

From Gazetteer of the State of New York by J. H. French 1860

Free Academy

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

Statistics of Academies from the Regents' Report of 1859, continued.

Total Expenditures.	No. of Volumes in Library.	NAMES.	No. of Teachers.	Whole No. of Students in attendance during the year.	The No. that pursued classical studies.	Amount appropriated from the Literature Fund.	TOTAL VALUES.			Total Revenue.	Total Expenditures.	No. of Volumes in Library.
							Value of Lot and Buildings.	Value of Library.	Value of Appointments.			
\$1,195	444	Keeseville Academy.....	4	378	246	461.81						
2,928	339	Kinlerhook Academy.....	4	106	67	130.00	3,600	227	200	2,328	2,328	231
10,062	946	Ringsboro' Academy.....	3	66	.....	.....	4,000	600	524	1,294	1,294	580
7,508	1,082	Kingston Academy.....	5	209	114	219.28	3,700	417	555	670	567	285
2,138	439	Liberty Normal Institute.....	2	115	9	17.46	15,000	567	400	3,176	3,058	620
10,989	737	Lockport Union School.....	9	491	181	351.21	1,250	185	164	701	683	189
712	305	Lowville Academy.....	4	267	176	279.42	7,500	259	600	4,450	4,522	144
760	381	Lyons Union School.....	4	128	68	131.94	15,000	860	627	2,170	2,046	1,119
1,319	173	Macedon Academy.....	4	240	179	347.33	5,055	207	736	2,482	2,471	177
1,477	249	Manlius Academy.....	2	99	25	48.51	3,900	410	200	978	812	417
360	381	Marion Collegiate Institute.....	5	168	74	141.65	11,500	248	692	1,548	2,503	196
1,412	653	Mayville Academy.....	2	78	49	95.08	3,750	194	206	889	910	186
514	178	Medina Academy.....	5	171	164	318.22	6,200	350	235	1,830	1,967	340
1,611	469	Mexico Academy.....	4	223	159	308.52	14,000	630	328	2,001	2,083	627
3,244	474	Middlebury Academy.....	5	229	142	275.54	5,500	930	499	2,015	1,976	852
700	126	Monroe Academy.....	4	152	75	145.53	5,465	158	160	1,399	1,368	141
\$0,313	535	Montgomery Academy.....	2	77	28	50.45	6,000	290	300	811	806	480
6,078	165	Monticello Academy.....	7	153	60	116.42	4,350	251	170	2,359	2,443	216
1,695	361	Moravia Institute.....	2	122	53	102.84	2,200	362	361	830	830	366
1,400	192	Mount Morris Union Free School.....	4	98	70	135.83	.....	222	193	710	710	315
3,189	813	Mount Pleasant Academy.....	7	134	59	114.48	17,000	1,467	300	7,033	6,650	1,576
1,094	263	Munro Collegiate Institute.....	3	61	33	62.09	7,900	486	553	1,639	1,256	722
4,078	612	New Paltz Academy.....	2	460	226	438.53	20,000	350	250	19,939	20,473	350
2,315	165	New York Conference Seminary.....	11	613	567	1,100.70	117,324	9,296	\$,988	69,783	60,671	6,528
1,440	263	New York Free Academy.....	25	114	132	256.14	19,000	228	375	13,372	10,034	558
4,768	144	North Granville Female Seminary.....	13	60	32	32.58	2,400	40	137	110	110	112
1,196	259	North Hebron Institute.....	1	311	222	430.77	3,000	536	250	487	440	262
1,066	155	North Salem Academy.....	5	309	241	467.64	8,400	400	899	2,123	2,114	500
776	213	Norwich Academy.....	5	161	116	225.58	2,900	174	184	1,902	1,703	171
11,385	281	Nunda Literary Institute.....	5	351	258	500.62	11,000	601	579	4,686	4,449	1,248
6,165	175	Ogdensburg Academy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	26,000	2,327	2,694	4,321	4,502	1,946
1,553	1,257	Onesida Conference Seminary.....	8	128	110	.....	12,700	516	306	.....	.....	635
4,308	1,129	Ontario Female Seminary.....	13	121	80	155.23	20,000	931	924	4,855	4,854	895
1,819	658	Oswego High School.....	3	273	196	350.91	15,500	350	600	3,784	3,625	470
720	67	Ovid Academy.....	8	249	109	211.50	5,000	601	180	2,373	2,344	402
8,250	838	Owego Academy.....	4	300	165	318.22	9,350	953	790	2,131	2,149	1,285
