

the lake about 1886. Much rivalry arose between the competing lines. For years thousands of passengers were carried each summer. Rates were cut until one could travel the round trip, a distance of forty miles, at a fare of ten cents on the Genundawah and twenty cents on the Onnalinda.

Finally the Genundawah was taken over by George Miller, proprietor of a big vineyard and wine cellar at Miller's Point, south of Seneca Point. One night, as the boat was tied up at Woodville, at the south end of the lake, she caught fire and was destroyed, December 8, 1894.

To the west of Canandaigua Lake the hills rise to an altitude of 2,300 feet, highest in the region. The remarkable purity of the air in the district is indicated by the fact that the Delaware grape, grown successfully in only a few localities, has here reached its greatest perfection. Vine Valley, directly opposite Seneca Point, sends its favorite Delawares to eastern markets earlier than does any other region north of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and its products have shown the highest saccharometer test ever shown by American grapes.

Canandaigua Lake is one of two along the Finger Lakes having a sizable island. Squaw Island, at the northern end of the lake and containing about a half acre of land, is said to have been the sanctuary for the Indian women of the Seneca village of Kanadaragua, a mile to the northeast, when Sullivan's soldiers destroyed the place in 1779.

The island belongs to the state and was placed under the jurisdiction of the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission July 1, 1928. Geologists agree that the island was produced by the interference of the inflowing drainage through Sucker brook with the waters of the lake.

John M. Clark, late director of the State Museum, held that the beaches of the island are largely composed of "water biscuit," a peculiar stone formation. Squaw Island is the remnant of a sand bar and the water biscuits on its northern shore are an interesting record of the efficiency of the fresh water algae in requiring the lime waters of Sucker brook to deposit their burden of lime right on the pebbles of the beach.

The modern touch to the lake are its shore inns and the new Roseland Park at the northern end, along Routes 5 and 20, where bathing beaches, pavilions and other recreational facilities abound. One of the lake's largest resort centers is at Cottage City on the eastern shore. Camp Tarion, the property of the Finger Lakes Boy Scout Council, covers 286 acres and has a mile of shore frontage on the eastern slope of Whale Back Mountain, near Middlesex.

LAKE KEUKA.

Lake Keuka, the most unique in shape of all the Finger Lakes, resembles the letter Y and is the only lake known, the waters of which flow into one of its branches, around a dividing bluff, and then flow for twelve miles in the opposite direction. Keuka has often been called the American counterpart of Lake Lucerne, Switzerland. Lucerne is twenty-three miles long and shaped like a rough cross. Keuka has a length of twenty-one miles, is 720 feet above seaboard and 183 feet deep. Though the mountains about Lucerne are snow capped, the mountains about the head of Lake Keuka rear their plumed heads to the clouds, with forests turned to purple in the summer haze of distance.

The peculiar shape of the lake gives it more than sixty miles of shoreline, which is one continuous panorama of picturesque coves, points, bays and promontories. Its banks are terraced with 12,000 acres of vineyards, checkered with grain fields and green woods and ribboned with scores of forest ravines. Along its shores stand remnants of numerous wineries, which made American champagne famous years ago.

Up from the waters of Lake Keuka rose the first trans-Atlantic flying boat and over the lake corps of American naval aviators who started across the ocean in the famous NC's learned to fly.

The most distinctive feature of Lake Keuka is Bluff Point, a promontory rising 812 feet between the branches of the lake. Upon its summit the Mound Builders left "an earthwork whose counterpart is unknown within the limits of the state" and the ash pits of signal fires of the later Iroquois have also been found

