commissioners, two of each party, elected to serve four years. With the exception of the one who acts as secretary, for which he receives \$500, they serve without pay.

PRECINCTS.—The city is divided into five precincts, each of which is in charge of a captain, two sergeants and one roundsman.

The First precinct includes that part south of Hamilton and east of Eagle, extending to the river and south end of the city. Force, 22 patrolmen. Station, No. 59 South Ferry street.

The Second precinct line extends along the river from Hamilton to Quackenbush street, up Quackenbush and Clinton avenue to Lark, through Lark to Spruce, to Eagle, to Hamilton, to the river. Force, 20 patrolmen. Station, City Building.

The Third precinct includes all the city north of Clinton and east of Lexington avenues. Force, 22 patrolmen. Station, 799 Broadway.

The Fourth precinct line runs from Eagle through Spruce to Lark, thence to Clinton avenue, to Lexington ave., and along the south line of the city to Eagle. Force, 20 patrolmen. Station, 153 Lancaster street.

The Fifth precinct includes all west of Lexington avenue. Force, 12 patrolmen. Station, 284 Central avenue.

In all, the force consists of the chief, salary, \$2,500; five captains, salaries, \$1,200; 12 sergeants, salaries, \$1,000; 91 patrolmen, salaries, \$900; 5 detectives, with captain; 5 station-house keepers; 4 police court officers; one property clerk; one police surgeon; total, 126. The annual expense of running the department is about \$125,000. The number of arrests last year was 4,893, of which 1,940 were for drunkenness; 753 for assaults in the third degree; 324 breaches of the peace; 231 vagrancy, etc. Few cities of its size are freer from crime than Albany.

Politics.—There are more politics to the acre in the city of Albany than almost any other locality that can be named. To be sure the famous "reGENCY" no longer exists, but Albany is nearly as important a political centre as ever. This will always be the case, so long as it is the capital of the state. In a square light the city is democratic by about 1,500. During the campaigns many political clubs are organized, only to disband when election is over. The Grant club, "stalwart" republican, and the Democratic Phalanx, democratic, appear to be perennial. (See REGENCY.)

Population.—According to the official censuses, Albany in 1790 contained 3,506 persons; in 1800, 5,349; in 1810, 10,762; 1820, 12,541; 1830, 24,238; 1840, 33,762; 1845, 42,139; 1850, 50,762; 1855, 57,333; 1860, 62,367; 1865, 62,613; 1870, 69,422; 1875 (6 additional wards having been erected), 86,013; 1880, 90,758 (see CENSUS OF 1880). The population in 1884, estimated about 98,000.

Post Office, (GOVERNMENT BUILDING, which see), cor. Broadway and State st. William H. Craig, postmaster; Isaac McMurdy, assist. Week days, open from 7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M. (registry and money order dept. open from 9 to 5); on Sundays, from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. The mail is delivered by 32 carriers, who make two trips daily throughout the city; also to Greenbush, Bath, East and West Albany; to Menand's, the cemetery and to Kenwood. In the business part of the city delivery is made five times a day. Collections from the letter boxes are made at the same time that the mail is delivered. Extra collections are made daily, except Sundays, from all boxes in that part of the city bounded north by Clinton ave., south by Madison avenue, east by the

river and west by Swan st; 1st collection beginning at 11 A. M. at Clinton ave. and delivered at P. O. at 1 P. M.; 2nd collection beginning at 8 P. M. and delivered at P. O. at 9.30; also at 7 P. M. from boxes on State st., cors. Green and Pearl, and on Maiden lane, cors. Broadway and N. Pearl. An extra collection is made daily. Sundays included, from all boxes bounded north by Clinton ave., south by Fourth ave., east by the river and west by Lark st., between 11 P. M. and 3 A. M. All mails close on Sundays at 7 P. M. Boxes are rented at \$6 to \$9 a year; drawers at \$12 a year. Albany is one of the large distributing offices, and about 30 clerks are employed.

Presbyterian Churches.—Presbyterianism in Albany dates back to 1761 or 2.

THE FIRST church originally occupied a building which stood on a lot bounded by Beaver, William, Grand and Hudson sts., but in 1796 moved into a brick edifice cor. Beaver and S. Pearl st. (see BEAVER BLOCK.) A third edifice, cor. Hudson ave. and Philip st., was opened March 10, 1850, and with lecture room afterwards built, cost \$115,000. This was sold to the METHODISTS (which see) in 1883, and in 1883-4 the present beautiful edifice, cor. State and Willett sts., facing Washington park, was erected. It was dedicated May 18, 1884. It is built entirely of handsome brown stone, from the quarries at East Longmeadow, Mass. With its Venetian towers and large Romanesque windows, the external appearance of the church is striking. The dimensions of the interior are 81x76. It contains 120 pews, with a seating capacity for 700 persons. The pews all face the east. The Sunday school room is on the south side, separated from the church proper by five large doors, containing glass windows. These doors can be raised, and

the Sunday school room connected with the church. Cost, \$90,000, not including the ground, which cost \$28,000. The church has had 13 pastors, including the present incumbent, Rev. Walter D. Nicholas, D.D., who was installed Sept. 16, 1880.

SECOND.—Chapel st. between Maiden lane and Pine. Corner-stone laid Oct. 11, 1813, and the building dedicated Sept. 3, 1815; cost, \$67,194. It has been twice improved and refitted. In 1865 a chapel was erected cor. Pine and Lodge sts. at the cost of \$30,000. The ministerial succession has been as follows: Rev. John Chester, D.D., (1815); Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D., (1829 to 1869); Rev. Anson J. Upson, D.D., (1870 to 1880); Rev. James H. Ecob, D.D., installed March 15, 1881. Membership, 500; Sunday school, 250. Sunday services at 10½ and 4; Sunday school at 12.

CLINTON SQUARE.—Cor. Clinton ave. and North Pearl st. Corner-stone laid July, 1844. Church dedicated Dec. 3, 1845; will seat 850. House and lot cost \$24,000; no debt. Organization formed Feb. 5, 1817, by the union of the Associate Reformed church (which can be traced back to 1796) with a number of members from the First Presbyterian church. At first the congregation worshipped in the building on Montgomery street, known as the Bethel; in 1845 it removed to its present edifice. Pastors: Rev. Hooper Cumming (1817-1823), Rev. Joseph Hulbert (1823-1824), Rev. John Alburttiss (1825-1828), Rev. William H. Williams (1828-1830), Rev. William Lohead (1831-1833), Rev. William James, D. D. (1834-1835), Rev. Ezra A. Huntington, D. D. (1837-1855), Rev. Ebenezer Halley, D. D. (1855-1875), Rev. Horace C. Stanton, installed Feb. 27, 1877. Robert Strain, clerk of session; Wm. Deyermund, president board of trustees; E. Huntington Marvin, treasurer. Sunday ser-

vices, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; singing by choir and congregation; Mr. James H. Kelley, musical director. Bible school at 2 P. M.; Alexander M. Holmes, Sunday-school superintendent. Lecture, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Whole number of members enrolled since organization, 1,275. Number reported at close of last year, 300.

FOURTH.—Broadway above Clinton avenue. Rev. Charles Wood, pastor. The church was organized in 1829, and was a branch from the Second church. The first edifice was erected where the present one now stands, in 1830. The first pastor was Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., who served till 1838, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward D. Allen, and he in 1843 by Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., Rev. B. N. Martin, D. D. (1848-9), Rev. H. Mandeville (1850-4), Rev. S. T. Seelye (1855-63), Rev. Henry Darling, D. D. (1864-81). November, 1881, the present pastor took charge. The church edifice was dedicated Sept. 18, 1866, and will seat 1,350. Present church membership is 708; Sunday-school, 500. The average contributions for benevolent and congregational purposes are over \$20,000 annually.

STATE STREET.—South side, above Swan. Rev. John McC. Holmes, pastor. Corner-stone laid July 18, 1861; house dedicated Oct. 12, 1862; is perpendicular Gothic, 111 by 69 feet; seats 1,000; total cost, including lot, organ, etc., \$59,626. Sunday-school, Horatio N. Snow, supt.; numbers 975, and is the largest in the city. Church membership, 783. The building has just been repainted inside and out, and is very attractive. The first pastor was Rev. A. S. Twombly. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Heckman, Rev. Dr. James and Rev. Dr. Holmes.

SIXTH.—Second st., below Lark. Sprang from a weekly prayer meeting begun in a private house, 276 Lumber st., by the efforts of John S. Smith,

Dec., 1855. A mission Sunday-school gathered by him the next year, at 166 Third st., soon required larger quarters, and in March, 1858, with Wm. H. Ross, he purchased Mount Zion Methodist Chapel, now Primary School No. 23. This property was transferred in 1864, to a missionary society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and the Sixth Church was organized here Dec. 8, 1869, with 65 members, of whom 46 came by letter from the Fourth Church. Rev. A. H. Dean, who had gathered the congregation, was installed pastor May 5, 1870. The present edifice was erected in 1871, and cost, including lot, about \$50,000, of which about \$25,000 was provided by the missionary society of the Fourth Church; a mortgage debt of \$17,000 remained upon the building. Rev. A. H. Dean resigned in June, 1873. Rev. William Durant was installed Dec. 9, 1873. By the generous aid of the other Presbyterian churches in the city, the debt was entirely removed March 24, 1880. In October of the same year extensive repairs and improvements were made to the building. Rev. Wm. Durant resigned April 30, 1882, and the present pastor, Rev. J. D. Counterline, was installed Dec. 20, 1882. Present church officers: Prentice Rodgers, clerk of session; Wm. Ackroyd, treas. of trustees; W. G. Winne, supt. of Sunday-school. Organizations for Christian work: Augustinian Society, Robert Friday, moderator; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. B. W. Johnson, pres.; Dale Mission Band, Miss Gussie Green, leader; The Earnest Worker's Circle, Mrs. J. D. Counterline, pres. Whole number of church members enrolled, 562; present number, 300; Sunday-school, 397. Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 12 M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Lancaster st., near Eagle. The present edifice was first occupied as a place of public

worship in January, 1861. It is a neat and substantial building, \$1x58. Cost, including lot, \$20,000 (ante bellum prices). The congregation formerly worshipped in the building cor. Chapel and Canal sts., first occupied January, 1802. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. John McDonald, who officiated from January, 1801, to March, 1819. After his resignation, the congregation transferred their ecclesiastical connection from the Presbytery of Montreal to that of Cambridge. Rev. James Martin, D. D., was the next pastor, who served from May, 1824, until May, 1842, when he was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Hammond, from November, 1843, until September, 1844. The present pastor, Rev. S. F. Morrow, D. D., was ordained and installed July, 1846. Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. The Sabbath-school, 3 P. M.: Mr. William J. Patton, superintendent.

WEST END.—Cor. Third st. and N. Y. C. ave. Dedicated March 25, 1877. Cost, including lot, \$8,250; no debt. Will seat 550. June 3, 1878 a church was organized, consisting of 45 members; present membership, 130. Pastor, Rev. Oliver Hemstreet; elders, Thos. R. Blackburn, A. H. Wells, John Bronk, David Downs; treas., James Spoor; Sunday school supt., John Blackburn. Services at 10¼ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday school at 2 P. M.

SPRAGUE CHAPEL.—State st., cor. Lexington ave. Henry Patton, supt.

Public Instruction.—The Board of Public Instruction is composed of twelve members, and was created by chapter 444, Laws of 1866. Four members go out of office each year, and their successors are chosen at the annual election—two democrats and two republicans. The board has entire control of the public schools; fixes the grades of study, appoints teachers, builds, maintains, and regulates school-

houses, etc. No salary is attached to the office. The rooms of the board are in the High School Building on Eagle st., cor. Columbia, where meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings in each month, except August. President of board, Alden Chester; supt. of schools and sec., Charles W. Cole.

SCHOOLS.—The public schools are 24 in number, with sittings for 11,840 pupils. The number of scholars enrolled is 13,914; the average attendance 9,059. The schools are located as follows:

No. 1.—310 South Pearl st.; Julia M. Janes, principal; 312 sittings; average attendance, 244.

No. 2.—27 and 29 Chestnut st.; Lewis H. Rockwell; 600 sittings; average attendance, 314.

No. 3.—6 Watervliet ave.; Eleanor F. Dickson; 130 sittings; attendance, 121.

No. 5.—206 N. Pearl st.; John A. Howe; 600 sittings; attendance, 432.

No. 6.—105 Second st.; Almond Holland; 617 sittings; attendance, 588.

No. 7.—56 Canal st.; C. E. Franklin; 211 sittings; attendance, 270.

No. 8.—157 Madison ave.; John E. Sherwood; 448 sittings; attendance, 386.

No. 9.—South Ferry and Dallius; Jennie Simpson; 210 sittings; attendance, 119.

No. 10.—182 Washington ave.; G. H. Benjamin; 338 sittings; attendance, 292.

No. 11.—409 Madison ave.; Josiah H. Gilbert; 686 sittings; attendance, 602.

No. 12.—Washington ave. and Robin st.; E. E. Packer; 786 sittings; attendance, 732.

No. 13.—Broadway and Lawrence; P. H. McQuade; 524 sittings; attendance, 373.

No. 14.—70 Trinity place, James L.





THE HIGH SCHOOL.
[OGDEN AND WRIGHT, ARCHITECTS

Bothwell; 928 sittings; attendance, 808.

No. 15.—Herkimer and Franklin; Levi Cass; 944 sittings; attendance, 832.

No. 17.—Second ave. and Stephen; Martha Winne; 448 sittings; attendance, 415.

No. 18.—Madison and Western aves.; Kate McAuley; 224 sittings; attendance, 100.

No. 19.—54 Canal st.; Mary A. Simpson; 224 sittings; attendance, 195.

No. 20.—Mohawk st., North Albany; T. S. O'Brien; 616 sittings; attendance, 352.

No. 21.—658 Clinton avenue; A. F. Onderdonk; 764 sittings; attendance, 582.

No. 22.—Second street, west of Lexington avenue; Jennie A. Utter; 504 sittings; attendance, 334.

No. 23.—142 Second street; Lizzie McCarthy; 300 sittings; attendance, 288.

No. 24.—417 Madison ave.; Euretta Cannell; 576 sittings; attendance, 506.

No. 25.—Morton above Hawk; Mary L. Hotaling; 448 sittings; attendance, 168.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Eagle and Steuben; Prof. John E. Bradley, principal; 607 sittings; attendance, 527. In connection with the High school is a training school for teachers; average number of pupils, 41.

FINANCES.—The total income of the board for the year ended Aug. 31, 1883, was \$313,155.08, of which \$164,700.00 was raised by tax, \$87,048.37 was carried over from the preceding year, and \$47,354.67 was received from the State; expenditures, \$225,055.13.

The cost per pupil, based on total expenditure and registered number, is \$16.17 (which includes new buildings). The estimated value of lots and buildings under the control of the

board is \$800,000. Salaries of teachers range from \$1,800 to \$350. The principal of the High school receives \$3,200. The net cost of pupils in the High school, based on registered number, is \$38.28.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, of which a cut is given, was erected in 1875-6, on the lot formerly occupied by the old reservoir, and has 85 feet front on Eagle street, 135 on Steuben, and 120 on Columbia. It is domestic Gothic in style, and admirably arranged for the purpose for which it was intended. Architects, Ogden & Wright. Cost, \$140,000. The High school was first opened as the Free Academy, at 119 State street, in September, 1868, and moved into its new quarters May 4, 1876.

Quaker Meeting House, on Plain st., below Grand, is an extremely modest building standing well back from the street. It was erected in 1835; is 36x42, and will seat about 400 persons. Cost, \$5,000.

Quinn's News Room and Stands.—One of the best appointed and best served news rooms and stationery stores in the State is that kept by B. Quinn, at 498 Broadway, second door from Maiden lane (the street on which both depots discharge their passengers, and the shortest route to the Capitol.) The passer-by is almost certain to be attracted by the display of novelties in the show windows, for "the latest" is always found there. No book, paper, magazine, photograph, or anything else in the trade, makes its appearance in New York but what in twenty-four hours it can be had at Quinn's. His display in the Christmas and Easter card and valentine season is admired by thousands. He seeks in every respect to cater to refined taste, and his goods of all sorts are on the average of a much finer quality than can be found

in an ordinary stock, although his prices are always reasonable. Mr. Quinn's business is constantly growing, and every year sees an increase of stock and extension in variety. Particular attention is paid to fine stationery. No place in the city pretends to keep so large an assortment of theatrical literature, photographs, etc. It is a favorite resort for ladies, who, in their shopping expeditions, are sure to find at Mr. Quinn's something to delight, amuse and instruct, while the courtesy which is shown by the proprietor and his assistants to every visitor, makes it always a pleasure to "drop in"; and to do this is to become a customer.

Mr. Quinn also has two news stands, one near the northeast and the other near the southwest corners of State and Pearl sts., always kept stocked with the most desirable wares known to the news vender's trade; and large amounts of goods are disposed of in these busy resorts. In short, Mr. Quinn may well be styled a model news-man.

Railroad Depots.—But two in the city; the Central & Hudson River and the Boston & Albany railroads occupying the Union depot, just north of Maiden lane and east of Broadway, and the Rensselaer & Saratoga and Susquehanna divisions of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s road, having their depo. at the foot of Maiden lane. The cars of the latter road run alongside the steamboat landing, and during navigation unload passengers there also. The West Shore trains arrive and depart from the depot foot of Maiden lane. For railroads see BOSTON & ALBANY, CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER, DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., AND WEST SHORE.

Reformed Churches.—The Reformed Dutch was the religion of this colony.

FIRST CHURCH.—Cor. N. Pearl and Orange sts., familiarly known as the Two Steepled church. The organization worshipping here is one of the two oldest in America, the other being the



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

Collegiate Reformed Church of New York. The first pastor was Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, who was sent over by the Patroon at his own expense in 1642. The church was for some time sustained by the public revenue, and in 1686 one hundred and fifty acres of land were granted it. Children of the colony were not allowed to be baptized elsewhere. For more than 140 years (till 1782) services were conducted in Dutch. The first edifice was near Fort Orange, on what is now Steamboat square; Church st., in that vicinity, receiving its name for proximity thereto. This building was 34x19, and cost \$32. In 1656 a new edifice was erected at the intersection of what are now State st. and Broadway. The dead were buried under this church, and as late as 1852-3 coffins were ex-



MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH
[WITH PROPOSED TOWER.]

huned. In 1715 a new building (see ANTIQUITIES) was erected over this one, and stood for 91 years, when the site was sold to the city for \$5,000, and the materials worked into the Second Church on Beaver st. The present edifice was dedicated in 1799, but its interior has been modified three times: in 1820, 1850 and 1860. It will seat 1,200. The organ, with 3,000 pipes, is the largest in the city, and cost \$12,000. The bell, key D flat, weighs 3,656 lbs. The ministerial succession has been as follows: Johannes Megapolensis (1642 to 1649); Gideon Schaets (1652-74); — Niewenhuysen (1675); Godfriedus Dellius (1683-1699); Johannes Petrus Nucella (1699-1702); Johannes Lydius (1703-1709); Petrus Van Driesen (1712-1739); Cornelius Van Schie (1733-1744); Theodorus Frelinghuysen (1740-1760); Eilardus Westerlo (1760-1790); John Bassett (1787-1805); John B. Johnson (1796-1802); John M. Bradford (1805-1820); John DeWitt (1813-1815); John Ludlow (1823-1833); Thomas E. Vermilye (1835-1839); Duncan Kennedy (1841-1855); Ebenezer P. Rogers (1856-1862); Rufus W. Clark (1862-1883.) At present without a pastor.