3,975	1,032	Oxford Academy.....	6	673	375	727.75	121,765	1,338	1,595	30,574	24,474	1,128
991	280	Packer Collegiate Institute.....	24	282	134	225.58	12,000	574	250	2,438	2,385	1,094
2,440	201	Palmira Classical Union School.....	5	101	50	97.92	17,000	645	446	2,387	2,185	609
713	506	Pelham Classical Union School.....	3	127	49	85.38	16,750	567	210	1,225	1,735	347
964	188	Perry Academy.....	1	42	14	27.37	4,528	207	174	334	319	184
1,858	2,435	Peterboro' Academy.....	5	408	91	176.58	5,200	315	174	1,996	2,053	504
13,024	953	Phelps Union Classical School.....	10	217	176	310.46	10,200	471	212	3,674	3,673	405
4,632	456	Phelps Union Seminary.....	4	215	160	310.46	5,500	229	474	1,948	1,948	146
641	739	Plattsburgh Academy.....	2	43	39	75.67	5,400	351	150	4,602	4,597	634
1,017	112	Poupey Academy.....	8	119	98	190.18	15,963	578	760	4,497	4,597	576
4,359	298	Poughkeepsie Female Academy.....	2	87	24	38.81	2,900	312	325	284	2,314	263
1,819	285	Prospect Academy.....	3	179	61	118.36	9,028	301	175	2,557	2,314	263
2,645	1,196	Pulaski Academy.....	4	184	87	168.81	6,420	388	278	1,263	1,263	320
2,459	1,744	Randolph Academy.....	5	250	158	291.56	9,650	175	175	1,560	1,559	200
1,198	189	Red Creek Union Academy.....	2	91	30	68.21	2,610	203	155	375	435	223
3,339	98	Rensselaerville Academy.....	3	86	51	93.14	3,200	172	185	927	855	132
1,475	216	Richburg Academy.....	3	122	62	120.30	6,000	186	170	2,224	2,224	171
4,644	2,011	Rochester Female Academy.....	4	96	76	147.47	7,850	160	174	939	939	120
1,885	520	Rogersville Union Seminary.....	3	233	110	213.44	10,500	420	360	2,060	2,151	506
3,923	.....	Rome Academy.....	3	122	77	149.41	4,100	647	237	1,081	1,081	678
4,410	1,200	Rural Seminary.....	2	201	141	273.60	5,963	283	837	1,631	1,631	162
762	389	Rushford Academy.....	18	320	61	118.36	27,500	2,314	3,138	10,397	12,272	3,032
1,215	228	Rutgers Female Institute.....	5	293	125	236.73	2,400	210	187	1,546	1,521	296
2,731	161	Sag Harbor Institute.....	3	179	50	97.92	10,000	784	493	2,484	1,925	936
2,134	433	St. Lawrence Academy.....	3	115	87	168.81	5,000	152	185	1,117	1,347	180
4,157	1,148	Saugerties Academy.....	5	296	143	260.51	2,500	192	180	712	743	92
600	.....	Schoharie Academy.....	3	112	91	176.58	41,000	4,000	200	19,278	19,532	2,904
473	199	Schenectady Union School.....	3	169	123	238.67	4,000	351	161	1,305	1,337	331
758	315	Schuylerville Academy.....	4	193	98	168.81	2,850	211	400	1,073	1,094	215
1,330	392	Seneca Falls Academy.....	4	129	72	131.94	3,300	496	600	1,879	1,863	293
1,41	831	Sodus Academy.....	4	78	62	102.84	2,750	192	283	919	1,106	133
4,852	427	Spencertown Academy.....	2	166	86	166.87	3,500	192	210	993	971	240
1,754	1,059	Springville Academy.....	5	157	101	195.98	10,000	262	150	4,045	2,168	129
1,751	221	S. S. Seward Institute.....	6	161	112	217.32	10,350	553	558	1,220	1,483	1,268
705	164	Starkey Seminary.....	5	232	192	364.79	87,000	240	457	2,376	2,479	138
3,181	447	Susquehanna Seminary.....	5	45	28	54.32	7,575	240	275	2,486	2,409	244
1,317	308	Troy Academy.....	6	319	212	411.36	12,100	1,374	905	8,743	8,270	1,065
2,175	1,637	Troy Female Seminary.....	2	168	34	65.97	4,300	163	159	756	1,051	200
1,629	193	Trumansburgh Academy.....	2	80	21	40.75	3,850	256	151	630	629	266
8,417	405	Unadilla Academy.....	9	220	143	277.48	16,400	634	369	3,686	3,532	667
1,584	191	Union Hall Academy.....	6	209	173	335.69	10,500	731	481	2,778	2,414	634
		Union Literary Society.....	4	215	140	271.66	4,681	305	187	1,938	1,941	375
		Union Village Academy.....	4									