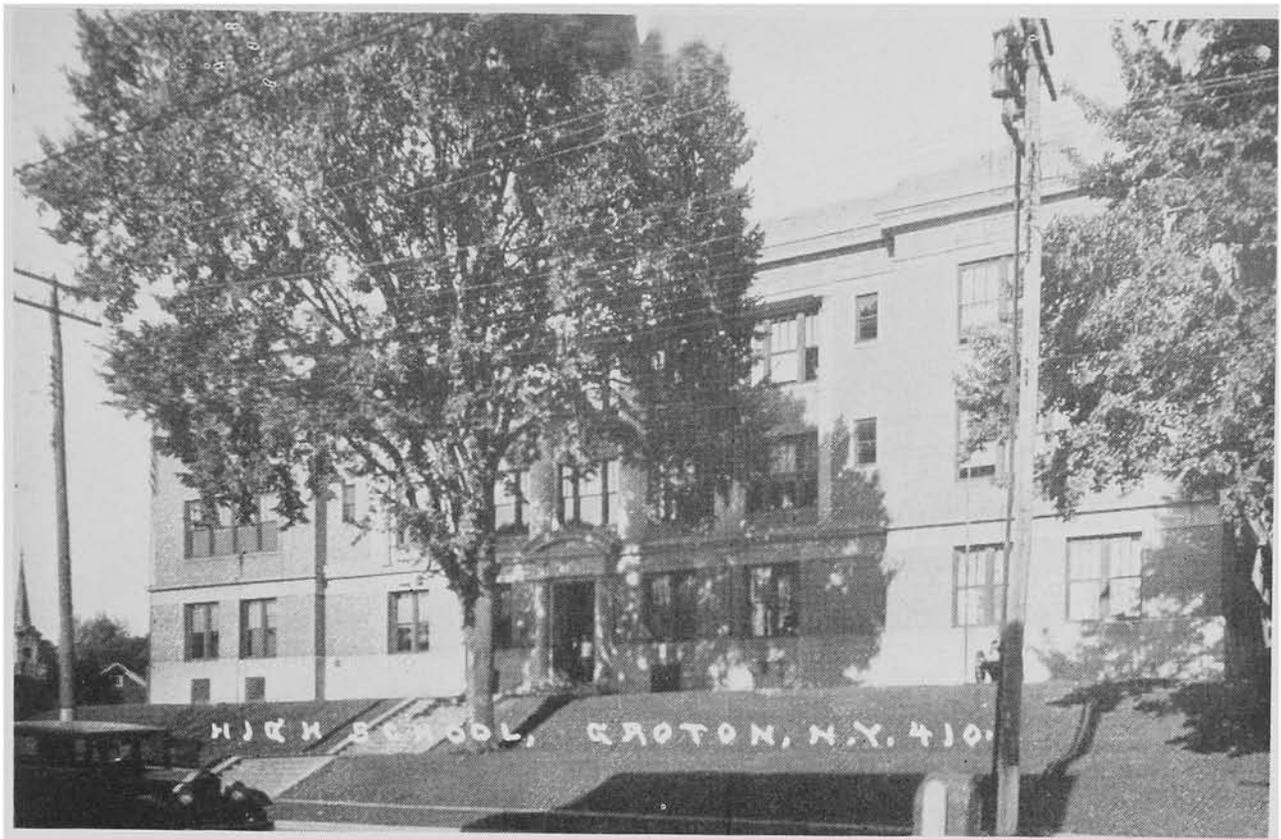
there. Today there stands the historic Wagener Manor House, built in 1830, upon the tip of the point, which is connected by road with Penn Yan. Seven counties and a dozen lakes are visible from the manor.

On the east side of the point, near its tip, is the already famous "Little Chapel on the Mount," built in 1931 with materials brought from two hemispheres and from points on the seven seas. It was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Garrett, who have a summer home on the point, in memory of their son, Charles, and has been given to the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York. Its stone, copper and marble are designed for permanency in a "shrine for the ages." Thousands visit the place weekly for meditation and a moment in the solemnity of great European cathedrals.

Directly across from the bluff an interesting hydro-electric power project was developed in 1930. Lakes Waneta and Lamoka are two miles from Keuka and have about 400 feet more elevation. These lakes are on the dividing line between the Chesapeake and the St. Lawrence watersheds. Waters from the two smaller lakes are conducted down the steep hillsides and through whirling turbines and thus into Lake Keuka and the St. Lawrence drainage system. When the load of electricity is "light," the superfluous power is used to pump the water back to the two storage lakes on the hill. This hydropower conservation scheme has heretofore been used only in Switzerland.