MADISON AVENUE, cor. Swan. Rev. Wesley R. Davis, pastor. Until 1816, this church, together with the First, constituted the one Collegiate Dutch church of the city of Albany. At the time of division into two separate bodies, there were two houses of worship—the one in North Pearl street, still occupied by the First church, the other in Beaver street, which latter was replaced in 1881 by the present elegant edifice in Madison avenue. The Beaver street building was at first styled the South church, but afterward the Middle Dutch church, when an additional structure had been erected in Ferry street for a third organization. The pastors in collegiate charge at the time of separation were Drs. John M. Brad-

ford and John De Witt, of whom the latter became the first sole pastor of the new or Second congregation. And the following has been the order of ministerial succession, viz.: John De Witt, D. D. (1813-1823), Isaac N. Ferris, D. D. (1824-35), Isaac N. Wyckoff, D. D. (1836-65), Joachim Elmendorf, D. D. (1865-72), Dwight K. Bartlett, D. D. (1874-81), and the present pastor, Wesley R. Davis (1882.)

The present officers are as follows: Elders, Stephen McC. La Grange, Henry Proseus, Alexander L. Fryer and J. Townsend Lansing; deacons, Samuel S. Pruyn, George D. Fearey, Percival N. Bouton and William A. Smith; trustees, Stephen McC. La Grange, William L. M. Phelps, Adrian Safford, Vreeland H. Youngman, Jas. A. Wilson, George W. Yerks, J. Townsend Lansing, George W. Van Slyke, Richard V. De Witt. Sunday-school superintendent, Vreeland H. Youngman.

THIRD.—Cor. Green and Ferry sts. Rev. E. F. See, pastor. The corner stone was laid, April 20, 1837, the ground having been given by Stephen Van Rensselaer. The church was organized Dec. 19, 1834. Sept. 28, 1841, fire took in the cupola and destroyed everything but the walls. It was rebuilt and occupied the following summer.

FOURTH.—Schuyler, below S. Pearl; Rev. J. F. Neef, pastor; Adam Liebel, supt. (A German church.)

HOLLAND.—153 Jay st.; Rev. H. K. Boer, pastor; W. H. De Rouville, supt.

Regency, The Albany.—A name applied by Thurlow Weed to a junto of Democratic politicians, including Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, John A. Dix, Azariah Flagg and Edwin Crosswell. These, with a few others, regulated the politics of the state, and with the kitchen

cabinet in Washington and the junto in Richmond, controlled to a great extent the politics of the nation. Their reign was from 1824 to 1837. The *Argus* was their organ.

Religious Societies.—Nearly every church in the city has connected with it one or more societies for social and religious purposes combined. They are known as Young People's associations, sodalities, guilds, etc. Then there is the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, founded in 1811, of which Bishop Doane is pres.; the Methodist Sunday School Union, Henry Kelly, pres.; the County Sunday School Association, S. B. Griswold, pres.; the Baptist Social Union, etc., etc. Also several flourishing missionary societies, largely managed by women. (See BIBLE SOCIETY.)

Rifle Association, Third Division.—Organized in 1876; chartered under the laws of the state. A range for the use of the members and the National Guard of the division district was established at Grand View Park, Rensselaer county, in 1877. June 24, 1880, the range was removed to Rensselaerwyck, on the Forbes estate, near Bath-on-the-Hudson. The range has become noted throughout the country for the splendid records made there. Monthly matches are shot on the range, under the direction of the association. The principal events of the year take place during the annual fall meetings, when the division prize is shot for by teams representing all the organizations in the district. At present only second and third class targets are used upon the range.

Rogues' Gallery.—A collection of curiosities and relics pertaining to the history of crime in this vicinity, including a large number of photographs of criminals and dangerous characters, in

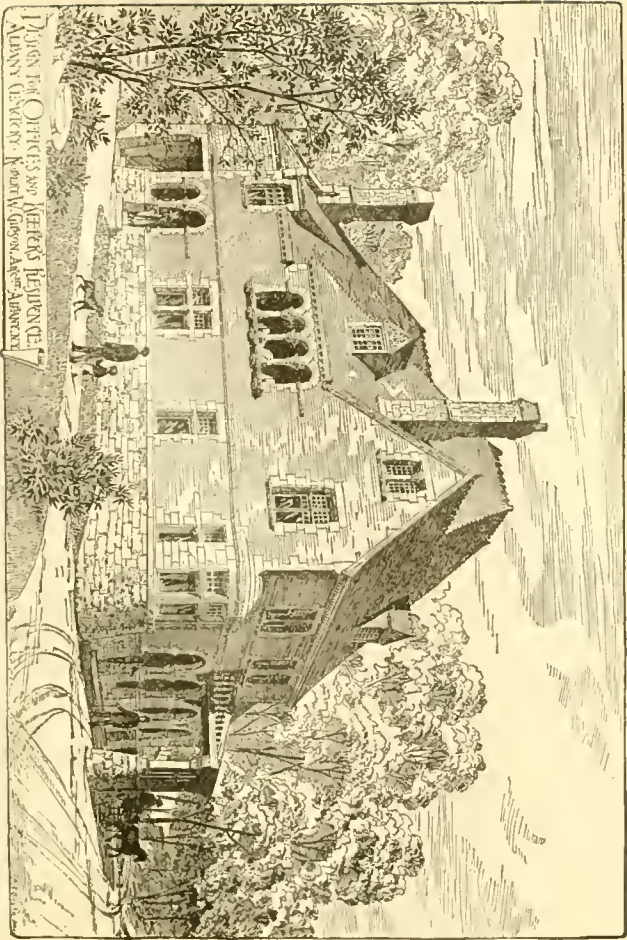
a room adjoining the detectives' bureau in the City Building.

Rowing.—(See OUT-DOOR SPORTS.)

Rural Cemetery.—This beautiful resting-place of the dead is situated in the town of Watervliet, about four miles north of Albany, and is reached by the West Troy horse cars (the Broadway line), but more directly by the belt line leaving the N. Y. Central depot; fare, 10 cents; trains every hour. Visitors are admitted on foot at all hours between sunrise and sunset, except Sundays and holidays. Special tickets obtained at the office near the gate or of a trustee, will admit vehicles or persons on horse-back. Lot owners are given tickets which admit a vehicle on Sundays and holidays. Smoking, pic-nicing, dogs, and the plucking of flowers or breaking any tree or shrub, are strictly prohibited.

HISTORY.—This cemetery had its origin in a sermon preached by Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., in the Pearl street Baptist church, in December, 1840. This sermon he repeated by request, and as a result a public meeting was held in the Exchange building Dec. 31, when it was resolved that a cemetery be established and a committee of thirteen appointed to carry the plan into effect. An association was incorporated April 20, 1841, consisting of Rev. Dr. B. T. Welch, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John A. Dix, John Q. Wilson, James Horner, Anthony M. Strong, Peter Gansevoort, Thomas W. Olcott, Ezra P. Prentice, John Wendell, Ellis Baker, Ira Harris, Archibald McIntyre. Of these, the original trustees, only Mr. Strong survives.

The grounds were consecrated Oct. 7, 1844. A procession, including the firemen and three bands of music, was formed in North Pearl street and escorted to the ground by the military. The services consisted of singing origi-



LODGE AT RURAL CEMETERY.

nal hymns by a choir of several hundred voices led by R. Packard, religious exercises by the clergy, a poem by Alfred B. Street, and an address by Hon. D. D. Barnard. These services occurred at the place now occupied by "Consecration Lake," in the center of which is a beautiful fountain. John Hillhouse, whose remains now lie in the Hillhouse family plat, was the first engineer and surveyor of the cemetery. After it was laid out by Maj. D. B. Douglass, upon his retirement, Burton A. Thomas, father of the present Superintendent, was appointed engineer, and faithfully filled the position for over thirty-two years. The first president of the association was B. T. Welch; first sec. and treas., A. M. Strong; committee to locate and improve the grounds, B. T. Welch, Thomas W. Olcott. The present officers are: President, Erastus Corning; sec. and treas., Dudley Olcott; trustees, Erastus Corning, John F. Rathbone, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Erastus D. Palmer, Abraham Van Vechten, James B. Jermain, Charles B. Lansing, Robert Lenox Banks, Rufus W. Peckham, Dudley Olcott, Abraham Lansing, John Boyd Thacher, Grange Sard, supt. and surveyor, Jeffrey P. Thomas.

The first interment was made in May, 1845. The grounds originally contained only 100 acres. They have been increased at various times (recently by a purchase of 48 acres on the north), till the present area is 287½ acres, traversed by 22 miles of driveway. The total number of lots is 5,509. Total number of interments to January 1, 1884, 28,061, and these are being added to at an average rate of 850 yearly. Single graves, \$8, for persons under ten years of age, and \$10 for others, including interment. Lots range from \$25 to \$256, or \$1 per foot.

Description.

The visitor who takes the Broadway

horse-cars, will find himself left at the entrance gate on the Troy road, from which a noble tree-lined avenue nearly half a mile long, leads to the cemetery. In summer, a conveyance runs at intervals, taking passengers to the office for five cents, and through the grounds for 10 cents more. The steam-cars stop close to the cemetery proper. A favorite way for carriages is the southern entrance, approached by Linden avenue from the Van Rensselaer boulevard.

The Rural cemetery is well named. It is an expanse of hill and dale, forest and stream, bubbling fountains, sylvan dells, rocky ravines, sparkling rivulets, and peaceful sheets of water. There is no cemetery that possesses so many natural advantages as does the Rural. One or two days' wandering among its quiet scenes would still leave many a nook unvisited, many a path untrod. The grounds are laid out in an intricate labyrinth of walks and drives, but nature has divided the area into what are called the South, Middle and North ridges, running east and west, and separated by two streams of never-failing water.

THE SOUTH RIDGE is the choicest section, and visitors who have not time to see the whole should select it in preference to the others. Taking the avenue Mount Way, which is at your left, as you leave the office, is seen at the right the most ponderous monument upon the grounds: a massive shaft ornamented with a medallion head, the memorial of Joel Rathbone.

Bending northerly, the visitor sees a low monument to Thomas Hillhouse, who formerly owned the South ridge. This was the first granite structure in the cemetery.

The memorial of Jared L. Rathbone is designed as the counterpart of the tomb of Scipio. Passing from Mount Way, northeasterly, into the Tour, is seen on Mount Olivet, a cottage monu-

ment of Italian marble, with a medalion head, by Palmer, representing Lewis Benedict, the elder. Near by is a granite sarcophagus to the memory of the patriot soldier, Gen. Lewis Benedict, killed at Pleasant Hill. On Mount Olivet, also, is the tomb of the Van Benthuydens. When the cemetery was first laid out, the choice of lots was sold at auction, and the first choice was bid off by Mr. Obadiah R. Van Benthuydens, the first man to successfully attach steam power to the printing press of America. The last time he went out of the house alive was to avail himself of the privilege he had purchased, and he selected this spot. On the Pohlman lot, beneath a Latin cross, lies the Rev. Dr. Pohlman, and near him, under a soldier's rustic memorial, Lieut. Wm. H. Pohlman, wounded to death at Gettysburgh. Close to the line of St. Agnes Cemetery, in Forest ave., is the granite monument to Lyman Root, the largest single stone upon the ground, weighing about twenty tons. It is set exactly according to the cardinal points of the compass: the curiosity is that this was purely accidental.

Turning southward, the lots are many of them circular. Still further southward, on Prospect hill, is an elaborate memorial to Jas. A. Wilson, one of the most costly on the grounds; a niche in front shelters a figure of Faith. Still further to the south is the Corning plat, the largest in the cemetery. A monumental cross to Gertrude Tibbitts Corning; a large bronze cruciform sarcophagus to Erastus Corning, and other elegant memorials attract attention. This is a most commanding position, and the view of river, mountain and distant city is indeed charming. Near the Corning plat is a Roman column erected to the memory of Gen. Philip Schuyler, the Revolutionary hero, who sleeps beneath it. The lot was given by the trustees of the cemetery, and

the monument erected by Mrs. W. Starr Miller, a grand-daughter of the illustrious deceased. Near by, also, is the King monument, well worth noticing, and bringing to mind the greater memorial of this public-spirited citizen, the King fountain, to be erected in WASHINGTON PARK (which see.)

The lot of Robert Lenox Banks, west of the Corning plat, contains "The Angel at the Sepulchre," by Erastus D. Palmer. More strangers are drawn to the Rural to see this one work of art, than by all the other attractions combined. The face and form are of angelic beauty, although there is in both enough of the human to attract and hold our sympathy. Seated upon the rock which he has rolled back from the sepulchre, his countenance like lightning, his raiment white as snow, it is, after all, less an angel than a glorified human being, gifted with eternal youth and God-like strength—a face radiant with fulfilled hope and the assurance of knowledge impossible this side the veil. It is, indeed, a personification of the great truth of the resurrection, implied in the words, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" While the cost of this memorial (said to be about \$20,000) has been exceeded in some instances, nothing approaching it in sentiment or execution is to be found in any cemetery in the country. At the east of the Corning lot we notice the finely proportioned monument on the plat of Henry Russell, and near by the monuments of Nathan D. Wendell, D. W. Wemple, Samuel Schuyler, Capt. F. W. Vosburgh, Mrs. Joanna B. Towner and Edward Dauglass.

At the west, a short distance below, is a pear-shaped bit of silver, known as Cypress Water, in which is a miniature island. On the way down the slope is the Brumaghin lot, on which, besides the principal headstone, is a marble tree-trunk entwined with ivy,

upon which perches a dove. Near by, also, is a soldier's monument, erected to Maj. George S. Dawson. Around the lake are the beautiful monuments of P. V. Fort, Oscar L. Hascy, E. D. Brainard, Dr. R. Jewett, Walter R. Bush, the late Michael McGarvey, and Mrs. Helena Hinckel. A beautiful granite cross is on the lot of Mather and Gibbons; also the Godfrey monument, which is surmounted by a group called "Consolation," or religion consoling sorrow; and a short distance to the west the massive sarcophagus of Daniel Manning, and on the opposite corner the large family plat of Weed and Barnes, in which repose the remains of the late Thurlow Weed, whose wife and children preceded him. From this point, also, may be seen the handsome monument of W. H. Pitkin, and opposite, one of Thomas V. Wolcott, and near by the handsome obelisk of A. F. Fisher. At the right, in Evergreen Wood, Gen. Rice, the hero of twenty battles, the last of which proved fatal, is buried. Proceeding on the Tour, past Roseleaf and Spruce aves., Wooster's noble figure of Hope comes in sight, standing upon an octagonal pedestal, wrought in emblematic vines and flowers.

Highland water is reached by Lawn crossway, and is a pretty little sheet, once alive with gold fish. On the right of Lawn avenue is the tomb of four generations of the Van Rensselaers. Through Greenwood ave. to Roseland way and we come to a much admired memorial of Robinson and Howe, surmounted by a statue of Memory, and back of this "Harry" Meech, of the old Albany Museum, is buried. Near by is the massive monument of the late Judge Ira Harris; also the Wallace monument, both well worth noting. A walk through the ravine and a visit to Consecration lake are next in order.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Leaving Consecration lake, and going west by Ravine

sideway, facing Ravine bridge, on the right, is the only polished shaft of native granite on the ground. It is seen at fine advantage, and commemorates the Orr family. Near by is a lot of another branch of the Van Rensselaers, and here Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer is buried. He fought under "Mad Anthony" at Miami, and received what was thought to be a mortal wound in the lungs, but lived to be riddled with balls at Queenstown, and finally died at 78. Passing west and curving to the north, on the left of Western ave., stand two brown stone monuments, one of which was erected by the citizens of Albany to commemorate the gallantry of Lewis N. Morris, brevet-major, U. S. A., who fell Sept 21, 1846, while leading an assault at Monterey. Turning westward, we come to Olcott's monument, representing a mother rising toward her children who have gone before. Opposite lies Edwin C. Delavan, the famous temperance reformer, who died in 1870. His name is perpetuated in Albany by the Delavan House, which he built. In the same section, is the lot and monument (containing a bronze medallion and head, modelled by Palmer) of the great financier, Thomas W. Olcott, who for 31 years was president of the cemetery association. For nearly sixty-three years Mr. O. was in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, entering as a junior clerk, and becoming its president. Further along, on Western ave., is the grave of the famous surgeon, Dr. Alden March. Down the ravine at the right sleeps Indian lake, the largest sheet of water on the grounds. At the left is Tawasentha lake, and on the other side rises the massive granite monument to John Tayler Cooper. At the western extremity of the lake, on Hemlock ave., sleeps John C. Spencer, the illustrious lawyer. Still further, and on the left, the sarcophagus of Quincy granite, supporting a large an-

chor in relief commemorates Captain Robert Townsend, who died in China in 1866, while in command of the U. S. steamer Wachusett. Facing the lake is the tomb of M. N. Mead, erected in 1880. Opposite may be seen the state-ly memorial sarcophagus erected on the family plot of William Appleton. A few rods west of this point brings one to the church grounds, where are interred the dead which were taken from the old Albany burying grounds, and re-buried here. The old grave-stones and their curious inscriptions, afford an interesting study to the antiquarian. Turning eastward, and retraversing Western ave. to section 55, we find the grave of Gen. Peter Ganesvoort, the hero of Fort Stanwix; also, those of his son and grandson. Crossing the Tour, and still keeping on Western ave., we pass the grave of the late Chancellor of the University, John V. L. Pruyn, and come to the sarcophagus of Egbert Egberts, who was foremost in developing the steam knitting industry at Cohoes. Here a number of the once prominent men of West Troy lie buried. Near the Tour, in section 62, is the grave of the statesman, William L. Marcy, marked by an unpretending granite monument. Mr. Marcy's father-in-law, Benjamin Knower, formerly owned the land now forming the central division, and the very spot where Marcy is buried was a favorite resort with him. His funeral was one of the most impressive ever seen in Albany. Mr. Knower was one of the most prominent business men in the city in 1825, and was for many years president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. In Crescent way (and we are not far from the eastern boundary of the cemetery) is a stately free-stone, sacred to the memory of Chas. E. Dudley, and of his widow, Mrs. Blandina Dudley, whose greater monument is the observatory which

bears the name. Near by is a symmetrical and highly polished Quincy granite cross to the memory of the late Townsend Fondey. Beyond the turn, and opposite the Dudley lot, is the testimonial to John Van Buren—"Prince John"—the son of the President, who died at sea, Oct. 13, 1866. Turning northward is seen the hillside tomb of the Burdens, one of the most elaborate sepulchres on the grounds. Its sculptured dogs attract much attention. Its owner erected upon his estate on the other side of the river, an observatory, in which, when in a contemplative mood, he could sit and with a glass view his final resting place. The monument of Ozias Hall, a combination of brown-stone and marble, is in singular taste. A few steps eastward lead to the main Tour.

