the Rev. W. Berger. The present officers are I. N. Cohen, president; N. Hyman, vice-president; Henry Brown, treasurer; Emil Bernstein, secretary; A. F. Cohen, S. Dorn and J. Weisberg. A. F. Cohen was president of the board for the eight years ending in April, 1883. There are at present about thirty-five voting members of the synagogue, though the general attendance is considerably larger.

"Berith Sholom."—Berith Sholom, or Berith Shalom, (Covenant of Peace) on Elm street, between Broadway and Clinton streets, was organized about 1865. It is composed of Prussian Israelites. They lost their original charter and were re-incorporated in December, 1882, having in the meantime built and dedicated (August 24, 1875) a frame synagogue costing about $4,000; their entire property is valued at about $7,000. A parochial school of twenty-six children is connected with the synagogue. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Sullfort, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Worenski, and he, in 1869, by the Rev. D. W. Jacobson, who remained seven years. Mr. Jacobson returned in May, 1883. During his absence, the Revs. S. Pottoravitz and J. Broody officiated.

"Berith Jacob."—The congregation Berith Jacob, an offshoot from Berith Sholom, was organized on the first Sunday in October, 1881. The first minister was the Rev. Jacob Meyerberg. A lot was bought on the corner of Clinton and Walnut streets and a synagogue erected thereon at a total cost of $4,500. The second minister was the Rev. Jacob Sperston, and the next, the Rev. Raphael Josephson, who came in April, 1882. Their burying ground, comprising two acres, is situated on Dot street, about thirty-five families now belong to the congregation.

A complete history of the German Churches of Buffalo will be found in the chapter devoted to the Germans of the city.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF BUFFALO.

The Early School—Struggle for Obtaining Education before the War of 1812—The Literary and Scientific Academy—The First Public School Building—A Quaint Subscription Paper—History of the Old School House—The First Teachers—A School Tax Roll of 1823—District No. 1 and 2—The "High School Association"—Reorganization of the City Schools—The Work of Oliver C. Stetler, as Superintendent—Ward Committees on School Improvement—Success of the Plan Adopted—Life of School Superintendents—Description of Schools at the Present Time—The Normal School—Private and Parochial Educational Institutions.

The wise policy of the American people in the early establishment of ample educational facilities as fast as the country has been settled and children have needed instruction, is acknowledged as one of the strongest elements of her growth and prosperity, as well as the promoter
of a high degree of general intelligence among the masses. There is now in the city of Buffalo, an admirable and ample school system, comprising over a hundred different institutions, public and private, which has grown up with the place under the fostering care and unselfish labor of many of her most public spirited men and women. The inception and growth of this public school system and its contemporary educational institutions we shall endeavor to describe in this chapter.

In the early days of Buffalo the youth of the place depended largely upon private schools for their instruction, which for some years offered better advantages probably than the common public schools; the latter were organized under the then imperfect school laws and received very feeble support outside of local effort and liberality. A brief reference to the private schools that were conducted through periods of varying lengths and with widely differing degrees of success, before the incorporation of Buffalo as a city, will not be uninteresting and is worthy of place here. The greater portion of those private schools were taught by ladies; those which were not were, as a rule, conducted by men who were partially engaged in other business.

Hiram Hanchett probably taught the first school in Buffalo, in the "Middaugh House," in the winter of 1806-07. In a paper on this subject which was read before the Historical Society, January 23, 1863, Mr. Oliver G. Steele stated that he was informed by Mr. Benjamin Hodge that "about 1807, a Scotchman by the name of Sturgeon, born in Ireland, taught school on Main street. The house had but one window and that without glass; plenty of light, however, was admitted through the openings between the logs. A small pine table and three benches made of slabs constituted the whole furniture. Mr. Sturgeon at first taught only reading, but afterwards at the urgent request of parents added spelling. Some twenty scholars attended. George Lyon and Benjamin Hodge, two of the older boys, acted as sub-teachers for the older scholars, while Mr. Sturgeon taught the younger children and did the whipping for the whole school. At that time there were about twelve houses between North street and Granger's creek."

In 1810 or '11, Mr. Asaph Hall, at the request of Mr. Gamaliel St. John, representing a number of the inhabitants, began a grammar school in the court house. It was not continued very long. Miss Irene Leech kept school at an early day in a stone building, corner of Main street and the Terrace.

It is probable that there were other schools similar in character to those mentioned, begun between 1807 and June 1, 1812; but if such was the case no records of them have reached us. On the latter date Asa Minor began a school "in the front chamber of the brick building opposite the court house, for the purpose of instructing the youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and the principles of elocution, if
desired." In an advertisement dated May 30, 1815, Miss Mary Kibbe announced that she "proposes to open a school for the instruction of children in the various branches, in the vicinity of the post-office." Monday, October 2, 1815, David Page began a grammar school in the chamber of Dr. Folsom's house, on Genesee street. Deacon Amos Cal- lender taught school winters at this time in rooms in different places in the village, a portion of the time in the chamber of his own house on the east side of Pearl street, between Swan and Seneca streets. Mr. Wyatt Camp also taught a successful private school. He was a man of superior qualifications. Miss A. Page opened a school in the Masonic Hall, which was then located in John Mullett's house, sometime in March, 1820. On the 17th of April, 1820, Miss H. Bennett began a school over N. Ben- nett's store. Sometime during the year 1821, a Miss Georgen, from Montreal, opened a boardingschool; we find no record of where it was located; it was doubtless the first institution in Buffalo claiming the title of a boardingschool. It was also in the year 1821 that a Theological Seminary was projected; the Professors, as we are informed by a local journal, were inaugurated October 10th of that year at the Presbyterian Church.