In the days of the steamers, Lake Keuka boasted craft of such size as to have their own dining halls and other pretentious appointments. The first steamer to ply the lake was built in 1835, shortly after the now abandoned canal was completed between Penn Yan and Dresden on Seneca Lake. This boat, the Keuka, was eighty feet long, thirty feet wide, had upper and lower decks and her boilers burned wood. She ran until 1848.

Then came the Steuben, built at Hammondsport in 1845 for A. M. Adsit and John W. Davis of that village. This ship was 126 feet long, of seventeen foot beam and was a sidewheeler. It was bought in April, 1864, by Capt. Allen Wood and the same year burned at its dock at Penn Yan.



HIGH SCHOOL, GROTON, N. Y.



MAIN STREET, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

The third boat was the *George R. Youngs*, constructed in Penn Yan in 1864-65. It was 130 feet long, with nineteen foot beam. Meals were served in the ship's dining room. In 1873 its name was changed to the *Steuben*, after purchase of the craft by the Lake Keuka Navigation Company. It was dismantled at Hammondsport in 1879.

Captain Wood's *Keuka*, built in 1867 at Geneva and brought from Seneca Lake by canal, was a screw steamer sixty-five feet long with a twelve foot beam.

The same company had the steamer *Yates* built at Penn Yan in 1872. She was 115 feet in length and twenty wide and her engine came out of the old *Arnot* which plied Seneca Lake. The *Yates* ran for twelve years, burning at her Penn Yan dock in 1883.

The *Lulu* was built in 1878 at Hammondsport for Sanders & Hall. She was a side-wheeler, seventy-eight feet long and with a beam of thirteen feet. It was operated in connection with the Bath and Hammondsport Railroad, but was afterward sold to Lake Keuka Navigation Company and was dismantled at Hammondsport about 1896.

The *Urbana* was built for the navigation company at Hammondsport in 1880. It was a side-wheeler 120 feet long with beam of twenty feet. She was dismantled at Hammondsport in 1904.

In that little village at the head of the lake the *Holmes* was built in 1883 for William L. Halsey, founder of the Crooked Lake Navigation Company. The *Holmes* was the finest on the lake up to that time with a 325 horsepower engine which gave a speed of fourteen miles an hour. The name was changed to the *Yates* in 1904. It was sold in 1891 to the Lake Keuka Navigation Company and was dismantled at Hammondsport in 1915. The boatman, Hawley, died in 1884 and his widow, with T. O. Hamlin, went on with the business, launching the steamer *William L. Halsey* in 1887. The *Halsey* was 130 feet long by twenty foot beam. The boat was sold to the Lake Keuka Navigation Company in 1891 and made her last trip in October, 1915. She sank at the dock at Hammondsport in 1917.

The twin screw steamer Mary Bell was built in Hammondsport in 1892. She was 120 feet long by twenty-four beam. In 1905, when the Erie Railroad purchased the Keuka Lake Navigation Company of C. W. Drake, the name Mary Bell was changed to Penn Yan. The old boilers were replaced by Almy Water Tube boilers at a cost of \$10,000. But in 1915, these together with the engine were scrapped for gasoline motors.

The twin screw steamer Cricket was built in 1894 for Samuel McMath of Penn Yan. She was eighty-five feet long with a nineteen foot beam.

The modern resort colony touch is given Lake Keuka by Lakeside Park at Gibsons on the west shore, by Keuka College, Camp Airey, Camp Corey (Rochester Y. M. C. A. camp), Camp Iroquois (Elmira's Y. M. C. A. camp), hundreds of fine summer homes, convenient inns, comfortable inns and other adjuncts of modern life.

There is a prosaic story of how Lake Keuka got that name, after having been originally known as Crooked Lake. Ed Mott, a native of the region and for many years connected with the New York Sun, is credited with having made the name suggestion to Col. Andrew Jackson Switzer, superintendent of vineyards for a wine company on the lake. Switzer had found in his travels that few knew of Crooked Lake and he wanted a more distinctive name. Keuka was used on all the wine company's advertising, the name caught popular favor and is today officially recognized.

SENECA LAKE.

