Because Auburn was then a Democratic stronghold, it received recognition. Construction of the main building with its enclosure and the outside wall of massive limestone was completed to a height of four feet in 1816. The following year first convicts were received and were employed in further building.

In the southeast corner of the prison wall today is embedded a bottle of whiskey put there June 28, 1816, by a workman. Every builder in Auburn was engaged in construction work the first year, so that accommodations within twelve months were provided for the first fifty-three convicts received. In 1818 there were eighty-seven more arrivals. About this time the first women prisoners came and were lodged in a large room in the south wing.

At the start there were sixty-one double cells and twenty-eight rooms holding from ten to twelve men each. Insubordination ruled. Beatings were frequent. But association with civilian laborers gave convicts encouragement. For infraction of rules, inmates were whipped. A village blacksmith was engaged to do the flogging. But once when he left the prison the village populace set upon him, tarred and feathered him and rode him from town on a rail.

Conditions gave rise to a virtual reign of terror. Fear resulted in formation of the Auburn Guard, armed and equipped by the state and with an armory in an upper story of a stone building within the walls. When the north wing burned in 1820, this guard marched the convicts to their cells at bayonet points and extinguished the blaze.

William Britten, first warden, designed the solitary cells which replaced the compartments, the first of their kind in the world. Britten soon died and his successor, Capt. Elam Lynds, a veteran of the War of 1812, executed his plans. He also liberally used the cat-o'-nine-tails, a rawhide whip. During his administration some convicts died of abuse and others committed suicide. Lynds was forced to resign and was once indicted for "beating, bruising, wounding and ill treating" convicts and for "causing to be withheld from them a quantity of food necessary to their health and comfort." He classified convicts into three

groups. The first included the most dangerous. These were denied the solace of labor and doomed to constant confinement in silent, solitary cells. Separation of these men took place Christmas Day, 1821, when eighty were thus isolated. In less than a year five of the eighty-one had died, one had become an idiot and another hurled himself from the gallery into the yard below. The remainder, haggard, despairing, begged piteously to be set to work. Soon after Lynds was removed but returned in 1838, reversing humane methods prevailing in his absence.

Lynds then fed prisoners in their cells, without knives or forks. One strangled on a piece of meat. Despite petitions signed by 800 townspeople for his second removal, Lynds stayed. A cruelty indictment was quashed. But there then came an event which induced the warden to resign. Louis von Eck, a physician, suddenly died April 8, 1839, in the prison hospital. It was revealed that he had consumption and was unable to work, but had been repeatedly flogged on the ground he was shamming illness. Lynds introduced the lockstep, discarded twenty-five years ago. In 1847 the cat-o'-nine-tails went too. But five years before an Auburn physician had invented the punitive shower bath, in which a convict was fastened in stocks and a deluge of cold water turned on him from two feet above.

Four years after the first convicts arrived, contract labor was inaugurated, with tool, copper, tailor, machine, hame and cabinet shops. After a little over twenty-five years, contract labor was stopped and the state went into its own prison manufacturing enterprises.

It was in Auburn prison that the world's first electric chair claimed a human victim on August 8, 1890, when William Kemmler, Buffalo woman slayer, was executed and the news flashed to two continents to arouse the press against what was termed a "disgrace to our common humanity." Electrical companies opposed the chair, lest the death current fear in the public retard sale of their generators. Before all state executions were transferred to Sing Sing in 1916, electrocutions in Auburn totaled fifty-seven. Among the victims of the Auburn chair were Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley; Chester Gillette, made

famous in Theodore Dreiser's book, "The American Tragedy," and Mrs. Mary Farmer, first woman ever electrocuted in the state.

Within Auburn's walls, the "Auburn System" was evolved—the plan by which prisoners work together in shop or field in silence to return at night to individual cells. During more than a century the leather paddle, the striped suit, close cropped hair, lockstep, yoke, ball and chain and other implements of punishment have passed. In 1913 the late Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, after a week's voluntary incarceration to study conditions, inaugurated the Mutual Welfare League for convict self-government. But the league self-government passed with the bloody riots of 1929.

Indicative of the age of Auburn prison is the fact that before the telegraphs, railroads, or even the Erie Canal, a company of Auburn convicts were marched afoot across the state to the lower Hudson to aid in building Sing Sing prison. And in that venerable history, Auburn prison never had more lurid days than in 1929, when two riots shocked the nation, caused hundreds of thousands of dollars damage, cost many lives and resulted in an improvement program in which the state has since poured millions of dollars into the ancient prison.

The first outbreak started shortly after noon on July 28, 1929, and by the time the insurgents had been herded into their cells at night, a half million dollars loss had been sustained in the burning of the shops, four desperadoes had escaped over the walls, two convicts had been killed in the rain of bullets, five guards had been shot or otherwise injured and six city firemen were likewise casualties. The slain convicts, struck by stray bullets were George Wright, a robber of Erie County, and Joseph Cirrogone, a fire bug. Guards shot were Milton J. Ryther, Eugene Fasce, William E. Dempsey and Merle K. Osborne, while Thomas J. Wallace was clubbed.

Firemen wounded or injured in falls were Capt. Patrick F. Morrissey, Lieut. George Searing, Michael Walsh, William Kehoe, Charles Lavey and Patrick Brennan.

That rebellion, however, was but a practice session for the second on December 11, which lasted most of the day, leaving eight convicts and Principal Keeper George Durnford shot to death and many guards seriously wounded or gassed. This break occurred in the morning when a group of convicts, after the murder of the P. K., had secured Warden Edgar S. Jennings and for two hours held him hostage, with threat to kill unless autos were provided for them and they were released.

By a ruse the rebels, mostly lifers and other long termers, were enticed with their warden hostage and several captive guards, into the front corridor. There police and state troopers, with guards, ambushed them in a gas bomb barrage. The convicts, most of them armed, fired and retreated to the cell blocks, where in a last stand they were shot down. The hostages were badly wounded in the melee. Warden Jennings was gassed along with Guards Milton Ryther and Volney J. Ellis, prison school master. The wounded included Keepers J. Fred VanHousen, George E. Atkins, L. Albert Holzhauer, John Burton, Leo McDermott, Trooper William Stephenson and Convicts Max Becker and Claude Udwin.

Becker was later acquitted on a charge of shooting down the principal keeper. Udwin, William Force and Jesse Thomas, convicts, were convicted and executed at Sing Sing for the killing of William Sullivan, an inmate riot leader slain in the melee with troopers, police and guards. Three other convicts among the rioters were acquitted in Sullivan's murder. Convicts slain included Perry Johnson, Alexander Huckolka, Steve Pawlak, Stephen Sporney, Luke J. Bonnell, James B. Biancrassi, James Pavesi and Sullivan.

Remodeling of Auburn prison began in 1928, with the start of erection of a new shop building for manufacture of auto plates, brooms, cloth, baskets and a machine shop. Since that time about five million dollars has been spent on the prison, or at the rate of more than a million a year. The shop building was finished in 1930, a laundry building begun in that year was finished in 1931. In the same period a new south cell block costing a million dollars went up, with 610 cells. By buying two and a

half acres in Wall and Water streets, the prison grounds were extended in 1929 and a new wall built on the south, west and north sides at the lower end of the yard at a cost of another million dollars. This placed twenty-two and a half acres inside the walls. In 1931 the new north cell block, power house, mess hall, kitchen, foundry and wood working shops, storehouse and lumber sheds were started and all will be completed this year. The north cell block has 460 cells, making a total of 1,070 new cells, in addition to the 1,281 old cells, which will be removed and replaced by new and larger ones. Today the force of guards numbers 211.

PRISON FOR WOMEN.

Hardly less interesting than that of the men's prison at Auburn is that of the women, which is scheduled to pass in 1932 as an institution, the population being transferred to the new penitentiary for women at Bedford Hills. For years Auburn has had the only prison for women in the state, sixty cities and the countryside between having sent their transgressors there.

Originally the women's prison was completed February 2, 1859, as the world's first criminal insane asylum. It was in 1893, three years after the coming of the electric chair to the men's institution, that the asylum gave place to a women's prison, the lunatics being transferred to the new State Hospital at Mattewan.

The fate of the old stone pile, 294 feet long and sixty feet deep at the center, is unknown. Indications are it will be razed. Because it was once an insane hospital, the women were never kept in dungeon like cells. Rooms eight by ten feet in size have formed the horizon for those whom the state segregated from society. A tennis court, a greenhouse, pleasant walks inside the walls all added to make as cheerful as possible this repository for all the state's abandoned women who fell afoul of the law. Into the granite Big House have been women who took love too seriously and the law too lightly, women who killed husband or lover or children for money or passion or jealousy; college graduates, char women—colored, yellow, white—bearing unborn

children or merely hate of society; girls of 'teen age to doddering old women. And at the time the prison passed forever from Auburn, forty per cent of the inmates were confined for murder.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

In 1869 New York State enacted a law authorizing establishment of an institution for male felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty, not previously convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison. The institution was located at Elmira, Chemung County, and went under the name New York State's Reformatory at Elmira, later changed to Elmira Reformatory. The age limit for inmates was also changed on July 1, 1931, so the institution receives only criminals from sixteen to twenty-five years old.

First inmates came to Elmira in July, 1876, and in January, 1877, the population numbered 164. Today the reformatory has 1,440 cells and is filled. Inmate labor was used to hasten completion of the various buildings and in 1878 the institution was finished. Z. A. Brockway was first superintendent serving from 1875 to 1900. Other superintendents were: Frank P. Robertson, 1900-1903; Joseph F. Scott, 1903-1911; P. J. McDonnell, 1911-1917; Dr. Frank L. Christian, 1917—.

The reformatory is in charge of the superintendent and his executive staff includes an assistant superintendent, a chief clerk, a steward, a physician, an assistant physician, three chaplains, a director of the School of Letters, a director of the School in Trades, a disciplinary officer, an instructor in military and a chief engineer.

This year a modern new school building for the School of Letters is being erected and when finished, will be occupied by a new all-day school schedule. At present inmates attend school for about an hour and a half a day, excepting Saturdays and Sundays. In this school subjects include arithmetic, bookkeeping, language, history, ethics, civics, literature, economics and hygiene. There are eight primary grades and an academic class, as well as one for mentally retarded and those who do not know the English language.

In addition is a Trades School, with each class in charge of a citizen instructor. Here these trades are taught: Barber, bookbinder, bricklayer, cabinet maker, plumber, auto mechanic, carpenter, printer, clothing cutter, shoemaker, machinist, electrician, steamfitter, moulder, hardwood finisher, stenographer, painter, horseshoer, tailor, sign painter, iron forger, tinsmith, plasterer, machine woodworker, upholsterer.

The Military Department is under direction of a citizen instructor, as commanding officer or colonel of the inmate military organization known as the Reformatory Regiment. Practically all prisoners are permitted and required to avail themselves of the advantages of this training. A citizen major is in command of each battalion and a citizen captain of each company. All officers below the rank of captain are inmates.

After a youth has completed at least six months of satisfactory progress in the institution, his case is brought before the Board of Classification, which determines how long a term he must complete before being eligible for release on parole. When he has completed the time prescribed by this board, he must appear before the State Board of Parole, which may at once authorize his release on parole or continued incarceration. The Parole Board took up this work for the first time July 1, 1930. The institutional management has nothing to do with releasing an inmate on parole.

The reformatory newspaper, The Summary, is the oldest newspaper of its kind in America. It is of, by and for prison inmates, who have full control of publication, except that prison officers are censors.

A fine new hospital building will be completed before 1933 and the State Legislature has appropriated a considerable amount for remodeling Cell Blocks A and B. This work will begin in 1932. The entire aim at Elmira is to reform, not to punish.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.

A miniature city for the mentally ill, a community covering 1,302 acres, of which 822 are cultivated, with its real estate

valued at $3,171,859 and its personal property at $290,694; a little city with its own heating plants, its own farms and its own manufacturies—that is Willard State Hospital, at one time the largest institution in the world of its kind. Located at Willard, Seneca County, overlooking the broad expanse of Seneca Lake, this state hospital, opened as a state institution in 1869, is one of the finest in America.

For the year ending July 1, 1931, there were under treatment at Willard 1,609 men and 1,626 women, or a total of 3,235 patients. Their care was looked after by a staff of fifteen physicians, 322 ward employes and 293 other officers and employes. During that year alone $474,158 was spent upon building improvements and the value of the institution's farm and garden products is estimated in that year as $93,567. In Willard's industrial departments the past year articles valued at $28,000 were manufactured and thousands more repaired. Brooms, brushes, floor polishers, door mats, harness, mattresses, pillows, shoes, slippers, leather goods, caps, suits, shirts, overalls, surgical coats, uniforms, dresses, shirts, slips, waists, towels, sheets, tablecloths, pillow slips, curtains, etc., were turned out by hands ungoverned by normal minds.

The history of Willard is as striking as its present plant is impressive in size and efficiency. There was a state agricultural college, established in 1852 with 400 acres of land, on which the hospital buildings now stand. The Utica Asylum was opened in 1843 for care of those afflicted with acute and presumably recoverable psychoses, but no provision was made for the poor and indigent insane of the chronic class, who were chiefly in almshouses. Throughout the state lunatics, whose families were unable to support them at state or private asylums, were huddled together in the poorhouses of various counties. They were exposed to neglect, frequently to extremes of cold and hunger, and sometimes to brutality; thus mild lunacy often became raving madness.