Early in April, 1823, Rev. J. Bradley rented a part of the theatre which stood opposite the Eagle Tavern, and began an English and classi- cal school there on the second Wednesday of May. Miss Terry began a school in November, 1826, "in the school room recently occupied by Mr. Peabody. Studies and tuition same as formerly." What was prob- ably the first distinctive writing school in Buffalo, was kept by a Mr. Rice in the summer of 1827. N. C. Brace conducted an academical school in 1824-25, the seventh quarter of which closed February 12, of the last named year. The Misses Radcliffe established a Young Ladies' Seminary August 2, 1826. For information, pupils were instructed to call at Mr. Ball's on the corner of Pearl and Court streets. Mr. J. Drew, opened a school in September, 1826, "a few rods south of the Mansion House, in a building erected for the purpose." The Misses Denison conducted a Seminary in 1830, the closing exercises of which were held at the Eagle Tavern; the second term closed April 15, 1832, and it was afterwards conducted for a time by the Misses Lyman. B. B. Stark began an elementary school over the office of Thomas C. Love, Exchange Building, in the spring of 1830, and October 10, 1831, he taught an evening school "in the school house on the Terrace." Miss Conklin kept an infant school in Lyceum Hall, beginning in April, 1832. We find notice in the local press of the founding of a somewhat pretentious "Literary and Scientific Academy" in April, 1832, the prospectus of which was first issued in July, 1829. It was first organized by James McKay and afterwards opened by Silas Kingsley as a boarding and classical school, commencing with one hundred and fifty pupils, then considered a great
success. He continued the school until 1841 when the University of Western New York was opened in which the school was merged. The school was conducted in the brick building which formed a part of the late Sisters of Charity hospital, on the west side of North Pearl street, south of Virginia.

It will be rightly judged by the reader of the foregoing list that Buffalo in her younger days, had little reason to complain of a lack of school advantages, if numbers alone were considered, whatever may have been the general character of the institutions.

The First School Building.—The first and the only building devoted to school purposes (although it was unsuitably often used for other gatherings) erected in Buffalo before the village was incircled in 1813, was what was known as the “little red school house;” it stood on the northwest corner of Pearl and Swan streets. This building was the one that was built on the lot solicited from Joseph Ellicott by Joseph R. Palmer, in August 1801, as detailed in the early chapters of this volume. In the archives of the Historical Society is a little, coarse, memorandum book; perhaps the most interesting and valuable local relic in existence which gives an authentic account of the beginning of the little school house and how the necessary funds were raised with which to carry on the work. Following is a literal copy of the first page of the memorandum:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Buffalo, meet on the 29th day of March, eighteen hundred and seven at Joseph Landon’s inn by a vote of 50 meeting Zenus Barker in the Chair for the purpose to erect a School House in said village by a subscription of the inhabitants."

Also Voted that Samuel Pratt, Joseph Landau & Joshua Gillet be a committee to see that they are appropriated on the School House above mentioned which subscriptions are to be paid in by the first day of June next or such part of it as shall be wanted by that time."

Following is a list of the subscribers as they appear in the book, with the amount subscribed by each:

Sylvanus Maybee............. $80.00
Zenas Barker................. 10.00
William Hurl................. 5.00
Thomas Foweth............. 7.00
Joshua Gillett.............. 15.00
Richard Mann.............. 5.00
Joseph Wells.............. 7.00
Isabel Adkins............. 5.00
John Johnson.............. 16.00
Samuel Andrews......... 1.00
Nathaniel W. Sever......... 10.00
Garrett Freeland........ 1.00
Isaac H. Bennett......... 3.00
Bills Sherman............ 874

In Mr. Steele’s paper, before referred to, he said he had heard the names of Dr. Cyrennes Chapin, Gamaliel St. John and Joseph Landon

* * * The memorandum book was presented to the Historical Society in 1886 by Joshua Gillett, of Wyoming county, whom I presume to have been a son of the Joshua Gillett who was one of the committee to raise funds and superintend the building. It was probably lying in a trunk in 1841, and was stored out of town but was rescued by the destructor which involved so many downtown of that era."—Johnson’s History of Erie County.
mentioned as subscribers to the school house fund. It is quite probable that they were so, although for some cause their names do not appear in the memorandum book; they were all men who would have been most likely to contribute to the support of the building cause of education in the village; moreover in a litigation that occurred in after years, relative to the site of the school house, Dr. Chapin claimed to have been one of the original proprietors. All of the subscriptions in the above list were dated March 30, 1807, the next day after the meeting was held. Each subscriber’s name heads a page in the book; below it is his subscription, followed by the credits of cash, labor or materials. The carpenter work was done by Levi Strong and George Kith, whose accounts are also in the book. Their bills for work amounted to $68.50. The building must have been begun very soon after the subscriptions were made, as the credits for work are mostly given in April. Joshua Gillett was credited with two and a half gallons of whisky April 13th; from this circumstance Mr. Johnson in his history, naturally concludes that the “raising” must have occurred that day. The school house was not shingled until November, 1808, when Mr. Pratt furnished 2,000 shingles for that purpose; whether the building was occupied at all before that date does not appear. Most of the subscribers to the school fund as they appear in the memorandum book paid their subscriptions in full; a few fell short to some extent. The total amount of the subscriptions was one hundred and one dollars. Five hundred dollars were allowed by the commissioners to pay for the building. The first teacher in this first school house was a Presbyterian minister named Samuel Whiting. Following him Amos Callender taught there. A son of “Father” Elonah Holmes, Hiram Hanchett and Mr. — Tomlinson all taught there previous to the war.