venient, and the establishment of all of them is so recent as to be within the memory of every adult citizen. They consist of 5 city rail roads and 29 lines of omnibuses.¹ Since the introduction of rail roads and the multiplication of steam ferries and steamboat routes, a large number of persons transacting business in the city have been enabled to provide residences in the country adjacent, where they can enjoy the comforts and luxuries of a rural home without a sacrifice of business interests. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, and great numbers residing within 30 mi. of the city, on Long Island and Staten Island and in the adjacent parts of Westchester county and New Jersey, are in this manner closely identified with the business of the city, and might in one sense be included in its population. New York and its immediate suburbs are thus so united in interests that they virtually constitute one great metropolis, and would probably at this time number, within a radius of 10 mi. from the City Hall, about a million and a quarter of inhabitants.²

The institutions of New York designed to meet the intellectual and social wants of the people in extent and variety have no equals in America; and many of them surpass all similar institutions in the world. These institutions, noticed under special heads, are devoted to education, both general and special, to benevolent objects in various forms, to religion and morality, to intellectual culture, and to the promotion of the useful and fine arts. They do not strictly all belong to the city, nor do they adequately represent the wants of the city population. Many of the schools and other institutions, from their peculiarities and excellence, attract great numbers from abroad; and, on the other hand, a great number of educational institutions in the adjoining counties depend for support almost entirely upon city patronage. A reciprocity of interests between city and country is thus kept up in intellectual as well as in business affairs.

The Public School System of New York now constitutes one of the most important interests of the city, both in regard to its effect upon the social position of the people and in the amount of its annual expenditures. There were reported, at the close of 1858, a free academy³ for the complete collegiate educations of boys, 4 normal schools for the instruction of teachers, 57 ward schools, including 51 grammar schools for boys, 48 grammar schools for girls, and 55 primary departments for both sexes; 35 primary schools, 42 evening schools, of which 23 are for males and

Roosevelt Street Ferry, from Roosevelt Street to Bridge Street, Brooklyn, 1,450 yds., is leased to the Union Ferry Co. until 1867, at \$3,000 per annum.

James Street Ferry is established from James Slip to South 7th Street, Williamsburgh.

Catharine Street Ferry, from Catharine Street to Main Street, Brooklyn, 736 yds., is leased to the Union Ferry Co. until 1863, at \$16,000 per annum.

Division Avenue Ferry extends from Grand Street to South 7th Street, Williamsburgh.

Grand Street Ferry, from Grand Street to Grand Street, Williamsburgh, is 900 yds. in length.

Houston Street Ferry, from Houston Street to Grand Street, Williamsburgh, 700 yds., is leased to the Houston Street Ferry Co. until 1863, at \$6,500 per annum.

Tenth Street Ferry, from 10th Street to Green Point, is leased until 1865, at \$250 per annum.

Twenty-Third Street Ferry, from 23d Street to Green Point, is leased until 1863, at \$100 per annum.

Hunters Point Ferry, from 34th Street to Hunters Point, Queens co., is leased to A. W. Winants until 1867, at \$100 per annum.

Blackwells Island Ferry extends from 61st Street to Blackwells Island.

Hellgate Ferry, from 86th Street to Astoria, Queens co., is leased to S. A. Halsey until 1867, at \$50 per annum.