For years the need of reform had been urged upon the legislative committees by Dr. Sylvester Willard of Albany. His toil was in vain. Then one day as he was pleading for better care

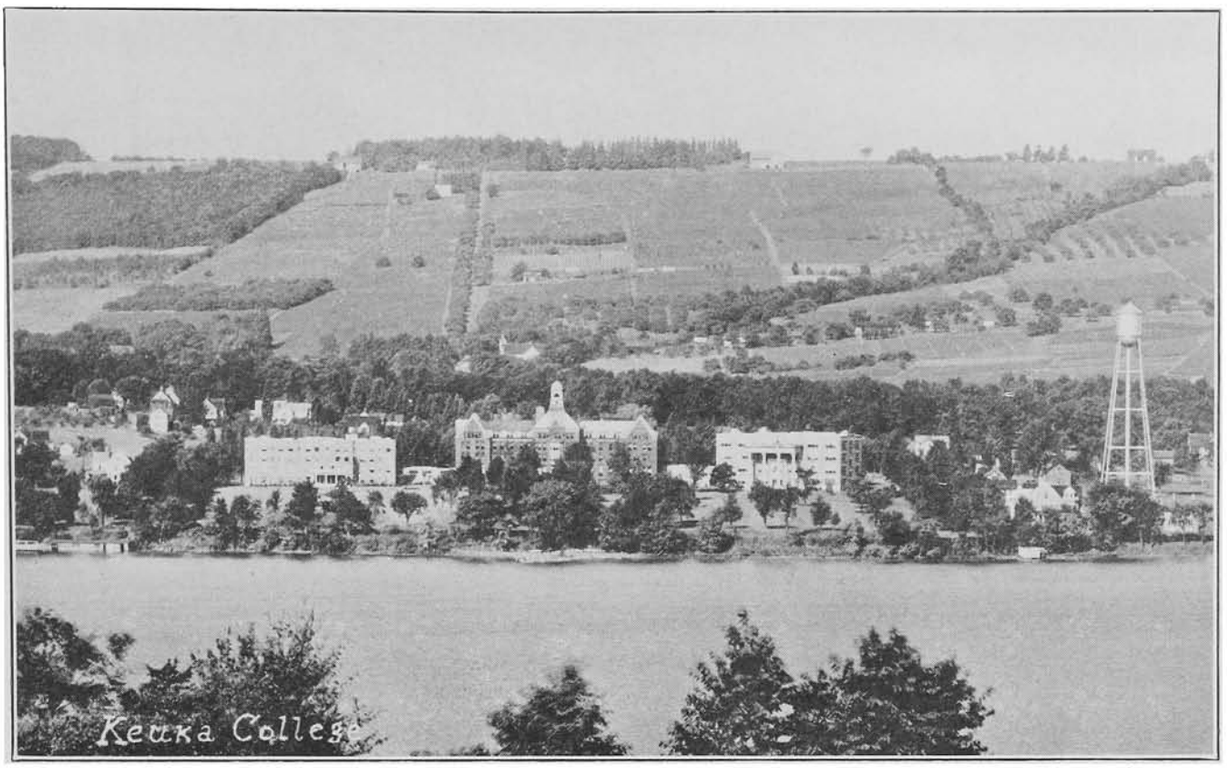
of the insane, Dr. Willard fell dead before the committee hearing him. His tragic death caught the ear of sympathy. The state provided funds for the institution which was named after the man who gave his life in its humanitarian cause. The old agricultural college gave place to the asylum. A building commission was appointed and Dr. John B. Chapin, then of Canandaigua, became chairman.

The congregate or associate dining rooms at the various cottage groups on the institution's property, designed by Dr. Chapin, were the first in this country and had a capacity of 140 each. The asylum was opened October 12, 1869, with Dr. Chapin as superintendent, a position he filled until 1884. By that date all buildings were completed except the men's infirmary, which was constructed during the administration of Dr. P. M. Wise, who resigned in 1889. Dr. Pilgrim was appointed February 1, 1890, who served three years before being succeeded by Dr. Theodore H. Kellogg. Dr. Mabon succeeded him, but resigned within less than a year to give place to Doctor Macy, who in turn was followed by the present superintendent.

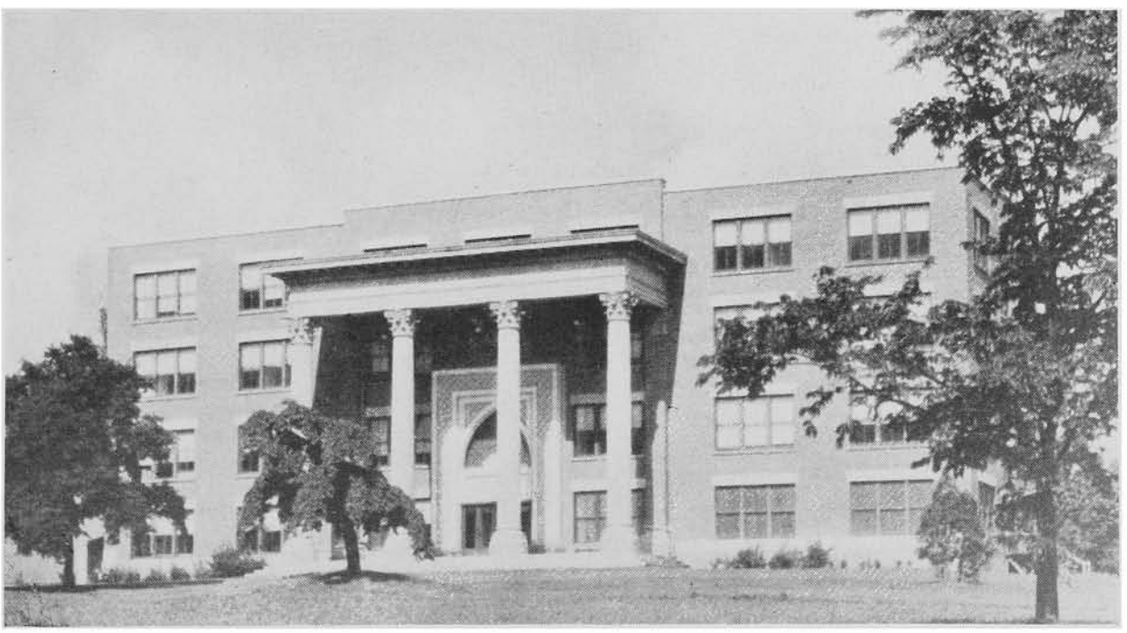
In 1890 the state passed an act providing for state care of all insane, when the status of Willard was changed and it became a unit in the state hospital system. The word hospital was then substituted for asylum and Willard received acute as well as chronic cases thereafter.

Since those early days, Willard State Hospital has been entirely transformed, the state pouring hundreds of thousands of dollars into its improvement. Last year alone the expenditure for maintenance was $1,085,216, or at an estimated yearly cost of $432.03 per capita. For several years the rated capacity of the hospital has been 2,091. The new reception hospital, construction of which was started in February, 1929, and completed in March, 1931, provides additional accommodation for 152 patients, bringing the capacity to 2,243 or 1,104 men and 1,139 women.

Mental clinics have been conducted monthly by the hospital staff in Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Hornell and Corning. Under the state laws of 1927 institutional districts were established



KEUKA COLLEGE, KEUKA, N. Y.



HAGEMAN HALL, KEUKA COLLEGE

throughout the state in the Willard district including the counties of Allegany, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.

NEWARK STATE SCHOOL.

No more interesting state institution is located in Central New York than the Newark State School, at Newark, Wayne County, where over 1,200 girls early in 1932 were receiving care, along mental, physical and moral lines. The year 1932 saw the introduction of boys, too, to the school.

The institution was an outgrowth of the State Asylum for Idiots in Syracuse. Dr. H. B. Wilbur, first superintendent of Newark school, was head of the Syracuse asylum in 1851. Conditions were so crowded that as an overflow measure a building that would house 100 inmates was leased in Newark and C. C. Warner was appointed to take charge. The asylum was fitted up and made ready for occupancy before the first of August, 1878. It opened September 2 with twenty girls, which number was increased to ninety by the end of the year. The original appropriation was $18,000 to cover rent and other costs for the first year. The institution continued as a branch one from Syracuse until July 1, 1885, when the Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women at Newark began its separate existence. C. C. Warner, who had been in charge under Dr. Wilbur in Syracuse, was chosen superintendent.

The school was for women of child bearing age and not until 1920 were children from five years upward received. At the start there were but four and a half acres of land. From this humble beginning the institution has grown until in 1931, when the last annual report was made there was an acreage of 116.28, all owned by the state. The value of real estate totaled $2,067,-365 and the personal property was valued at $179,250.54. That single year $437,532.92 was spent for new construction and permanent improvements. The year's maintenance costs reached $427,786.29 and the articles manufactured by the patients were valued at $14,157.

In addition to girls in the school there are seven colony homes. Before girls go to these, they must reach certain class standards, particularly in the domestic arts department, to qualify them for taking on domestic work in the villages where the colonies are located. The first of these colonies was opened at Geneseo March 6, 1923, with a capacity of twenty-one girls. On January 1, 1927, the colony at Penn Yan was opened with fifteen girls and July 26 a similar colony was started at Lyons for seventeen. A Newark colony for twenty-three girls was opened November 20, 1930, a second colony was opened later at Penn Yan and another at Canandaigua. The last colony was established in 1932 at Watkins Glen in the three story, twenty-five room Magee house overlooking Seneca Lake, where sixty girls can be accommodated.

In the colonies the girls get away from institutional life and fit themselves for parole. If their conduct is good, they are treated in summer to a two weeks vacation at Lake Bluff Hotel at Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario, which is rented by the state for recreational uses. The last report shows ninety-six parole girls, 106 colony girls and 360 girls from the school enjoyed vacations there. On September 14, 1931, a group of Camp Fire Girls was organized at the school, and later a group of juniors or Blue Birds.

This year a boys' department opens, the state having appropriated $900,000 for the new buildings recently completed. The group of new buildings fits well into the general plan of the "campus." The institution is built in part on the cottage plan. The cottages are located around a quadrangle bordered by beautiful trees.

The superintendents who have directed Newark school's destinies are: Dr. Wilbur, appointed by trustees, 1885; C. C. Warner, August, 1878,-April, 1886; W. L. Willett, April 1, 1886,-1893; Chas. W. Winspear, July 5, 1893,-September, 1909; E. T. Dunn, October, 1909,-December 17, 1909; Ethan A. Nevin, M. D., December 17, 1909,-October 10, 1928; Mary C. Conant, M. D., October 10, 1928,-April 1, 1929; H. A. Steckel, M. D., April

1, 1929,-October, 1930; Hugh S. Gregory, M. D., October, 1930,-February 1, 1931; Charles L. Vaux, M. D., February 1, 1931—.

The physical development of the institution may be chronologically reviewed as follows: 1887—Building B opened; 1889—Building C opened; 1890—Assembly hall, dining room, laundry and connecting corridors built; 1890—chauffeur's house purchased, infirmary (old hospital) built; 1895—Wilbur cottage opened; 1896—barn built; 1901—Cottage E opened; 1902— Cottage F opened; 1905—steward's house purchased; 1905—Cottage G opened; 1907—Cottages H and I opened; 1913—Fitch farm purchased; 1914—spring water pump house moved to boiler plant; 1914—Stebbins (employes) cottage built; 1916—Burnham cottage opened; 1916—hospital opened; 1919—name changed to Newark State School for Mental Defectives; 1920—Moss cottage opened; 1921—Ware house purchased; 1925—cold storage plant opened; 1927—became a part of the Department of Mental Hygiene and name changed to Newark State School; 1927—Price house and lot purchased; 1928—new laundry completed; 1929—vegetable cellar completed; 1930—concrete walk constructed along Wilder property on Church Street; 1930—wire fence built along Marbletown Spring property; 1931—a concrete road leading from Union Street to the main entrance of the administration building was completed.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOME, BATH.

The Veterans Administration Home is located about one and a half miles west of the Town of Bath, Steuben County. It is situated in the Conhocton Valley which is about a half-mile wide, flanked by high hills on either side and intersected by the beautiful Conhocton River.

The Home grounds consist of about 376 acres of land, fifty-five acres of which are ornamental grounds. All the main buildings are erected around the parade grounds which cover seven acres and are centered with a flag pole 110 feet in height. The grounds are laid out with many beautiful flower beds, fancy urns and ornamental shrubbery. There are numerous walks and drives bordered with stately shade trees. Many benches are

placed about the grounds for the comfort of the members of the home and their visitors. On the hill, directly back of the Library Building, will be found a large picnic grove with plenty of tables and benches and a large spring house from which an abundant supply of pure sparkling water may be obtained. The cemetery of the Home covers twenty acres and here rest nearly 5,000 comrades who have answered their last call.

The origin of the Veterans Administration Home at Bath dates back to the year 1863. At that time, Governor Morgan and others procured the passage by the Legislature of an act to incorporate "The Soldiers Home." However, the Civil war was at its height at this time and there seemed to be no immediate need of such a home, so the matter was dropped.

A few years after the close of the Civil war, many of the discharged soldiers of the Union Army, by reason of disease and infirmities contracted in the war, unable to earn a living by manual labor, sought refuge in many of the county almshouses of this state. The Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New York, feeling the injustice to their comrades, decied to establish a home for the soldiers and sailors of that war. Several futile attempts were made to found such a home and it was not until the year 1876 that an effective act was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Tilden.

An organization was at once perfected and all localities in the state desirous of offering inducements for the site of the Soldiers Home were requested to make their proposals to the constituted committee. Watkins, Penn Yan and Bath submitted proposals and after visiting the places named, the committee decided to locate the New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home at Bath, the offer from the Bath people being the most desirable.

About the middle of April, 1877, ground was broken for the buildings and on June 13 of the same year, the corner stone of the first building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The Home was opened for occupation December 25, 1878, at which time twenty-five members sat down to the first dinner. The membership of the Home increased very rapidly and from time to time new barracks and administrative buildings were erected.

The apex of membership was reached on February 1, 1907, when there were 2,145 members present. The total membership at the Home for that year was 3,318 members.

Notwithstanding the revision by the Legislature of the act governing admissions to the Home to permit the entrance of Spanish-American and World war veterans, the membership gradually decreased until in 1928 there was a membership of only 192 men. The Home had now become a liability to the state instead of an asset. When the Home was used exclusively for Civil war veterans of New York State, it was the duty of the state to take care of them but when veterans of other wars were permitted to enter it was obviously the duty of the Federal Government to assume their charge.

Due to the fact that the New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home was a state institution, the United States could not in any way assume this responsibility. The state authorities developed the idea of turning the Home into an instituton for the care of its feeble minded in conjunction with the care of its veterans. This, however, did not meet with the approval of the patriotic and public spirited citizens of Bath and vicinity who immedately started negotiations to have the Home taken over by the Federal Government and made into a National Home.

In January, 1928, a move was started to federalize the Home and a bill was introduced at Albany to give the Federal Government complete control but it was thought best, however, to try the proposition of leasing it for ten years, which lease was accepted by the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

On the first of May, 1929, the New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home was turned over to the Federal Government under the above lease. As many of the buildings had not been used for a number of years and had deteriorated from non-use, it was necessary to make extensive repairs and replacements. The population of the Home increased from less than 200 to more than 600 members in the first four months of its operation under Federal control.