Previous to 1840, the township included Black Rock, and down to about 1816 Tonawanda* also; the school district organization consequently embraced all that territory. The first district embraced the village with the same boundaries as the city had under the charter of 1832. A tax roll is in existence which shows that a tax was levied in district No. 1, in 1818, by which it appears that it then embraced the whole village; it is dated September 3, 1818. The trustees were Heman B. Potter, Reuben B. Hoatock and Elias Ransom. This is supposed to have been the first school tax ever levied in the village. The amount ordered to be raised was $554.25; the total real and personal property in the whole village is placed at $275,677.

In an old record book which was presented to O. G. Steele by William Hodge before 1865, which dates back to 1815, the territory about Cold Spring is called district No. 2; after about 1820 it appears as dis-

* Buffalo, formed in 1810 from Clarence, included Tonawanda, Grand Island, Ambler, Chet- lowsaga, and part of West Seneca. Ambler, including Chetlowsaga, was taken off in 1836. Buf- falo city remained a part of the town of Buffalo until 1826.
trict No. 3, probably on account of the formation of district No. 2 within the village boundaries about that time. This district (at Cold Spring) was organized after considerable struggle in May, 1816. Frederick Miller, William Hodge and Alvin Dodge were the first trustees.

At a meeting in the district a motion was made to appropriate two hundred silver dollars for the purchase of a site for a school house; but this was not agreed to. Another meeting was held at the house of William Hodge, where a motion was made "that the trustees go forward at their own expense and repair the school house, and hire a teacher;" this indicates that a house had been begun and left unfinished. This last meeting "dissolved without adjournment." In the following December an order was made to purchase a lot for sixty dollars, and that the district employ a teacher for another quarter. S. Fuller was employed under this order.

To return to the first district of the village it appears that a school house was built, probably with the proceeds of the tax levied in 1818; but no lot was purchased then and consequently the school house was moved from one location to another; it was located on the Kremml Block, then on the corner of Erie and Swan streets and afterwards on Pearl street. Amos Callender, a Mr. Pease and Rev. Deodatus Bajocock taught in this school house. Among the pupils of the latter now living in Buffalo, is Hon. O. H. Marshall.

The second district in the village of Buffalo was organized probably in the year 1821, and its school was kept for some time in rooms at different places. In 1822 a school was kept on the west side of Main street, between Mohawk and Genesee; this was the school that Millard Fillmore first taught in the village, afterwards teaching in the Cold Spring district. At a little later date district No. 2 through one of its trustees, Mr. Moses Baker, "took up" the lot on the corner of Pearl and Mohawk streets for school purposes and a building was erected there for the joint use of the district and the University Church society the latter occupying the upper story. Peter E. Miles was the first teacher in that school.

The building was abandoned as a school about 1833 when a brick building was erected on Frankfort alley.

On the 22d of November, 1827, an educational institution was projected in Buffalo from which great results were expected. This was known as the Buffalo High School Association. On the date above mentioned a meeting was held at the Eagle Tavern, to consider the expediency of establishing a "High School on the Montour and High School system." After proper discussion a resolution was adopted favoring the project and an act incorporating the Buffalo High School Association was drawn up which authorized a board of trustees to procure subscriptions to stock to the amount of not less than $60,000, and appointing Nathan Sargent, Charles Townsend, Peter B. Porter, Wm. S. Littlefield,
Millard Fillmore, William Mills, Job Bigelow and Uriel Torrey a committee to prepare and publish an address to the citizens in support of the object. The prospectus, terms, etc., were issued January 8, 1820. The first village directory in enumerating the public institutions of the place, says:

"The Buffalo High School, incorporated in 1817, capital not to exceed $2,000, or $1,000 of which is already subscribed and the school commenced, in rooms temporarily fitted for the purpose, in January last. The buildings of this institution are to be erected the coming season."

A fine building was erected (which now forms a part of the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity on Main street); the institution met with a fair degree of success for some years, but it seemed not to reach the demands of the time and died out. A military school was subsequently established in the building on the system of Captain Partridge, and was very popular for a time; but it was too expensive to reach the body of the people and it, too, was closed.

When the reorganization of the city schools was effected in 1838, there were six district school houses in the place, in which schools where taught as follows:—District No. 2, Franklin street (alley); district No. 12, Hydraulics; district No. 15, Ferry street; district No. 16, Goodell street; district No. 17, South Division street; district No. 19, Louisiana street.*

In the year 1835 a great University was projected in Buffalo, but it never went farther than the Medical department, which became the basis of the present Medical College.