Wards Island Ferry extends from 106th Street to Wards Island.

Randalls Island Ferries extend from 122d Street to the Institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors, and from 117th Street to the House of Refuge.

Jersey City Ferry, from Cortland Street to Jersey City, 1 mi., is leased to the Jersey City Ferry Co. until 1866, at \$5,000 per annum.

Barclay Street Ferry, from Barclay Street to Hoboken, N. J., is leased to J. C. & R. L. Stevens until 1865, at \$100 per annum.

Canal Street Ferry, from Canal Street to Hoboken, N. J., is leased to J. C. & R. L. Stevens until 1860, at \$900 per annum.

Christopher Street Ferry, from Christopher Street to Hoboken, N. J., is leased to J. C. & R. L. Stevens until 1862, at \$350 per annum.

Weehawken Ferry extends from 42d Street to Weehawken, N. J.

Elysian Fields Ferry extends from 19th Street to Elysian Fields, N. J.

The Union Ferry Co. owned on the 1st of Nov. 1858, eighteen boats, valued at \$489,800.

¹ Some of the principal facts concerning the city rail roads are as follows:—

Cars run at frequent intervals and use horse-power. Fare, uniformly 5 cts.

Second Avenue extends from Peck Slip, through Pearl, Chatham, Bowery, Grand, and Chrystie Streets and 2d Avenue, to 23d Street; thence to 42d Street. Returns through 2d Avenue, 23d Street, 1st Avenue, Allen and Grand Streets, Bowery, Chatham, Oliver, and South Streets.

Third Avenue extends through Park Row, Chatham, Bowery, and 3d Avenue, to 61st Street, Yorkville.

New York & Harlem R. R. extends through Park Row, Center, Broome, and Bowery Streets, to 4th Avenue, and up to 42d Street, where locomotive trains stop.

Sixth Avenue extends through Vesey, Church, Chambers, W. Broadway, Canal, Varick, and Carmine Streets, and 6th Avenue, to 44th Street.

Eighth Avenue extends through Vesey, Church, Chambers, W. Broadway, Canal, and Hudson Streets and 8th Avenue to W. 59th Street.

Ninth Avenue, track laid but not used.

The Hudson River R. R. and New Haven R. R. run no city cars.

The omnibuses all have the names of their routes painted upon the outside. The rates of fare are 4, 5, or 6 cts., which is paid without regard to distance traveled upon or within them. Licenses are granted annually; and in 1858 459 stage licenses were taken at \$20, and 5 out-of-town lines, at \$5 per stage, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,355. All other conveyances for public hire are also licensed, the number in 1858 being, hacks, 402, and special hacks, 320.

² Most of the suburban districts of New York within this State are particularly noticed in this work in the counties and towns in which they are located. Jersey City, which has grown up within a few years, had, in 1855, 21,715 inhabitants. It is the terminus of the New Jersey R. R., connecting with lines s. and w., and the Union R. R., connecting with the New York & Erie and the Northern New Jersey R. R. It is the landing place of the Cunard steamers, the seat of important manufactures, and the residence of multitudes doing business in New York City. Hoboken City is also a place of considerable importance from its proximity to the city. It had, in 1855, 6,727 inhabitants. Hudson City, in the rear of these, had 3,322 inhabitants; and numerous other places along the Hudson in N. J. are receiving attention as desirable places for homes.

³ The Free Academy was established by an act of May 7, 1857, subject to a popular vote, which gave 19,404 for and 3,409 against the measure. An edifice in the gothic style of the townhalls of the Netherlands, 80 by 100 ft., was erected on Lexington Avenue, corner of 23d Street, in 1848, with accommodations for

19 for females, and 11 corporate schools.¹ In the same year there were employed 1,729 teachers, —of whom 440 were males and 1,289 were females.