Seneca Lake, over whose waters the sails of a hundred sloops once billowed, is today the heart of water sports in Central New York. Some of the largest accredited outboard races in the East are staged here, where the first regatta ever held by the Central New York Yachting Association was run off in 1930. Seneca is the largest of the Finger Lakes, being thirty-six miles long with an average width of three miles.

Strange in every natural aspect, the lake is as strange in its fascination for the outdoorsman and the geologist. Its bottom

in some places is 174 feet below sea level and its surface is 444 feet above the sea, making its maximum depth 618 feet. At a depth of 200 feet Seneca maintains a uniform temperature of seven degrees above freezing the year around. Only four times in the memory of man has the lake entirely frozen over, so that Seneca is the only body of water north of the Mason and Dixon Line open to navigation twelve months in the year.

The greatest volume of water emptying into Seneca Lake comes from the outlet of Keuka. Comparison of the discharge of this outlet with the discharge from Seneca Lake indicates that a volume of water equal to 39,241 gallons a minute is contributed by springs beneath the lake's surface. There are tales that Seneca rises and lowers, not unlike the action of the sea.

Weird rumblings beneath the waters gave birth centuries ago to the Indian legend of the "Death Drums of the Iroquois." Still the legend is recounted of summer nights as cottages hear again the faint distant sound as of drums beneath the waters. Then there is the myth of the "Wandering Chief" and the "Spectre Boatman" and other strange tales created by the Red Man to account for Seneca's eccentricities.

On the eastern shore, near the head, the lake is buttressed by palisades, upon whose stone face, ages ago, the Indians painted the stories of their valor to remain as imperishable records for those who understand. Here are the only "Painted Rocks" east of Lake Superior.

The first sloop on Seneca was the Alexander, built at a cost of \$2,304.28 and launched in 1796 before an assemblage of several thousand, representing every state then in the Union and most foreign countries. Down the length of the lake went Louis Philippe, King of France from 1830 to 1848, in a tiny boat, while he was in exile in America during the ascendancy of Napoleon.

At a very early day before Watkins Glen was settled, the head of Seneca Lake navigation was about three miles up the inlet to Catherine's Town, now Montour Falls. To this point the early sloops made regular trips and it was regularly called the "head of the lake." The first steamboat to engage in lake com-

merce made its initial trip July 4, 1828. Since then there have been many changes in navigation on the lake.

Other places still of importance have the ruins of docks where lake craft land no more. Lake landing places entirely deserted are Hector Falls, Peach Orchard and Dey's Landing on the eastern shore, and Fir Tree Point and Starkey Landing on the western bank. Dresden and Glenora no longer hear the steamer whistle, but to all the landing there still come strange gasoline craft from distant places, for Seneca is connected through a spur with the Barge Canal. The extension of railroad lines along both shores of Seneca, and the taking of mails from the steamer service, sounded the first notes of the knell of steamboat navigation.

At the head of the lake is Lakeside Park, the municipal park of Watkins Glen. At the northern end of the lake are the Geneva public bathing beaches and camp grounds, while between are miles of uncrowded waters, along whose shores camp hundreds of vacationists. The lake lies splashed across one of the finest fruit sections of the East. The head of the lake is in the center of a natural gas belt and beneath the lake, down 1,800 feet below the surface, is a salt mine that annually produces over one million dollars worth of salt. Bass, trout, pickerel and salmon trout abound.

Exquisite scenery and an intriguing background of history make Owasco Lake, smallest of the Finger Lakes, an outstanding gem of Central New York. The lake is nearly twelve miles long and a mile and a half wide, but it has a watershed embracing 204 square miles. It is 710 feet above sea level and reaches a depth of 177 feet. Four hundred summer homes border its shore and annually an average of 25,000 persons are "in camp" during the season beside its azure waters.

At the foot of Owasco Lake lies beautiful Enna Jettick Park, the finest resort park in Central New York. Just across the river is Island Park, with one of the finest bathing beaches in the district. Bus lines, two state highways and a steam road connect Owasco Lake with Auburn, two miles distant. Good hotels and inns are at frequent intervals along the shore, which is overlooked

by the golf courses of the Auburn and Owasco Country Clubs. Every foot of Owasco's shore reflects in some manner the modern aspect of ancient glory. A treasure house of heirlooms and a repository of cherished traditions is Willowbrook, a stately home at the foot of the lake, in whose halls presidents and statesmen have foregathered.