Soon after this, in order to continue the repair program and increase facilities to take care of the growing membership, steps were taken to secure the necessary legislation for a permanent transfer. The state would not do this but did grant a forty-year extension to the lease thus placing the Home under Federal control for fifty years. In the early spring of 1932, with all previous objections removed, the state deeded the Home to the Federal Government, fee simple.

In April, 1932, the Veterans Administration Home at Bath had a membership of 1,936 veterans, 387 of these were in the hospital the staff of which is composed of nine doctors, two dentists and twenty-six nurses. The officers of the Home are: Col. Robert A. Brigham, manager; Maj. James A. Barker, chief surgeon; Maj. Varian B. Kincaid, accountant; Capt. George J. Collins, adjutant; Capt. Emil Carretto, utility officer; Capt. Frank J. Carey, acting commissary of subsistence; Capt. Lyman H. Balcom, disbursing agent; Capt. Newton G. Ehle, supply officer.

STATE SANATORIUM.

One of three new state tuberculosis sanatoriums will be erected on the Trumansburg highway near Ithaca, Tompkins County, work already having started. Originally the Legislature appropriated $750,000 for the construction work and early in 1932 an additional grant of $325,000 was made, the bill being signed by Governor Roosevelt. This brings total appropriations for the institution up to $1,075,000.

CHAPTER XIII

CONSERVATION.

GAME REFUGES: CONNECTICUT HILL, ERWIN SANCTUARY AND HOWLAND'S ISLAND—REFORESTATION ON A BIG SCALE—REGIONAL FISH SURVEY—TREE NURSERIES AT HORSEHEADS AND PAINTED POST—ITHACA GAME FARM—BATH FISH HATCHERY AND NEWARK VALLEY DISTRIBUTING STATION.

Few regions in the state are today giving greater attention to fish and game conservation, as well as reforestation, than is the Central New York area. Liberal cooperation on the part of the State Conservation Commission is steadily improving the wild life resources of the district and the cooperaton of sportsmen's clubs is aiding in protection of both fish and game.

The Finger Lakes Association, regional civic body, has set out upon a program for securing a state game refuge for every county in the area. Three have already been established. Others are contemplated.

The first step in a broad reforestation program for the area came in 1931, when at the November election the voters of the state overwhelmingly carried the proposition of authorizing the acquisition by the state of lands outside the Adirondack and Catskill preserves for reforestation and providing an annual appropriation for eleven years for the purpose. The expenditure involved was $20,000,000 over the eleven year period. It was estimated that one fifth of the total amount would be spent in the Central New York area.

Those who fought for the reforestation plan see in the upland acres of old farms given over to the growing of trees this vision:

A return of the natural forest reservoirs, which by the roots and humus catch and hold the seasonal rains to dole them out in even, regulated flow to the river valleys for municipal water

supply, canals, and the steady, constant rush of power through hydroelectric developments.

A timber supply, replenished as each crop is cut, to provide a perpetual source.

An exodus of a population, from unproductive farms keeping it in poverty to "good soil" or remunerative jobs.

A "crop" of game, which in years to come might, like European instances, furnish an appreciable factor in the state's food supply.

Connecticut Hill Forest and Game Refuge, embracing more than 4,000 acres in Tompkins and Schuyler counties, is one of the finest game sanctuaries in Central New York. As early as 1928 there were 3,765 acres contracted for from forty-seven owners, the total contract price being $32,769, or an average of $8.71 an acre. By 1930, the state had actually purchased 2,989.92 acres. Since then title to other acres has been acquired by the state. One of the old houses on the tract was put into shape as a home for a caretaker. Hundreds of thousands of trees have been planted in the open sections, to add to the fine stands of timber already full grown. A careful study of the grouse is being made on Connecticut Hill by the division of fish and game of the commission.

In Steuben County in 1930 four contracts aggregating 2,343.75 acres located in the town of Erwin were executed for the Erwin Forest and Game Refuge. Since then actual purchase has been consummated and here,too, wild life is being protected and propagated.

The latest game refuge of the area and what promises to be one of the finest is that at Howland's Island, in Seneca River, a tract embracing more than 3,000 acres and nine and a half miles in length. This is in process of development. The island derives its name from Humphrey Howland, who acquired title to it by buying soldiers' script for nominal sums. He took possession about 1823-24. Previously it was known as Walnut or Hickory Island, and was occupied and improved by families of squatters, who built houses and a school, supposing no one owned the island. On Howland's death his son, Penn Howland, came

into possession and the property, with hundreds of thousands of dollars was squandered by improvidence and mismanagement. The property was sold on mortgage in 1855 to Penn's bondsman, who leased it to S. B. Fyler, who in turn developed it, built drains, houses and fences, imported herds of cattle and made other extensive improvement. Since then it has passed through successive hands, finally being purchased by the state after the land was all but abandoned by tenants. Today numerous deer brouse on a tract which once was covered with prosperous farms.

The island lies lengthwise across the river. The south portion consists of eight hills which spread out into inclined plains. Four are eighty feet high, three 100 feet and the eighth 112 feet. The remainder of the island consists of four ridges or table lands, converging into a little plain at the northern end. The hillsides are studded with boulders to a height of forty-two feet but above that no large stones are found. The soil is sandy and gravely loam, differing entirely from that of the surrounding mainland which is a stiff clay loam.

Exactly in the center of the island is a circular basin covering fifty acres and lying about six feet above the river bottom. From the higher parts of the tract issue about a dozen springs.

There are two tree nurseries operated by the State Conservation Commission in the area, one at Horseheads and the other at Painted Post. Under provisions of the laws of 1920, there was acquired in 1929 an area of 80.38 acres located a few miles west of Painted Post on the road to Hornell, for a nursery site. The following year development had progressed so far that the Painted Post nursery turned 8,507,000 one year seedlings; 1,355,000 three year transplants and 166,000 four year transplants or a total of 10,028,000 trees.

In 1928 the state appropriated $20,000 to buy 84.88 acres for another nursery near Horseheads. In 1929 this nursery turned out 5,191,000 trees, including 2,395,000 one year seedlings, and 2,796,000 three year transplants. By 1930 the Horseheads nursery had increased its output to 9,691,000 trees, including 4,756,000 one year seedlings, 2,138,000 two year seedlings,

1,673,000 three year transplants and 1,124,000 four year transplants.

The state also operates a fish hatchery at Bath and a fish distribution station at Newark Valley, Tioga County. In 1928 the Bath hatchery distributed 1,497,097 fish, in 1929 a total of 1,723,611 fish and in 1930, a total of 827,831 fish. From Newark Valley the 1928 distribution was 87,325, that in 1929 was 63,939 and that in 1930 was 100,345. Bath turns out brown, rainbow and brook trout and Newark Valley brook trout.

The state licenses nets in Great Sodus Bay, Wayne County on Lake Ontario, and Little Sodus Bay, Cayuga County, also on Ontario. During the 1929 season from November 1 to December 3, on Great Sodus licensed netters hauled in 62,427 pounds of carp, ciscoes, eels, suckers and dogfish, which brought $5,146.45 in market or an average of 8.3 cents a pound.

In Little Sodus for the same period 2,559 pounds of fish were taken with a value of $302.94.

One of the state's four game farms is at Ithaca. In 1930, only three years after the farm opened, it produced 42,990 pheasant eggs for distribution to those who desired to incubate them and rear chicks to liberating age. In addition it distributed 3,030 young pheasant. Besides raising birds, the farm grows timothy, clover, buckwheat, wheat, sweet corn and garden truck, supplying food for the pheasants and the sort of shelter to which they will have to accustom themselves when liberated. On the farm is a straight blood line on the female line for twenty-one years, only highly selected males being introduced for new blood.

Throughout Central New York the state is now liberating Hungarian partridge, purchased in Czecho Slovakia, on which there is no open season. It is expected that this hardy bird in a few years will become established. The first Hungarians introduced in the state came in 1925.

One of the greatest steps ever taken toward fish conservation in Central New York came when, under the direction of the State Conservation Commission, a survey was made of the Owasco watershed in 1927, so as to form the basis for future stocking, regulation, etc. An area of 5,002 square miles was

covered in this study, embracing in part twelve counties, including all the Finger Lakes and tributaries and outlets. The survey, made at the instance of the Finger Lakes Association, covered the largest watershed in the state, excepting that of the Hudson River. It cost upwards of $65,000, and was made for the most part between June 15 and September 15, 1927.

The study revealed 100 species of fish representing twenty-four families. Of these forty-three were of the food and game variety. The experts examined 2,500 fish stomachs and of these 1,736 contained food and were carefully analyzed. Fish plantings from state hatcheries alone, excepting federal hatcheries, showed the following number of fish placed in the Finger Lakes during the period from 1917 to 1926: Canandaigua, 18,669,750; Keuka, 2,197,450; Seneca, 5,732,675; Cayuga, 23,495,940; Owasco, 18,364,500; Skaneateles, 5,456,665. In the streams of the region, 22,724,878 fish were placed.

CHAPTER XIV

PARKS AND RECREATION

TEN STATE PRESERVES IN REGION, UNDER FINGER LAKES COMMISSION—ITHACA'S MUNICIPAL PARK ONCE MOVING PICTURE CENTER—PRIVATELY OWNED AMUSEMENT PARKS—COMMUNITY PARKS AND THEIR PART IN HISTORY—YATCHING—ORGANIZED BASEBALL.

Where tumbling waters play and towering granite rocks have stood guard for ages, the Empire State has created ten state parks in the Central New York area of eleven counties, covering in their wild scenic beauty nearly 5,000 acres. Upon these parks the state has spent nearly two and a half million dollars in the last eight years. The parks employ more than 200 men in summer and have attracted as many as 75,000 visitors a day. All that nature can give of beauty, grandeur, inspiration are here in these public playgrounds. Along the winding ravines are trees that were old when the white man came.

Canyons, waterfalls, long sandy beaches, virgin forests, intriguing trails to lookout points that brush the clouds—all these are in the parks where one enters the domain of wild creatures in the fragrance of unfamiliar flowers and the music of laughing waters. At each of these preserves are a superintendent and caretakers. Among the facilities are trails, picnic tables, fireplaces, camp sites, tents, comfort stations, parking spaces, etc.

State park development in Central New York was accelerated through efforts of the Finger Lakes Association, known as the "father" of the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission. The State Legislature, in 1924, passed a law which was signed by Governor Alfred E. Smith, creating the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission, giving it control over state parks in Wayne, Cayuga, Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Schuyler, Tompkins, Steuben, Chemung and Tioga Counties.

On the Finger Lakes Commission, Governor Smith named Robert H. Treman, Ithaca, as chairman; William M. Leffingwell, Watkins Glen, vice chairman; Henry O. Palmer, Geneva, treasurer; Frank E. Gannett, Rochester; Murray Hulbert, New York; John B. Macreery, Watkins Glen; Dr. Charles Atwood, Moravia. Dr. A. W. Booth, of Elmira, and Eugene C. Donovan, of Auburn, filled the vacancies, caused by the death of Doctor Atwood and Mr. Macreery, respectively, and with that change the commission remains the same today.

BUTTERMILK FALLS STATE PARK.

With ten waterfalls and two gorges, Buttermilk Falls State Park, two miles south of Ithaca on the highway to Elmira, contains 505 acres, of which 164 were given the state in 1924 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman. In a distance of a mile through the park, Buttermilk Creek falls more than 500 feet in a series of waterfalls, cascades and rapids. Among the interesting formations are Narrow Gorge and Long Cascade. Pinnacle Rock rises about forty feet as a massive column above a waterfall. A thirty-six-foot dam in the upper park area has been constructed, the water empounded by it forming Lake Treman, which contains 65,000,000 gallons of water, covers twenty acres and is a half-mile long. During 1928, two years before the lake was created, two stone buildings were constructed, one as a women's bath house and toilet and the other for men. Near the upper entrance a concrete bridge was built and nearby picnic and toilet facilities were arranged. There is a large swimming pool below the lower falls. Lookout points along the trails afford inspiring views of Cayuga Lake and valley.

CAYUGA LAKE STATE PARK

On the ancient Iroquois trail across the state, Cayuga Lake State Park, three miles east of Seneca Falls, is cloaked with the romance of Indian tradition. Just 200 feet north of the park was the western end of an Indian ferry, as well as the end of the first white man's ferry which spanned any of the Finger Lakes.

Just south of the park is the reputed birthplace of Red Jacket. During 1928 the state acquired 126 acres of a recreational area which today embraces 235 acres. Much of the land was given to the state by Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., of Seneca Falls. This year will see the completion of a Swiss chalet pavilion on the site of an old one. The beach is also being improved for swimming and a boar harbor provided. An athletic field with baseball diamond is also available. The new Cayuga Lake state highway runs through the upper park area and the whole preserve is adjacent to Route 5 and 20, main trans-state highway. The preserve was formally dedicated with elaborate exercises August 24, 1932.

ENFIELD GLEN STATE PARK.

Enfield Glen, largest of the Finger Lakes state parks, comprises 767 acres, given originally to the state in 1920 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman. The great gorge stretches westward from the Ithaca-Elmira highway for two and a half miles into the hillside. Enfield's fascination lies in its great depths, vast heights, tumbling torrents and soaring craigs. Moving picture companies have used the gorge as a setting for "western" and "Alaskan" cinema productions. The highest span of leaping waters is Lucifer Falls, 115 feet high. Along the winding course of Enfield Creek are eleven others from fifteen to fifty feet high. An old mill in the park is a century old. It has been restored to its original condition and is being preserved with its old time three sets of grinding stones, wooden gears with builtup teeth, wooden conveying paddles, etc., as a museum for old agricultural machinery. It also serves as a shelter pavilion and comfort station. The mill was completely framed without nails, oak pins being used exclusively. The main floor beams are fourteen inches square, thirty-six feet long and were hewn out of a single log. A children's playground is near the upper entrance, where a fine concession building is erected. Erection of a dam at the lower entrance created a big swimming pool. Here a combined shelter pavilion and bathhouse has been constructed.

FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK.

The finest bathing beach on Lake Ontario and the highest bluffs on the American shore are two of the contrasting attractions of Fair Haven Beach State Park on Lake Ontario. The park, covering 388 acres, embraces woodland, marsh, promontory and beach. In 1931 a fine bathhouse, with dressing rooms, lockers, shower baths, toilets, etc., was opened. The park has a boat livery, and a few one-room cabins. Every picnic facility is provided.

FILLMORE GLEN STATE PARK.