NORTH RIDGE.—Moving northward along the Tour, the Gothic chapel of John F. Winslow and the Winslow family will be easily identified. It is much the most costly of any structure on the ground. It is built of granite and other materials. Following the Tour, we come, on Landscape hill, to the first monument erected in the cemetery. It is to the memory of David Strain. Ascending to Arbor hill, we find the soldiers' burial ground, in which nearly 150 victims of the war lie buried. The scenes yearly enacted here on Decoration Day, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, are most impressive. Near by the soldiers' lot are the Hallenbake (properly Halenbeck) lots and monument, where repose the dead who were once buried in the family burying ground, southwest cor. Hamilton and South Pearl sts. This property was sold for taxes, and then re-sold and a portion of the proceeds devoted to the purchase of this lot and monument, the transfer being completed in 1860.

A little lake some ways to the west,

is called Arbor water. In the north-west portion of the cemetery are the public lots, in each of which there is only "room for one." A portion of this ground is reserved for the inmates of the Home for the Friendless.

On the way out, the receiving vaults are noticed. The first one was erected in 1858, the last one in 1883. They are used for the reception of bodies in winter, when the ground will not readily permit of their interment. The cascades occupy what was once the site of Orient lake, and are a great improvement to the scenery. Choice shrubbery and trailing vines have been planted among the rocks, and a trio of fountains sends up a beautiful spray. The lots are cared for by the season, at from \$2 to \$10, and upwards, according to size. The trustees also receive contributions, by bequest or otherwise, as a perpetual fund, the interest of which goes towards keeping lots of the contributors in good condition. The number of lots thus permanently provided for is 300. The Lodge, of which a picture is given, was erected in 1882. A chapel will be erected in 1884.

Safe Deposit and Storage Company, Albany.—Incorporated May, 1883. Fire and burglar proof vaults in the basement of the Albany Savings bank, cor. State and Chapel sts. Here at trifling expense, may be stored bonds, wills, coin, diamonds, plate, etc., in absolute safety, for a day, year, or a life-time. All that the ingenuity of man has devised against fire and thieves, is made use of; safes and vaults, into which fire cannot penetrate; burglar alarms, that set bells ringing in the police station, in the district telegraph office and elsewhere; time locks that open only at certain hours. So perfect is the system that even the treachery of employees is set at defiance, and the storer of valuables rests content in the assurance that his or her treasures are in

perfect safety. Those who leave their homes in summer find this a comfort worth a hundred times its cost. Furs and valuable clothing are also prepared for storage and insured against fire and moth. The public are invited to visit the premises. Edgar Cotrell, of the well-known hat and fur firm of Cotrell & Leonard, is the president of this institution, and George H. Treadwell, of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., the sec.

"Sand Plain Lots."—In 1858 a very elaborate map was published of the property lying ten miles west of the City Hall, and yet technically, by the original charter, within the city limits. These city lots, 860 in number, although utterly worthless, looked well on paper, and were sold and re-sold by parties living at a distance, at astounding prices. Quite frequently the purchasers would come to look at their acquisitions, expecting to find them in the midst of the city. Their disappointment on realizing the truth was often hard to bear. The swindle was repeatedly exposed in the newspapers, but the sand plain lots are still in market.

Schools.—See ALBANY ACADEMY, FEMALE ACADEMY, ST. AGNES SCHOOL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Secret Societies.—The principal of these, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Grand Army, are spoken of under their respective heads. There are also several lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, United Order of Foresters, Temperance organizations, etc., in the city.

Sexes, Distribution of.—In Albany county, according to the census of 1880, the number of males was 74,701; number of females, 80,189.

Shakers.—Eight miles from the foot

of State st., and at the terminus of the Shaker road, which branches from Broadway opposite the Van Rensselaer mansion, is the original Shaker settlement in America where Mother Ann Lee, the founder of the sect, lies buried. She emigrated from Manchester, England, to the United States, in 1774, and settled on this spot, where she died in 1784. The drive from Albany, whether by the Shaker road or by the way of West Albany, is a favorite one, and many take it. The settlement numbers less than 300 sincere individuals who, in nearly everything, differ with the teachings of other churches; even their amusements and recreations are almost wholly of a religious nature. Their principles include celibacy as best for those who are able and willing to live it, community of property, non-resistance, peace of households and of nations, and entire separation of their church from political or State connections. They are thrifty farmers, gardeners and mechanics; known as the best of neighbors, and of very hospitable dispositions. They own several thousand acres of fine land, and while much of it is cultivated in an unequalled manner, yet the tourist finds, just before entering the village, the most beautiful woods and heavily timbered plot in the county of Albany. They are the originators of the far-famed "Shaker Garden Seeds," and "Shaker Brooms," in which they still take pride. Their live stock has been a noteworthy feature in years past, and their fruits and flocks have attracted much attention. They are currently believed to be very wealthy; but their riches consist almost entirely in real estate at home and in other counties and States.

On Sundays, during the warm weather, their church is open to the public, and many citizens and strangers avail themselves of the beautiful drives thither to witness the peculiar

forms of their worship: processional marching, dancing, etc., accompanied with singing by the whole body of worshippers. An address upon their peculiar tenets is always given, the whole making their church a very interesting resort during the season. They publish a paper monthly — *The Manifesto* — which contains essays and contributions, mostly from their own people, illustrating their religious views; and each number contains a piece of their unique, original music. Their post-office in the village is "Shakers, N. Y."

While open at all times to entertain and interest candid inquirers after their manner of life; and while making welcome those who desire to visit their homes and domains, the Shakers wish it to be distinctly understood that they are not a public institution, but are privileged to the rights of their quiet, personal homes and estates; and any infringement upon these by those who fail to consider that they have neither hotels nor servants, is more than frowned upon. Any hospitality, beyond the freedom to visit their grounds, gardens, enclosures, etc., must be by special invitation.

Three-fourths of a mile east of the village Hills' "Shaker Hotel" is located; and visitors to the settlement find it a clean and elaborately furnished house, and its genial proprietor, Mr. John A. Hills, one of the most honorable, hospitable and popular of individuals, with "always welcome" on his countenance.

The Shakers are divided into four villages, called the Church, North, West and South families. They rely almost wholly upon the outside world for converts to their system of life, excepting that they have commonly adopted a few orphan children, who, at mature age, may of choice become members or not. The Shakers, at present, are declining in numbers,

which they attribute to the general coldness of religious feeling, claiming, that from genuine revivals, they "gather in" their share.

Shaw, The Tailor.—The name of Chester C. Shaw is familiar all over Albany and vicinity because of the thoroughness with which he has advertised his business of tailoring, which has been carried on for 18 years, in one spot, except that his establishment has increased in size and spreads over far more ground than once it did. It is on Washington avenue (No. 41), directly opposite the capitol, and is always noticeable for the fine display of tailoring goods in the large, handsome windows. Mr. Shaw's success is due to the fact, first, that he advertises; second, that he makes no promise to the public that he does not keep. He has special advantage for doing good work at low prices, and his patrons include those who find it necessary to economise as well as those who only care to have their clothes well and fashionably made. Mr. Shaw's success in business is such as any man may well be proud of.

Sidewalks belong to the public. Any merchant placing goods at a greater distance than three feet from his building, or more than four feet above the pavement, is liable to a fine of \$3, provided the articles are not in the course of transportation in or out of the building.

Signal Service.—The United States Signal Service has its office at 44 State street, room 9, and is in charge of J. O. Barnes, who takes observations at 7 A. M., 3 and 11 P. M., and forwards the report to Washington. Local observations are taken at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. He also prints and issues the Farmers' bulletin (Weather Indications), which is mailed to about 380

postmasters in this vicinity and to 30 business firms and other persons in the city. Reports are received from about 56 stations, and these are furnished to the newspapers for publication and posted up in various public places about the city. The office is open during the usual office hours, and any information as to reports and the work of the service is given to all who may desire it.

Slaughter Houses.—The public slaughter-house is situated on Brevator st., nearly three miles west of the City Hall. Slaughtering is prohibited (except by consent of the Common Council) within the limits of 160 rods west of Allen st. on the west; Warren st., Delaware ave., Second ave and Gansevoort st. on the south; the city line on the east; and North Ferry, Van Woert sts., Lexington and Livingston aves. on the north. The ordinance, however, is not strictly observed, and many of the butchers have their own slaughter-houses. The question whether the power given the city government by the Legislature to regulate slaughter-houses, included the power to prohibit them has been raised, and decided in the affirmative by the Court of Appeals. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of \$100.

Spires.—Following is said to be the height of the tallest church spires in this city: St. Patrick's, 170 feet; Congregational, 195; St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, 176; Trinity Methodist, 173; Fourth Presbyterian, 186; State State Presbyterian, 166-3; Our Lady of Angels, 120; St. Peter's, 180; Cathedral, 210; Holy Cross, 145.

Stadt Huis, The, was on the corner of Broadway and Hudson sts., now occupied by the Commercial building. Seven men, condemned to die, were

once incarcerated there. They barricaded the door, declared that they had laid a train of powder to blow themselves up and all around. A crowd had collected, and there was great excitement. Some one thought of the fire engine, which was brought, and the place thoroughly drenched, powder and all. Then a merchant, named McDole, took a club, and a hole being made through the ceiling, he descended, and laid around him till they were vanquished. Then they were dressed in white, and marched up State st. to Elk, where they were hanged.

Stages run to Berne, New Scotland, and intermediate places, daily, at 2 P. M.; to Clarksville, Westerlo, Rensselaerville and intermediate places, via Bethlehem Centre, daily, at 2.30 P. M.; and to Guilderland Centre every afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Avenue House, 74 Washington ave.; to Newtonville, daily, from Broadway, cor. State st.; to Nassau and East Schodack, daily, at 2.45 P. M., from Haswell House, 56 Madison ave.

St. Agnes Cemetery.—Devoted to the interment of the dead belonging to the Catholic church; adjoins the RURAL CEMETERY (which see) on the south. The association known as "St. Agnes Cemetery" was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed May 9, 1867, the incorporators therein named being Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, Peter Cagger, John Tracey, William S. Preston, James Hall, William Cassidy, Thomas Mattimore, John Stuart, Joseph Clinton, Thomas Kearney, Robert Higgins, John McArdle, John Mullen and Henry Lueke. The grounds were formerly the property of Mr. Joseph D. Badgley, from whom they were purchased by Peter Cagger and conveyed to St. Agnes Cemetery in 1867. The first meeting

of the organization was held May 10, 1867. Peter Cagger was elected president May 14th, and on the same day Peter Hogan, civil engineer, of Albany, was selected to make a topographical survey of the grounds.

The cemetery was consecrated May 19, 1867, in the presence of an enormous crowd. The cars of the Water-vliet railroad were unequal to the accommodation of intending visitors. Conveyances of every available kind were brought into requisition both from Albany and Troy, and vast numbers walked to the grounds. In front of the mansion then standing upon the brow of the hill a platform had been erected, and upon this were Rt. Rev. Bishop Conroy, Rev. Fathers Wadhams, Ludden, Bayard, Noethen, Burke, Smith, Taney, and a number of acolytes, the trustees occupying the rear. After the prayers prescribed in the Catholic ritual for occasions of the kind, a procession headed by Rev. Father Wadhams, and consisting of priests and their attendants, together with the different Young Men's Catholic societies of the city, and followed by great numbers of the spectators present, moved round the grounds, the priests and acolytes chanting and responding. The ceremonies were closed with the Pontifical benediction, and were throughout most interesting and impressive.

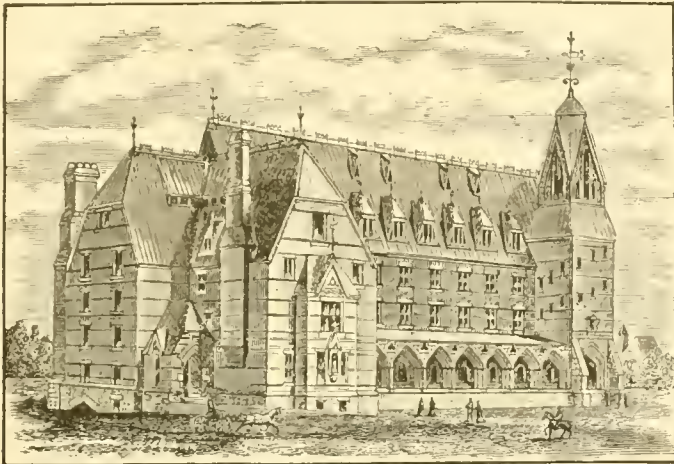
A general plan of the cemetery, prepared by Messrs. William H. Grant and Donald G. Mitchell, civil engineers, of New York city, was at once adopted, and the several plats having been surveyed and subdivided into lots by Mr. Peter Hogan, and a map made by him, the sale of lots was very rapid, and has so continued up to the present. Soon after the death of Mr. Cagger, in 1868, Mr. William Cassidy became president, and so continued until his death, in 1873. A seal was adopted by the association in 1869,

showing the figure of St. Agnes, with the insignia of the saint and the legend "St. Agnes Cemetery, 1867."

Upon the death of Mr. Cassidy, Bishop Conroy became president, and upon his retirement Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny consented to occupy the position.

The present condition and appearance of St. Agnes Cemetery may be

success which attended the commencement of the new school, secured ground for a suitable building on Elk st., one of the most commanding and beautiful sites in the city. In March, 1871, an act was passed by the legislature creating a corporation by the name and style of "The Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocese of Albany," with ample powers for "the



ST. AGNES SCHOOL.

regarded with just pride and satisfaction not only by lot owners but by citizens generally. The lots are kept in admirable order, and many of the monuments erected are very beautiful.

St. Agnes School.—The school of St. Agnes was founded by the Right Rev. Wm. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, in 1870. It was modeled upon St. Mary's Hall at Burlington, N. J., a school founded 38 years ago by his father, Bishop of New Jersey. The late Erastus Corning, in view of the

establishment, maintenance and management, in the city of Albany, of a school or schools and other educational, religious and charitable works and institutions, with a church or chapel and other convenient buildings in connection therewith; the same to be maintained and conducted in accordance with the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the said diocese of Albany." By the requirements of the charter the Bishop of the said diocese, for the time being, is made one of the trustees

and the president of the board.

The corporation was organized, funds raised, plans for the new building completed, and May 8, 1871, ground broken in the presence of the members of the school and its friends and helpers. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate services June 19th, and contained a copper box, in which were a copy of the Book of Common Prayer and the Holy Bible, of the act of incorporation and other documents connected with the school, and on its top was an engraved plate with the inscription:

In angulari lapide.

S. AGNETIS SCHOLÆ,
Albaniensis.

† In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti,†
Amen.

· Fundamenta ejus in montibus sanctis,
Filix eorum compositæ, circumornatæ ut
similitudo Templi,

In XIII Calendas Quintiles, A. D. 1872.

The building was formally opened on Halloween, 1872. At the thirtieth anniversary in June, 1884, the records showed a list of 200 pupils in attendance during the year, and 22 teachers and lecturers, while 218 graduates have gone out from the school. It now occupies an honored position as first among its equals, older or younger, of American church schools for girls. "*Non nobis, Domine. Non nobis; sed Nomini tuo da gloriam.*"

State Bank.—The New York State National Bank, at 69 State st., chartered in 1803, is the third oldest bank in the state, and while thousands of other moneyed institutions have changed front, locality, and everything else, the old State bank has for more than eighty years preserved and maintained not only its unsullied repute as a high-toned and honorable banking house, but still occupies the very home in which its well-earned reputation has

been made. The building was begun in 1803 and completed in May, 1804. May 2, 1880, it was damaged by fire to such an extent that it had to be entirely remodeled; and while the character and style of the building were retained, it was made into one of the most handsome and convenient suites of banking apartments in the country, with fire and burglar proof vaults of the most approved construction. The first board of directors were John Tayler, Elkanah Watson, Peter Gansevoort, Jr., John Robison, Gilbert Stewart, Thomas Tilotson, John D. P. Douw, Thomas Mather, John R. Bleecker, Francis Bloodgood, Richard Lush, Abm. G. Lansing, Elisha Jenkins, of whom John Tayler was elected president, and continued as such till his death, March 21, 1829. He was succeeded by Francis Bloodgood (the last survivor of the original board of directors), who died March 5, 1840, when Mr. Rufus H. King was unanimously elected to succeed him. When Mr. King died, July 9, 1867, he had been connected with the institution as director, vice-president or president for 49 years. Mr. King was succeeded by his son-in-law, Franklin Townsend, and he failing in health, by the present president, Mr. J. Howard King, son of Rufus H., July 21, 1879. The first cashier was John W. Yates, who was succeeded by his son, Richard Yates. The succeeding four were Aaron D. Patchin, Josiah B. Plumb, John H. Van Antwerp (now vice-president), and the present incumbent, D. W. Wemple. Present directors: J. H. Van Antwerp, Jeremiah Waterman, Charles B. Lansing, Frederick Townsend, Wm. M. Van Antwerp, Jas. H. Pratt, Marcus T. Hun, Henry K. McIlarg, Samuel N. Bacon, Rufus K. Townsend. Capital \$250,000; surplus and undivided profits over \$225,000. Under its present management this ancient and honorable institution fully maintains the



GROVER CLEVELAND.

standing which it has long had among the soundest banks in the country.

State Government.—Albany being the capital of the State, most of the State officers have their residence and offices here.

GOVERNOR.—Grover Cleveland (dem.), of Buffalo; term, Jan. 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1886; elected by a plurality of 192,854; salary, \$10,000 and house; residence, Eagle st., south of Elm. Office, Executive Chamber, Capitol. Private sec., Daniel S. Lamont; salary, \$4,000.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.—David B. Hill (dem.), of Elmira; term of three years expires Jan. 1, 1886; salary, \$5,000. Office, third floor of Capitol.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—Joseph B. Carr (rep.), of Troy; term of two years expires Jan. 1, 1886; salary, \$5,000. Office, Capitol, second floor, north side. Deputy, Anson S. Wood; salary, \$4,000.

COMPTROLLER.—Alfred C. Chapin (dem.), of Brooklyn; term of two years expires Jan. 1, 1886; salary, \$6,000. Office in State hall, first floor. Deputy, Thomas E. Benedict; salary, \$4,000.

TREASURER.—Robert A. Maxwell (dem.), of Batavia; term of two years expires Jan. 1, 1886; salary, \$5,000. Office, State hall, first floor. Deputy, Edgar K. Apgar; salary, \$4,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Dennis O'Brien (dem.), of Watertown; term of two years expires Jan. 1, 1886; salary, \$5,000. Office, Capitol, second floor, south side. Deputies, Isaac H. Maynard, William A. Poste; salaries, \$4,000 each.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.—Elnathan Sweet (dem.), of Albany; term of office, two years; expires Jan. 1, 1886; salary, \$5,000; office, second floor, State hall; deputy, Charles Hillton, salary, \$4,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

—James Shanahan (dem.), of Tribe's Hill; appointed by Governor and Senate; term expires Jan. 1, 1886; salary, \$6,000. Office, Capitol, first floor, north side.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS.—Isaac V. Baker, Jr. (rep.), Comstock's; appointed by Governor and Senate; term of five years expires Feb. 16, 1887; salary, \$6,000. Office, Capitol, first floor, south side.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKING.—Willis S. Paine (dem.), of New York; appointed by Governor and Senate; term, two years; expires April 13, 1886; salary, \$5,000. Office, State Hall, second floor; deputy, Josiah Van Vranken; salary, \$3,500.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.—John A. McCall, Jr. (dem.), of Albany; appointed by Governor and Senate; term of three years expires April 23, 1886; salary, \$7,000. Office, Capitol, first floor, south; deputy, Michael Shannon; salary, \$4,500.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—William B. Ruggles (dem.). Elected by Legislature for three years; term expires March 14, 1886; salary, \$5,000. Office, Capitol, first floor, south. Deputy, James E. Morrison; salary, \$3,500.