In another day the shore of Owasco echoed to the whistle of steamers. One of the oldest craft was the Dance Maid, whose broad deck was the scene of many a dancing party when the moon was high and the lapping waters at her side murmured a soft accompaniment to the merry notes of old time fiddlers. The most famous boat on Owasco Lake was the Lady of the Lake, launched at Ensenore in 1885. A special train of two coaches and a baggage car left the Southern Central depot, now the Lehigh Valley, in Auburn, for Ensenore, where Capt. George Clark was to slide from the ways the largest and most beautiful steamer the lake had ever seen.

General William H. Seward, son of Lincoln's Secretary of State, christened the ship, breaking a bottle of champagne over her bows and addressing the throngs, whose cheers echoed through the great glen cutting its way back into the hillside. Captain Clark invited many aboard and 170 took a maiden trip on the vessel. The Lady of the Lake made her last trip at the close of the 1908 season.

With that craft on regular schedule, another line opened in 1888, the Moravia running from Cascade and the "Lady" from Ensenore. Their stops included Port Townsend, the old Two Mile House on the Owasco River near the foot of the lake, destroyed several years ago by fire.

The most spectacular day in the history of Owasco Lake came on Thursday, September 27, 1877, when a concourse of 20,000 people, the largest crowd ever assembled on Owasco's shores up to that time, came by train, by boat, on horseback, afoot and in wagons to witness a clash of great skulling kings. The event, according to an old file of the Auburn Bulletin, "excited an interest which extended throughout the length and breadth of the land and is reported this morning to the press of the world."

Even the day before throngs started to assemble and by the morning of the race two railroads were running special trains to the scene. The Southern Central, now the Lehigh, operated eighty cars to handle the influx of regatta enthusiasts. Many young people from nearby towns walked all night to gain a choice vantage point along the race course. Horses, with buggies and wagons, were hitched along the road for a mile in either direction from Ensenore.

Auburn city schools closed for the day and some factories suspended work to permit employes to see the contest. Every class and condition of persons were among the concourse along the shore. The lake itself was alive with small craft. To handle the crowds Sheriff Sanders had a force of sixty special deputies mobilized.

The main race started at 5:09, the winners crossing the finish line in the following time: Charles E. Courtney, twenty-one minutes, twenty-nine and one-half seconds; James H. Riley, twenty-one minutes, thirty-three and three-quarters seconds; Frenchy Johnson, twenty-one minutes, forty-two seconds; James Ten Eyck, later coach of the Syracuse crews, twenty-one minutes, forty-three and one-half seconds. The oarsmen, referees and sports writers were unanimous in declaring the Owasco course superior to most others.

Old records show that first efforts to provide steam craft on Owasco came in 1847, but proved futile. In that year Aaron Kellogg of Moravia conceived the idea of a steamboat to open up traffic by water between Auburn and Moravia. He finally financed building the Ensenore, which was launched with eclat into Mill Creek. Horses dragged the boat into the Owasco Inlet, where it started to steam down to the lake. Suddenly the boat refused to obey the rudder. Attempts to move the boat caused a threat to stand on its stern end. Several hundred pounds of stone were loaded for ballast. Then it was found the craft had settled deep in the mud. So weight was thrown off and more steam turned on. But a plug blew out and crew and captain, fearing an explosion, dived into the water. The Ensenore never again moved under her own power.

SKANEATELES LAKE.

“The most beautiful body of water in the world” is the description given Skaneateles Lake by the late Secretary of State William H. Seward after a trip around the world. Extending eighteen miles between the hills which converge into mountains at its head, the blue expanse forms a large part of the eastern boundary of Cayuga County and its southeastern end lies along Cortland County. With an altitude of 867 feet above sea level, it is the highest of all the Finger Lakes and is only 283 feet below the level of Lake Geneva, a queen of the Alpine lakes in Switzerland. So pure are its waters that it supplies the City of Syracuse without filtering.