Fillmore Glen State Park, opened in 1926, covers 497 acres east from the main highway a mile south of Moravia. It is named after Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President, who was born in a cabin home near its upper reaches. Down the glen Fall Creek has cut its way through three miles of limestone and shale, creating five waterfalls and many unique formations, including the "Cow Shed." Fillmore has a headquarters building, a large shelter and dining room, kitchen and office, built in 1928, bridges, a children's playground, a new water system, and two small dams, one to form a swimming pool and the other a wading pool for children.

NEWTOWN BATTLEFIELD RESERVATION.

On the historic site where Sullivan's army engaged in its only battle in the great campaign of 1779 against the Iroquois, lies Newtown Battlefield Reservation, adjacent to the Liberty Highway and about five miles southeast of Elmira. Here on August 29, 1879, thousands gathered at a memorial centennial celebration of that conflict. From the obscurity of a century, the battle was then brought to light again when a monument was dedicated bearing this inscription:

"Near this spot, on Sunday, the 29th day of August, 1779, the forces of the Six Nations, under the leadership of Joseph Brant, assisted by British regulars and Tories, were met and defeated by the Americans under the command of Major-General John Sul-

livan of New Hampshire, whose soldiers, led by Brigadier-General James Clinton of New York, Brigadier-General Enoch Poor of New Hampshire, Brigadier-General Edward Hand of Pennsylvania and Brigadier-General William Maxwell of New Jersey, completely routed the enemy and accelerated the advent of the day which assured the United States their existence as an independent nation. 1779-1879."

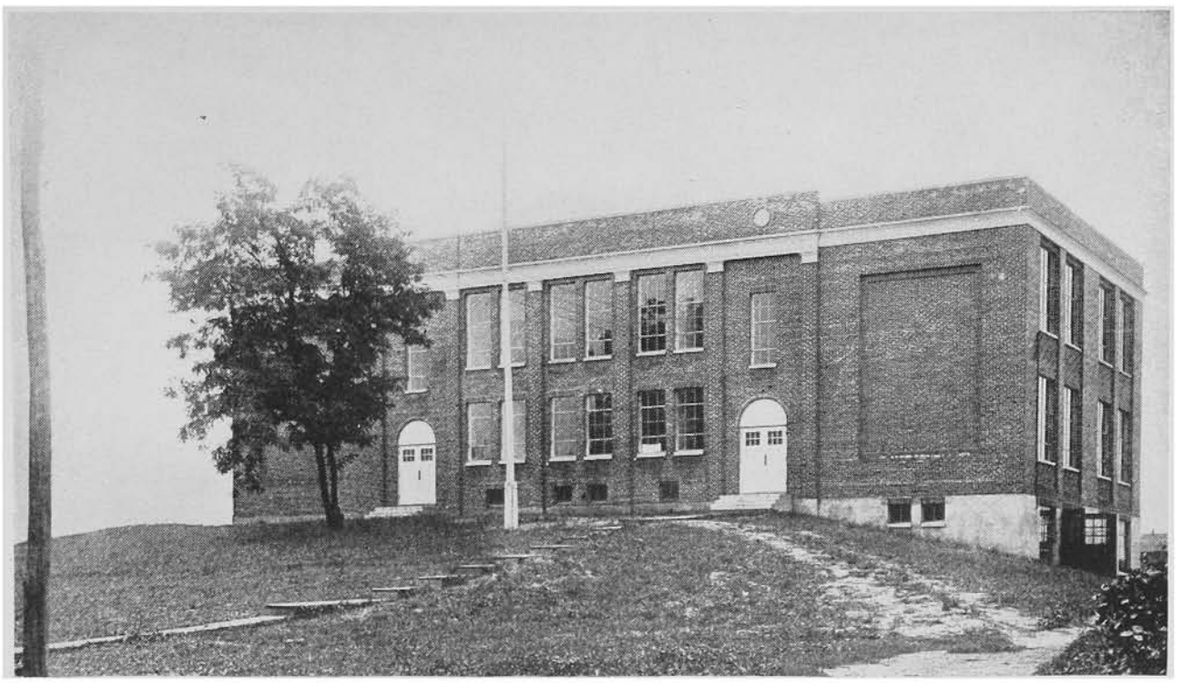
The reservation contains 205 acres and is on a hill with an elevation of 1,400 feet. Here was constructed by the state in 1912 another monument commemorating the battle. Entrance roads have been improved, a water system installed and the usual sanitary, picnic and camping facilities of the other parks provided.

STONY BROOK STATE PARK.

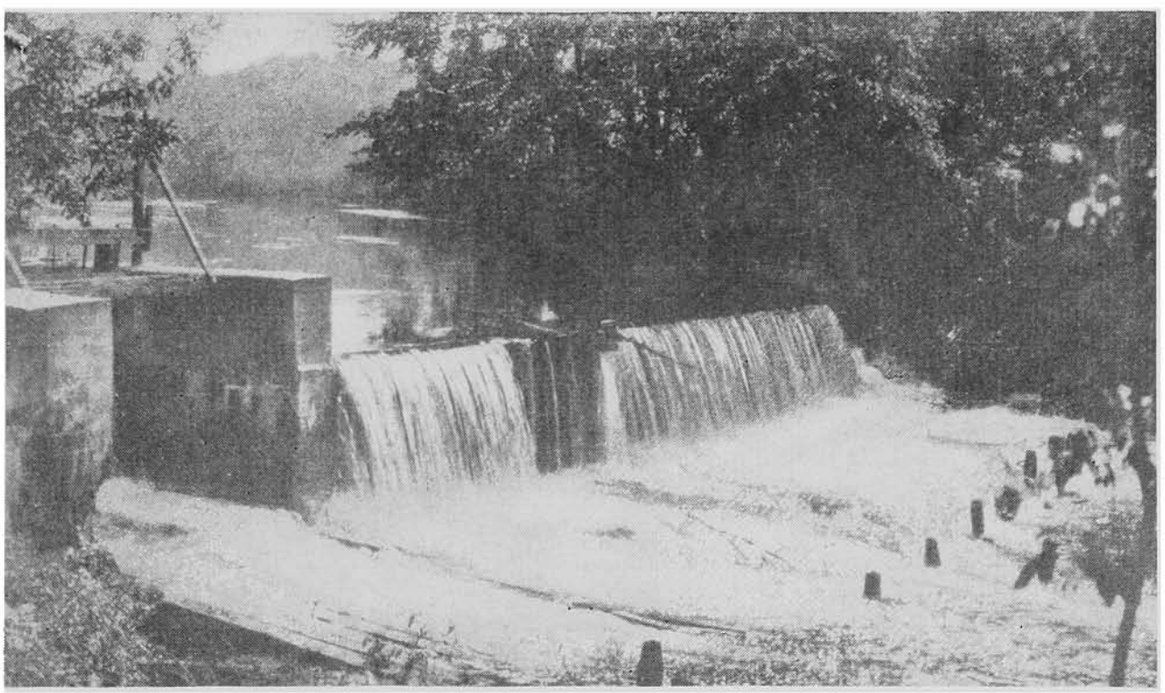
The most recently acquired preserve under the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission is Stony Brook State Park, embracing 442 acres and lying three miles south of Dansville in the northwest corner of Steuben County. The Dansville-Hornell state highway, Route 36, adjoins the northern and western boundaries of the park. During 1928 the first 250 acres were acquired for this two-mile long park. During the first year little development work was possible, but now the recreation center has all the outing facilities. A water system has been installed and a new hard surface entrance road constructed, as well as a dam to form a swimming pool. All trails are being rapidly extended.

TAUGHANNOCK FALLS STATE PARK.

Taughannock Falls, 250 feet high or the highest straight falls east of the Rockies, is the majestic feature of Taughannock Falls State Park of 396 acres, ten miles north of Ithaca on the west shore of Cayuga Lake near Trumansburg. Taughannock Creek wrote its story in the language of riven rocks, of a deep gashed mountain, of huge boulders hurled through a gorge carved to a depth of 380 feet in the shale rock. Far up the canyon, over



SCHOOL BUILDING, CATO, N. Y.



UPPER DAM, OWASCO CREEK, PORT BYRON, N. Y.

tortuous trails, adventuresome explorers have discovered grandeur of nature comparable only with that of the Rockies.

Grading and graveling of a new road on the north side of the glen, connecting the upper entrance with the lower portion of the park, was practically complete in 1928. In addition, two large parking areas were graded and graveled near the main falls "outlook," children's playground devices were set up, a baseball diamond established and camping and picnicking facilities increased. Since then other trails and improvements have been made, including the erection of a fine bath house near the bathing beach, installation of a water system and sewage disposal plant, building of an open side shelter pavilion on the middle point, dredging of a lagoon, etc. This year an asphalt tennis court opened. The park also has a boat livery. The new Taughannock Boulevard being constructed by the state connects the park with Ithaca. This year an old mill at Halseyville was opened as a park tea room. A new hard surfaced road along the creek, connecting the park with the Ithaca-Geneva highway at Halseyville, was also finished.

WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK.

Before Columbus discovered America, the Algonkins had an aboriginal fortification in the fastnesses of a great cleft into the side of a mountain at the head of Seneca Lake. Today that gorge is known on two continents as Watkins Glen, one of the natural wonders of America. Watkins Glen was first opened as a resort in 1863 by M. Ells, who charted the rude paths to make the place accessible to the public. Then it was regarded as almost worthless property, but within six years after opening it was sold to E. B. Parsons for $25,000. Three years later it was sold for $100,000 to John J. Lytle. In 1906 the "Watkins Glen Reservation" was acquired by the state and placed under jurisdiction of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Then in 1911 the jurisdiction passed to a local commission which in turn was succeeded by the present authority.

Through Watkins Glen are nineteen waterfalls and many cascades, cool grottos and spacious amphitheaters. The icy

stream, whose age-old labors chiseled out the glen from the solid rock, plunges and purls down a course of 10,000 feet to the point where it emerges from its rocky cavern to join the waters of the lake.

The entrance to the interior of the glen is through a great door in the side of the stone hill. Then up and up, over waterfalls, beneath them and in the spray of them the visitor climbs through weird windings of the glen. One bridge is 165 feet above the swirling waters, and cliffs rise nearly 200 feet above the stream. The lower paths afford all the beauty of a close view, while those above, with lookout stations, afford a view showing the depth and long range of exquisite scenery. Paths and short flights of stairs at various sections of the glen make the ascent easy. The park covers 427 acres. Rest rooms, comfort stations, and observation points are conveniently located and camping and picnic areas are in the upper area. New bridges and trails connect every part of the preserve, oldest in Central New York.

MUNICIPAL OR PRIVATE PARKS.

No park, excepting the state parks, has a more colorful background than Stewart Park, Ithaca's municipal playground at the head of Cayuga Lake. The recreational center found birth about 1894 when the Cayuga Lake Railway Company built an electric line from Ithaca to the lake and developed forty acres of ground under the name of Renwick Park, because the land had been secured from the old Renwick estate.

There were provided paths, a boat landing, small zoological garden, vaudeville theater and pavilion where "Patsy" Conquays band gave concerts in the summer months. In 1914 the amusement park came into spectacular light when Theodore and Leopold Wharton established Wharton Studios, Inc., at Renwick and moving pictures were made there for five years. Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne were the first stars there featured. Later International Film Service, Inc., the Metro Film Corporation and the Norma Tallmadge Corporation all sub-leased the park, bringing there a long list of early film celebrities including Lionel Barrymore, Pearl White, Creighton Hale, Arnold Daly,

Howard Estabrook, Jean Sothern, Olive Thomas, Grace Darling, Warner Oland, Harry Fox, Norma Tallmadge, King Baggot, Marquerite Snow, Lieut. Bert Hall, Elsie Esmond, Hamilton Reville, Doris Kenyon, Derwent Hall Cain.

Renwick Park was purchased by the City of Ithaca in 1921 during the mayoralty of Edwin C. Stewart. By the terms of the Mayor's will, he left nearly $150,000 for development of the park, which now bears his name.

With ten acres of playground and 1,500 feet of shore frontage, Roseland Park at the foot of Canandaigua Lake, on U. S. Route 20 and State Route 5, is one of the region's attractive amusement centers. The resort was purchased for $40,000 early in 1925 by William Muar of Rochester, who since has spent thousands of dollars in development. A large dance hall and eating pavilion have been erected, the beach graded, camp sites opened, the tract lighted with hundreds of electric bulbs, refreshment stands provided, with parking space, rest rooms and midway attractions. The land was purchased from the Marion I. Case estate, and adjoins the Canandaigua Country Club golf links.

In 1925 the village of Hammondsport, Steuben County, opened an attractive little park at the head of Lake Keuka, through efforts of the Better Hammonsport Club, cooperating with the Erie Railroad. The space south of the railroad station has been set with shrubs and flowers and crushed gravel paths bisect the spot which commands a fine view up Lake Keuka. Seats have been provided and a diving tower for bathers. North of the station is a picnic site, with tables, seats, fireplaces, rest rooms and bath houses. The tract is called Rest-a-while Park.

Every state in the Union is each summer represented in the motor caravans which make Lakeside Park at the head of Seneca Lake a camping headquarters. This motor camp grounds was established in 1922 by the village of Watkins Glen, which maintains it.

The willows about the park stretch a shadowy hand across a century and a half to tell the motor wanderer a tale of the days when pioneers blazed the trail down which they speed today. The willows are said to have been grown from a willow sprout

cut for a whip and brought to the district by a Mr. Gilbert in 1807. On his arrival by horseback, he stuck the whip in the ground. It lived and from it other cuttings resulted in the willow grove of today.

The park has its caretaker, fireplaces, running water and rest rooms. It commands an inspiring view northward up the length of Seneca Lake.

Dennison Park of thirty-eight acres is the feature of Corning's parks and playgrounds. It contains a large natatorium, with clear water pumped for a daily change and purified constantly by chlorification after being heated by gas. Baseball, tennis, croquet, playgrounds for children and other attractions for young and old are provided in Dennison Park. Park pavilions are reserved sometimes two years ahead for gatherings. The park has a free tourist camp site, with use of gas for cooking.

ENNA JETTICK PARK.

The most beautiful and pretentious privately owned resort park in upstate New York is Enna Jettick Park at the foot of Owasco Lake in the town of Owasco. Upon thirty-eight green, breeze swept acres, the resort occupies the site of an ancient Algonkin village and upon it in 1779 a detachment of soldiers in Sullivan's army camped.