CANAL BOARD.—Consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Works.

STATE ASSESSORS.—Staley S. Wood, James L. Williams, John D. Ellis; salary, \$2,500 each; appointed April 18, 1883, for three years. With the Commissioners of the Land Office they constitute a State Board of Equalization.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.—Wm. P. Letchworth, pres.; John C. Devereux, vice-pres.; Chas. S. Hoyt, Albany, sec.; Jas. O. Fanning, Albany, assist. sec. Office, State hall.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sec-

retary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex-officios*, George W. Clinton, Lorenzo Burrows, E. W. Leavenworth, J. Carson Brevoort, Geo. W. Curtis, Francis Kernan, John L. Lewis, Henry R. Pierson, Martin I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, William L. Bostwick, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Leslie W. Russell, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway. Officers of the Board: Henry R. Pierson, chancellor; Geo. W. Clinton, vice-chancellor; David Murray, sec.; Daniel J. Pratt, assist. sec.

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. John G. Farnsworth, Albany (salary, \$3,000); Inspector-General, Brig.-Gen. Philip H. Briggs, Brooklyn (\$6 per day for actual service); Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, New York (\$2,500); Engineer-in-Chief, Brig.-Gen. George S. Field, Buffalo; Judge-Advocate-General, Brig.-Gen. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn; Surgeon-General, Brig.-Gen. Joseph D. Bryant, New York; Quartermaster-General, Brig.-Gen. Myndert D. Mercer, Waterloo; Paymaster-General, Brig.-Gen. G. Barrett Rich, Buffalo; Commissary-General of Subsistence, Brig.-Gen. Austin Lathrop, Corning; General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins, New York (\$1,500); Military Secretary, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Albany. Aids-de-camp, Cols. Charles H. Utley, Buffalo; Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., New Lebanon; Clarence H. Frost, Peekskill; Thomas C. Miles, New York; Robert Townsend, Oyster Bay; William R. Cassidy, Albany.

COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES.—The Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General.

The Board of Commissioners of the

Land Office consists of the same, and the State Engineer and Surveyor and Speaker of the Assembly.

The Board of Trustees of Public Buildings consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly. Supt. of public buildings, Chas. B. Andrews.

STATE SURVEY.—William Dorsheimer, New York, pres.; James T. Gardiner, director; Daniel J. Pratt, clerk.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.—Augustus Schoonmaker, Henry A. Richmond, John Jay. Silas W. Burt, chief examiner.

ADIRONDACK SURVEY.—Verplanck Colvin, Albany, Supt.

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.—Lyman H. Northup, George M. Beebe, Henry F. Allen; Edwin M. Holbrook, clerk.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.—John D. Kernan, chairman; John O'Donnell, William E. Rogers; William C. Hudson, clerk.

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.—Charles F. Peck, appointed May 4, 1883.

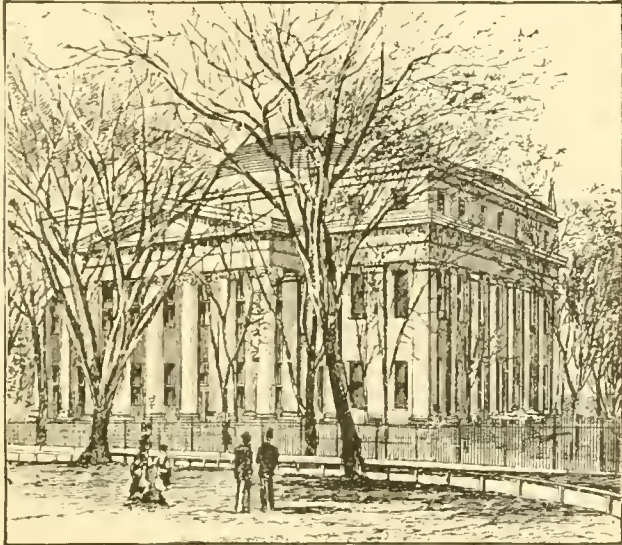
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Edward M. Moore, Rochester, pres.; Dr. Alfred L. Carroll, sec.

State Hall, Eagle st., between Steuben and Pine, is built of white cut stone from the Sing Sing quarries, is 138 by 88 feet, and is 65 feet high. The ceilings of the basement and of the two principal stories are groined arches, and all the rooms, excepting in the attic story, are fire-proof. The basement and attic are each 19 feet, and the two principal stories each 22 feet high. It was finished in 1842, at a cost of \$350,000. It contains the offices of the Comptroller, Treasurer, Bureau of Canal Affairs, State Engineer and Surveyor, Supt. Bank Department and State Board of Charities. Open to visitors during business hours. When vacated by removals to the Capitol, the building will be used for

the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (which see.)

State Library.—The New York State Library was founded by act of the Legislature, passed April 21, 1818. The Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Supreme

Legislature, however, needed for consultation works on political economy, and books on such other subjects that touched upon their legislative labor, and thus the field for collection was gradually enlarged. For thirty years the library continued under the control of the officers above mentioned as



STATE HALL.

Court for the time being, were constituted a board of trustees, who were directed to cause to be fitted up some proper room in the Capitol "for the purpose of keeping therein a publick library for the use of the government and the people of the State." The trustees at this period had mainly in view the collection of an extensive library of law books, and a great proportion of the appropriations were expended for this department. The

trustees (to whom in 1824 were added the Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Comptroller), and its magnitude and importance then made it necessary that a more permanent board of trustees should be intrusted with its management. Accordingly, on the 4th of May, 1844, the Legislature enacted that the Regents of the University should be the trustees of this library. Upon assuming this trust they caused an inventory of the library

to be taken, and its whole arrangement was reconstructed. One result of the inventory was the discovery that 311 volumes were missing,—some of which, however, were recovered by advertising. It was then determined to be important to secure for the State every historical work illustrating American history, and especially the history of New York. The growth of the library has been a steady one, depending on a moderate annual appropriation, which has been increased some years for the special purchase of large collections. Among such notably was the Warden collection in 1843, made by Mr. David B. Warden in Europe, numbering over 2,000 volumes relating to American history. In 1853 the Legislature authorized the purchase of the correspondence and other papers of George Clinton, the first Governor the State. These manuscripts have been bound in twenty-three folio volumes, and a calendar since added. A copious index to all names mentioned in these papers is now in preparation. Enough of other Clinton manuscripts have since been procured to fill ten similar volumes. The papers found on the person of Major Andre, by his captors at Tarrytown, were among the Clinton manuscripts, and have been framed and put under glass. The papers of Sir William Johnson, covering a period of the history of Central New York from 1738 to 1774, were also purchased and arranged and bound in twenty-two folio volumes.

In 1854 the library was removed to a new building, west of the old Capitol, constructed by the direction of the legislature of 1851. It was intended to be fire-proof, and was so considered before the great fires of Chicago and Boston. It was intended to accommodate 100,000 volumes—it had, before the removal to the new Capitol, packed and padded on the shelves over 125,000 volumes, besides scores of volumes

of atlases and thousands of duplicate books for exchange. The duplicate volumes are chiefly the reports of the several departments of the State government and institutions, and books presented to the library from time to time by various persons. In order to make room for preparing the approach to the new Capitol on the east it was decided to take down the building. The library was removed during the months of September and October, 1883, to the new Capitol, the law library occupying the well-known golden corridor and the general library the adjoining room, formerly prepared for the Court of Appeals. This is inadequate to afford shelf room for all the books, but nearly all are accessible to the public. Ample rooms are in process of preparation on the third floor of the west side of the Capitol.

The library of to-day represents the best thought of the human mind and the record of human action for the last six thousand years. While every department of letters is represented on the shelves, yet the library is by far the richest in works relating to American history. Hundreds of books have been printed in this country, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of the editions of which not twenty copies remain undestroyed. Quiet, unremitted watchfulness and care for the past thirty years have succeeded in gathering in most of these publications, so that few libraries on this continent are richer in early Americana. The library does not seek literary curiosities as such; but when a book is offered which is needed to complete the set of laws, or illustrate the history of the State, it is obtained, as when, in the spring of 1880, \$1,600 was paid at auction for the first book of the Laws of the State, of which but two or three perfect copies are known to be in existence. The library contains, in addition to these rare or almost unique vol-

umes, many illustrated volumes of travels, of natural history, and of ancient and modern art. Among these are Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, the text of which is mainly in the Spanish and Italian languages; the great work on Egypt, in 12 folio volumes, executed under orders of Napoleon I; Audubon's Birds of America, in four volumes, elephant folio, which now bring at auction \$1,000; and 20 volumes illustrating the humming birds of Central and South America. The leading journals of France and England are represented in almost complete files of the *Moniteur* and London *Times*. Sixty thousand pamphlets have been preserved, to illustrate every phase of human industry, eccentricity, passion, patriotism, stupidity or genius. The collection of American genealogies is perhaps unsurpassed by any other in the country. About 3,000 volumes of specifications and drawings of English patents are stored on the shelves, besides those of the United States, Canada, France and Victoria. Hardly a library-day in the year passes that one or more readers do not ask to consult some of these patents volumes. The law library has but one equal in the extent and value of its collections in this country, and that is the Library of Congress at Washington. Every book and pamphlet in the library is catalogued under the author's name, in alphabetical order, and in addition to this catalogue is a subject-index, in which, under subjects presented in alphabetical order, are given the treatises, in book or pamphlet form, upon that subject.

In addition to the books, other articles of value and interest have drifted in as to a safe place of deposit for the inspection of visitors. Among these are a sword and pistol and the surveying instruments of Washington; the swords presented to Gen. Worth by the United States, by New York State,

and by the city of Hudson, for brilliant services in the Mexican war; busts of some of the eminent statesmen of New York; portraits in oil of many of the Governors and Regents of the University, and a numismatic collection of considerable value. It is a reference library, and only members of the legislature, heads of departments of the State government, and the trustees of the library have the privilege of taking books to their residences. There is hardly a field of human industry that is not represented in applicants for information to assist them in their several spheres of labor in office, workshop, or out-door occupations.

The library is open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays and holidays, and from the 5th to the 20th of August; during sessions of the legislature till 6 P. M., except Saturdays, when it closes at 5 P. M. Henry A. Homes, gen. librarian; Stephen B. Griswold, law librarian; George R. Howell, ass't librarian.

State Street owes its great width to the fact that in the early history of the city most of the public buildings were in the middle of that street. It is a noble avenue, and when cleared of its MARKET (which see) will form a fitting approach to the Capitol.

Steamboat Landing, foot of Madison avenue, was formerly called the Watering Place, as there teams and cattle had access to the river. The South Market which stood there was taken down in 1842, and the lot leased to Isaac Newton.

Steamboats.—During the season of navigation, steamers leave foot of Hamilton street daily for Cedar Hill, Castleton, Coeymans, New Baltimore, Stuyvesant, Cocksackie, Hudson, Catskill, Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and intermediate landings. There is

also a line to New Baltimore twice daily. The Albany and Troy steamers run hourly from foot of Maiden lane. During the Saratoga season, there is a day line to New York. The People's line runs boats to and from New York every night except Sunday.

St. Michael's Feast.—"The feast-day of St. Michael, the Archangel," (Sept. 29) was designated in the Donagan charter as the time when the aldermen should be elected and the chamberlain appointed. The succeeding charters have perpetuated this antiquated notion, and the present charter provides that the chamberlain and the receiver of taxes shall be biennially appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, on the eve of the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

Storage. (See AUCTIONS.)

Stove Trade.—It is not known why it so happens that more stoves are made in and near Albany than on any other spot of the earth's surface of the same dimensions. Both the iron from which the stoves are made and the coal with which to make them come from a distance, although it is true that our moulding sand (of which there are untold quantities) is as good as can be obtained anywhere. Among the early iron founders in Albany who made a few stoves may be mentioned Warner Daniels, Thomas Spencer & Co., Francis Low, Corning & Norton, and Spencer Stafford & Co. Those who manufactured later and more extensively were H. Nott & Co., Joel Rathbone & Co., William V. Many, Gill Cooper & Co., Thomas & Potts, Pratt & Treadwell, O. G. De Graff & Co., Jacob H. Shear, Ransom & Rathbone, Treadwell & Perry, Vose & Co., McCoy & Clark, Quackenboss & Wasson, Learned & Thacher, William Cobb, Shear,

Packard & Co. H. Nott & Co. (1832), manufactured the celebrated coal-burner invented by Dr. Nott, but soon removed to New York. Thomas & Potts (1835) were among the earliest to make stoves from the pig in Albany. Previous to this date most of the stoves sold were made direct from the ore in blast furnaces in N. J. and Penn. The plates were mounted in Albany. William V. Many (1840) manufactured stoves for Joel Rathbone & Co., and was succeeded by Treadwell & Perry in 1843. Previous to 1835 the leading stoves were the six and nine plate: Saddle Bag, Horse Block and Three Boiler. The Premium stove followed, and a few are sold in the south to this day. Soon after the Buck, the Hathaway and other revertible flues (the fire passing around the oven) were introduced and remain the leading construction for cooking stoves. Coal stoves were not made to any great extent until 1845. There are eight stove manufactories in Albany, employing 3,600 men, giving support to about 18,000 persons. The annual production is estimated at 26,000 tons; the annual sales at \$3,000,000. They go to nearly every state and territory in the Union and many to foreign countries.

Street Cleaning is done under five contracts, one for each police precinct, and the captains of police are authorized to see that the work is properly performed. If it is not, they have the right to employ men and teams to remove the dirt, and the expense is reported and charged against the contractors.

Sturgeonville.—A derisive name applied to Albany, from the fact that many years ago sturgeon was bought and sold here in large quantities. Twenty-five years ago the trade here amounted to \$20,000 annually, but it

has declined so that now a good specimen is quite a rarity. It is a curious fact, that in spite of this, sturgeon is known as Albany beef all over the United States.

Stuttering and Stammering have baffled medical skill to such an extent that physicians for the past forty years have not attempted their treatment. Hence sufferers, whenever they have sought relief, have fallen into the hands of incompetent and unprincipled persons, whereby the very name of "stutter-doctor" has become the synonym of charlatanism and swindling. When it is considered that there are, perhaps, 200,000 speech-sufferers in this country alone, the need of qualified speech-physicians is evident. To the solution of this problem, Mr. Edgar S. Werner has devoted himself for years. From early childhood he was afflicted, at times becoming so bad that for weeks he was forced to communicate with others by writing, he being often taken for a deaf-mute. Mr. Werner has been treated by every American speech-specialist, and has visited every institution, of this kind in Europe. Several years were spent exclusively in treatment. The outcome of this long, laborious and costly struggle is a method which its originator puts forth as the best in the world. It is based upon physiological principles, and in its workings includes the whole physical, mental and moral man. The entire organism is wrought upon. As far as practicable, every individual respiratory and vocal muscle-group is trained separately, and then joined with the other groups involved in the vocal function; and all are drilled by special gymnastics to work harmoniously (co-ordinately, as medical men say). This combination of right muscular activity is, perhaps, the distinguishing feature of the method, which is acknowledged by those competent to

judge, to be scientific and effectual. The results are most satisfactory. Afflicted persons come from all parts of English-speaking North America to be treated. Some most remarkable cures have been effected. Success is guaranteed when proper effort is made on the part of the pupil. Mr. Werner is also editor and proprietor of *The Voice* (monthly, \$1 a year), now in its sixth year, the first and only journal in the world, making voice-culture and the cure of vocal defects a specialty. *The Voice* has thrown much light upon the use, culture, restoration and preservation of the voice in song and in speech. Mr. Werner is prepared to treat stutters, stammerers, persons with squeaky or falsetto voice, weak or imperfect articulation, etc., etc. The pupil is not pledged to keep secret the treatment; the principles of which are fully explained in a circular, sent upon application. Address Edgar S. Werner, 59 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y.

Swimming in the river near the shores or wharves, between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M., is forbidden by city ordinance. Still, if a man falls overboard, he better swim if he knows how, rather than break the law and go to the bottom. The fine is only \$1.

Tax Rate.—The following table shows the rate of taxation on a hundred dollars in the city of Albany from 1850 to the present time:

1850.....	\$0 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
1851.....	1 00
1852.....	1 10
1853.....	1 16
1854.....	1 24
1855.....	1 46
1856.....	1 47
1857.....	1 40
1858.....	1 58
1859.....	1 38
1860.....	1 27
1861.....	1 61
1862.....	1 80
1863.....	2 00

1864.....	3 72
1865.....	3 62
1866.....	3 76
1867.....	3 56
1868.....	3 92
1869.....	3 54
1870.....	4 57
1871.....	3 20
1872.....	4 10
1873.....	2 68
1874.....	5 00
1875.....	3 56
1876.....	3 38
1877.....	3 20
1878.....	2 84
1879.....	2 80
1880.....	3 60
1881.....	1 92
1882.....	1 86
1883.....	1 96

The reduction during the last three years is because of the increased valuation, property having been since 1881 assessed at its full value.

VALUATION.—The last valuation of property in this city was as follows:

Real estate.....	\$60,750,120
Personal.....	6,480,735
	<hr/>
	\$67,230,855

For State and county purposes, the valuation of real estate was equalized at \$50,816,548.

Telegraph.—Two telegraph lines do business in this city. In messages the "body" words of the message only are charged for, the date, address, and signature of messages being transmitted free. Figures must always be written out in words. Messages are delivered in the city limits without extra charge; and through the telephone, messengers can be summoned, who will also receive messages without extra charge.

WESTERN UNION.—Central office, cor. of State and Broadway; branches, Capitol, West Albany, Delavan House, Union depot, Lumber district, People's Line office, D. & H. C. R. R. general offices, foot of Maiden lane; in the winter, at the Kenmore Hotel.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—Central office, 444 Broadway; branch offices, at the Mansion House and Capitol.

Telephone.—The telephone in this city is an outgrowth of the American District Telegraph Company, which was chartered in November, 1875, and began operations in February, 1876, by furnishing MESSENGER SERVICE (which see). In March, 1878, the American District Telegraph made a contract with the Bell Telephone Company of Boston for the use of the latter's instruments; and on May 22, 1878, established a telephone exchange in Albany. It was the third one in the United States, or in the world; the first being in New Haven, Ct., under the management of Mr. Coy, the originator of the system; the second in Lowell, Mass. Prior to these a system of centering telephone wires in one office had been in operation at Boston, but communications were sent to operators at the central office, who relayed them to their destination; whereas, at New Haven, the subscribers were put in actual communication with each other. The Albany Exchange began with about 100 subscribers, and the American District Company enjoyed a monopoly of the business until July, 1879, when the Commercial Telephone Company began operations within the city. In November, 1880, the owners of the Commercial Company obtained control of the American District, and in January, 1881, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the former. The Commercial Company now have a list of about 1,200 subscribers. The office of the chief of police is in telephonic communication with the different stations; the chief engineer of the fire department with steamer and truck houses. The total number of telephones in Albany, Troy and vicinity cannot be far from 3,500.