In the winter of 1836-37, a new was passed in response to discussion over the general inefficiency of the school system, authorizing the appointment of a city superintendent of schools. Mr. R. W. Haskins was appointed under the act; but the law was so imperfect and so hampered the superintendent that he was unable to accomplish anything satisfactory to himself and he resigned before a year had elapsed. With his resignation, Mr. Haskins recommended to the Common Council many needed amendments to the law which were afterwards incorporated in it. Mr. N. B. Sprague succeeded Mr. Haskins as superintendent, but declined the office for the same reasons that induced Mr. Haskins to resign. The Council then appointed Mr. O. G. Steele, who at the earnest solicitation of Judge Hall, chairman of the committee on schools, accepted the position. This appointment was a most opportune one for the future good of the schools of Buffalo. Mr. Steele immediately made himself thoroughly familiar with the schools as they then existed, and his report of the situation in which he found them reveals clearly their utter inefficiency as educational institutions. After a good deal of patient labor Mr. Steele

* The numbers were under the old town organization.—Mr. Smith's Paper read before the Historical Society.
completes a map which showed the boundaries of the different districts and secured the necessary data upon which to write a report to the Council; this, with the map, was referred to the committee on schools and superintendent, with power to prepare a plan of organization. The preparation of the law under which the organization was effected devolved upon Mr. Steele and Judge Hall. They did not venture to propose an entirely free school system and the form of local organization was retained, with a low rate of tuition. A slight amendment was made to the law in 1839, which made the schools free, with the entire control placed in the hands of the council and superintendent. The re-organization of districts was effected in 1839. The matter attracted a good deal of public attention and a series of meetings was held in the old courthouse, the first of which was on the 21st of August. The late Hon. Albert H. Tracy presided and Mr. Horatio H. Shumway was secretary. A committee of four from each ward was appointed, whose duty it was "to inquire into the condition of the schools in Buffalo, both public and private: ascertain the number of children who attend school, the expense of their education, and report the same, together with some plans for the improvement of our schools at a future meeting to be called for that purpose."

This committee did its work most thoroughly and on the 9th of September made a full report, showing the inefficiency of the existing school system and detailing a plan for the complete organization of the city under an entirely free school system, under the authority of the Common Council; the expense, above the amount received from the State, to be paid by a general tax upon the city property.

After considerable discussion and not a little opposition, with a variation in some of the details, this report was adopted and the following winter the schools were made free by act of the Legislature.

The first school house erected under the new system was that on Church street, district No. 8. That was the district which once embraced the whole village. The lot was already in possession of the district but the inhabitants had not been able for some years to agree upon the erection of a building. A tax was levied and a handsome structure built, which drew out a spirited controversy upon the subject of its magnitude and extravagance. Excellent teachers were employed, the accommodations were good, and the school was very successful, the building being soon filled. It was afterwards enlarged to the full size of the lot.

In the year 1839, houses were built in No. 11, on Vine street; in No. 6 on South Division street; on Washington street No. 13 where Washington market now stands; No. 1 on Seneca street (Hydraulic); No. 12 on Spruce street. The construction of all these new buildings and the increased taxation caused thereby, created a great deal of dissatisfaction, and Mr. Steele intimates in his paper, to which we have so often referred,
that this dissatisfaction resulted, in the spring of 1840, in his failure to be re-appointed as superintendent. His successor was Mr. Daniel Bowen; he was appointed against his desire, and resigned the office after a few months. The vacancy was filled by Mr. Silas Kingsley, who efficiently administered the duties of the office until 1842, in which year Mr. Samuel Caldwell was appointed; he held the office two years, and was succeeded by Mr. Elias S. Hawley. In 1845 Mr. Steele was again appointed, holding the office one year. From 1839 down to 1845, no new buildings had been erected for school purposes. In 1845 a large school house was built in district No. 5 on Erie street. That building was burned in 1852, and the following year the large building on the Terrace, near Genesee street, was erected. The present High School was established in 1852; a high school department was conducted in district No. 7, in 1846, and continued until 1852. Since Mr. Steele's second retirement as superintendent (1846), that office has been filled as follows:—Daniel Bowen, appointed 1846; Elias S. Hawley, appointed 1847; Daniel Bowen, appointed 1849; Henry K. Viele, appointed 1850; O. G. Steele, appointed 1851; Victor M. Rice, appointed 1852; Ephraim Cook, elected 1854; Joseph Warren, elected 1858; Sanford B. Hunt, elected 1860; John B. Scudder, elected 1862; Henry D. Garvin, elected 1864; John S. Foulds, elected 1866; Samuel Slade, elected 1868; Thomas Lothrop, elected 1870; J. N. Larned, elected 1872; William S. Rice, elected 1874; Christopher G. Fox, elected 1877; James F. Crocker, elected 1882-85.

A large building was erected in district No. 14 on Franklin street, in 1846. In 1847 the house on Delaware street, in No. 10, was built; districts No. 9 and 10 had previously been united. In 1848 a colored school was established on Vine street, and a new school house was built for district No. 11, on Elm street north of Eagle. In 1849 commodious school buildings were erected in districts No. 4 and 12, the latter on Erie street, and the latter on Spruce street. In 1850 a new house was built on Perry street, district No. 3, and the old house was abandoned the following year. In 1851 the school building on Erie street, was destroyed by fire and the large structure erected on the Terrace near Genesee street, in 1853. That was the last school building erected under the old charter. In 1852 evening schools were first established. In 1854, the new charter went into effect which extended the city government over Black Rock and the free school system was greatly enlarged at the same time.