The Public Schools are managed by a Board of Education, consisting of two commissioners from each ward. The local affairs of each ward are managed by local Boards of Trustees. The present system was organized under an act of 1812; but it has been modified by various acts since. In 1853 the Public School Society was dissolved and the schools under its control were merged in the ward schools of the city. The Board of Education distributes its duties among committees, and appoints a City Superintendent to exercise a general supervision over the schools.²

Academies and Colleges. There are in the city 3 academic institutions, 2 colleges, 4 medical colleges, 2 theological schools, and a great number of schools for perfecting students in special branches of education.³ In addition to the schools sharing in the distribution of the school fund, there are a great number of mission, charity, parish, denominational, and private schools, of

1,000 pupils. The cost of the grounds, buildings, furniture, apparatus, and library was \$100,801.48; and the cost of maintenance to Jan. 1, 1859, was \$33,238.17. The students and the graduates in each year have been as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Students.....	201	235	383	498	536
Graduates....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Students.....	537	688	875	805	885
Graduates....	20	32	20	21	25

Applicants for admission to this school must reside in the city, be 14 years of age, and must have been students in the common schools 12 months, and must sustain an examination in the ordinary English studies. The school has a 5 years' course of study, and its graduates receive the degree of A.B. Several medals and money prizes have been endowed, and societies of students and alumni have been formed.

¹ The number of pupils in 1858 was as follows:—

Free Academy.....	885	Normal schools.....	850
Boys' grammar school..	29,309	Corporate schools.....	10,697
Girls' " " " " " "	26,991		
Primary department....	59,276	General aggregate.....	171,768
Primary schools.....	23,760	Average attendance.....	51,430
Evening schools, about.	20,000		

² The "Free School Society," afterward the "Public School Society," was founded in June, 1805, and its first school was opened May 17, 1806. During its long career this honored society disbursed millions of dollars of public money, afforded education to 600,000 children, and fitted 1,230 teachers at its normal schools. It twice tendered its property to the city authorities to satisfy a popular objection that so much property should not be managed by a corporation; but in both instances the tender was declined. After the society was dissolved, its books and papers were deposited with the New York Historical Society. Its real estate used for school purposes consisted of 15 public schoolhouses, a trustees' hall on Grand Street, and a workshop on Crosby Street.—*Dissolution of Pub. School Soc. and Rep. of Com., p. 7.*

The 11 corporate schools share in the public money, but are in no sense under the care of the Board. The expenses of the public schools in 1858 were as follows:—

Salaries of teachers and janitors.....	\$ 556,415.93
New schoolhouses, repairs, purchase of new sites.....	225,810.13
Fuel.....	25,217.08
Books, stationery, and apparatus.....	105,328.31
Salaries of superintendents, clerks, and officers of the board.....	23,398.51
Support of Free Academy, including repairs.....	45,834.73
Evening schools.....	64,515.03
Normal schools.....	11,290.22
Contingent expenses.....	45,427.05

Total expenses of public schools..... \$1,106,266.99

³ The academies subject to the visitation of the Regents are—The Deaf and Dumb Institution, incorp. April 15, 1833; Grammar School of Columbia College, incorp. April 7, 1838; New York Free Academy, incorp. Oct. 31, 1849; Rutgers Female Institute, incorp. Jan. 23, 1840.

Columbia College was chartered as "King's College" Oct. 31, 1754, and under the Colonial Government was aided by a lottery, grants of lands, and liberal private donations from England. A plot of ground between Murray, Barclay, Church, and Chapel Streets was given by Trinity Church for the college site, and the corner stone was laid July 23, 1756. The building was finished in 1790, and during the Revolution it was used for a hospital. In 1792 the trustees established a medical school, and sustained it until 1813. The college remained in its first location until the premises were greatly enhanced in value by the growth