Prices of telephone subscriptions range from \$4 to \$12 per month, according to distance of subscribers from central office, which is at 468 Broadway. Branches at 68 Washington ave. and corner South Pearl and Hamilton streets.

THE HUDSON RIVER TELEPHONE COMPANY, with office also at 468 Broadway, controls all the territory from New York city to Clinton county, as far east as the State line, and fifty miles west of the Hudson river. Communication is had with points between and including Croton Falls and Rutland, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., and Fort Plain. This circuit will soon be further extended, connections being made through the Utica company as far as Buffalo and through the Central New York with points in Schoharie and Otsego counties. Another line is being extended along the west shore of the Hudson to Jersey City. The tariff for out of town calls is from 10 to 25 cents.

Temperature.—The temperature in Albany, as observed by the Signal Service for the past ten years, has an extreme range from 93 degs. above to 18 degs. below zero, and an average yearly range from 92.5 degs. above to 11.8 degs. below zero. The mean for the seasons is: Winter, 25.6 degs.; spring, 45.6 degs.; summer, 70.5 degs.; autumn, 51.2 degs.; average for the year, 48.2 degs. The mean winter isotherm passes near Oswego, N. Y., north of Detroit and Grand Haven, Mich., between Milwaukee and Chicago, south of Davenport, Iowa, north of Omaha, and near Denver; thence southwest to lat. 37; thence northwesterly to British America. The summer isotherm describes nearly the same course, being somewhat farther south along the lakes and farther north from Milwaukee west to the mountains.

RAINFALL.—The average yearly

rainfall (which includes melted snow), computed from ten years observation, is 36.97 inches, and is distributed throughout the year as follows: Winter, 8.07; spring, 8.69; summer, 10.95, and autumn, 9.26.

Theatres.—(See LELAND OPERA HOUSE, MUSIC HALL.)

Time Service.—The city fire bells are struck morning and evening at 9 o'clock in accordance with electric signals received directly from the standard clock of the Dudley Observatory. Formerly jewellers and others also received electric time signals. In 1882 the subject of accurate time for Albany received increased attention. There are now public clocks which are accessible to all who wish to consult them for accurate time. One of these clocks is located in the western corridor of the Post-office; another is in the vestibule of the City Hall; and a third is found in the eastern entrance of City Building on South Pearl st. These clocks are electrically controlled from the standard clock of the Dudley Observatory in such a manner that their pendulums, which beat seconds, must swing in unison with that of the standard clock on Observatory Hill. This is accomplished by means of electro-magnets placed near the pendulums of the clocks to be controlled; and the electric impulses are automatically sent from the Observatory clock by means of ingenious mechanism specially designed for the purpose. Each clock is provided with a means for verifying its accuracy, or agreement with the Observatory standard, which means is fully explained in printed notices conspicuously posted near the clocks. Thus if the public clocks are out of adjustment one can obtain the true time by listening to the telegraph sounder inside the case. There are other clocks, similarly controlled, in

the offices of the D. & H. C. Co. and elsewhere. The Observatory time can always be relied on within a second and one-quarter, and on nine days out of ten within one-third of a second.

"Standard time," now kept by these clocks, is five minutes, one second slow of local time, which was always used in Albany previous to November, 1883. All public and private clocks, together with those of all the railroads and telegraphs in this part of the United States are regulated to the new standard time, which is that of the seventy-fifth meridian, west from Greenwich.

Toasts.—At the reception given Gen. Lafayette in this city, July 1, 1825, the General gave the first volunteer toast as follows:

"Albany as I have known it, and Albany as it is now—a comparative standard between royal guardianship and the self-government of the people; may this difference be more and more illustrated at home and understood abroad."

By Daniel Webster, on the same occasion:

"The ancient and hospitable city of Albany, where Gen. Lafayette found his headquarters in 1778, and where men of his principles find good quarters at all times."

Topography.—Albany, the capital of the State of New York, its fourth largest city, and the twenty-first largest in the United States, is situated at the head of sloop navigation on the west bank of the Hudson river, 145 miles from New York, and 374 from Washington, D. C., in latitude 42.39 and longitude 73.45. Along the river front the land is low, but a little distance back it rises about 200 feet, and then stretches away to the westward in a sandy plain. The hill is divided by four gullies running east and west, which have been much modified by grading, and within a mile of the river disappear altogether. Still there are points where the banks can only be

climbed by steps, and, therefore, are inaccessible for teams. By the Dongan charter, the limits of the city were fixed at one mile on the river front, and extending northwest the same width 16 miles. In 1870 this generous allotment was curtailed, and the western boundary of the city is now only about 4½ miles from the river. Accessions have, however, been made north and south of the original grant, and the river front is now about four miles. The soil is underlaid with slate rock at a depth corresponding with the bed of the river; then comes gravel, and next, as the ground rises, 150 to 250 feet of blue clay; then yellow sand. The soil on the slopes is this blue clay, which becomes mixed with sand at the top of the plateau, and west it is about all sand.

Townsend Park, at the intersection of Washington and Central avenues, between Lark and Knox streets. When first inclosed with a fence, in 1833, it was proposed to call it Washington Park and erect there a statue of the Father of his Country; but he escaped the honor.

Trade, The Board of, was organized in 1847, and incorporated in 1864. It inhabits spacious and convenient rooms at 40 State st., in what was once Association Hall. It has 150 members who pay yearly dues of \$10. This entitles them to the use of the room to buy and sell in. The leading commercial papers are on file, and occasionally public meetings are held there. Robert Geer, pres.: vice pres., Andrew G. White, C. B. Tillinghast; Jacob A. Smith, sec.; Thomas Austin, treas.

Trade Unions.—Nearly all the trades have their unions in this city, among which the stonemasons, the molders, the cigarmakers and the

typographical unions are prominent. They are said to number in all 7,000. There is a central organization called the Workingmen's Assembly, which acts in conjunction with the State Workingmen's Assembly. It has been in existence over two years. The avowed object is to elevate the workmen and protect the rights of labor. They have as yet taken no part as a body in politics. There are also six local assemblies and one district assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Troy, six miles north of Albany, is a city of 56,747 inhabitants, by the census of 1880; chartered as a village in 1791; as a city in 1810. It reached by rail, steamboat, or horse cars, and will well repay a visit. Thirty or more factories, employing over 6,000 hands, manufacture shirts and collars. The iron and stove interests are very large.

Tweddle Building, cor. State and N. Pearl sts., stands partly on the site of the home of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is said that he planted the elm tree which once stood on the corner near by. (See **ELM TREE CORNER**.) Tweddle Hall, which was opened June 28, 1860, was burned between 7 and 12 A. M., Jan. 16, 1883, and the present building was erected on its foundations. It is used for stores and offices, prominent among the latter being Bull's Insurance. The archaeological committee of the Albany Institute have recommended that at or near the corner wall of this building should be placed a marble slab bearing this inscription:

17—Let Albany—76.
Remember with pride that
This ground bore the Dwelling of
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
Born 1716, Died 1778,
Who with Jefferson and Franklin
Signed the Declaration of Independence.

Twins.—This event, for which none of us are prepared, happened in 22 different Albany families during the year 1883.

Underwriters, Albany Board of, incorporated March 20, 1873. Object, to inculcate just and equitable principles in the business of insurance; to establish and maintain uniformity among its members in policies or contracts of insurance, and to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable information relative to the business in which they are engaged. The insurance Patrol (see **FIRE DEPARTMENT**) is maintained by this board. Annual meeting, third Tuesday in April. Regular meetings, second and fourth Tuesday in the month. G. D. Van Vliet, pres.; A. Douw Lansing, vice-pres.; F. B. Hubbard, treas. Rooms at the Protectives' house, No. 41 Hudson ave.

Union University.—(For the medical department, see **MEDICAL COLLEGE**; law department, see **LAW SCHOOL**; see, also, **DUDLEY OBSERVATORY and PHARMACY, COLLEGE OF**.) The union of these institutions with Union College was consummated in April, 1873. While neither gained nor lost anything in property or powers, all were united under a board of governors, thus securing unity of action and opinion. Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., pres.

UNION COLLEGE, located at Schenectady, 14 miles from Albany, was founded Feb. 25, 1795, and was the first college chartered by the Regents of the University. It has been an important factor in the intellectual growth of the State and nation. Its presidents and professors have been men of foremost ability as teachers, and have published many works of world-wide reputation. The following is the list of presidents: John Blair Smith, D. D.;

Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., Eliphalet Nott, D. D., Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., Charles A. Aiken, D. D., Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D. Of the 6,500 graduates, about 4,650 have been from the State of New York. The college is well endowed for special purposes, but needs a professional endowment fund. There are numerous scholarships, prize scholarships and prizes. The present able and efficient faculty insist on a high standard of scholarship. There are three libraries, large collections in Natural History department, complete sets of philosophical apparatus, and the engineering department and chemical laboratory are well supplied with models and apparatus. Military instruction is given by an officer of the United States army. There are two literary societies (The Philomathean, founded 1793; The Adelpic, 1797) and a theological society. These societies have had much to do with the reputation of the alumni for forensic ability. Degrees are conferred upon graduates from the classical, scientific, civil engineering, chemical and post-graduate courses. Prof. Cady Staley is Dean of the Faculty.

United States Officers, in Albany, are mentioned under the separate heads of POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, INTERNAL REVENUE, INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS. Commissioners are, W. Frothingham and J. Hampden Wood; deputy marshal, James H. Kelley, Government building; Board of pension examining surgeons, Chas. H. Porter, William H. Bailey, Herman Bendell; masters and examiners in U. S. Circuit and District Courts, Wm. Lansing, J. Hampden Wood.

United States Custom House, Court House and Post-Office, see GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Universalist Church, Chestnut st. above Dove. There is no settled pastor. O. E. Wilson is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

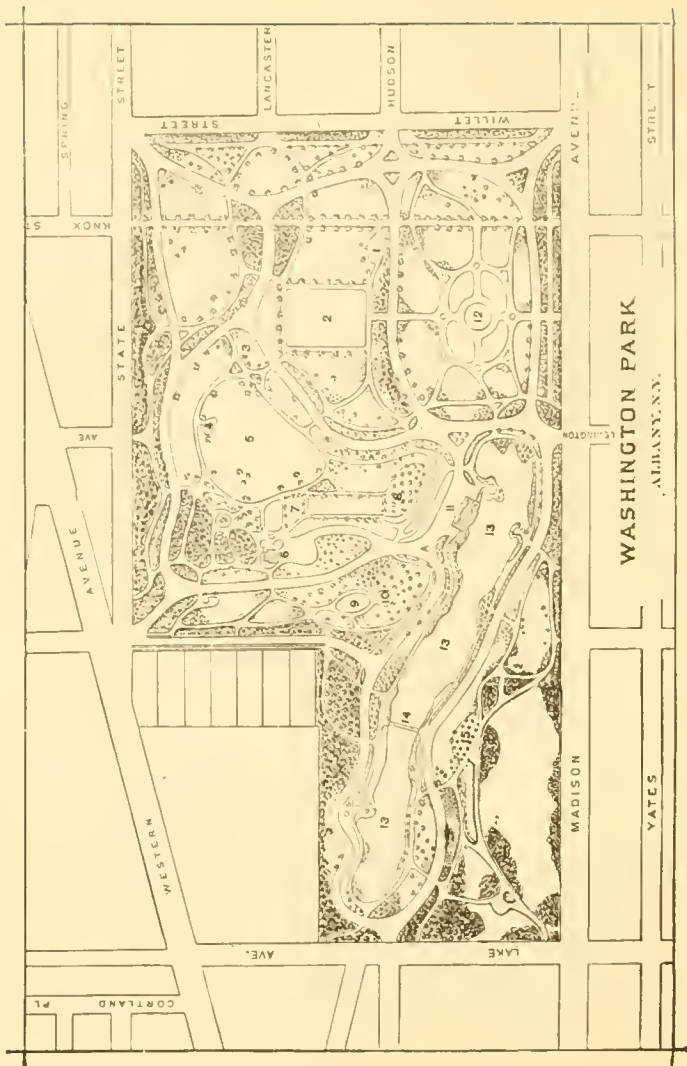
Vale of Tawasentha.—Indian name for the valley of the Normanskill, in Albany county (see notes to Longfellow's *Hiawatha*). It was the home of Nawadaha, the sweet singer:

"In the vale of Tawasentha,
In the green and silent valley,
By the pleasant water-courses
Dwelt the singer Nawadaha.
Round about the Indian village
Spread the meadows and the corn fields,
And beyond them stood the forest,
Stood the groves of singing pine trees,
Green in summer, white in winter,
Ever sighing, ever singing."

"And the pleasant water-courses;
You could trace them through the valley
By the rushing in the spring time,
By the alders in the summer,
By the white log in the autumn,
By the black line in the winter;
And beside them dwelt the singer,
In the vale of Tawasentha,
In the green and silent valley,
There he sang of Hiawatha,
Sang the song of Hiawatha."

Veeder's Photographic Studio is at 32 North Pearl street. Besides doing a large portrait business, Mr. Veeder pays special attention to outdoor work and publishes a great number of stereoscopic views of scenery, buildings, etc. Particularly fine and much sought after by tourists and others are his views of the Capitol, which he has in great variety and sells at very low prices.

Vital Statistics.—According to the reports made to the BOARD OF HEALTH (which see), during the year ended Jan. 31, 1883, the number of deaths in this city was 2,167; births, 2,034; marriages, 588. The death rate was 22.26 to every 1,000 inhabitants, estimating the population at 97,344, which is upon the rate of increase according to the last census. Of the deaths, 366 were



WASHINGTON PARK

ALBANY, N.Y.

SPRING STREET

STATE STREET

LANCASTER STREET

HUDSON

WILLET

AVENUE

STREET

KNOX

STATE

AVENUE

WESTERN

WESTERN

LAKE

LAKE

MADISON

YATES

CORTLAND PL.

from consumption; 732 were children under five years of age.

Washington visited Albany August 4, 1783, when the citizens welcomed him in an address, to which he replied:

"While I contemplate with inexpressible pleasure the future tranquility and glory of our common country, I cannot but take particular interest in the anticipation of the increase in prosperity and greatness of the ancient and respectable city of Albany, from whose citizens I have received such distinguished tokens of their approbation and affection."

The archaeological committee of the Albany Institute have recommended that a tablet bearing these words should be placed in the new City Hall. It has not yet been done.

Washington Park.—If there is any one thing of which Albany has a right to be proud, it is her beautiful park. The Capitol, grand as it is, belongs to the State, but the park is entirely a city institution. The accompanying plan explains more fully than words can do, the way in which it is laid out. Following are the references to the points of special interest:

1. Swings.
2. Croquet Lawn.
3. Armsby Memorial.
4. Rustic Shelter.
5. Meadow.
6. Refectory.
7. Fountain Shelter.
8. Terrace.
9. Deer Paddock.
10. Deer Paddock Outlook.
11. Lake House.
12. Site of proposed King Fountain.
13. Lake.
14. Foot Bridge.
15. Overlook Hill.

The area of the park is 81 27-100 acres. It contains three miles of the best possible drive-way and six miles of walks. The lake is 1,600 feet long; average width, 136 feet; area, five acres.

The park is reached by the State st. line of horse-cars, which go within a short distance of it (at Knox st.), but more directly by the Hamilton st. line, which run along Madison ave. directly on the border. In the season for flowers no one should miss seeing the beautiful display of 40,000 bedded plants, most of which are placed near Willett st., between Hudson and Lancaster. A band plays in the cupola of the lake-house nearly every week in the summer, and is listened to by thousands who walk or drive about the beautiful grounds. In the skating season the lake is, of course, the great place of resort; but at all seasons of the year, when the weather will permit, the park is frequented by hundreds daily.

The special features of the park, aside from the artistic manner in which it is laid out, and the careful manner in which it is tended, are its noble trees, which were there when the land was taken for park purposes; and the scenery afforded by the distant Catskill mountains and the Helderbergs.

There has, as yet, been little attempt to adorn the grounds with works of art; but this is a mere question of time. Already a bequest has been made by the late Henry L. King, leaving \$20,000 for the erection of a fountain, the site of which is indicated upon the map.

While the park is of modern origin, the ground forming its eastern portion has been public property since it was transferred to the city in 1686 by the gift of His Majesty James II., being included in the famous Dongan charter. In 1802 a portion of the ground was set apart for the purposes of a powder house, and Oct. 6, 1806, the ground between what is now Madison ave. and State st. and Willett and Knox sts. was dedicated as the Middle Public Square. Three years later the fancy for chang-

ing names of streets, etc., which has prevailed in this city ever since, manifested itself and extended to the square, which was re-christened after the father of his country, and it has been known as Washington Square, Washington Parade Ground, and Washington Park ever since. The ground adjoining this section on the west was made a public burial-place in 1800, and was used as such for more than half a century.

The project of a public park on an extensive scale was not carried out without great efforts. It was discussed for years in the newspapers; the Albany Institute passed resolutions, originated treatises and petitioned the common council in vain; but in 1869, after opposition that did not cease till it had followed the scheme into the executive chamber, a law was passed under which the present beautiful park exists.

The act creating the park commission, under whose charge it was constructed and is maintained, was passed May 5, of that year, and set apart what was then known as the burial ground property and the old Washington parade ground; also the Penitentiary grounds and the Alms-house farm. By subsequent acts the powers of the board were extended over the approaches to the park, and thus was instituted a system of boulevards.

The first meeting of the commission was held May 8th, following, the board consisting of John Bridgford, Arthur Bott, George Dawson, Dudley Olcott, William Cassidy, John Fair, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., Samuel H. Ransom and John H. Van Antwerp. The latter was made pres.; Mr. Olcott, treas., and Wm. D. Morange, sec. The trustees, as the commissioners were called, were divided into three classes, three to serve three years, three to serve six years, three to serve nine years; their successors to be appointed by the mayor, and serve nine years.

The plans originally adopted by the board were prepared by Messrs. Bogart & Cuyler. The grounds embraced by these were included in that portion of the present park bounded by Willett st. on the east, Madison and Hudson aves. on the south, State st. on the north, Robin st. on the west, for a distance of about 632 feet, thence running west a distance of about 132 feet, and thence south to Madison ave. The development of the plans was from 1869 to 1872, under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Bingham, as chief engineer, and William S. Egerton, as assistant. In 1872 Mr. Egerton assumed charge of all designs and superintendence.

Early in July, 1870, work was begun and the Washington parade ground was nearly completed, having been fenced, graded, drained and the walks and drive-ways laid out and graveled.

In 1871 that portion known as the burial grounds was entered upon, and the walks and drive-ways sufficiently advanced to be thrown open to the public.

In 1873 the development of the plans was confined to that portion of the lake section lying between Snipe st., or Lexington ave., on the east, and Robin st. on the west, and to the further completion of the drives, walks and lawn surfaces in other portions.

In 1874 the work of construction was confined to that portion of the park bounded by Madison ave., the properties of Messrs. Hussey, Olcott and King on the south, the present Barnes and Brown properties on the north, Perry st. on the west and Robin st. on the east, embracing an area of some 15 acres.

In 1875 the bridge spanning the lake and the lake house were erected, and gas was introduced around the lake. (Electric lights were introduced in 1881.)