The growth of the city schools between the years 1838 and 1853 is shown in the fact that the number of scholars enrolled in the former year was one hundred and seventy-nine; in the latter year there were registered January 1, 6,968, while the number of teachers had increased from seven to ninety-four.

* Mr. Cook was the last superintendent who was elected to the office; previous to 1852 the office was filled by appointment by the Common Council. During Mr. Cook's administration, fourteen school buildings were erected.
Following is a complete record of the schools in the city as they exist at present, with brief descriptions of the buildings and the dates when most of them were constructed:—

The city is divided into thirty-seven school districts. In each of the districts there are one or more buildings owned by the district or leased at its expense, used for school purposes.

**Central School.**—School lot on the triangle bounded by Franklin, Genesee and Court streets; main building constructed of brick, three stories high, fronting on Franklin street; in good repair. The old building in rear facing Court street, purchased in 1852, is of brick, three stories high. The basement under both buildings finished and used for janitor’s dwelling, wardrobes and other purposes. Valuation of property, $70,000.

**District No. 1.**—School lot on Seventieth street, between Maryland and Hudson streets; house three-story brick, in good condition, built in 1855. Valuation $7,500; number of sittings, five hundred and twenty-nine.

**District No. 2.**—School lot on Terrace street near Genesee; house three-story brick in fair condition; rebuilt in 1853. Valuation of property, $8,000; number of sittings, three hundred and forty-six.

**District No. 3.**—School lot on Perry street, between Illinois and Mississippi streets; three-story brick house, in fair condition, built in 1851. Valuation, $10,000; number of sittings, three hundred and forty-six.

**District No. 4.**—School on Ela street, near Louisiana; building constructed of brick, three stories high, in poor condition, built in 1849. Valuation, $9,000; number of sittings, three hundred and sixty-five.

**District No. 5.**—School lot on Scaeca street, near New York Central Railroad crossing; house constructed of brick and three stories high, built in 1855; additions made in 1860 and 1876. Valuation $10,000; number of sittings, six hundred and seventy-five.

**District No. 6.**—School lot on South Division street, near Chestnut; house constructed of brick, three stories high, with finished basement for wardrobes, closets and janitor’s dwelling, originally built in 1839, rebuilt in 1868. Assessed valuation of property, $7,200; number of sittings, eight hundred.

**District No. 7.**—School lot on South Division street, near Ellicott; house constructed of brick, three stories, built in 1835. Valuation, $4,000; number of sittings in all departments, three hundred and thirty.

**District No. 8.**—School lot on Church street, opposite City and County Hall; building constructed of brick, two stories, built in 1838. Valuation, $7,500; number of sittings, one hundred and eighty-five. Condemned by Council in 1883.

**District No. 9.**—Formerly colored school on Vine street, discontinued and territory added to district, eleven and thirteen.
District No. 10.—School lot on Delaware street, near Mohawk; house constructed of brick, three stories, built in 1847. Valuation $10,000; number of sittings in all departments, four hundred and sixty-seven.

District No. 11.—School lot on Elm street, near Clinton; house constructed of brick, two stories, built in 1848. Valuation $6,000; number of sittings in both departments, two hundred and eighty-two.

District No. 12.—Main building on Sprague street, near Broadway; constructed of brick, three floors, in 1849. Valuation $14,000. Primary school situated on Broadway at the corner of Spring street; house constructed of brick, two stories and finished basement, built in 1869. Valuation $14,000; number of sittings in both buildings, one thousand two hundred and sixty-four.

District No. 13.—School lot on Oak street, between Genesee and Huron; three-story building constructed of brick in 1856. Valuation $16,000; number of sittings, five hundred and twenty-seven. An addition is being made to this school building, this year (1873).

District No. 14.—School lot on Franklin street, between Tupper and Edward, house two stories high, constructed of brick, built in 1896. Valuation $30,000; number of sittings five hundred and fifty.

District No. 15.—Main school building situated on Oak street corner of Burton Alley, constructed of brick, three stories with finished basement, built in 1895. Valuation $25,000; number of sittings, one thousand and sixty. Primary School, lot on Carlton street between Orange and Beach street; brick building, two stories high, built 1869; six hundred and eighty-eight sittings. Valuation $16,000.

District No. 16.—School lot on Delaware avenue, extending to Linwood avenue, near Bryant street; house built in 1835, of brick; three stories. Valuation $18,000; number of sittings, four hundred and eighty-five. A lot is purchased in the eastern end of this district and a new building is ordered built.

District No. 17.—This district has no school property excepting the furniture in the building rented and occupied for school purposes.

District No. 18.—The school lot in this district in on School street, between Fargo and West avenues. There are two brick buildings on the lot. New building, two-story brick, built 1874; number of sittings, five hundred and forty-two. Valuation, $24,000. The first floor of the old building is used as a primary; number of sittings, two hundred and twenty.

District No. 19.—School lot on West avenue, at the junction of Delavan avenue; house constructed of brick in 1857. Valuation, $17,000; number of sittings, five hundred and eighty-seven.

District No. 20.—School lot on Amberst street, corner of East street; house constructed of brick, three stories, built in 1877; number of sittings, nine hundred and six. A two-story brick building is being erected to be used as a primary, located on Military road.
District No. 21.—School lot on Bird street, near Delaware avenue; house constructed of wood in 1857. Valuation, $1,200; number of sittings, forty.