The pleasure center, now representing in its attractions and improvements a total of about a million dollars, found birth shortly before 1890. In February of that year the first trolley car was operated from Auburn, two miles distant, to Owasco Lake. The low land at the foot of the lake the trolley company purchased with the idea of creating a resort that would bring patronage that should swell trolley fares. There were no automobiles in those days. So the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad Company bought the land and began development, including the building of a fine sea wall and filling in with hundreds of cubic feet of earth.

The place was called Lakeside Park and retained that name until 1930, when the trolley company passed out of existence and the park and all other property of the company was sold to Enna

Jettick Shoes, Inc., headed by Fred L. Emerson, Auburn shoe manufacturer, for a quarter of a million dollars. Then the name was changed to Enna Jettick Park and the place was put under ten-year lease to the Cayuga Amusement Company, Inc., as operators.

Several years previously the citizens of Auburn voted on the question of purchasing the park as a municipal playground for $75,000, when the trolley company threatened to sell to private amusement groups. The public feared such sale to outsiders would eliminate the high tone and conduct of the pleasure center, but they voted down the proposition. When the trolley company went bankrupt, the park proved its chief tangible asset.

On April 15, 1915, the site of a prehistoric Algonkin village was uncovered west of the present park baseball diamond. Numerous fireplaces were unearthed showing the red burnt sand loam with layers of black and white wood ashes. From the refuse heaps remarkably fine and beautiful clay vessels (broken) were uncovered together with perfect pipes, bone and horn implements, stone axes, arrow points, flint knives, pestles and mortars, and thousands of fragments of pottery. Over 300 clay vessels were identified of as many different sizes and variations of rim decoration. Some of the most important relics are now in the State Museum at Albany, and the Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn. The remains are those of an Algonkin tribe, the predecessors of the Iroquois Indians and are probably not less than 700 years old.

ISLAND PARK.

Across the Owasco outlet, here an artificial waterway from the lake, is Island Park, even older as a resort than Enna Jettick Park. About 1887 or 1888 it was purchased by New York interests who perceived the possibility of making money by establishing a resort. They erected a small hotel and other attractions. Roads were poor, there was no trolley and buggies formed the only means of transportation to the place from Auburn. The initial trial was not a success. Finally, the island passed to Thomas A. Quinn and Dennis McCarthy, Auburn cafe men, who

were operating the Beach House, an inn standing on what is now the northeast corner of St. Joseph's cemetery, at the junction of the Lake Avenue and Sand Beach roads. They procured a license, built a bridge across the old outlet west of the island and for three years operated both resorts. The Beach House as it originally stood was once Norwood Seminary. Quinn and McCarthy tore down the original building and erected a larger one, which burned in 1902. But in the meantime they had sold the island, which embraces some seven acres, to Michael J. Carmody of Auburn for less than $5,000.

Carmody operated the place for twenty years, spending $75,000 in improvements and building a fine seawall along the southern shore in 1905. Meantime in about 1896, McCarthy and Quinn had opened Norwood Park across the Lake Avenue road and opposite the old Beach House. Here the old New York State baseball league staged games. The locality was fast becoming a popular pleasure center. The hotel on the island was enlarged, concessions were going up and a bridge was swung across the new outlet, giving entrance to the island from what is now Enna Jettick Park.

In earlier days Quinn and McCarthy had erected a vaudeville theater on the island. Carmody had this torn down. Another concession group then built a larger theater and attempted to operate a summer stock opera company, with weekly change of bills. The late Thomas Mott Osborne, millionaire prison reform worker, at times directed these operas. The venture was not a financial success, however. Vaudeville was tried and this proved unprofitable. The theater was abandoned until recent years when, before the depression, boxing bouts were held in the building.

Carmody sold the island in 1920 to Fitch Bills of Auburn, present owner. Today the concessions and attractions eclipse all those of the past in number and variety.

YACHTING IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Over crested wave, sailing craft for more than a century have written yachting history in the blue of the Finger Lakes. Cen-

tral New York was one of the original boating centers of the East. Since the days when the canvas of passenger and freight sloops whitened the azure waters, this sisterhood of lakes has been a playground for the sailor.

When stages rumbled over woodland roads, the sloop formed the sure means of transportation, principally on Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. But since these pioneer days, every manner of craft has disported upon the lakes. The motor boat has added its throbbing note to the lakes fleet. Open launches, cabin boats, runabouts, outboard kickers, etc., have all come into their own on these uncrowded waters.

The first Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard regatta was staged on Skaneateles Lake in June, 1930, and has since been held there annually, the entry list increasing yearly. In 1931 Miss Loretta Turnbull of California, world's champion outboard speed queen, dislocated her hip as her boat upset, but she was rescued and after weeks in Auburn City Hospital returned to racing in 1932, capturing further trophies abroad.

In sailing, too, Skaneateles has a background of history. From fifty to seventy five years ago, the lake boasted the finest skippers in Central New York and annual regattas were held there, with boats from Seneca, Cayuga and Owasco Lakes brought overland to compete. These included the Dart, Island Queen, Flying Cloud, Blue Bell, Ashland, Sea Gull, Jilt and the Julia. The first yacht on the lake was the Three Sisters, forty feet long, and launched in 1816.

Seneca Lake vies with Skaneateles in yachting history. Years ago the Geneva Yacht Club was organized and numerous races were held. But before the World War this organization disbanded. After years of quiescence in boating activities, a few of the hardier "salts" of Geneva put out a feeler in February, 1927, to see what might be done to revive the sailing fleets. Twenty-two prospects turned out for the organization meeting of the new Seneca Yacht Club February 11, 1927, at which time Harry Marshall was elected commodore. The session was called largely through the initiative of Erle E. Snelgrove and Maxwell C. Wheat. Growth of the new club was amazing.

During the first season, 1927, handicap races were held with Wheat's yawl Lotus, Lansing S. Hoskins' sloop Teressa, Harry D. Marshall's Bat and Erle E. Snelgrove's sloop Alice. Granger Wilson, a former member of the Buffalo Canoe Club, managed the purchase and delivery from Buffalo of seven seventeen-foot "Consolation" class centerboard sloops. Club membership leaped to seventy-five in short order.

In 1929 a new clubhouse was built at Boody's Point at the entrance of the Barge Canal into the lake. That year the club also added five Star Class racing yachts to its fleet. Today there are seven such craft.

It was in 1928 that the club sponsored the First Annual Finger Lakes Marathon, which under another name has grown to be the outboard motorboat racing classic of this section of the state. Five regattas have been held through 1932, three of them sanctioned by the American Power Boat Association. In most of the regattas official world's records for outboard speeds have been shattered.

Entries have been received from all over the East and as far south as Florida. The cruising fleet of the club has been enlarged each year with some ten fine motor yachts now flying its pennant.

The first race was held July 28, 1928, with thirty-six entries. Reese Wyant of Cortland, New York, was the winner. The second race was on June 22, 1929, with Leo F. Davids, of Geneva, winner. Both of these races were from Geneva to Watkins Glen and return, a distance of about sixty-five miles. In the second race there were about forty-five entries.

In 1930 the name of the regattas was changed to Geneva on Geneva Regatta, with two days of racing including the Finger Lakes Marathon on the second day. The marathon had to be postponed from Saturday, August 23, to Sunday, August 24, 1930, owing to rough water. Robert Grabou of Buffalo, New York, was winner in the professional class and Paul B. Sawyer of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in the amateur class. The two days of racing were sanctioned by the A. P. B. A. and the Finger Lakes Marathon cut to fifty miles from the original proposal of 100

miles, over a ten-mile course, due to rough water. In 1930 the entry list had grown to fifty.

In 1931 the regatta was July 10-11, with about sixty entries. Boating organizations sent many officials to the meet. The Finger Lakes Marathon was won by James C. Nunneley of Detroit, Michigan. In 1932 the list increased again and instead of a marathon, contestants raced for the Finger Lakes championship.

In 1931 the club was host to the first annual sailing regatta of the Central New York Yacht Racing Association, with which was combined the first championship races in District 12, International Star Class Yacht Racing Association, bringing more than twenty-five sailing craft from New York State to Seneca Lake.

The Central New York Yacht Racing Association was the direct result of steps taken by the Finger Lakes Association, a regional civic body, to promote water sports on the lakes. On August 28, 1930, the Finger Lakes Association called together representatives of yacht clubs from throughout Central New York and its environs at Lakeside Inn on Owasco Lake. There the association offered to put up prizes for winners should the skippers form a Finger Lakes Yacht Racing Association.

As a result of that conference, another gathering of yachtsmen was called and on October 6, 1930, meeting at the home of Lithgow Osborne in Auburn, the Central New York Yacht Racing Association was formed. Nine clubs were represented, including the Owasco Yacht Club, the Seneca Yacht Club, the Henderson Harbor Yacht Club, the Oswego Yacht Club, the Syracuse Yacht Club, the Cazenovia Yacht Club, the Keuka Yacht Club, the Watkins Glen Yacht Club and the Cayuga Yacht Club. Mr. Osborne was elected as president; Dr. A. C. Abbott of Syracuse, vice president, and J. Bradford Tallman, Auburn, secretary-treasurer.

The romance of yacht racing is no better exemplified in the lake country than it is in the career of the Owasco Yacht Club. There were regular regattas on Owasco in the middle eighties, when sharpies were manned by George Underwood, Charles Thorn, Nelson Burr and Woolsey Hopkins and sloops were piloted

by Fred Allen and Henry Lewis. Then Douglas Beardsley introduced the first fin keel boat. Still further advance came when Charles Thorn entered the Numajie, a catamaran, and Willard Case introduced his Elchico to compete with it.

An actual yachting organization, however, did not materialize until leading spirits in the old Dolphin club decided to place sailing competition on an organized scale. The Dolphin Club, formed in the seventies, was primarily a rowing club, with a big eight-oar barge as its chief tangible asset. But in 1890 the club incorporated and purchased its own club house on the east shore of the lake. Here every convenience was provided and the club acquired its own steamer, the Dolphin, to transport members and guests to the clubhouse, where cuisine and service were of high order.

Shortly after the Dolphin club entered the lists as yachting enthusiasts there was formed the Owasco Lake Yacht Club, which staged two races a season, as against the Dolphins' weekly contests. The present Owasco Yacht Club was formed in 1921, with Thomas S. Richardson as first commodore, largely through the stimulus of the late Col. F. J. Peet, an old salt who presented a handsome silver cup which is still contested for each Labor Day. In 1927 the club secured its own clubhouse at the Four Mile House. In addition to the competition for the Peet trophy, there is a seasonal point race, in the winning of which contests are held frequently throughout the summer.

The present Ithaca Yacht Club is one of the developments of an organization started about twenty-five years ago and known as the Motor Club of Ithaca. This club, organized by boat and automobile owners when automobiling was in its infancy, had two divisions, the motor car and motor boat divisions respectively, each having its own group of officers but under the general club executives. It had club rooms in the McClune Building.

As the use of automobiles increased the interests of the two sections of the club diverged more and more, finally resulting in the disintegration of the motor club and the formation as independent organizations of the present Ithaca Automobile Club and the Motor Boat Club. The motor boat club had a fairly enthusi-

astic membership and organization for several years but interest in automobiling killed interest in boating to such an extent that until last year the boat club was maintained practically in name only.

In 1928, however, boating of every kind on Cayuga Lake came back with a vigorous punch. The old motor boat club was reorganized as the Ithaca Yacht Club with about fifty members and a very successful season was enjoyed. Outboard races, clam bakes and dinners being held at the Glenwood Hotel at intervals during the summer.

The first meeting of the club for the second season was held at the Johnson Boat Yard on Thursday, April 18, 1929, at which the following officers were elected. Commodore Arthur N. Gibb, vice-commodore, Jerome Fried; secretary-treasurer, Arthur B. Brown; directors, John P. Egbert, Ernest A. Miller. At this meeting the directors were authorized to negotiate for a permanent club house on the lake shore.

On April 24 the board met, heard a report on properties available and adopted a resolution approving the purchase of the B. D. Thomas property consisting of a cottage, garage, boat house and dock adjoining the Glenwood Hotel property.

This action provides the Ithaca Yacht Club for the first time with a modest headquarters on the lake with ample facilities for moorings, dockage and a delightful club house for the use of the members.

The Keuka Yacht Club was organized in 1870, reorganized in 1904, and again reorganized in 1924, from which time its growth has been rapid both as to membership and the number of its craft. The purpose of the club is to promote yacht racing of all kinds, both sailing and motor. The sailing fleet is made up of nine 38 foot Class "A" yachts of the fastest type known on inland water, and is the only fleet of its kind on inland waters east of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The motor boat fleet includes two Baby Garwoods, capable of a speed of fifty miles per hour; also fast outboard motors.

Races are held Sundays and holidays on the course off Keuka Hotel, the headquarters of the club, on the east side of Keuka

Lake, midway between Penn Yan and Hammondsport. H. Allen Wagener of Penn Yan has for several years held the office of Commodore of the club. The regattas sponsored by this organization have proved immensely popular to local yachtmen and visitors alike and are one of the greatest attractions of the vicinity of Lake Keuka. The official season begins Memorial Day and closes Labor Day.

In the development of water sports in Central New York, no man holds a higher place than Charles E. "Pop" Courtney, one of the world's greatest oarsmen and for years coach of the Cornell crews. He was born in Union Springs in September, 1848, the son of Irish parents, and was one of ten children. At the age of seven his father died and he was forced to aid in support of the family. He became a carpenter and joiner, which trade served him well in fashioning his own racing shells. With his brother John he operated a planing mill and also manufactured hubs, sash, doors, blinds and moldings.

But it was in the field of sports he gained wide renown. He began coaching Cornell crews about 1881. Dr. W. A. Wakeley, who was graduated in medicine at Cornell in 1888 became his personal physician and from him come intimate stories of his athletic prowess. Courtney won seventy-six consecutive races himself, using boats he made. He was never defeated as an amateur. At the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in September, 1876, he won the handsome Centennial badge over a field of forty-five oarsmen. The badge contained thirty-eight diamonds, representing the states then in the Union. His collection of trophies numbered eighty-three, many of which were very costly.

ORGANIZED BASEBALL.

The largest sports organization the world has ever known—organized baseball—found birth in the mind of a Central New York man who very largely created that organization. And from the district some of the greatest names in the baseball players' hall of fame have come. Central New York, with Cornell University as a hub of athletic activity, has written a striking chap-

ter in many lines of sport. But from the standpoint of national significance, Central New York's contribution to the national game, witnessed by a third of the nation's population each year, has been most outstanding.

