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|--|---------|
| 3500 feet of hose @ \$1.10 per foot..... | \$3,850 |
| 1500 feet of hose @ .65 per foot..... | 975 |
| 2900 feet of hose @ .15 per foot..... | 435 |
| Fixtures, tools, and rivets..... | 24 |

Total.....\$5,284

| | |
|--|----------|
| Supply department,—coal, vitriol, telegraph-poles, etc..... | \$125.26 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 1383.85 |
| Fire-alarm telegraph..... | 1100.00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Real estate..... | \$19,000.00 |
| Apparatus..... | 18,970.00 |
| Horses and harness..... | 4,005.00 |
| Hose, tools, fixtures, etc..... | 5,284.00 |
| Supply department..... | 125.26 |
| Furniture, fixtures, etc..... | 1,383.85 |
| Fire-alarm telegraph..... | 1,100.00 |

Total.....\$49,868.11

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND LOSSES BY FIRE, IN THE CITY OF UTICA,
FROM 1870 TO APRIL 1, 1877.

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| 1870—No. of fires, 16; No. of alarms, 13; losses, \$136,050. |
| 1871—No. of fires, 23; No. of alarms, 10; losses, \$326,350. |
| 1872—No. of fires, 24; No. of alarms, 9; losses, \$104,834. |
| 1873—No. of fires, 33; No. of alarms, 7; losses, \$87,250. |
| 1874—No. of fires, 36; No. of alarms, 13; losses, \$55,436. |
| 1875—No. of fires, 34; No. of alarms, 20; losses, \$40,889. |
| 1876—No. of fires, 49; No. of alarms, 16; losses, \$28,985. |

TELEGRAPH ALARM.

All the engine-houses, with the truck-house and police-station, and houses of chief engineer and chairman of this board are connected by telegraph, and by another line twenty-six alarm-boxes in different parts of the city are connected with the police-station. All the police and official members of the Fire Department have keys to these boxes, and a key is left with some responsible person living near each box. An alarm from a street box goes only to the police-station, and from there is sent to all the other houses, but an alarm from either house goes to all the others. The following table shows the location and number of each box :

| No. | Ward. |
|--|-------|
| 1. Bagg's Hotel..... | 1 |
| 1-2. Broad Street Bridge..... | 1 |
| 2. Corner of Whitesboro' and Charles Streets..... | 2 |
| 2-1. Corner of Liberty and Burchard Streets..... | 2 |
| 2-3. Canal Street, near Potter's Bridge..... | 2 |
| 3. Corner of Fayette and State Streets..... | 3 |
| 3-1. No. 3 Steamer-House and Police-Office..... | 3 |
| 3-2. Corner of State and William Streets..... | 3 |
| 3-4. Corner of Genesee and Oswego Streets..... | 3 |
| 3-5. Corner of Plant and Francis Streets..... | 3 |
| 4. Corner of Park Avenue and Clark Place..... | 4 |
| 4-1. No. 2 Steamer-House..... | 4 |
| 5. Corner of Bleecker and Third Streets..... | 5 |
| 6. Steam Woolen-Mill and No. 4 Steamer-House..... | 6 |
| 6-1. Erie Street. Faass' store..... | 6 |
| 6-2. Kernan & Fish's lumber-yard, Erie Street..... | 6 |
| 7. Corner of South and West Streets..... | 7 |
| 7-1. No. 1 Steamer-House..... | 7 |
| 7-2. Corner of Eagle and Miller Streets..... | 7 |
| 7-3. Corner of South and Dudley Streets..... | 7 |
| 8. Corner of Albany and Mary Streets..... | 8 |
| 8-1. City Hospital..... | 8 |
| 9. Globe Woolen-Mills, Court, Varick..... | 9 |
| 9-1. Corner of Court and Fay Streets..... | 9 |
| 9-2. Lunatic Asylum, Court, Whitesboro'..... | 9 |
| 10. Corner of Blandina and First Streets..... | 10 |

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Wesley Dumbleby, Chief Engineer.* Office at Hose Depot, on Cooper Street; residence, 124 Columbia Street; salary, \$1000 per annum.

John Peattie, 1st Assistant Engineer. Residence, 41 Brinckerhoff Avenue; salary, \$100 per annum.

* Mr. Dumbleby has held this position for many years.