District No. 22.—School lot on Main street nearly opposite Bird street; house two-story brick, built 1882. Valuation, $7,000; number of sittings, one hundred and ninety.

District No. 23.—School lot on Delaware avenue near railroad crossing; brick house, one story. Valuation, $50; number of sittings, sixty.

District No. 24.—School lot on Fillmore parkway, corner of Beekman street; house constructed of brick and two stories high; built 1857. Valuation, $7,000.

District No. 25.—School lot on Lewis street near William street; main structure built in 1853, of brick and two stories high. Valuation, $16,000; number of sittings, three hundred and fourteen. Another building situated on Churchyard farm; one-story wood; city purchased of Mr. Joseph Churchyard in 1832, who built and sustained a school therein for about one year previous to being purchased by the city. Another of one-story wood, Broadway, near Erie Railroad.

District No. 26.—School lot on Dole street near Seneca street; brick house, one story high. Valuation, $1,200; number of sittings, eighty.

District No. 27.—School lot on Canandaigua street near the Aurora plank road; house one-story brick structure, built about 1872. Valuation, $1,000; number of sittings, one hundred and twenty-two.

District No. 28.—School at the junction of Triangle street with the Abbott's Corners plank road; one-story wooden house. Valuation of property, $1,200; number of sittings, eighty-two.

District No. 29.—School lot on White's Corners plank road near Marilla street; one-story brick building, built 1874. Valuation, $500; number of sittings, forty-two.

District No. 30.—No school property in this district, and a building has been rented for school purposes.

District No. 31.—School lot on Emulsie street, between Pockham and William, and running through to Kreitzer street; two brick buildings on the lot; one of three stories with department and recreation rooms; the other of two stories, built 1872, and a basement finished for janitor's dwelling in good repair. Valuation, $2,000; number of sittings in both buildings, eight hundred and eighty-eight. Three other buildings in this district are rented for school purposes.

District No. 32.—School lot on Cedar street between William and Clinton streets; two brick buildings on lot; one of three stories. The other built 1872, two stories high with basement finished for janitor's dwelling and other purposes. Valuation of both buildings, $30,000; number of sittings in both buildings, one thousand one hundred and fifty-four.
District No. 31.—School lot on Elk street, near Smith street; house built of brick, two stories high, built 1878. Valuation, $25,000; number of sittings, six hundred and fourteen.

District No. 34.—School lot on Hamburg street, corner of Sandusky street; house two stories high, constructed of brick, built 1864. Valuation, $35,000; number of sittings, six hundred and fourteen.

District No. 35.—School lot on Swan street, near Spring street; house three story brick with wings two stories high, built 1867. Valuation, $35,000; number of sittings, seven hundred and fifty-nine.

District No. 36.—School lot on Norris Place, at the corner of Cottage street; house two stories and constructed of brick; basement finished and used for janitor's dwelling and other purposes; built in 1878. Assessors' valuation, $20,000; number of sittings, six hundred and fifty-six.

District No. 37.—Building Williamsville road, near Genesee street; built 1881. One-story wood.

School of Practice.—The School of Practice attached to the State Normal School is maintained for the purpose of training members of the graduating class and fitting them for teachers. It is also a public school with an attendance of about two hundred pupils.

Buffalo Orphan Asylum School.—The building used for this school is city property, and is located on the school lot situated on Virginia street, at the point of its divergence toward the lake. The property is in District No. 14; the house is a one-story wooden building.

St. John's Orphan Asylum School.—No. 280 Hickory street and Sulphur Springs. The school belonging to this asylum is maintained for the benefit of the orphans cared for by this institution. The school room is a part of the asylum building.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum School.—Corner Broadway and Elliscott street. This school is composed of orphan inmates of the asylum, the school room being furnished for the use of the school by the asylum authorities.

Best Street R. C. Orphan Asylum.—Best street near Parade House. The school maintained in this asylum is wholly composed of orphan children, and the school room is furnished by the authorities of the institution.

Church Charity Foundation School.—The pupils of this school are inmates of the institution, and the school room is supplied by the trustees of the Foundation.

Important changes for the better were made in the course of study in the graded schools in 1879 and 1880, which have resulted in a degree of general benefit to the pupils.

In the year 1871 the "Jesse Ketchum Memorial Fund" was founded and a deed of trust was executed on the 7th of September of that year, which conveyed to the city of Buffalo the sum of $60,000, with which to
found a perpetual memorial fund in honor of Jesse Ketchum. During
the later years of his life especially, Mr. Ketchum was deeply interested
in the public schools. This fund was founded by Mr. B. H. Brennan, a
son-in-law of Mr. Ketchum. The basis upon which the fund is founded,
is thus expressed in the deed of trust:

"The system of public instruction has for its grand object and design
to make worthy citizens, and this implies the culture of the mind, the
mores and the manners, and the object and design of this trust is to
promote the threafeold culture in just proportions. The medals and other
prizes are intended as incentives to diligent study, correct deportment
and good behavior. They are intended to promote a faithful application
to prescribed studies, a cheerful obedience to all the rules and regulations
of the school, a respectful demeanor towards the teachers, a strict atten-
tion to the proprieties which distinguish polite intercourse of refined
society, and a supreme regard for ' whatsoever things are honest, what-
soever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are
lovely, whatsoever things are of good report.'"