To baseball players throughout the country, Auburn is known as the capital of baseball. Tradition as to the reason has vaguely found its way to ball parks from coast to coast. John H. Farrell, one time messenger boy and now chairman of the National Board of Arbitration and secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Professional Baseball leagues, at his home in Auburn is the busiest man in baseball. He handles and approved ten times more players' contracts, investigates ten times more claims, disputes and controversies and writes ten times more baseball decisions than any other man. Ninety per cent of all decisions in organized baseball controversies are rendered by him.

One million and a half dollars annually goes through his hands accruing from the transfer of players' contracts from one club to another, the collection of awards allowed clubs and players by his decisions and liens. Today Farrell has jurisdiction over approximately 5,000 players, representing thirteen leagues in eighty-eight cities and towns in the Minor Leagues of America, extending from coast to coast and from the Mexican border into Canada. He is unchallenged head of an organization whose property interests are valued at over $50,000,000; whose monthly payroll to players reaches about $850,000, and whose yearly payroll for the five and a half months of the playing season is over $4,600,000; whose games draw over 40,000,000 admissions a year.

The romance of the development of organized baseball is as striking an episode as any event in the district's history. Starting in the eighties, Farrell, then in Auburn, achieved local fame as a fast player with the Golden Stars, the Knights of St. James, the Auburn Independents and other local semi-pro outfits. After becoming the best third baseman in the district, he looked to the managerial end. He surprised his home town in the winter of 1894-96 by announcing that, as a side line to his work as an Associated Press telegrapher in the old Advertiser office, he would put a professional team in the field the next summer.

After a few seasons he put the team on its feet and then organized the New York State Baseball League, of which he became president-secretary-treasurer. He began to dream of the day when all baseball leagues across the continent would join for mutual advantage, the majors then having them at their complete advantage. At that time there were merely articles of agreement between loops. In August, 1901, the unorganized minor leagues seemed about to collapse. Farrell and a few others called a meeting in Chicago, September 5, 1901, and there was born the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues with sponsors from eleven leagues.

They pooled their interests, turned over the tangled ends to Farrell and a few weeks later perfected organization in New York City. While the pioneer National League fought bitterly against the newcomer—the American League, Farrell led the minors steadily ahead. The first year closed with seventeen leagues in the organization. In three years there were twenty-two leagues and another year more and the group had grown to thirty-nine, with only the California State League yet outside. New leagues were organized and new courage given the minors. In the first six years the association did not lose a member. Weak leagues were given changes of territory, business principles were introduced in management and contracts were honorably drawn up and enforced. By 1912 and 1914, just before the World War, the association had grown to forty-nine leagues representing 350 cities. Then the war came and in 1919 there were but nine leagues. And Farrell built over again.

Central New York also produced the greatest manager in the history of the major leagues. Once a brilliant third baseman, John J. McGraw, native of Truxton, Cortland County, has for four decades been an outstanding figure in baseball. It was he who transformed New York from a joke city in the majors to the best baseball city in the world. McGraw was born at Truxton, April 7, 1873, and when seventeen signed his first professional contract with Olean, in the New York-Pennsylvania League. From that start, McGraw has had active work with every phase of the game with the exception of the role of umpire. His first

great advance came in July, 1902, when he became manager of the New York Giants, quitting that post in 1932. He has been player, captain, coach and manager. He served as club executive when he became vice-president and part owner of the Giants, he contributed baseball stories to newspapers and wrote a review of his own career in book form after thirty years in baseball. And he was one of the most active missionaries in introducing baseball to Europe and the Far East.

Farrell's own Auburn team in the old New York State League in the late nineties probably graduated more stars to the majors than any team in a town of similar size in the nation. Eddie Murphy, pitcher, a native Auburnian, was sold to Philadelphia, playing there then in the Atlantic and Eastern League and later going to the St. Louis Browns, where he starred for years. Pitcher Mal Eason was sold to Brooklyn, where he twirled for years; Bill Duggle, sold to Philadelphia, was the Quaker City pitching ace for ten years; Tommy Leach, third baseman, was sold to Louisville, Kentucky, going to Pittsburgh when his own league was reduced to eight clubs.

Bill Bradley, third baseman, was sold to Chicago, later jumping to Cleveland in the American League. He was rated with Jimmy Collins, of Boston, as the greatest third baseman the game ever produced. George Brown, right fielder, was sold to the New York Giants, and was considered the fastest outfielder of his day in either of the big leagues. Tommy Twaddle was sold to Philadelphia, but died before reporting, and Tommy Messitt, too, was sold to Philadelphia, where he played until his right hand was torn off by explosion of a firecracker.

Games in Auburn in the old league were staged at the Norwood field near Owasco Lake. Now it is meadowland opposite St. Joseph's cemetery.

The old Empire League operated in 1907 and W. A. Hoagland, one time world's champion heel and toe walker, managed the Auburn team. This outfit also contributed timber to the majors. Alan Storke, native Auburnian, a star third baseman and deadly hitter, went to Pittsburgh and later to St. Louis. He was one of the few men in the game who could hit the famous Christy

Matthewson. Storke never got less than two hits in any game he batted against Matthewson. Graney, left fielder, played several games with Cleveland, and Romer later pitched for the Giants. Probably the greatest game ever played in Auburn was an Empire League duel at the Y. M. C. A. park between Auburn and Seneca Falls. Romer pitched for Auburn. After battling fifteen innings without a score, Seneca Falls scored a home run by Jimmy Walsh, later with several big league teams. In Auburn's half, Romer got a base on balls and "Tacks" DeLavé, a first baseman, hit a home run, winning for Auburn 2-1.

Other communities of Central New York also contributed heavily to big league stardom. Frank M. Schulte, outfielder and home run king, born in Cochocton, Steuben County, in 1882, joined the Blossburg, Pennsylvania, club in 1900, was for three years with Syracuse in the New York State League and then went to the Chicago Nationals in 1904, remaining there many years.

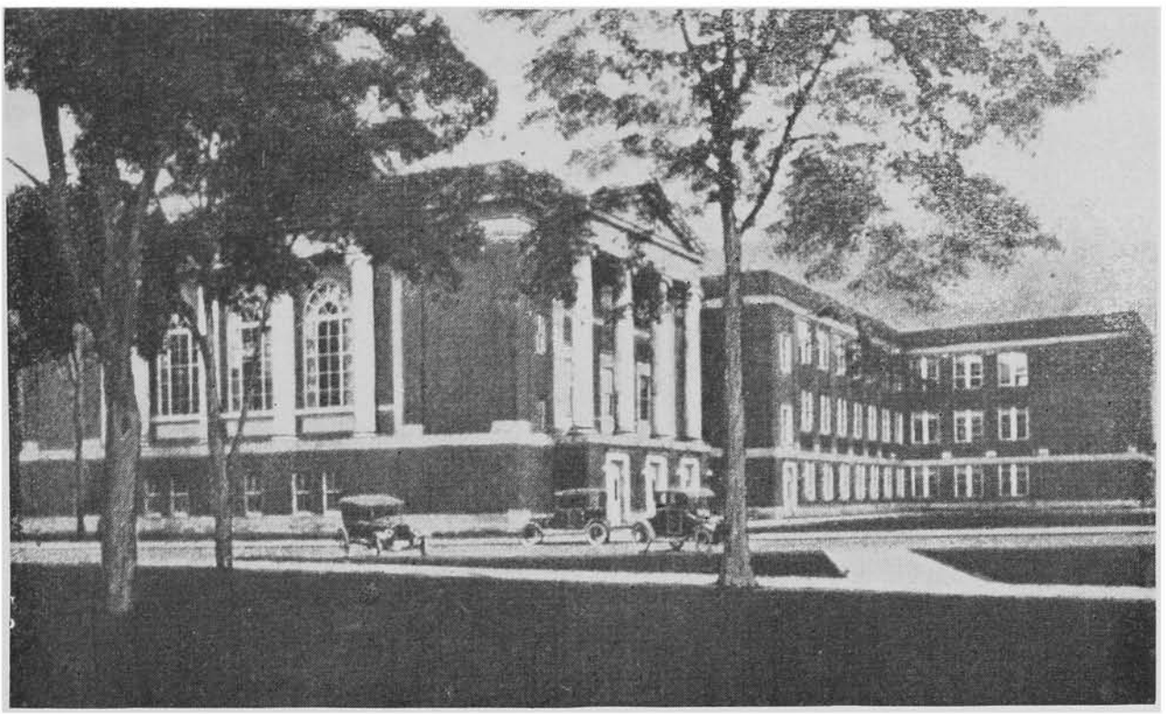
Joseph E. Grenewich, born in Elmira, January 15, 1898, pitched as a lanky right-hander for semi-pro teams in his home city, joining the Boston Braves pitching staff in 1922.

Bill Koopman from Geneva, catcher for the Boston Nationals, was the man who developed Grover Cleveland Alexander, famous pitcher for Syracuse in the old State League, who graduated to the Philadelphia Nationals in 1911.

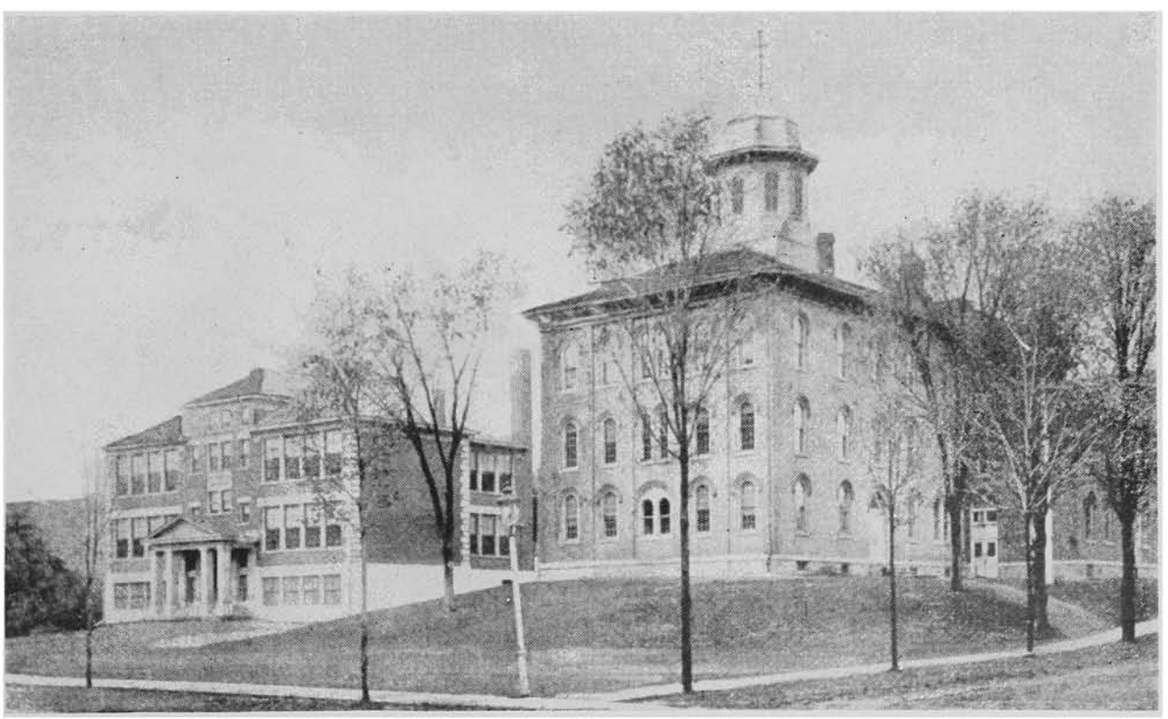
Heinie Groh, infielder formerly with the Giants and Reds and now a minor league manager living in Rochester, played for Arthur O'Connor in an old semi-pro team in Auburn. O'Connor himself became an umpire in the State and National Leagues. He is now retired in Auburn.

Steve O'Neill, famous catcher, now a Toledo coach of the Mud Hens in the American Association, started his professional career with Elmira in 1910 in the New York State League.

Roy Wilkinson, once with a Canandaigua semi-pro team, became pitcher for the Chicago Americans. Big Bill Dineen, American League umpire and former star American League pitcher, who now lives in Syracuse, got his start by pitching for a semi-pro team in Weedsport, Cayuga County, working with Barney McManus, now of Auburn, an old time player and promoter, who



NEW HIGH SCHOOL, HORNELL, N. Y.



HIGH SCHOOL AND GRADE BUILDING, CANISTEO, N. Y.

pitched for Grand Rapids, Troy, Utica, etc. Bill Bern, of Lyons, Wayne County, became one of Cleveland's greatest pitchers, and "Wild Bill" Setley, who was baseball's "biggest bug," once played with Auburn.

The three Mansel boys of Auburn also made a niche in the baseball hall of fame. Mike Mansel went with Toronto and Syracuse, Thomas Mansel with Kansas City and John Mansel with Philadelphia.

Back of the thrilling diamond careers of Christy Matthewson, Ty Cobb, Napoleon Lejoie and other stars stands Charles D. White, another grand old man of baseball who, now retired, has chosen Cortland as his home. Known among ball players throughout the country as just Charlie White, he was secretary of the New York Giants back in 1892 and secretary of the New York State League in 1885, handling much of the detail that saw that league emerge the following season into the International League. White served as secretary of the International until he went with the Giants. The veteran started in 1891 as A. G. Spaulding's ambassador of baseball.

White opened the first package of golf goods ever received in the United States, when there was but one golf course in America —the St. Andrews course in Westchester County. It was built by persons who had learned the game in Scotland. The Cortland veteran recalls that the baseball changed from rubber to cork center in 1909 and that the distance of the pitcher's box from home plate was changed several times.

Abner Doubleday, who founded the game in 1839 at Cooperstown, Otsego County, today has a monument erected in his memory on the site of the world's first diamond in Cooperstown. Baseball gloves were first introduced in 1875. The first home plates were made of iron.

In 1845 the pitcher stood forty-five feet from home plate, fifty feet away in 1881 and sixty and one-half feet away in 1893. Mr. White is now compiling a record of baseball records for all time.

CHAPTER XV

ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

HOUSE OF THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE—HISTORIC WILLOWBROOK—WHERE DEWEY, WASHINGTON IRVING, "DAVID HARUM," COLONEL INGERSOLL, WILLIAM H. SEWARD AND OTHER NOTABLES LIVED—HAUNTED HOUSES—OLD TAVERNS AND OTHER ANCIENT RETREATS.