William F. Hoerlein, 2d Assistant Engineer. Residence, 38 Varick Street; salary, \$100 per annum.

THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The American District (or City Telegraph) was introduced into the city of Utica, in May, 1877, by J. B. Richards, of Toledo, Ohio, representing the American District Telegraph Company, of New York City. A stock company was organized with considerable difficulty, the general opinion prevailing that Utica would not support any innovation on time-honored customs. R. S. Williams, Esq., was chosen president; T. G. Wood, secretary and treasurer; L. H. Lawrence making the third member of the executive committee, and Thomas P. Nightingale, superintendent. Mr. Nightingale canvassed the city thoroughly, securing twenty-five subscribers, put up five miles of wire, and opened his office for business Aug. 13, two months after the enterprise was begun. The company agree to answer any hour, day or night, calls for messengers, policemen, fire department, carriages, and family physician. Twenty-five calls were responded to the first day.

The company has at this writing, September, 1878, nine or ten miles of wire, one hundred subscribers, and ten messengers, neatly dressed, running about the streets of Utica daily, and it has become one of the most useful, necessary, and remunerative institutions in the county.

UTICA WATER-WORKS COMPANY.

Attempts were made at various times in the early history of Utica to bring a supply of water into the place, and pipes and logs were brought into use, and portions of the village and city partially supplied from springs.† At one time a line of pipe was laid from a spring near where the steam cotton-mills are now located, and a few families supplied therefrom; and there was a company called the Utica Water-Works Company or Association still at least nominally in existence when the present company was organized. The present Utica Water-Works Company was organized and incorporated March 31, 1848. The original incorporators were James Watson Williams, Nicholas Devereux, Alfred Munson, Andrew S. Pond, Charles A. Mann, Horatio Seymour, Silas D. Childs, Willard Crafts, and Thomas Hopper. The capital stock was then \$75,000; subsequently at various periods increased to \$85,000, \$115,000; in 1868 to \$200,000; and in 1873 to the present amount, \$300,000. Business was commenced in 1849.

The water is mainly collected from the Graefenberg Springs, three miles distant, in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer County, the seat of a noted water-cure establishment which was destroyed by fire a few years since. Three large reservoirs have been constructed; one near the springs and two below. The upper one was built about 1849, the middle one in 1873, and the lower one in 1868. Their capacity is as follows :

† In the year 1800 Samuel Bardwell, Oliver Bull, Col. Benjamin Walker, and Silas Clark were associated together as the "Aqueduct" Company. Water was brought from springs on Asylum Hill and near the Oneida Brewery in logs, and a portion of the inhabitants supplied upon payment of a nominal sum.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Gracfenberg Reservoir..... | 40,000,000 | gallons. |
| Intermediate "..... | 228,000,000 | " |
| Distributing "..... | 35,000,000 | " |
| Total..... | 303,000,000 | " |

There have been put down about 35 miles of main pipes, and there are 190 public hydrants in the city.

The water flows directly into the reservoirs without the aid of pumping-works. The height of the water-level in the distributing reservoir above the Mohawk River is about 200 feet, and about 80 feet above the highest ground within the city. A large share of the city is well supplied with good water.

The present officers of the corporation are as follows :

Thomas Hopper, President and Treasurer; Isaac Maynard, Vice-President; Charles W. Pratt, Superintendent; Benjamin F. Ray, Secretary.

The office of the company is at No. 3 Devereux Street.

UTICA GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The company was organized and incorporated in November, 1848.

The original incorporators were Nicholas Devereux, Silas D. Childs, Geo. S. Dana, Hamilton Spencer, Thomas R. Walker, James Watson Williams, and John F. Seymour, of Utica, and John Lee and Lemuel H. Davis, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The capital stock is \$80,000.

The first officers were Nicholas Devereux, President; Hamilton Spencer, Secretary and Treasurer.

Thomas R. Walker has been president of the company since 1850, and H. H. Fish treasurer since 1851.

W. P. Fish is the present secretary and engineer.

There are thirty-one miles of mains laid in the city, and six hundred and fifty-three street lamps in use. The whole number of consumers' meters is 1560.

Capacity of the works, daily, 400,000 feet.

THE SCHOOLS OF UTICA.