Medals, books and other prizes have been distributed under this
deed to the reported benefit of the cause of education in the city.

Following are the school officers for the year 1883—
Superintendent—James F. Crooker.
Clerk—G. Adolf Finck.
Teachers of Penmanship—Charles B. Knowlton and Carl A. Goehle.
Teachers of Music—Everett L. Baker and Charles Hager.
Teacher of Drawing—Mark M. Maycock.

The nationality and color of the parents of the pupils registered as
members of the schools in 1882, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>4,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>13,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>2,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nationalities</td>
<td>2,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>20,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole number of pupils registered in the Grammar schools,
school of Practice, the Central school, and the schools connected with
charitable organizations for the term ending December 22, 1882, was
20,687, and the attendance 15,689.

The Normal School—In September, 1871, a Stott Normal School was
opened in Buffalo; it is located on Jersey street, between Thirteenth and
Fourteenth streets. This school was established under the State law and
is under the joint control of the Superintendent of Public instruction
and the local Board of Trustees. The Board is composed at the pre-
sent time of Francis H. Root, Buffalo, President; David Gray, Buffalo,
Secretary: Stephen M. Clement, Buffalo; Treasurer: Thomas F. Roche
ter, Buffalo; President: Thomas E. Roche, Buffalo, Grover Cleveland, Buffalo, Henry Lapp, Clarence.

The first president of the local Board of Trustees was Hon. J. B. Skinner; he died before the school was opened, and was followed in the
office by Hon. N. K. Hal. Mr. O. G. Steele next assumed the duties of
the position, and he was succeeded by Francis H. Root, the present
incumbent. The principal is Professor Henry B. Buckham, A. M., who
has most efficiently filled the office since the school was opened. The
diplomas of this school are perpetual licenses to teach anywhere in
the State. The average number of pupils in attendance in the Normal
school is two hundred and twenty.

Connected with the Normal school is a School of Practice which is
a part of the public schools of the city, the teachers being paid by the
city; they are nominated by the Normal board and appointed by the
city superintendent. Pupils are received upon application of parents to
the number of twenty from each of the ten grades in the public schools.
The School of Practice is of great benefit to pupils intending to make
a teaching profession. The number of graduates from the Normal school
is two hundred and sixty-nine.

Private Educational Institutions.—In addition to the public schools
already enumerated, there are now (1883) in the city the following private
educational institutions:

The Buffalo Female Academy is situated between Johnson Place and
Park Place on Delaware avenue. This institution was incorporated in
1831, and has been a very prosperous and successful school. The pres-
ent Board of Trustees are Thomas Farnham, president; Albert T. Ches-
ter, secretary and treasurer; Nelson Holland, Josiah Jewett, Charles
E. Walbridge, John R. Lee, Pascal P. Pratt, William P. Letchworth,
Richard K. Noye, Henry R. Hoiland, John B. Greene, George P. Saw-
yer, George B. Hayes, Franklin D. Locke, O. H. Marshall. The present
Board of Instruction is composed as follows: Rev. Albert T. Chester,
D. D., Principal; Professor Albert H. Chester, Ph. D., Lecturer on
Chemistry; Professor Carl Adam, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal
Music; Madame Clemente Boulou, Teacher of the French Language;
Rev. J. B. Kienzle, Teacher of the German Language; Mrs. I. H. Benson,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Miss Mary Overing, Teacher of
Dancing; Miss E. L. Hilliard, Teacher of Calligraphy; Miss Jeannie
M. Welch, Teacher of Composition and Rhetoric; Miss Ellen K. Ches-
ter, Teacher of Literature and Elocution; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Forbes,
Collegiate Department; Miss Mary C. Cook, Assistant Collegiate Depart-
ment; Miss Harriet S. Kinney, First Academic Department; Mrs. I. H.
Benson, Second Academic Department; Miss Louise Worthington,
Preparatory Department; Miss Mary Lathrop, Teacher of Jardin des
Enfants; Miss Mabel Chester, Assistant of Jardin.
The Buffalo Classical School, 335 Franklin street, was established in 1853, by the present Principal, Horace Briggs. The school was founded principally in the interest of the families of Pascal P. Pratt, E. B. Beals, Bronson C. Runyon, and James Gaulson; to these were added Andrew J. Rich and Guilford Wilson. These six gentlemen are named as the founders of the school. The number of pupils was for several years limited to twelve, but was afterwards enlarged to meet the desires of others who wished to avail themselves of its advantages. Nearly fifty students have been prepared in this school for different colleges and universities, and about forty for business pursuits. The faculty now includes, besides the principal, Lewis Rogers, William A. Frick and Mrs. Dora B. North.

The Misses Hill's school for young ladies, located at 435 Delaware avenue, was established in 1846.

Mrs. Williams' school for young ladies, located at 254 Franklin street, was established in 1860. Mrs. Richard Williams is the principal. A school formerly kept by Miss Shelton, as early as 1835, and afterwards by Misses Woolworth and Bissell, was incorporated in Mrs. Williams' present school. An average of about ninety pupils, children, young boys and young ladies attend the school.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College.—Among the private educational institutions of Buffalo, the Bryant & Stratton Business College occupies a prominent and honorable position. This college was established in 1854, and for twenty-eight years enjoyed a successful career in rooms in Brown's Buildings, on the corner of Main and Seneca streets. On the 1st of January, 1883, to accommodate the regularly increasing attendance and to furnish more perfect facilities, the proprietors secured and occupied elegant and commodious rooms in the German Insurance Company's building, the entire third floor being leased for the purposes of the college.