Glimpses back to yesterdays are afforded by Colonial landmarks still standing on shadowed streets of many a Central New York community. In their architecture, their prized relics and hallowed memories, these ancient homes and taverns and mills breathe of the spirit of America's first Great West, when the Genesee Trail, the Erie Canal and horse drawn trains followed paths where Indian footsteps had once marked out the courses of power.

In the spacious halls of some of these century old mansions, the great of another day once made merry. In other cabin homes, still standing, pioneers in the days of faith alone reared sturdy men and women to carry forward the torch of civilization. Hundreds of these historic places dot Central New York. About some are woven the romance of legend; others have been immortalized in literature and some are locally famous as "haunted houses." Even to list the buildings a century old in Central New York would require a volume. Herewith are outlined a few of the striking old landmarks whose history is emblematic of the tradition which broods eternally in many others scattered over Central New York.

In North Lansing, Tompkins County, was built back in 1809, the "House of the Circular Staircase," one of the wonders of the countryside. It remained unfinished for more than a century, because an artisan could not be found capable of following the plans of the builder, Abraham Osmun, who spent $15,000 on

this twenty-four-room house of heavy timbers and hand carved oak doors. Indicative of the toil of workers on the original house, it is said that eighty lambs were killed, in addition to other meat to feed them.

Then back in 1922 an itinerant tinker drove up in a battered truck. With him he had a writing desk on which he had worked since 1890 and which already had inlaid in its body 27,684 pieces of wood. This eccentric, William Houser, asked only that he be permitted to stay a few days. He learned that Charles Osmun, son of the original builder, had hundreds of feet of choice Honduras mahogany stored over the pig pen awaiting a builder who could fashion the circular staircase planned back in 1809. So the wandering craftsman stayed on—for two years. And the staircase wound upward for its forty-one steps, without a brace, exquisite, polished, a work of art. The tramp artisan then vanished as mysteriously as he had come, but the house and the stairs he created remain a marvel of the district. And the stairs alone is worth today more than the cost of the original house.

In historic Ingleside, a stone house overlooking Cayuga Lake near Levanna, Cayuga County, the Grinnell Antarctic Expedition was organized. Upon its return, the ship which took the explorers within a few degrees of the South Pole, was dismantled and some of its equipment brought to Ingleside. The structure was erected early in the nineteenth century by Washington Irving, who spent a portion of the time there. Shortly after 1900, the property was leased to parties who erected the present wings and opened a private coeducational school with fifty pupils. Later the school was closed. Today Ingleside is the home of G. W. Slocum.

At the intersection of the Homer-West Little York and Ithaca-Little York roads, Cortland County, about a mile northwest of the Homer village line, is a little house where for nearly a year George Dewey, later hero of Manila Bay and a United States admiral, lived for a year as a boy of fifteen. Here he broke horses for his uncle, Samuel Babcock, a few years before the Civil war. Babcock then owned the house. Dewey spent a winter attending the Homer Academy. The farmhouse is now

occupied by the family of L. A. Noble. One of the animals that young Dewey broke was ridden years after by the late Judge A. P. Smith of Cortland in the Civil War.

One of Seneca County's oldest structures is a farm home on the Stevenson road six miles north of Seneca Falls. The house, made of hand hewn logs from the forest, was constructed in 1798 by James Stevenson, great-great-grandfather of William S. Stevenson, whose family occupies the place today. At first the building was a schoolhouse, but more than seventy-five years ago it was converted into a home. The property has been in the Stevenson family more than 125 years.

Two miles northwest of Penn Yan is the famous Potter House, where Louis Phillipe, later king of France, spent much of his time while on exile to America in 1797.

A treasure-house of heirlooms, a repository of cherished traditions is the rambling, rusty brown frame building known as "Willowbrook" near the foot of Owasco Lake, Cayuga County. The structure was built by Enos T. Throop, who later became governor of the state and who came to Auburn in 1806. In 1817, when Throop was riding along the lake, his fancy was caught by the possibilities of the point and its shore line. He purchased the property and there erected a home, in whose spacious rooms the entire diplomatic corps at Washington has frolicked.

Century old fireplaces, regal mahogany, trophies of the chase and historic curios are features of the old mansion now occupied by descendants of Mrs. Mehetebal Martin, sister of Governor Throop. But memories cloistered in the house are most cherished of its possessions. Washington Irving was a frequent guest at Willowbrook and President Martin Van Buren and his family spent many vacations there on Owasco.

The list of notables is too long to give complete but among those who enjoyed Martin hospitality at the old house were Governor Horatio Seymour, Governor John A. Dix, President Ulysses S. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Generals Custer, Fullerton and Joel Rathborne, Secretaries of State Seward and Wells, Sir Francis Bruce, British ambassador; Jenny Lind, the Swedish Night-

ingale, and even a royal delegation representing the emperor of China.

A house where General Lafayette was once given a royal frontier welcome stands on a hill just west of Geneva, near the junction of the old-Pre-emption road and Highways 5 and 20. It is known as Lafayette Inn, originally built in 1820. Prior to that date, when Geneva was known as the village of Kanadesaga, there was a building on the site, said to have been used by settlers as a fortification against the Indians. The old 1820 house was remodeled in 1834, very much in the present style, with the exception of the small and south porches which were added in 1860. It was used as a private home until 1923 when it became an inn. Within its portals is still the great carriage in which Lafayette made a triumphal trip across the state in 1825.

Originally the estate with the present inn as a homestead, covered several hundred acres. In 1860 the farm was the home of one of the first herds of Jersey cattle brought to the state. At that time the low L building northwest of the drive was used as a cattle shed. This structure was remodeled in 1880 as "Elmwood Priory," planned as a boys' military school, but never successfully so operated.

When the members of the Roosevelt Flag Committee made their survey of New York, they spent one night at the house. Their report classified the Lafayette Inn as one of the twenty-two most historic houses of the state.

"Halseyville House," at Halseyville, near Trumansburg on the Ithaca-Geneva road, was built in 1829 by Nicoll Halsey, almost on the site of a log house he constructed in 1803 when he purchased a large tract of land in what afterward became the town of Ulysses. Hand hewn timbers from the forest and hardware fashioned in an improvised foundry were used in construction. Nicoll Halsey's father was Dr. Silas Halsey, a Minute Man in the Revolution and a surgeon on a privateer, who settled in the district, where he became assemblyman, state senator and Congressman. The son Nicoll was also an assemblyman, Congressman and county judge. An ardent Mason, he with a few

others kept up their meetings all during the anti-Mason movement in 1848 and it is said that for two years the only Masonic meetings in Central New York were in the attic of Halseyville House. The old house was purchased in 1921 by Charles W. Halsey of New York, a grandson of its builder, and has been restored to its former grandeur. Each room has been decorated in imported papers of the designs in use in early 1800.

Standing like a sentinel at the frontier is a log cabin, built in 1806, seven miles south of Penn Yan on the east shore of Lake Keuka near Crosby. Once it was a trading post and until a few years ago the sign, "Whiskey, three cents a glass" appeared on the weather stained door of the cabin which John Carr erected as the only tavern on the Penn Yan-Bath road, then a mere bridle path through virgin woods. Original clay still fills the chinks in the walls. The present owner is L. W. Carpenter, who lives in a farmhouse across the road.

Lake Home, more recently known as the Burdge property, today stands as a historic reminder of the assassination of one of the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad across the continent and as a mansion long known as a haunted house among the children of the neighborhood. Lake Home stands on a hill south of Wayne, near the border of Schuyler and Steuben counties. It was built by Samuel Hallett, born at Canisteo, Steuben County, in 1827. Hallett was slain in a street of Wyandotte, Kansas, by a contractor for the Union Pacific, who mistook him for another railroad promoter against whom he held a grudge. The body of Hallett and his wife lie in a cypress grove on the estate. During the life of the railroad builder the great often made merry at Lake Home. Here in his youth came James Gordon Bennett, later publisher of the New York Herald; Belle Z. Spencer, novelist; Countess de Pompon of France and others. Twenty years ago the late George Burdge of Buffalo, secured the property on a ninety-nine year lease and restored it, moving the mansion a bit west of its original location. His later death resulted in surrender of the lease and the historic place reverted to heirs of Samuel Hallett.

The home of David Hannum, made famous in "David Harum" by Edward Noyes Wescott, is today an attractive residence at Homer, Cortland County. In the book Hannum is disguised as uncouth and uncultured, but his inherent character is retained in a novel which has had one of the greatest sales in America. Hannum was a horse trader and patent rights man, who lost everything as a land speculator. He was married when forty to Charlotte Hitchcock, who bore him a daughter. The child died at twelve. Some years later he married Lois Babcock, a cousin of the mother of Wescott, who wrote David Harum. A son was born to this marriage, but he died at the age of nine. Hannum was one of the original owners of the Cardiff Giant, a nationally known hoax, out of which he cleared $15,000.

The famous old manse where Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, lawyer, politician and free thinker, was born August 11, 1833, still stands in Dresden, Yates County. Hundreds of visitors have entered its doors to see where the Civil War officer and author came into the world to spread wide his agnostic beliefs. The manse was restored to good condition and on August 11, 1921, the eighty-eighth anniversary of Ingersoll's birth, was offered to the village as a community house. The Ingersoll family retained title, however. Until recently the house provided a civic center, with citizens, regardless of church affiliations, serving on the board of managers. It has been used alike for business conferences, Sunday School Christmas exercises, rehearsals, missionary meetings, concerts, lectures, card parties and even as a headquarters for tax collectors. The house was called manse because it was occupied by Ingersoll's father, a Presbyterian church pastor.

On the state highway along the west shore of Owasco Lake, Cayuga County, in the heart of a cottage colony, stands a comfortable farm house in which a negro farm hand named Freeman murdered the entire VanNess family, escaped and was captured in Moravia. At the trial William H. Seward, then a young Auburn lawyer, entered a plea of "not guilty," setting up the defense of insanity, introduced for the first time in America. The negro was found guilty and executed. An autopsy revealed

that Freeman was not normal and thus gained vindication of Seward's defense.

The most historic house in Auburn is the ancient "Seward Mansion" in South Street, erected 1816 by Hon. Elijah Miller, an early judge of Cayuga County, who moved to Auburn in 1808 and who was the father of Miss Frances A. Miller, who became the bride of William H. Seward. The great house has been the home of four generations of Sewards. During the Civil War many of the most distinguished Americans and foreign visitors of the period were guests there. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, died there October 10, 1872. In the great garden, Seward waited in 1860 the returns of the National Republican Convention, in which he was a candidate for the presidential nomination. On the second ballot he received 184½ votes and on the third Abraham Lincoln was nominated. Priceless relics and souvenirs of Seward's trip around the world are among the heirlooms of "the mansion."

What is characterized as the "Perfect Masonic Temple" was built in 1819 in the village of Aurora, Cayuga County, and dedicated by Governor Dewitt Clinton, "father" of the Erie Canal. Scipio Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., Ledyard, received its warrant March 22, 1797, as one of the first if not the first Masonic Lodge west of Albany. The lodge was chartered and built its meeting-house in 1806 in Aurora, a structure now used as a tea room. Then thirteen years later the present "perfect" temple was erected. It is a room within a room, the space between permitting sentries to patrol the inner room. It is in use today.

Canandaigua, Ontario County, is a city of historic homes, but none is more interesting than the Granger homestead, still standing. It was built in 1818 by Francis Granger, postmaster general under President William Henry Harrison. His appointment to this office came after he had been candidate for governor and vice president. He died in Canandaigua in 1868.

Geneva has numerous old landmarks. Out the main highway westward just past the city limits stands the old Tuttle Tavern, remodeled into a dwelling house. This is faced with cobblestones said to have been brought from Lake Ontario. The structure was built probably as early as 1796. On Main Street on the

corner opposite the Geneva First Presbyterian Church are the Pulteney Apartments, rebuilt from the Geneva Hotel opened in 1796. This was for years the most famous hostelry west of Albany. A French gentleman named Maude, who visited Geneva in 1800, said: "As respects provisions, liquors, beds and stabling, there are few inns in America equal to the hotel at Geneva." Passing around the corner of Washington Street, the third house on the right with Colonial pillars served as the first Geneva Post office in 1796 and later as a land office. Those driving a short way north on the road to Phelps will pass an old house back from the road on the right, which was built in the clearing of an old Indian village in 1794-96. Back of this house in the field there used to stand a magnificent double elm, that was known as the Seneca Council Tree, with a circumference of twenty-five feet and a spread of 120 feet.

Where Genesee and East Genesee Streets, Auburn, join was the site of the first log dam and mill built on the Owasco River by John L. Hardenbergh in 1793. The building was enlarged in 1802 and the present ancient stone mill erected in 1824.

At No. 50 Fulton Street, Auburn, there still stands the ancient Center House, a tavern erected in 1805 at the junction of Genesee and Market Streets. It was removed to its present site in 1829.

The dwelling at 145 Dunning Avenue was a school established prior to 1796 and removed to its present site from a location to the north about 1820 or 1822 by Joseph Wadsworth, maternal grandfather of David M. Dunning, after his purchase in 1818 of the farm on which the school then stood.

The Waring place, still standing in Scipio, Cayuga County, was originally built as a tavern in 1806. Here was held the first meeting of the Scipio Morning Star Lodge, 169, F. & A. M., 1811-1814. The upper story was used from 1822 to 1842 for lodge and the lower story for a school.

Judge Gary V. Sackett (1790-1865), judge of the Court of Common Pleas and promoter of the canal and lock system, lived in a hospitable home standing in Bayard Street, Seneca Falls. Here the rich table service that graced the White House during President James Monroe's administration saw service.

CHAPTER XVI

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

AIDING ESCAPING SLAVES—FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—METHODS OF AIDING SLAVES —GERRIT SMITH—HARRIET TUBMAN—UNDERGROUND STATIONS—ELMIRA AN IMPORTANT STATION.

Across Central New York, the Underground Railroad for a half century was secretly engaged in helping fugitive slaves to reach security in free states or in Canada. Touching unselfishness, simple magnanimity and glowing love of freedom caused scores of early residents of the region to become law-breakers on principle. This secret Underground Railroad developed in a section of the country rid of slavery. For sixty years before the Civil War Central New York was traversed by secret pathways leading from southern bondage to Canadian liberty. New York State emancipated slaves in 1799. The underground began shortly after and was a wide-spread "institution" before 1840.