In 1880, what is known as the Knox

st. property, comprising 9.4-10 acres, was taken and improved.

In 1882 the Taylor and Hussey properties, on Madison ave., were added to the park, and in 1883 were partially improved, the completion of the plan of improvement being deferred until the season of 1884. The gardener's cottage, propagating houses and storage houses were built in 1883 upon a portion of the Alms House grounds contiguous to the Lexington ave. entrance to the park.

WESTERN AVE., under the control of the commissioners, extends from near the northwest corner of the park to the toll-gate; is 8,200 feet in length, 99 feet wide, and paved to a width of 40 feet with granite block, curbed and sewered. The sidewalks, 20 feet 6 inches wide, are flagged to a width of 6 feet, bordered with grass and shaded by trees (or will be when they are grown), 40 feet apart. The location of the gas, water and sewage service is between the sidewalk and the house-lot line, thus doing away with all disturbance of the road-bed. In sleighing time this avenue is alive with gay turn-outs and fast horses. Although the improvement was conducted by the commissioners, the cost was assessed upon the contiguous property and is not a city charge. The work was begun Nov. 16, 1876, and completed and accepted Oct. 18, 1877.

THE NORTHERN BOULEVARD extends from Western ave., east of the toll-gate, to the intersection of Central and Clinton aves., a distance of 5,525 feet. From Western ave. to Washington ave. it is 150 feet wide; from Washington to Main ave., 100 feet wide; the remainder 66 feet wide. It is paved with a combination of the Telford and Macadam systems, and is greatly liked by pleasure drivers. This work was begun in Jan., 1876, and that part between Western and Central aves. completed in 1878. It

is the intention, eventually, to extend this boulevard to the Dudley Observatory grounds, and thence by bridging the tracks, to connect with the attractive drives, north of Tivoli Hollow, on Rensselaer ave., and the Loudonville and Shaker roads.

The total cost of the Washington Park, including the Northern Boulevard, city parks, improved and maintained since 1881, and all lands bought by the commissioners for construction, maintenance, etc., up to Jan. 1, 1884, is \$1,363,032.95. The real estate and construction of Washington Park and Western ave. cost \$1,073,020.91. (For park commissioners, etc., see APPENDIX.)

Water Works.—The water supply of Albany is controlled by a board of commissioners, created by chap. 235 of the Laws of 1850. They serve without pay; vacancies are filled by a two-third vote of the common council, which has the power of removal; office, 61 State street.

THE OLD SYSTEM.—Previous to the creation of the commission, the city was supplied by a private stock company, organized Feb. 2, 1802. The water was drawn from the Maetzlandt kill and from the Middle creek,* northwest of the city, and distributed through iron pipes and wooden logs. In 1850, the water commissioners caused examinations to be made of the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Patroon's creek, the Normanskill, and the lakes on the Helderbergs, and finally, with Wm. J. McAlpine as engineer, a dam was built, about six miles west of here, where three streams met and formed the Patroon's creek, and thus was created Rensselaer lake, covering, when full, about forty acres, and holding from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 gallons. From here the water was

* The "Middle Creek" supply has been cut off

conducted through a brick conduit, egg-shaped, four feet high and nearly four miles long, to Bleeker reservoir (west of Ontario street), holding 30,000,000 gallons. A little way this side of West Albany, two other reservoirs were constructed by dams thrown across the Patroon's creek, and called the Upper and Lower Tivoli lakes, the upper being for storage and subsiding, and the lower for distribution. These were supplied from the water that entered the creek east of Rensselaer lake. A 24-inch main, about 7,000 feet long, was laid from the lower lake to the intersection of Van Woert and North Pearl streets, at which point the water enters the distributing mains, Rensselaer lake supplying through Bleeker reservoir all that part of the city west of Pearl street; Tivoli lake, all east of and including Pearl street. Meantime, as the city grew westward, it was found that no inconsiderable portion lay above Bleeker reservoir, and was therefore without supply. In addition to this, the creek failed to meet the consumption, and several water famines were the consequence.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.—After much public discussion and several surveys, the commissioners fixed upon the Hudson as the source of additional supply; their recommendations were adopted by the common council and their plans carried into effect. The water is taken from the river outside the pier opposite Quackenbush street, where the channel current strikes. In the center of the pier is a well-chamber, six feet in diameter and 80 feet deep. Into this the water, screened by copper wire 100 meshes to the square inch, pours through a culvert below low-water mark. A tunnel five feet in diameter and nearly 900 feet long, extends from this well-chamber under the basin to the pumping works cor. Quackenbush and Montgomery sts. Here are two engines capable of sending up to

Bleeker reservoir—245 feet above tide—ten million gallons every twenty-four hours. The force main through which it goes is 30 inches in diameter, 7,723 feet long, and is laid under Quackenbush street and Clinton ave. The works were completed and pumping began Sept. 14, 1875.

Still the more elevated portions of the city received no benefit. Accordingly, another reservoir with a capacity of six or seven million gallons was built on Prospect (or Powder-house) hill, a sand-knoll north of Central ave. and east of Colby street, 55 feet above Bleeker reservoir, and 300 feet above tide. A second engine was put into operation Feb. 6, 1878, and through a two-foot main, running to a well-chamber, like that on the pier, pumps the water from the Bleeker reservoir to Prospect hill. It was now necessary to divide the city into three services instead of two: the upper service, which from Prospect hill supplies all west of Lark street; the middle service, which from the Bleeker reservoir supplies Lark street and all east to Pearl street; and the lower service, which from the Tivoli lakes supplies Pearl street and all east thereof. Thus is insured an abundant and uninterrupted supply as unfailling as the Hudson itself. Should the Tivoli reservoirs run short, water can be sent down the creek from the Rensselaer lake, or direct from the Bleeker reservoir, into which the pumps can send their ten million gallons daily. Meantime, it is designed to hold a reserve always in the Rensselaer lake in case any accident should occur to both engines at once, and to impound in each year in February and March enough water to supply the city when the river is turbid with the spring freshets. When, at other times, impurities appear in the Rensselaer lake, the supply from that source will be shut off entirely and only the river water used.

The prejudice against water from the river was at first very great, and is not yet entirely overcome, but the commissioners point to the death rate as showing conclusively that the health of the city has not changed for the worse since the river water has come into use. They claim that no city in the United States has a better or more abundant, or more wholesome supply. The quantity used is believed to amount daily to 100 gallons for every man, woman and child in Albany.

THE OLD WATER-WORKS, which were bought by the present commission, included a reservoir on the spot now occupied by the high school. The main through which the water was brought from the Maezlandtkill is still used, and from it consumers in North Albany, and many upon Broadway north of Clinton ave. and Pearl st. from Clinton ave. to Columbia st. are supplied. This water is very hard.

WATER RENTS are collected in the same way as taxes, and are assessed upon all real estate fronting on streets through which the mains are laid, and which, in default of payment, may be sold the same as for non-payment of taxes. Vacant lots are assessed 5 cts. per foot; private dwellings from 20 to 50 feet front, one story, \$5 to \$9; two story, \$8 to \$12; three story, \$11 to \$15; four story, \$14 to \$18; five story, \$17 to \$21; stores, shops, private stables, etc., two-thirds the above rates. There is no extra charge for the first bath-room or water-closet.

FINANCES.—The original works cost \$850,000; the additional supply, including pumping works at the river and at Prospect Hill, Prospect Hill reservoir, the mains for the new service, etc., \$700,000; total, \$1,550,000. Of this the commissioners, besides meeting for thirty years all the expense of maintenance, additional piping, etc., will have paid up to May 1, 1884,

\$460,000, leaving a debt of \$1,090,000, for which there is to show one of the best systems of water supply in the United States; and this, too, with rates considerably lower than those of other cities. By act of the legislature of 1884, the commissioners are authorized to expend \$400,000 more; and another pumping engine is to be procured, and means taken to increase the supply of water with special reference to the southern part of the city. (For water commissioners, see APPENDIX.)

West Albany.—Just outside the city limits on the Central railroad, and where the large repairing shops of the road and the cattle market are situated. Reached also by State street horse cars. (See CATTLE MARKET.)

West Shore Railroad.—Properly the New York, West Shore & Buffalo, chartered June 14, 1881. Depot, foot of Maiden lane, same as D. & H. C. Co.'s. Opened from Weehawken to Albany, for passenger business, July 9, 1883; opened to Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1884. This city is connected with the main line by branch from Coeymans, twelve miles south. Length of road to Buffalo, 407 miles. Number of locomotives, 130; passenger cars, 60; freight cars, 3,234. Average rate charged passenger per mile through, 1.63 cents; way, 2.31 cents.

Wilson & Gross.—Clothing manufacturers, occupy premises located cor. Broadway and Maiden lane, a five-story brick building, 26x125 feet, erected by them with a view to perfect adaptation to the manufacture of clothing, and embodies all the advantages which ample means and a perfect knowledge of the business could encompass. The first and second floors constitute the retail department; the third and fourth floors are devoted to the wholesale, and the fifth floor to the

cutting department. The firm employ from twelve to fifteen cutters, and four traveling salesmen are engaged soliciting trade through New York and the New England States. Three hundred operators find occupation with the firm in the manufacture of clothing—by far the greater part of whom reside within the limits of Albany. This firm originate styles, and do the leading business in this section of the State.

Woman Suffrage Society.—A small but active band of workers who meet frequently to discuss the importance of extending the right of suffrage to women. Miss Martha Winne, president; Miss Kate Stoneman, sec.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Rooms, 69 South Pearl st. Has a free reading room, and is doing much to save the young from intemperate habits; was active in securing the passage of the law by the State legislature, requiring instruction to be given in public schools as to the effects of narcotics and stimulants upon the human system. Mrs. Ecob, pres.; Mrs. S. R. Gray, Mrs. Jump, Mrs. M. A. Wyatt, vice-presidents; Mrs. D. N. Kirk, sec.; Mrs. J. Tenney, treas.; Mrs. Dr. S. H. Freeman, Miss E. M. Jenkins, executive committee.

Women's Exchange.—No. 65 N. Pearl street. Organized November 15, 1881. Opened December 1, same year, at 25 Steuben street. Removed April 20, 1882, to 14 North Pearl street, and on May, 1883, to present location. Object: to "afford reduced or impoverished gentlewomen an opportunity of quietly and unobtrusively earning money to supplement narrow incomes." Any person paying \$5 becomes a member, and is entitled to enter the work of three persons for one year. All work is entered through numbers instead of names. Tickets are issued

for \$2 each, admitting the work of one person for one year. Prices on all articles are fixed by the persons entering the work. The society receives 10 per cent commissions on all sales. Last year 318 persons were paid sums ranging from 27 cents to \$230. Lunch is served from 11 to 3. Miss Lois M. Viele, business manager; Mrs. C. P. Williams, director; Mrs. D. K. Bartlett, secretary.

Yankees.—The time has been when "Yankees" were not regarded with the highest favor in this old Dutch city, and the term is even yet sometimes used in reproach, which, however, always amuses rather than enrages the "Yankee" who hears it. The application of the word varies according to locality. In the South, the rebellion conferred it, with the accompanying d—d degree, upon all residents north of Mason & Dixon's line. In Canada, it is applied indiscriminately to all residents of North America south of the Dominion; while in Albany it is restricted to those living east of the New York State line. According to the census of 1880, the number of those of New England parentage resident here was as follows:

Maine	62
New Hampshire	290
Vermont	280
Massachusetts	842
Connecticut	421
Rhode Island	63
Total	1,958

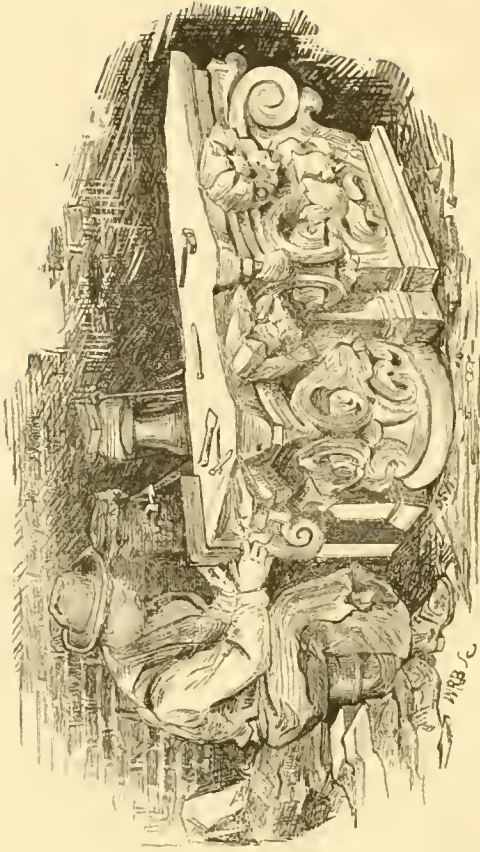
Young Men's Association, rooms, cor. North Pearl and Steuben streets; oldest institution of its character in the United States. Founded, with a membership of about 750, Dec. 10, 1833. Amos Dean, first president, elected Dec. 13, and re-elected at first annual meeting, Feb. 3, 1834. Incorporated March 12, 1835, for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining a li-

brary, reading-room, literary and scientific lectures, and other means of promoting moral and intellectual improvement." For twenty-two years it sustained a debating society. It occupied rooms in Knickerbocker hall, on Broadway, where Nos. 451 and 453 are now, until 1840; in Exchange building, where the new Government building now stands, until 1852; in the Commercial bank building, until 1870; in Music hall building until September, 1877, when it came to its present rooms, having leased the Bleeker buildings on North Pearl, Steuben and Chapel streets for ten years, with right to release for ten years longer. It has some valuable pictures, a good variety of current magazines and newspapers, and a well selected circulating and reference library of 16,000 volumes. Its largest benefactions have been \$1,000 in books from Dr. George Cooke; \$10,000 in a bequest from Hon. Erastus Corning, and \$1,000 from Miss Catherine Quackenbush. All real estate and vested funds are under management of a board of trustees, of which Erastus Corning is president, and William P. Rudd, secretary and treasurer. The ordinary affairs are managed by a board of managers, 18 in number. Life members, of which there are 180 living, pay \$50 at one time. Annual members, male and female, pay \$2. It will be seen that 4 cts. per week pays for the privileges here afforded, so that no one living in or near the city can lack facilities for access to the best and freshest literature at the cheapest possible cost. This association deserves, as it has, the strongest claims upon the sympathy and support of the best men and women of Albany. A catalogue of 290 pages was published in 1880, and a supplement of 42 pages in 1882. Annual election occurs fourth Thursday in March. Eugene Burlingame, pres.; Albert L. Judson, sec.; Benj.

F. Avery, treas.; B. Irving Stanton, Oscar D. Robinson, R. S. Annesley, curators of the library; Cornelius H. Chase, librarian; membership, 1911.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Rooms in Perry building, 20 North Pearl street. An organization for the social, moral, intellectual and spiritual improvement and enjoyment of young men. Organized Feb. 24, 1857; incorporated April 24, 1867. But reorganized on the plan of like associations all over the world, about June, 1881. The association keeps open every week-day a free reading room for young men; holds three meetings weekly for young men only; also courses of lectures and practical talks, receptions, entertainments, etc. Membership, 362. Current expenses about \$3,000 annually. The officers and board of managers of the association are: Charles H. Mills, pres.; Samuel S. Hatt, 1st vice-pres.; Robert McRoberts, 2d vice-pres.; Walter J. Eaton, rec. sec.; Frank W. Ober, cor. sec.; I. D. F. Lansing, treas.; V. H. Youngman, John A. Howe, D. R. Niver, Ezra H. Stevens, Oscar D. Robinson, George Bouton, Dr. Henry March, John Templeton, A. M. Holmes.

THE RAILROAD Y. M. C. A., having for its mission the improvement of railroad employees, has an active branch in this city, of which Geo. S. Weaver is chairman of executive committee; J. H. Hunter, sec. and treas.; Lemuel S. Fish, sec. A reading-room, opened May 4, 1880, is maintained in the yard of the Union depot, between Columbia and Orange sts., where meetings are held, entertainments given, etc. Membership about 180. Up to Jan. 1, 1884, 33,856 persons had visited the rooms, 95 per cent being railroad men. Rooms open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Library, 600 vols. A new building is soon to be erected.



APPENDIX.

City Officers.—Following is a list of the city officers. Terms expire, unless otherwise noted, on the first Tuesday in May, 1886. (See CITY GOVERNMENT):

MAYOR.—A. Bleecker Banks, dem., elected by a majority of 250 over John Swinburne, rep., who received 9,848 votes.

RECORDER.—Anthony Gould; term expires first Tuesday in May, 1888.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Norman L. Snow, M.D., pres.; Martin Delehanty, clerk; assistant, James V. Viggers.

Aldermen-at-Large.—Robt. H. Moore (dem.), Norman L. Snow (dem.); **First ward,** Augustus Whitman (rep.); **second,** Jeremiah Kieley (dem.); **third,** Thomas F. Corcoran (dem.); **fourth,** James Lyons (dem.); **fifth,** Thomas E. Dearstyne (dem.); **sixth,** Galen R. Hitt (dem.); **seventh,** John Mullon (dem.); **eighth,** Thos. J. Judge (dem.); **ninth,** Patrick Cahill (dem.); **tenth,** James Rooney (dem.); **eleventh,** Geo. S. Tice (dem.); **twelfth,** Patrick McCann (dem.); **thirteenth,** Samuel C. Harris (dem.); **fourteenth,** David J. Norton (rep.); **fifteenth,** James Thornton (dem.); **sixteenth,** Richard Hunter (rep.); **seventeenth,** John H. Adams (rep.) Dem. 15; reps. 4.

COMMITTEES.—Academies and schools—Moore, Hitt and Norton.

Accounts.—Moore, Thornton, Dearstyne, Judge and Hunter.

Applications to legislature.—Kieley, Cahill and Corcoran.

Docks and ferries.—Lyons, Cahill and Mullon.

Fire department.—Tice, Lyons and Rooney.

Land.—Mullon, Thornton and Adams.

Law.—Hitt, Harris and Norton.

Levels.—Cahill, Dearstyne and Hunter.

Markets.—Rooney, Lyons and Judge.

Navigation, trade and commerce.—Cahill, Hitt and Hunter.

Police.—Mullon, Judge and Tice.

Printing.—Tice, Lyons and Rooney.

Privileges and elections.—Harris, Dearstyne and Whitman.

Public buildings.—President, McCann, Mullon, Kieley and Corcoran.

Public celebrations and entertainments.—Hitt, McCann, Kieley, Thornton and Whitman.

Railroads.—Judge, Rooney and Norton.

Relations of city and county.—Dearstyne, Moore and Adams.

Streets, N. S.—McCann, Mullon and Cahill.

Streets, S. S.—Corcoran, Moore and Whitman.

Streets, W. S.—Thornton, Harris and Adams.

Water.—Kieley, McCann, Harris, Corcoran and Tice.

Member of Board of Finance.—Robt. H. Moore.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Charles A. Hills; term expires Sept. 28, 1884; deputy, J. Y. Paige; term expires same date.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.—William J. Maher; deputy, E. J. Giraty; terms expire Sept. 28, 1884.

CITY MARSHAL.—Michael E. Higgins.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.—Simon W. Rosendale.

CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.—Reuben H. Bingham; deputy, John J. O'Hara.

SUPT. ALMS HOUSE.—John McKenna; asst., Edward J. Fitzsimmons.

CITY PHYSICIAN.—Lewis Balch, M. D.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.—T. P. Bailey, 1st dist.; F. D. Morrill, 2d dist.; Henry Lilienthal, 3d dist.; Frank J. Merrington, 4th dist.; Otto Ritzman, 5th dist.; S. E. Ullman, 6th dist.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR. Richard Parr; asst., John J. Burton.

STREET COMMISSIONER.—Owen Golden; street supts., Lawrence Wetzel, Michael J. Hayden; supt of lamps, Thomas Powers.

CLERK OF BOARD OF CONTRACT AND APPORTIONMENT.—Thomas J. Lanahan.

MAYOR'S CLERK.—Henry Lansing.

JANITOR CITY BUILDING.—Geo. B. Conley.

INSPECTOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Thomas J. Gilooly.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Daniel J. O'Brien, Jas. Quinn, E. T. Rice; clerk, Thomas Hogan; terms expire May, 1885.

CITY ASSESSORS.—Wm. J. Weaver, term expires 1887; Wm. J. Flynn, 1886; Robert K. Oliver, 1885.

DOCK MASTER.—Robert T. Sherman.

TRUSTEES OF THE SINKING FUND.—The Mayor, the Chamberlain and Vischer Ten Eyck. Term of Ten Eyck expires in Jan. 1887.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Dr. S. B. Ward, Dr. A. Vanderveer, Albert Gallup, R. H. Bingham, Thomas H. Dwyer, John McKenna. Hold office for life unless removed. Health Officer, Dr. D. V. O'Leary; inspector, Lawrence Carey; asst., W. D. Dickerman, James Rooney; clerk, Edward H. Long.

Commissioners.

FIRE.—The Mayor, *ex-officio*, pres.;

Thomas Austin, term expires June, 1884; Thomas Willard (*sec.*), term expires 1885; Andrew B. Uline, term expires 1886; John McEwen, term expires 1887; James H. Lyman, term expires 1888. Lewis J. Miller, clerk; chief engineer, James McQuade. Office, City Building.

PARK.—Erastus Corning, R. Lenox Banks, John G. Farnsworth, terms expire 1887; John H. Van Antwerp, Dudley Olcott, Robert C. Pruyn, terms expire 1890; Grange Sard, Charles J. Buchanan, John H. Farrell, terms expire 1893. Dudley Olcott, pres.; W. S. Egerton, sec. and engineer and surveyor. Office, City Building.

WATER.—Vischer Ten Eyck, Henry H. Martin, Michael Delehanty, Erastus Corning, John M. Kimball; terms for life unless removed. George W. Carpenter, supt.; Henry D. Keller, clerk. Office, 61 State st.

POLICE.—The Mayor, *ex-officio*, pres.; James McIntyre, L. C. G. Kshinka, dem.; Richard B. Rock, James H. Carroll, rep.; terms expire first Monday in Jan., 1888. Chief, John Maloy.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (new board).—Geo. B. Hoyt, Herman Bendell, Douw H. Fonda, Robert D. Williams, Henry W. Lipman, John A. McCall, James M. Ruso, Henry T. Sanford, Peter J. Flinn, Edward J. Graham, Oren A. Wilson, Edward A. Durant, Jr. Four go out of office each year.

CONGRESSMAN.—From the 16th district, which consists of Albany county, Thomas J. Van Alstyne, of Albany; term expires March 4, 1885. Salary, \$5,000 and mileage.

County Officers.—Following are the names of the county officers, with the dates when their terms will expire. (See COUNTY GOVERNMENT):

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Terms expire in May, 1885. Ansel C. Requa, pres.; Thomas H. Craven, clerk; Elmer E. Richmond, journal clerk; Joseph

Johnson, door-keeper. Albany members: First ward, George J. Goetz (rep.); second, Michael J. Nolan (dem.); third, Wm. Casey (dem.); fourth, Patrick Cuddy (dem.); fifth, Peter J. McGowan (dem.); sixth, Thomas C. Jeffers (dem.); seventh, Marshal Tebbutt (rep.); eighth, Michael J. Hayden (dem.); ninth, Wm. F. Reddy (dem.); tenth, Fredk. Stackman (rep.); eleventh, Meredith Burke (dem.); twelfth, Jas. J. Wise (dem.); thirteenth, Joseph C. Griffin (dem.); fourteenth, Robert Geer (rep.); fifteenth, John T. Brady (dem.); sixteenth, James Stackhouse (rep.); seventeenth, George Holler (rep.) Cohoes members—First ward, Marcus Kennedy (dem.); second, Truman W. Reynolds (dem.); third, Charles M. Nadeau (rep.); fourth, John P. Weber (dem.); fifth, George W. Smith (rep.) Town members—Berne, Thomas J. Wood (rep.); Bethlehem, John L. Winne (rep.); Coeymans, Horace Blodgett (rep.); Guilderland, Aaron Fuller (dem.); Knox, Charles G. Frink (dem.); New Scotland, Charles Wood (dem.); Rensselaerville, Jacob B. Norwood (rep.); Watervliet, Nicholas T. Kane (dem.); Westerlo, Ansel C. Requa (dem.) Dems. 18; reps. 13.

SHERIFF.—William H. Keeler; term expires Jan. 1, 1886; under sheriff, Isaac B. Cross; George R. Taylor, jailor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—D. Cady Her- rick. Office, Douw's building. Term expires Jan. 1, 1887. Asst., John A. Delehanty.

COUNTY CLERK.—William D. Strev- ell; term expires, Jan. 1, 1887; deputy, Thomas J. Dillon.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Albert Gal-

lup; term expires Jan. 1, 1885; deputy, Joseph B. Zeiser.

COUNTY JUDGE.—John C. Nott. Office, cor. State and Green streets. Term expires Jan. 1, 1890.

SURROGATE.—Francis H. Woods. Office, City Hall. Term expires Jan. 1, 1890. Clerk, Michael J. Grogan.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.—Dr. U. G. La Moure; term expires in May, 1885.

CORONERS.—James McCann; term expires Jan. 1, 1885; Thomas Nolan, Cohoes; term expires Jan. 1, 1886; Michael H. Murray, Richard Scully; terms expire Jan. 1, 1887.

CORONERS' PHYSICIANS.—Drs. Jas. P. Shevlin, Fred. L. Classen, Albany; John W. Moore, Geo. H. Billings, Cohoes. Terms expire Nov. 20, 1884.

KEEPER OF PENITENTIARY.—John McEwen; term expires March, 1885; re-elected May 13, 1884, to serve another term, which will expire in March, 1888. Salary, \$2,500.

JUSTICES OF SESSIONS.—Peter Walker, Albert E. Hinman; terms expire Jan. 1, 1885.

UNITED STATES LOAN COMMISSION- ERS.—James W. Bentley, Isaac M. Haswell (terms have expired; holding over).

Legislature.—In the Legislature Albany is represented as follows:

SENATE.—John Boyd Thacher (dem.), of Albany.

ASSEMBLY.—First dist., John Zim- merman (rep.); second, Hiram Becker (rep.), New Salem; third, Edward A. Maher (dem.); fourth, James A. For- syth, Jr. (rep.), West Troy.

Note.—**POLICE COMMISSIONERS**, in paragraph on preceding page, for Jan., 1883, should read June, 1888.

LOCAL CHRONOLOGY.

1609.—The first boat up; manned by five of the crew of the "Halfmoon," aground forty miles south. (See A Bit of History.)

1614.—Hendrick Corstiaensen built a trading-house and fort on the island below the city; fur trade started.

1617.—Spring freshet damages trading-house; traders move up on the hill near the Normanskill.

1623.—Fort Orange erected near the steamboat landing by West India Co.

1626.—Eight families resident in Albany.

1629.—Patroon system established.

1630.—A brewery was in operation.

1634. Village called Beaverswyck, or Beaver's Fuyck.

1639. First recorded "fish story": two whales said to have come up the Hudson; one grounded at mouth of the Mohawk; his blubber covered the river with grease for three weeks, and the carcass could be smelt for two (Dutch) miles. (See O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland.)

1642.—First clergyman arrived. (See REFORMED CHURCHES.)

1661.—Schenectady settled.

1664.—The English change name of village to Albany.

1686.—City incorporated. (See BICENTENNIAL.)

1690.—First massacre at Schenectady by French and Indians Feb. 9.

1745.—Conference of Colonial Commissioners with Indians, Oct.

1748.—Schenectady again taken and a large number put to death.

1749.—Peter Kalm's visit to Albany. Peter was not favorably impressed.

1754.—Congress of Colonial Commis-

sioners. (See CONGRESS OF 1754.)

1760.—First amateur dramatic performance. (See "Memoirs of an American Lady.")

1769.—First dramatic performance by professionals. (See "Players of a Century.")

1771.—First printing office and newspaper established. (See NEWSPAPERS.)

1780.—Legislature first met here Jan. 27 to March 14, but not annually till 1797.

1782.—Creditors of the United States meet here.

1783.—Washington visits Albany Aug 4.

1784.—Death at Nisquennia of Mother Ann Lee, head of the Shakers, Sept. 9. Lafayette here on his way from Fort Stanwix, Oct. 7.

1786.—Columbia Co. erected April 4. Caleb Gardner hanged in City Hall for passing counterfeit money, Sept. 15. Centennial celebration of the city charter July 22.

1788.—Albany *Register* started. Celebration of the ratification of the U. S. constitution Aug. 8.

1789.—Name of Vanderheyden or Ashley's ferry changed to Troy Jan. 5.

1790.—First licensed auctioneer's office established. First of many acts passed for improvement of the Over-slaugh April 2. Albany co. had a population of 75,180—more than New York (30,032) and Dutchess (42,235), the two next largest, put together.

1791.—Albany county divided, Rensselaer and Saratoga being erected. Slight earthquake May 16.

1792.—Bank of Albany opened July 16. Mineral spring at Bath discovered.

1793.—Albany Mechanics' Society organized. Stages started this year to run to Canajoharie and Ballston, and Northampton, Mass. A \$250,000 fire Nov. 17. (See FIRES.)

1795.—One thousand two hundred sleighs passed through this city in three days with emigrants to the Genesee Valley. Streets first lighted.

1796.—Whipping-post abolished.

1797.—Union college founded Feb. 25. Albany made the capital Mar. 10. One hundred and fifty families burned out of house and home Aug. 4. (See FIRES.)

1798.—Present North Dutch church completed. Streets first paved and houses numbered. Schenectady incorporated.

1801.—Constitutional convention Oct. 13-27; Aaron Burr, pres.

1803.—STATE BANK (which see) incorporated. St. Andrew's society organized Oct. 10.

1804.—General Philip Schuyler died Nov. 18.

1806.—Corner-stone old capitol laid April 23. Corner-stone Second Dutch church (on Beaver st.) laid April 30. The famous Pye robbery on Watervliet road Dec. 21.

1807.—Thirty-three persons drowned by sinking of a scow at the ferry. Arrival of the first steamboat Sept. 5.

1808.—Tigers exhibited for first time in Albany.

1809.—The *Gazette* began reporting the legislative proceedings. Albany county reduced to its present limit. John Cook's reading-room established.

1810.—Corner-stone of jail (now Albany hospital) laid July 30.

1811.—PINKSTER (which see) abolished April 28. First Albany steamboat began running in July; first steamboat race July 27.

1812.—Legislature prorogued by Gov. Tompkins, on the eve of passing the charter of the Bank of America; capital, \$6,000,000, March 27. Lan-

casterian school incorporated. Steamboat Firefly began running between Albany and Troy Sept. 25.

1813.—Green st. theatre opened Jan. 18. Albany *Argus* established Jan. 26. Lieut.-Col. Mills killed at Sackett's Harbor May 29. Common Council offer \$1,000 for discovery of a coal mine within five miles of the Hudson. Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, presented with a sword; and the freedom of the city in a gold box Nov. 8.

1814.—Bridging the Hudson proposed; Troy opposed it.

1815.—Town of Colonie made fifth ward of Albany. Dutch Church divided. Albany Academy built. First daily paper (the *Advertiser*) started.

1816.—Troy made a city April 9. Great forest fire, extending to Guilderland and Watervliet, April 28 to May 1. Frost within thirty miles of the city every month in the year. Steamboat Car of Neptune run with coal Sept. 1.

1817.—Trowbridge museum lighted with gas. Act passed March 31 abolishing slavery in this state, to take effect July 4, 1827. Act authorizing construction of the Erie canal passed April 15, day of adjournment. Lancaster school occupied its new building, now Medical College, May 5. Twenty-one houses burned on Washington street Nov. 8.

1818.—Greatest freshet in forty years March 3. Remains of General Richard Montgomery received from Quebec, with imposing ceremonies, July 4. Common Council proceedings conducted in public Nov. 16 and after.

1819.—President's message delivered in Washington Tuesday, published in Albany Friday—a speed in news gathering unprecedented.

1820.—First savings bank opened June 10.

1821.—Constitutional convention convened Aug 28; in session 75 days.

1824.—Albany Co. Medical society endorsed vaccination. Lafayette visit-

ed Albany Sept. 17; was here again June 11-13 and July 1, 1825.

1825.—South Pearl st. theatre opened May 18. Sale of 122 lots on the new pier, amounting to nearly \$200,000, July 27. Erie canal completed and first boat through Oct. 26. The elder Kean played Richard Dec. 5.

1826.—North Pearl st. circus opened Feb. 14; it surpassed every other edifice of the kind in the country. Funeral procession in honor of Adams and Jefferson July 31; the greatest pageant the city had ever witnessed. Present alms house completed Sept. 20.

1827.—John Whipple shot by Jesse Strang May 7; Strang tried July 25; hanged Aug. 24. (See HUDSON AVE.) Slaves emancipated July 4.

1828.—Death of DeWitt Clinton Feb. 11. (See EXECUTIVE MANSIONS.) The steamboat DeWitt Clinton, the first entirely built in this city, made her first trip Sept. 27.

1829.—Corner-stone old City Hall laid Aug. 31; (burned in 1850.)

1830.—Money raised to gild the dome of the City Hall. David Williams, the surviving captor of Maj. Andre attended the theatre and told the story of the exploit. *Evening Journal* started March 22. Public schools provided for by act of Legislature April 17.

1831.—Soup house opened Jan. 28. During the year but two fires and seven alarms. Steam ferry-boat run at the South ferry.

1832.—Flood in March damaged buildings on the pier. Ordinance passed, after much opposition, to prevent hogs running at large in the streets. First railroad train over the whole line from Schenectady, arrived May 14. 400 deaths from cholera in July, Aug. and Sept. First public school erected.

1833.—Great freshet May 14-17. Vegetation on the island destroyed. Stanwix Hall, Female Academy, N. Pearl st. Baptist church, and several

other fine buildings were going up. Henry Clay given a reception and presented with a cloak of American cloth, Nov. 14. Young Men's Association organized.

1834.—Burgesses Corps made their first annual parade July 4. "Citizen" Edmond Charles Genet died July 14 at Prospect Hill, Greenbush. Charles R. Webster, founder of the *Gazette*, died July 14. Funeral ceremonies in honor of Lafayette July 25.

1835.—City Tract Society organized Aug. 4. Union Sunday school celebration; 4,000 children gathered in Capitol park, Sept. 8. Albany *Transcript*, first penny paper started, Oct. 12.

1836.—William Duffy, manager of Albany theatre, fatally stabbed by John Hamilton, an actor, Feb. 10. Lancaster school closed (the public school system having been introduced) March 28. Corner-stone Albany Exchange building laid Nov. 1.

1837.—Eight school-houses erected.

1839.—Death of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer Jan. 26. Highest water known except in 1857. Nearly the whole square between Pearl, Lydius, Rose and Hamilton sts. burned April 20. Henry Clay here Aug. 17-19. Jesse Buel, founder of Albany *Argus* died at Danbury, Ct., Oct. 6. Anti-rent war Dec. 2-15.

1840.—Log cabin erected cor. Dean st. and Maiden lane June 27. North Market st. changed to Broadway Aug. 3. A mayor first elected by the people; they had hitherto been appointed by the Common Council.

1841.—Death of Charles E. Dudley Jan. 23. Workingmen's meeting to protest against prison contract labor July 22. Meeting favorable to protection of American industry, at the Capitol, Sept. 2, Thomas W. Olcott, pres. First train through from Boston, Dec. 19; celebration Dec. 28.

1842.—Two hundred and fifty brick buildings from two to five stories erected.

1843.—Fire cor. Green and Beaver burned out several tradesmen, one woman lost her life. John Quincy Adams here Aug. 2. Common Council abolished the State st. market Aug. 27; it did not stay abolished.

1844.—The Albany Medical College, the Albany penitentiary and Albany Hydrant Company incorporated. Col. Mills' remains buried in Capitol park May 29; (dug up and transferred to Rural Cemetery May 30, 1883). Stanwix Hall opened as a hotel June 10. Delavan House building. DeWitt Clinton's remains removed from Swan st. cemetery to New York June 21. William L. Stone, formerly editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, died Aug. 15. Trains of the Mohawk & Hudson R. R. first passed down the present route by Tivoli creek to new depot, at Maiden lane, Sept. 30. Albany Rural Cemetery consecrated Oct. 7. State Normal School opened Dec. 18.

1845.—Wreck of the steamer Swallow near Athens; several lives lost. Funeral ceremonies in honor of Gen. Jackson June 30. Obadiah R. Van Benthuysen died Aug. 15. The Hendrick Hudson of the People's Line arrived Oct. 9. Streets lighted with gas Nov. 10.

1846.—Constitutional convention, after sitting 131 days, adjourned Oct. 8.

1847.—Odeon theatre opened on Broadway Feb. 1; destroyed in great fire of '48. First term Court of Appeals held in this city, closed calendar of 40 cases, Sept. 27.

1848.—Great fires. (See FIRES.) Corner-stone Catholic cathedral laid July 2. A \$1,700 sword presented to General Wool at the capitol.

1849.—Sewing machine exhibited March 31. The city gave the legislature a complimentary dinner April 7. Over 200 deaths from cholera in June, July and August. Half a million dollars had been expended in searching for coal in this vicinity, without success.

1850.—Ralph W. Emerson lectured

and Fanny Kemble read Shakspeare the same evening before different audiences, Jan. 10. Water commissioners purchase the Patroon's creek Aug. 23. Great floods; the island inundated eight times this season.

1851.—Reuben A. Dunbar hanged Jan. 31 for murder in Westerlo of the two Lester children. Twelve senators resign in April rather than sanction the borrowing of nine million dollars to enlarge the canals; the legislature adjourns in consequence. H. J. Hastings starts the *Knickerbocker* June 8. Jenny Lind sang in concert at the Third Presbyterian church July 9. Hudson River railroad opened Oct. 8; train came through in 3.55, or 3.24, running time. Albany hospital dedicated Nov. 1.

1852.—First train through on Harlem railroad Jan 19. Death of General Solomon Van Rensselaer April 23. Kossuth's visits May 18-20 and June 5; he received \$2,200 here. High water from March 25 to May 22. Henry Clay's remains received here July 5. A ferryboat capsized and ten persons drowned Aug. 22. Gen. Scott's visit Oct. 16-18. Catholic cathedral dedicated Nov. 21. Schools made free.