The public schools of Utica are under the control of a board of six commissioners, two of whom are elected annually at the regular election for city officers. The board elects its chairman and clerk. The city treasurer is also treasurer for the school moneys. The schools are under the immediate charge of the city superintendent.

The officers at the present time are as follows :

Commissioners, David P. White, John N. Earll, Charles K. Grannis, Charles S. Symonds, William Kernan, J. C. P. Kincaid.

Superintendent, Andrew McMillan, A.M.

The schools are classed as PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, ADVANCED, and ACADEMY.

These are subdivided; the Primary into first and second Primary; the Intermediate into four grades; and the Advanced school into three departments. The course of study in the English department of the Academy requires four years, and the course preparatory to entering college the same.

HISTORICAL.

The following historical and statistical account of the schools of Utica has been prepared mostly from Professor

McMillan's interesting article published in connection with the annual report of the city schools for 1876, and the last annual report for 1877. Considerable additional material has been collected from other sources, which, it is believed, will make the article very complete and acceptable. Utica has certainly just reason for being proud of its educational institutions, which rank among the most thorough and efficient in the State. We commence with Professor McMillan's sketch of the early schools :

" I am not able to find the exact date of the establishment of the first school in Old Fort Schuyler, now Utica, but it was about 1789. The first schoolmaster was Joseph Dana. He was devoted to his work, and successful in its prosecution. Whether he possessed the spirit of industry in an unusual degree, or was the victim of stern, unflinching necessity, I am not informed. I only know that he was occupied in teaching not only his day school, but also a singing school evenings in this and adjacent villages. By referring to a recent lecture delivered by Dr. M. M. Bagg, I find that Mr. Dana, owing to some difficulty, left Utica and located in the town of Westmoreland, and afterwards enlisted in the army of 1812. The building in which Mr. Dana kept his school was used also for holding religious services and other public purposes. It is yet standing, fronting Main Street, and in the rear of John J. Francis' premises on Broad Street. It is a long, low, one-storied building, and can be readily distinguished by its sharp gable roof. I regret that some of these ancient landmarks cannot be preserved as mementoes of the early history of our city.

" About the time Professor Dana's school was closed a school was opened in a two storied wooden building situated in Catharine Street, on the site now occupied by M. B. DeLong's furniture store. The upper story of the building was occupied by the Freemasons, and the school was conducted in the first story. The first teacher of this school was Professor Lemoreux, who established the school on the Lancasterian plan, which at that time was quite popular. This plan originated in the mission schools of India, and was introduced into England in 1789, by Dr. Andrew Bell, and through his instructions Joseph Lancaster acquired a knowledge of the system, and established a school near London, England, where this plan was practically illustrated. The system was introduced into this country in 1805. The original Lancasterian plan was to divide the school into classes, all being under the general supervision of the teacher. Each class was subdivided into pairs of two pupils, each alternately acting as teacher of the other. In this way a large number could be placed under the control of one teacher, the pupils instructing each other. This system, with some modifications, continued to be quite popular until about 1830, when it was superseded by new methods. Mr. Lancaster visited this country in 1838 and tried to re-establish the system, but was not successful. He soon after lost his life by a street accident.*

" In the year 1812 a school was taught by Prof. P. H. Ingraham, in the building located on the corner of Washington and Whiteboro' Streets, where the present Washington Street school building now stands. Whatever Mr. Ingraham's intellectual qualifications might have been, history doth not affirm, but we must conclude that his moral nature was yet benighted; suffering him to grope in darkness and crime; as he left both school and town in disgrace, having forged the name of Thomas James to a business paper. For this offense he was tried and sentenced to State prison for a term of seven years and two days, but was pardoned before the expiration of the sentence. He then emigrated to Texas, and in course of time was elected to the Legislature, and became Speaker of the House of Representatives. This incident is mentioned rather as illustrating the mutability of human affairs, than as an incentive to 'go thou and do likewise.'

" About this time there was also a school taught by David R. Dixon, and afterwards by Prof. Bliss, on the corner of Genesee and Elizabeth Streets. This was in a one-storied building with two rooms on the same floor, with a folding partition between them. This site was afterwards occupied by the Eagle Tavern, and is the present site of Grace Church. There are those now living in the city who distinctly re-

* Dr. Bagg states that the wife of Rev. Mr. Hammond, a Welsh Baptist minister, taught a school near the lower end of Hotel Street in 1804.