By enactment of the first Fugitive Slave Law the aiding of fugitive slaves became a penal offense. The measure laid a fine of $500 on any one harboring escaped slaves or preventing their arrest. But the drastic law only added to the number of slaves helped to freedom. In 1850 Congress met the case by substituting the second Fugitive Slave Law. Under it any person hindering the claimant from arresting the fugitive or attempting the rescue or concealment of the fugitive became "subject to a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months" and was liable for "civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct in the sum of $1,000 for each fugitive so lost."

To the penalties of law abolitionists engaged in the Underground Railroad were forced also to undergo the contempt of neighbors and the espionage of persons interested in the rewards

for returning slaves. In this district much of the communication relative to fugitives was couched in guarded language. Special signals, whispered conversations, passwords, messages couched in figurative phrases were the common modes of conveying information about "underground passengers" or about parties in pursuit.

In early days of the Underground, fugitives were usually men. It was scarcely thought necessary to send a guide with them unless some special reason for so doing existed. As the number of refugees increased and women and children were more frequently seen on the "Road" and pursuit was more common, the practice of transporting fugitives on horseback or by vehicle was introduced. Even railways were used. Abolitionists who drove wagons or carriages containing refugees were called "conductors."

Night was the only time in which the fugitive and his helpers could feel even partially secure. Most slaves who started for Canada had learned to know the North Star as a guide. After reaching the initial station on some line of the Underground the fugitive found himself provided with accommodations for rest and refreshment. After an interval of a day or more he was conveyed, usually in the night, to the house of the next friend. Sometimes, when a guide was thought unnecessary, the fugitive was sent on afoot to the next station, minute instructions for finding it having been given him. The faltering step, and the light uncertain rapping of the fugitive at the door, was quickly recognized by the family within and the stranger was admitted with a welcome sincere and subdued.

Persons of all classes, many of them lowly, were engaged in operating the Railroad. But at least one of the prominent Abolitionists who had "Stations" in Central New York was a millionaire—Gerrit Smith, American philanthropist born in Utica, March 6, 1807. He took up his residence in Peterboro, Madison County, devoting himself to the care of vast estates in Central New York. He gave pecuniary aid to John Brown, in whose affair at Harpers Ferry, he, however, is thought to have had no part. He was nominated for governor of New York in 1840 and

in 1858; was a member of Congress in 1853-54, but resigned after one session. With Horace Greeley, he signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis in 1867. Smith died in New York City December 28, 1874.

On the front of the Cayuga County Court House at Auburn is a bronze tablet, at whose top is the likeness of an aged colored woman and beneath are these words:

"In memory of Harriet Tubman, born a slave in Maryland about 1821; died in Auburn, New York, March 10, 1913; called the Moses of her people. During the Civil War, with rare courage, she led over 300 Negroes up from slavery to freedom, and rendered invaluable service as nurse and spy.

"With implicit trust in God, she braved every danger and overcame every obstacle, withal she possessed extraordinary foresight and judgment so that she truthfully said: 'On my underground railroad I nebber run my train off de track and I nebber los' a passenger.'

"This tablet is erected by the citizens of Auburn. 1914."

This "Aunt Harriet," born in slavery as one of eleven children and upon whom, dead or alive, there were rewards of $40,000 offered in the South, made Auburn one of the famous centers for the underground railroad. Here homes were opened to runaway slaves who were fed and started on their way to the Canadian frontier. William H. Seward, later Lincoln's Secretary of State, often paid the fare of Negroes to Suspension Bridge and Canada. And it was Harriet Tubman, who, as a girl, was often beaten until ill, who led slave fugitives to freedom.

At the start of the war Governor Andrews of Massachusetts appointed her a spy, scout and nurse in Northern army forces. In the four years of the war Harriet Tubman drew only twenty days rations but she nursed to health hundreds of soldiers, both black and white. Years later, through efforts of Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn she was granted a pension of twenty dollars a month by the government.

Her little home out South Street, near the city limits, was a haven for the destitute and afflicted of her race after the war. Through the generosity of Auburnians she was able to buy food

for her charges. The little home and twenty-five acres of land that belonged to Aunt Harriet was deeded in 1903 to the A. M. E. Zion Church and in 1908 was opened as a home for indigent Negroes. Of late years it has been closed as an institution.

The unveiling of Aunt Harriet's memorial tablet took place June 12, 1914, in the Auditorium Theater here, when Booker T. Washington delivered the oration, Mayor Charles W. Brister spoke a eulogy of the Moses of Her People and former Mayor E. Clarence Aiken presented the memorial. The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Business Men's Association and the Cayuga County Historical Society.

One of the headquarters for the Abolitionists, Daniel Webster and Gerrit Smith, in operating the underground railroad, was at Glen Haven, at the head of Skaneateles Lake, Cayuga County.

The Pratt homestead at Little York, Cortland County, was once known as the Orrin Cravath station on the underground railroad. In the county were several hundred Abolitionists, who collected a few hundred dollars, purchased a second-hand outfit and started publication of the Liberty Herald, whose "red hot" editorial writer was John Thomas. James W. Eels and Nathaniel Goodwin were the original publishers. The publication was short lived.

The Chemung Valley, once the passage for the Indians on their way to Fort Niagara or the Genesee Valley from the south, was in slavery days the path followed by black men from the Virginia line northward bound. Elmira was a busy station on the underground railroad. Towner says: "It wasn't much marked and there was little known of it, for the passengers came in the night and went in the night, but there are barns standing that could tell tales of having harbored beneath their roofs many a trembling but hopeful fugitive, who was making the shortest cut toward Canada and freedom. The part the valley played in such times is worthy of everlasting remembrance for humanity's sake, although if what we know now had been generally known, the whole town would have been torn to pieces with indignation."

Many of the fugitives who came by the "underground" remained in the valley and became good citizens of Elmira. The

city's colored population thus had its beginning. Among those coming there to stay may be mentioned Sandy Brant, Primus Cord, Anderson Murphy, John Washington, George Goings, Francis Jackson, John W. and George Jones and Jefferson Brown.

The Elmira route, which connected Philadelphia with Niagara Falls by way of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was made use of from 1850 to 1860. Its comparatively late development is explained by the fact that one of its principal agents was a fugitive slave, John W. Jones, who did not settle in Elmira until 1844, and that the line of the Northern Central Railroad was not completed until about 1850.

Fugitives put aboard cars at Elmira were furnished with money from a fund provided by the anti-slavery society. As a matter of precaution they were sent out of town at four o'clock in the morning and were always placed by the train officials, who knew their destination, in the baggage car. Jones, the fugitive slave who became an agent of the Road, a year after arrival in Elmira succeeded in aiding two of his younger brothers in Virginia to make their way to freedom in Elmira. He was aided materially by Jervis Langdon and other local Abolitionists. Jones was in regular correspondence with William Still, the agent of the central underground station in Philadelphia, who frequently sent him companies of "passengers" requiring immediate transportation.

The Underground Railroad, which flourished in Central New York and about which few facts have been left for posterity, was one of the strongest forces which brought on the Civil War and destroyed slavery.

CHAPTER XVII

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

LEGISLATION—THE PIONEER DOCTOR—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—FIRST WOMAN PHYSICIAN—MEDICAL SCHOOLS—HEALTH RESORTS.

The story of the medical profession in Central New York is a chapter of service to humanity. Into the frontiers shortly after the Revolution came the first doctors, with their bulky saddlebag and its calomel, opium, antimony, guiacum, Peruvian bark, roots and herbs. And with them came steadfastness of purpose, the spirit of service and tireless courage, to wilderness places by the bedside of death and birth.

Since these first physicians braved the hardships of a new land to minister to others, the profession has steadily risen to higher standards of practice. And in Central New York great sanitariums and other institutions to bring new health to mankind have arisen.

On April 4, 1806, the State Legislature enacted a law to incorporate county medical societies throughout the state, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery. This was the first law in the state to establish a regular legal standard for physicians and surgeons and it marked the parting of the ways for the educated doctor and the popular charlatan.

On August 7 of the same year this law was passed twenty physicians of Cayuga County gathered at the Daniel Avery Tavern in Aurora and organized the Cayuga County Medical Society, the oldest in Central New York, the second oldest in the state, and itself the founder of the Central New York Medical Association. Cayuga County at that time had been formed only seven years before from the great Montgomery tract, out of which Onondaga County had been taken one year earlier. In this con-

nection it is interesting to note that Dr. Samuel Crossett, the first physician to settle in Cayuga County, proposed the name "Auburn" for the metropolis of the county and it was selected for the hamlet which before had gone under the name of Hardenbergh's Corners.

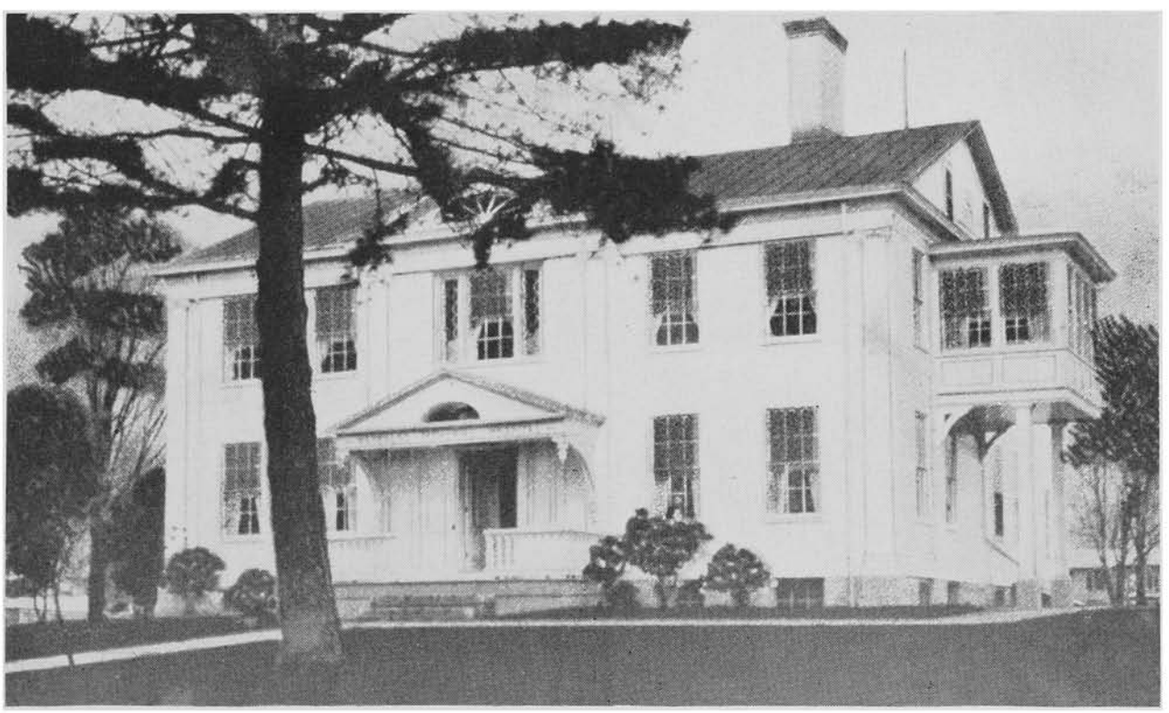
This pioneer medical society is older by ten years than the village of Auburn and forty-two years older than the corporate City of Auburn. Officers elected at the organization meeting were: Frederick Delano, Aurora, president; James McClung, vice president; Jacob Bogart, Fleming, secretary; Consider King, Ledyard, treasurer. At a meeting in November, 1806, Dr. Barnabas Smith, Poplar Ridge, was chosen delegate to the first meeting of the New York State Medical Society. A tax was also levied of four dollars per capita to establish a medical library for the society's use. The library was located at Scipio.

Drs. Iddo Ellis, Joseph Cole, Ebenezer Hewitt, Nathaniel Asperwall and Consider King were named as a Board of Censors, to examine and judge of the qualifications of all who desired to practice medicine in the county. Medical societies were legally authorized to grant licenses and diplomas then and to recognize those legally granted in other states; to see that they were properly registered with the county clerk; to enforce all medical legislation, to prosecute irregular and illegal practitioners and to protect the public from quackery. The first candidate granted a license to practice by this pioneer society was L. Q. C. Fuller.

How the Cayuga County Medical Society proposed the formation of the Central New York Medical Association is shown in the following resolution adopted at a meeting in Auburn July 10, 1867:

"Resolved that the Medical Society of Cayuga County propose through its secretary to the Onondaga County Medical Society to unite with them in forming a Medical Society of Central New York, to hold meetings alternatively at Syracuse and Auburn, the number of meetings annually to be determined by the society when formed." This was amended with the addition of Seneca, Wayne, Ontario and Monroe counties to the list. At the January meeting in 1868, cordial responses were read from all these soci-

SENECA COUNTY HOME



WATERLOO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, WATERLOO, N. Y.

eties and delegates were named to meet with those of the other county societies for organizing the Central New York group. This regional society was formed the same year with the following officers: Dr. Edward W. Moore, Rochester, president; Dr. T. S. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, secretary; Dr. Alfred Mercer, Syracuse, treasurer.

Another early group of doctors were those who organized the Cortland County Medical Society August 10, 1808, at a meeting at the home of Enos Stimson in the village of Homer. First officers were: Dr. Lewis Owen, president; Dr. John Miller, vice president; Dr. James Searl, secretary; Dr. Robert D. Taggart, treasurer. Not one of the charter members resided in Cortland. Two years later the society conferred its first license to practice medicine upon Dr. Levi Boies of Cortland. Dr. Miles Goodyear of Cortland was the first member of the society who ever received the degree of M. D. It was conferred upon him by Yale Medical College in 1816.

The Ontario County Medical Society was formed in 1806, but fire destroyed early records so that very little information is available, as to proceedings prior to 1842. The society was substantially reorganized in 1852, but dissentions arose among members, as the supposed result of unfavorable legislation, and no meetings were held until 1857.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the Counties of Ontario and Yates was organized at an informal meeting of homeopathic physicians at the office of Dr. O. S. Wood in Canandaigua, October 16, 1861. This name continued in use until October 16, 1889, when the society became the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ontario County.

The Society of Physicians of the Village of Canandaigua organized December 20, 1864, with ten charter members.

Though the first physician to settle in Chemung County came there as early as 1788, the Chemung County Medical Society was not organized until May 3, 1836. Dr. Joseph Hinchman, who came from a family of physicians, migrated to the Chemung Valley in 1888, settling on the Lowman farm in the town of Chemung, where he remained until 1793, when he came to New-