1853.—Railroad opened to Cohoes Apr. 9. Legislature adjourned Apr. 9 to avoid action on impeachment of canal commissioner Mather; was reconvened by Governor Seymour next day at 10 A. M. Legislative excursion to Niagara Falls by the consolidated railroads June 4. Railroad communication with Montreal, via Eagle Bridge, established June 29. Boiler of the New World exploded, killing four and scalding others, July 1. Boiler of Empire of Troy exploded near Castleton, killing 5, July 5. In August 28 died of the heat in one week. Ground broken for Susquehanna railroad Sept. 5.

1854.—Woman suffrage convention Feb. 14. John Hendrickson, Jr., of New Scotland, hanged for the poisoning of his wife. The law against hogs

running at large was enforced; about 15,000 were captured during the campaign. Cholera was again epidemic; more than 100 deaths. Edwin Crosswell retired from the *Argus*. Aug. 18. Death, Nov. 7, in New York, of the widow of Alexander Hamilton, aged 97; she was born and married in the Schuyler mansion. (See OLD HOUSES.) Old state hall, cor. State and Lodge streets, taken down in December.

1855.—First diocesan synod of the Catholic see of Albany Oct. 7.

1856.—The city had two mayors, Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush and Eli Perry. Albany *Times* established April 21. Corner-stone of St. Joseph's church laid June 1. Geological hall dedicated Aug. 27, and Dudley observatory the day after.

1857.—The highest flood known, Feb. 8 and 9; water was a foot deep in stores west side of Broadway at Maiden lane. Abolition convention; William H. Topp, colored, presided; Susan B. Anthony, white, secretary. Albany *Express* established May 4. Death, July 4, of Wm. L. Marcy; 27 military and 7 fire companies, several governors and two ex-presidents were in the funeral procession.

1858.—Celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable Sept. 1. Fireman's jubilee Sept. 29; 3,000 firemen from six states present.

1859.—Piccolomini sang in Association Hall Feb. 14. The old St. Peter's church razed in Feb. and March; first stone in new structure laid April 18; corner stone June 29. Death of Sherman Crosswell, late editor of *Argus*, March 6. Ladies admitted to membership in Y. M. A. May 16. State armory dedicated May 16. Commerce Insurance Co. began business June 1. Michael O'Brien, of Cohoes, hanged for wife murder June 1.

1860.—Time ball dropped at the Capitol by electro magnetism from Dudley Observatory; the only other one

at that time was at Greenwich, England. St. Joseph's church dedicated May 13, said to be the handsomest parish church in the world. First steam fire-engine brought to this city July 30. Prince of Wales' visit Oct. 16.

1861.—Three skating parks were well patronized. The river broke up Feb. 13, the ice doing great damage. President Lincoln welcomed to the city Feb. 18. The 25th regiment left for Washington April 22 (returned July 28). In May four banks failed, the Bank of Albany, Bank of the Capitol, Bank of the Interior and National Bank. The body of Col. Ellsworth in state at the Capitol May 27. Boston R. R. freight depot burned; loss half a million, July 5. March of the 43d regiment Sept. 16; march of Ellsworth regiment (44th) Oct. 21.

1862.—Martin Van Buren died in Kinderhook July 24. The 113th, an Albany county regiment, Lewis O. Morris, colonel, departed for Washington Aug. 19. Recruiting offices open on Sunday, Aug. 31; patriotic addresses made in State street by several clergymen. Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Syracuse, preached in the Second Presbyterian church Sept. 14; he was 100 years and 3 days old. Bells of the Catholic Cathedral blessed Nov. 16; rung Dec. 7. The 10th regiment left for the seat of war Dec. 16.

1863. Post-office re-opened in Exchange building Jan. 24. Thurlow Weed retires from *Evening Journal* Jan. 28. Albany Academy centennial March 4. Mrs. Blandina Dudley died March 6, aged 80. Mrs. Mary Hartung, after five years imprisonment for the alleged murder of her husband, set at liberty. Gen. George B. McClellan visited the city May 23. Col. M. K. Bryan killed at Port Hudson June 14. Labor riot June 15-18. Broadway horse cars began running June 22. Return of the Tenth regiment Sept. 1. John Taylor died Sept. 13; Joel Rath-

bone same day in Paris. The draft Sept. 28 and 29. Work on the first bridge over the Hudson begun Oct. 19. Ground broken for State st. horse railroad Nov. 2. Explosion of the Isaac Newton Dec. 5; several lives lost. Academy of music opened Dec. 22.

1864. Grand opera given for the first time in Albany, Lucrezia Borgia, Jan. 4. Army relief bazaar, held in Academy park. The St. John arrived March 17. Death of Rev. John N. Campbell March 27. A steam fire engine bought and arrived March 31. Colonel Lewis O. Morris killed at Cold Harbor June 4. Bishop McCloskey (now cardinal) left Albany for New York, after 17 years' residence, July 23. Return of the 44th regiment Sept. 28.

1865.—Negroes admitted to membership in the Y. M. A. April 8. The body of President Lincoln brought here April 26. Return of the 91st regt. June 15; of the 43d, July 1. Ash Grove church dedicated July 6. First arrival here of the Dean Richmond, July 26. Henry G. Wheaton, the lawyer, killed by cars Aug. 25. Return of the N. Y. Veteran Volunteers Sept. 1, of the 81st regt. Sept. 4. Death of Dr. William Bay Sept 7. Corner stone Fourth Presbyterian church laid Sept. 12 (dedicated Sept. 18, 1867). Steamer St. John exploded her boiler, killing 15 passengers, wounding 17, Nov. 29.

1866.—Death, Jan. 29, of Rev. Elihalet Nott. The upper railroad bridge completed Feb. 22. National organization of iron founders and stove manufacturers established here March 14. Anti-rent troubles July 18; the Tenth regiment called out. Death of Dean Richmond Aug. 27. Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, passed the night here Aug. 30. Boiler in Kork's lumber mill exploded, killing 12 persons Sept. 12. North Pearl st. cars began running Sept. 17. Wheat

sold for \$3.45 a bushel November 1. 1867.—L. Harris Hiscox shot by Gen. George W. Cole at Stanwix hall June 4. John M. Trimble died June 7. Rufus H. King died July 9. Work begun on the new capitol Dec. 9. Constitutional convention June 4 to Feb. 28, 1868.

1868.—Amos Dean died Jan. 26. Academy of music burned Jan. 29. Richard V. DeWitt died Feb. 7. John G. White's malt-house burned March 23. Stephen Van Rensselaer (son of the old patrol) died May 25. Fire alarm telegraph completed June 1. Peter Cagger died July 6. Center market on N. Pearl and Howard demolished July 7. Very many deaths from the heat in July; 23 members of St. Joseph's church in one week. Cornerstone Congregational church laid Sept. 22. Paving of Broadway with wood begun Sept. 30.

1869.—Susquehanna railroad open to Binghamton Jan. 12. First appearance of the bicycle March 10. Death of Rev. Dr. Wyckoff March 27. Water fifteen feet over the docks April 22. Death, June 17, of Dr. Alden March. Resignation of Rev. Dr. Sprague Sept. 28. Division st. theatre opened Oct. 4. City building completed in Oct. The Cardiff giant exhibited November 27. Trimble opera house opened Dec. 31.

1870.—Parepa Rosa sang in opera in Tweddle hall, Jan. 8. Post-offices in Greenbush abolished and mail delivered from Albany office, March 1. A free soup house, in nine weeks, furnished 80,000 meals. Portions of Bethlehem and Watervliet annexed to Albany, April 8. Colored men voted irrespective of property qualification. Washington park bill passed; work begun July 18. John Maloy appointed chief of police, May 1. Fenian invasion of Canada, May 24. George W. Demers, editor of Evening Journal, died May 25. Everybody was singing,

"Shoo Fly." A one-minute earthquake, Oct. 20.

1871.—New police force went on duty Jan. 1. Thomas A. Halpin, express messenger, shot and robbed by John I. Filkins, who was sentenced for 20 years to, but escaped from Clinton prison in Sept., 1874, and was never heard of. The New Hamburg disaster, by which 20 passengers were burned to death, Feb. 6. Martin hall completed. Weed, Parsons & Co.'s printing house burned; loss, half a million, April 7. German peace celebration, May 29. Corner stone of Capitol laid June 24. Eleven thousand dollars raised in half an hour for the Chicago fire sufferers. First train over the Maiden lane bridge, Dec. 28.

1872.—Nilsson sang Lucia at Martin hall. Lands purchased at North Albany for People's gas works; work begun in April. Death of Erastus Corning, April 8. Eight-hour strike of railroad employees, June 15 to 24. A \$100,000 fire in cars and shops at West Albany, July 6. The Waterford bank robbery; \$308,000 stolen Oct. 14. Twenty-four buildings burned in Greenbush, July 13. Death of Amos Pillsbury, July 14. Gas companies cease opposition, Aug. 1. The Central railroad quadruple tracks laid this summer. Union depot opened Oct. 6. The Charles H. Phelps defalcation from State treasury; sentenced Oct. 20, 1874, to 15 years in Albany penitentiary; died there. Loss of the Ville du Havre, with Judge Rufus W. Peckam, Nov. 22.

1873.—Constitutional convention assemble in January. Death of Dr. Geo. Cooke Jan. 12. Death of William Cassidy, editor of the *Argus* Jan. 23. Legislative memorial exercises in honor of Wm. H. Seward April 18; orator, Charles Francis Adams. Agricultural and Arts association purchase land on Troy road May 9. Eighteen houses

burned in Canal and Orange streets June 20.

1874.—Mayor Thacher resigns Jan. 28. Lowenstein hanged for the murder of Weston April 10. Waltz, the Catskill murderer, kills his keeper the night before execution April 30. The "Tom Collins" joke. Death of Dr. James McNaughton June 12. Freight-house, bridge and 20 cars burned at East Albany Sept. 7.

1875.—Gov. Tilden gives reception to Wm. Cullen Bryant Feb. 8. Gov. Tilden begins his attack upon the canal ring in March. Spelling matches all the rage in April. Miss Mary Du Bois made a member of the Albany Co. Medical society June 8. First fast mail; New York papers delivered at 8 A. M. Sept. 16. Opening of New York and Canada railroad; grand excursion to Montreal Nov. 16, 17. Sinking of the Sunnyside, 11 lives lost, Dec. 1. Death of Ira Harris Dec. 2; Of Dr. Jas. H. Armsby Dec. 3.

1876.—Midnight parade in honor of Centennial year Jan. 1. Hard times; much destitution; "The Little Grocery Around the Corner," a relief depot started Jan 31. High school dedicated May 4. Death of Dr. J. V. F. Quackenbush Jan. 8. Death of Ezra P. Prentice and Philip Phelps July 10. R. M. Griffin nominated for governor on Greenback ticket Sept 26. St. Peter's tower dedicated Sept. 29. Tickets to Philadelphia and return, good for 15 days, sold for \$4.50 in Nov. Charles Fechter plays at the Leland Nov. 22.

1877.—Child's hospital opened Feb. 12. Tabernacle church dedicated Feb. 14. *Morning Press* started Feb. 26. Failure of Hope bank and embarrassment of Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co. May 10. Gov. Robinson, in a message vetoing capitol appropriation, calls the building "a great public calamity" May 17. Post-office removed from N. Pearl st. to Delavan house May 26. Old elm corner of State st. and Pearl

cut down June 15. The railroad riots at West Albany July 23-28. The police telephone in working order Oct. 15. Nicky De Freest, the "go slow philosopher," killed at the Broadway crossing Nov. 1. Death of John V. L. Pruyn Nov. 21. Baby show at Tweddle hall Dec. 21.

1878.—Death of John O. Cole, Jan. 4; death of Grenville Tremain, March 14; death of John Morrissey, May 1. Telephone started in May. The Billings murder in Saratoga county, June 4. Death of Terence J. Quinn, June 18. Gale at West Albany, July 21; gas works blown down. Death of John Tayler Cooper, Aug. 13. Albany City Mission building, dedicated Sept. 3. Death of Lyman Tremain, Nov. 30.

1879.—New Capitol occupied by the Legislature; grand reception in the evening; expenses, \$5,000, borne by 200 Albanians, Jan. 7. "Pinafore" first sung at the Leland, Feb. 17. William J. Hadley, the lawyer, fatally stabbed by a client, John C. Hughes, March 4. Death of Isaac Edwards, March 26; death of Rev. Theodore Noethen, April 10. Corner stone of Government building laid May 7. National encampment, G. A. R., June 17, 18. Hilaré Latrimouille murders Catharine Dunsbach, in Watervliet, April 5; found guilty June 27; hanged Aug. 20. James Gould dies Oct. 1. Episcopal church congress, Oct. 20. Armsby memorial unveiled in the Park, Nov. 25.

1880.—Death of Joel Munsell Jan. 15. Reception to Charles Stewart Parnell Jan. 27. The Fifteen puzzle agitates the community. City hall burned Feb. 10. Chas. E. Smith leaves *Evening Journal* for Philadelphia *Press* Feb. 18. Death of Thomas W. Olcott March 23; of Dr. Chas. A. Robertson April 1. Fort Orange club-house opened July 1. General Garfield passed through Albany Aug. 2.

1881.—Death of Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett Jan. 11. Gen. and Mrs. Grant the guests of Gov. Cornell Jan. 17. Death of S. H. H. Parsons, for many years pension agent, Feb. 6. The Anneke Jans case finally decided in the court of appeals in Feb. The 10th and 25th regiments disbanded. Closing services in old Second Reformed church March 6. Electric light introduced March 25; streets first lighted with it June 14. City property assessed at its full value in April. Death of Eli Perry May 12. The revised version of the New Testament received May 21. Death of Alfred B. Street June 2. The Bradley sessions bribery case in the legislature June 9. Farewell to Rev. Dr. Darling, chosen president of Hamilton college, June 10. End of the Conkling-Platt senatorial contest June 22. Strange appearance of the atmosphere Sept. 6, known as the "yellow day." City draped in mourning for President Garfield Sept. 20. Governor Cornell occupies the new executive chamber Sept. 29. Corner-stone of City hall laid Oct. 13. Death of Chas. Van Benthuyzen Oct. 19; of Col. Hale Kingsley Oct. 22.

1882.—Deadlock in the legislature, which does not organize till Feb. 2. Draw of Greenbush bridge worked Jan. 3; opened to public Jan. 24. Senator Wagner and others killed at Spuyten Duyvel creek Jan. 13. Farewell dinner to W. H. McElroy, who goes from the *Journal* to the *Tribune*, Jan. 25. Death of Robert H. Pruyn Feb. 26. Prof. Merrill E. Gates elected president of Rutgers college March 7. Mason, who shot at Guiteau, brought to Albany penitentiary March 16. Michael Davitt speaks at Music hall June 21. George Dawson retires from *Evening Journal* Sept. 2; died Feb. 17, 1883. Penitentiary used as a jail Nov. 24, and till the law was declared unconstitutional in Feb. 1883. Thurlow Weed died Nov. 22.

1883.—Albani sang in Music hall Jan. 15. Tweddle hall burned Jan. 16. Dunlop elevator burned Mar. 3. Salvini played the Gladiator March 5. Isaac G. Perry made Capitol commissioner March 30. Death of Thomas Spencer Lloyd April 10. West Shore railroad opened to Albany July 9. Death of Dr. Jacob S. Mosher Aug. 13. Telegraph strike July 19 to Aug. 17. Death of Hugh J. Hastings Sept. 12. Cornerstone St. Luke's Methodist church laid Sept. 18. Steam tug explodes foot of Westerlo st., and kills three men, Sept. 28. Two-cent letter postage Oct. 1.

West Shore road opened to Syracuse Oct. 1. Burgesses corps semi-centennial Oct. 8, 9. New standard time adopted Nov. 18. Reunion of 177th regiment Nov. 21. Remarkable sunsets in November. Fiftieth anniversary Y. M. A. Dec. 12.

1884.—Court of appeals occupied new chamber in the capitol Jan 14; sat in silken gowns Feb. 25. Death of Orlando Meads Feb. 11. *Evening Journal* changes proprietors March 17. Cornerstone All Saints' Cathedral laid June 3. ALBANY HAND-BOOK published.

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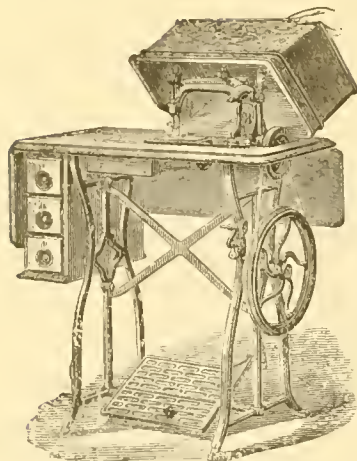
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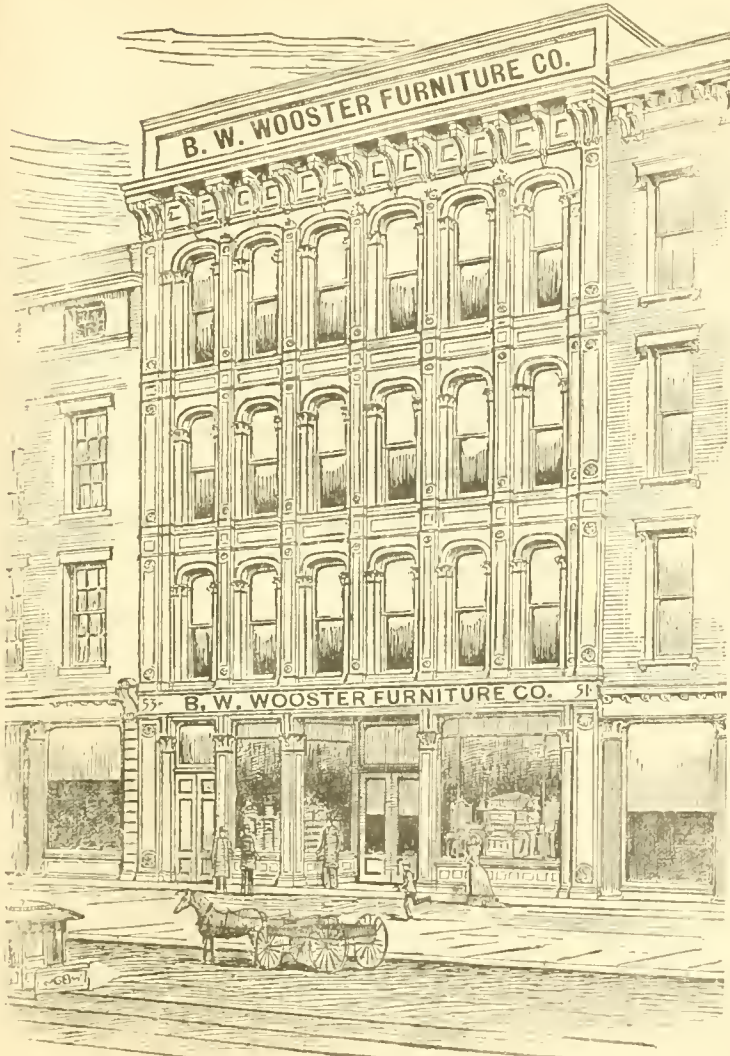
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