Heathcote School, for boys, was established in 1855; it is now located at 310 Pearl street. This school affords its patrons facilities for acquiring a thorough academic education. It is sectarian in character, but is under the protection of the Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., LL.D., acting as president of the Board of Trustees. Lester Wheeler, A. M., is the present head master and master of the department of ancient and modern languages. Charles H. Gould is master of the scientific department.

The Kindergarten and Training School, located at 621 Delaware avenue, was established in May 1875, by the present principal, Mrs. Amanda H. Hoffman. The course of instruction runs from the kindergarten to full academic. Miss Alice E. Hoffman is principal of the young ladies' department, and Miss Mary W. Hoffman, teacher of the preparatory department.
St. Mary’s Academy and Industrial School, Franklin street, near Church. This institution was incorporated April 20, 1865. It is devoted to the education of young ladies only. Officers, Miss E. Nardin and Miss E. Smyth. There are ten lady teachers in the school, which is highly successful.

Williams Academy for Boys. This institution was established in 1871, and is located in the Hersee Building, corner of Main and Chippewa streets. The school was founded by Mr. Howell C. Williams, who died August 27, 1885. It has been attended by from thirty to forty students.

Catholic Colleges. There are two Catholic colleges in Buffalo, the most important of which is the Canisius College. This institution was opened in September, 1850, and was incorporated in January, 1853, by the Regents of the University of the State, with power to confer degrees and academic honors. It is conducted by the Society of Jesus, and is located on Washington street. Two courses are taught—a classical and a commercial course. Boarding students are accommodated in the institution when desired. The present faculty is as follows: Rev. M. Port, S. J., President and Prefect of Studies; Rev. Fr. X. Delhez, S. J., Prefect of Discipline for the boisterous—Teacher of French; Rev. Herm. Kerckhoff, S. J., Prefect of Discipline for the day-scholars—Professor of Mathematics; Rev. Guill. Truempfer, S. J., Professor of Rhetoric; Rev. M. Bischoff, S. J., Professor of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Rev. Aem. Petrig, S. J., Class of Poetry; Rev. Ant. Guggenberger, S. J., Professor of History and German; Rev. P. Mueller, S. J., Class of Humanities; Rev. Th. Van Rossum, S. J., Class of Syntax; Rev. T. Gechter, S. J., Second Grammar Class; Rev. Hub. Hartmann, S. J., First Grammar Class; Rev. J. Mueller, S. J., Teacher of French and German; Mr. Barth Groeiner, S. J., Preparatory Class; Mr. Ch. Flink, S. J., Teacher of Drawing and Arithmetic; Mr. Th. Ashton, Commercial Law and English Literature; Mr. H. Smith, Third Class Commercial Course; Mr. Greg. Kiefer, Second Class Commercial Course; Rev. B. Henke, S. J., Mr. G. Burkard, S. J., Mr. J. Zahm, S. J., Mr. Ch. Gretler, S. J., Assistant Teachers and Prefects of Discipline; Mr. Ch. Mischia, Teacher of Music; Mr. C. Buckelmeuter, Teacher of Gymnastics.

St. Joseph’s College, corner of Delaware avenue and Church street, is under the care of the Christian Brothers. This institution was established in 1861, and has now two hundred and forty pupils. In different courses embrace, besides the regular English studies, the Greek, Latin, German, Spanish and French languages; chemistry, geology, astronomy and natural philosophy (with adequate apparatus); the higher mathematics, theoretical and analytical geometry, mensuration, plane and spherical trigonometry, surveying, navigation, calculus, etc., logic, metaphysics and ethics, special attention being directed to those branches involving a thorough knowledge of mechanics, bookkeeping, commercial law, correspondence, phonography, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music.
Parochial and Other Church Schools.—There are in the city twenty-twow Catholic parochial schools in connection with the churches to which sufficient reference is made in the chapter on the churches of Buffalo. There are also schools connected with the following German churches: St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran, St. John's German Lutheran, Trinity, St. Marcus Evangelical, Evangelical Friedeaus, Church of Seven Dolors, St. Mary's, St. Peter's Evangelical. These schools are further described in the records of the German churches in the chapter devoted to the German interests of Buffalo.

Convents.—St. Mary's Convent of the Redemptorists.—Pine street, near Broadway.
Convent of St. Clare.—Under care of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Mother Margaret, Superior. A select and day school.
Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame.—Broadway, near Pine. Sister Falconetti, Superior.
Mount St. Joseph Convent.—Main street, near Finne' avenue. Sisters of St. Joseph.

CHAPTER XIII.

JOURNALISM IN BUFFALO.


It is creditable to the Buffalo of seventy years ago when she could scarcely assume the pretensions of a village, when her population numbered but a few hundreds and when some of the principal streets were still adorned with the scamps of pineval trees, that there were among the inhabitants men possessed of sufficient enterprise and faith in the future of the place, to establish a newspaper, and public spirit in the