of the city and the spread of commercial establishments around and beyond it. An act was passed March 19, 1857, authorizing the purchase of another site for college purposes, in accordance with which the grounds at the foot of Park Place were sold for \$590,650, the college still retaining many lots on Barclay Street, Park Place, Murray Street, and College Place, which are rented for long periods, and whose prospective value it is impossible to estimate. The premises lately owned by the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on 49th Street, near 4th Avenue, were purchased, with 4 other lots, for \$75,366.10, and fitted up at a total cost of \$114,336.01. This change is understood to be only a temporary one, the ultimate intention being to locate on the premises of the Botanical Garden, between 47th and 51st Streets, on 5th Avenue. This garden, originally embracing about 20 acres, was laid out by Dr. David Hosack, early in the present century, for the introduction of exotic plants, experiments in agriculture and horticulture, and the promotion of science. The Governor, in his message of 1806, commended the object as worthy of public aid. In 1810 a memorial from the corporation of New York, the County and State Medical Society, and the Governors of the New York Hospital was addressed to the Legislature, in pursuance of which the Garden was purchased for \$73,000, upon the appraisal of 3 commissioners, and placed in charge of the Regents of the University. The latter placed it in the hands of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, April 1, 1811. In 1814 it was granted by the Legislature to Columbia College, upon the condition that within 12 years the College should be removed thither; but in 1819 this condition was rescinded, and \$10,000 was given to the College to aid in extending the premises upon the original location. These grounds have also increased greatly in value, and the College is at this moment perhaps the wealthiest in the Union, with this important feature; that its wealth is not coupled with irksome conditions and provisions, but left free to the discretion of its trustees. A grammar school has been many years connected with the College.

The University of the City of New York, located on the E. side of Washington Square, occupies a fine marble building in the English collegiate style of architecture. It is 109 by 230 ft. on the ground; and besides the portion occupied by the College, it contains rooms leased to societies, artists, and professional persons. This College grew out of a discussion with regard to a University on a more extended plan than any in the Union. A convention of literary and scientific gentlemen was held in the fall of 1833, and in that year a subscription was opened to raise \$100,000 for the establishment of a University. An unhappy controversy arising directly upon the appointment of a chancellor, the institution did not attain the pre-eminence to which it aspired. Its course of study is essentially the same as that of other American colleges.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is located on 23d St. and 4th Avenue. The site and grounds are leased with privilege of purchase, and funds derived from the proceeds of the sale of the building on Crosby St., formerly owned by it, have been raised to effect the purchase. The edifice now used is 75 by 100 ft., and is valued at \$90,000. The first story is leased for stores. The College was incorp. by the Regents in 1807, by virtue of an act passed March 21, 1791. Lectures were first held in 1807-08. The Medical Department of Columbia College was merged in this Nov. 1, 1813. The College has 2 courses of lectures annually, and a library of 1,200 volumes.

The University Medical College, formed under an act of Feb. 11, 1837, as a branch of the University of New York, is located on 14th St. between Irving Place and 3d Avenue. The building is 80 by 103 ft., 4 stories in front and 5 in rear, and is valued at \$50,000. Its charter provides that 5 students of the Free Academy shall be admitted free of charge except the matriculation fee. Its library numbers 5,000 volumes, and its museum is valued at \$25,000. Two courses of lectures are delivered annually.

The New York Medical College, located on E. 13th St., was incorp. in 1850. The college building is 60 by 120 ft., and is valued at \$70,000. It has a 5 months' course of lectures annually. Ten students are admitted upon payment of \$20 and matriculation fee.

The Metropolitan Medical College, located at 68 E. Broadway,

which no reports are limited rously attended

About 250 pe and quarterly, issued from the

was incorp. March ally.

The New York P 13, 1859, has not l to confer the degr not less than 19 i in the studies emi

The College of P in the New York M 4 months annually and diplomas are f from this college i qualified, to act as

The New York 1806, and now nur *The Pathologica* meets semi-month

The Academy of 1851. It meets u sentatives to the other medical and

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The Union The and incorp. March 8th St., and near V volumes. Its Boa equal number of e

Commercial colle in the fine arts, at the Cooper Uni its facilities and Music, drawing, a the city schools; a studies are superi

The Protodan and has continue it will be largely J. John Baker, who, 80th St., on the school. With a pe

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The following schools:— *The College of S* tion under the ca

Convent of the of 77 priests of the *St. Vincent's S* Brothers of the C

Academy of the *Convent and A* are under the ch

latter has 180 pu 17th St., under s

Mother Home St., upon the pre *St. Mary's Sch* of Sisters of Cha *St. Peter's Sch* Sisters of Charit *St. Joseph's Sch* Sisters of Charit *St. Lawrence S* of Charity, and *St. Stephen's S* *St. Vincent's S* the preparatory *Free Catholic S* ported in the city Most of the sch

those 7 are taug *Sisters of Charit* of Notre Dame, Of several the t *named St. Patri*