The Indian name Skaneateles is variously interpreted as “Beautiful Squaw” and “Long Lake.” In Indian days, before the outlet of Skaneateles was dammed, a man with his head above water could wade across the lake from what is now Shotwell Point to Mile Point upon a sand bar. In 1797 a log dam was built, elevating the lake four feet. Today the water area is greatly increased.

The first steamboat on Skaneateles was the *Independent*, built in 1831 to a length of more than eighty feet. Skaneateles village financed the project by subscription and a gala celebration marked the launching of the old side-wheeler on July 4, 1831. The craft's owners were obliged to go to Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, for a license to operate, as he had been granted a monopoly throughout the state. Soon afterward a forty foot steamer, the *Highland Chief* appeared in competition with the older vessel, which towed a passenger and freight barge.

Up to 1910 there was regular steamboat service on the lake, ships plying the waters with thousands of excursionists. The *Skaneateles* was launched July 4, 1848, and May 24, 1849, the *Homer*. The *Echo* and *Ada* were small steamers, the second of which was owned by Joe Crandall, at one time proprietor of the Lake View House. The *Bonnie Boy*, a thirty-footer, was owned by Ira Smith. Frederick Roosevelt owned the *Lotos*. The *Alena*, a small steamer, was the first boat on Skaneateles to be driven

by a Shipman engine. Kerosene was her fuel instead of wood or coal. The Ben H. Porter, named for a gallant soldier of the Civil War, was launched in 1866. Joseph Reed, famous in the vicinity as an iron worker, was at one time a deck hand on her. He recalls a snow fall in the second week of April, about the year 1875, that reached a depth of twenty inches and weighed so heavily upon the deck of the Ben H. Porter that the steamer capsized at her landing.

The Glen Haven, built by the Skaneateles Railroad Company in 1876; the Ossahinta, built about ten years later, and the City of Syracuse constructed in 1899 were in active service until almost the end of the World War. The last named boat carried 500 passengers and carried an orchestra. Steamer traffic was abandoned shortly after the great resort of Glen Haven at the head of the lake was purchased by the City of Syracuse and dismantled as a protection against contamination of the water supply. What is said to have been the first water cure in America was located at Glen Haven in 1841. Dr. W. C. Thomas conducted the cure for forty years at this "Lucerne of America" and reached the age of 107 years. In the early days of Glen Haven, when the place had no post office, it claimed the distinction of being the only town in the state which issued its own postage.

CAYUGA LAKE.

Cayuga Lake, forty miles long, the longest of the Finger Lakes, has been immortalized in the Cornell alma mater song, "Far Above Cayuga's Waters," and thousands have envisioned its changeful moods in the novel, "Tess of the Storm Country." Like Seneca it is subject to the strange "lake guns." Cayuga is two miles wide, 435 feet deep and its surface is 381 feet above sea level, thus making two Finger Lakes whose bottoms are below seaboard.

As early as 1791, a dozen years after Sullivan's expedition had laid waste thirteen Indian villages along its shores, a Mr. Lightfoot brought a boatload of goods up Cayuga Lake for sale in a shanty he had erected at the head of the lake. In exchange for tea, coffee, crockery, drygoods, hardware, cutlery, gunpowder

and whiskey, he procured skins of marten, otter, beaver, fox, bear and deer. He continued his trade for twelve years.

On December 15, 1819, the Cayuga Steamboat Company was incorporated and just fourteen years after Robert Fulton had navigated the Clermont on the Hudson, a steam engine built in Jersey City came to Ithaca for the steamer Enterprise. The Telemachus followed the Enterprise in 1828 and a year later came the DeWitt Clinton and in 1836 the Simeon DeWitt. In 1850 the whistle of the lake's first modern passenger steamboat, the Kate Morgan, echoed between the hills. Other early craft included the Howland, Forest City, Beardsley, Skeldrake, Aurora, Ino, T. D. Wilcox renamed the Ithaca, the Iroquois, the Mohawk, the Demong, the Comanоче and the Frontenac.

The greatest tragedy of Finger Lakes history occurred on Cayuga July 27, 1907, when the Frontenac burned to the water's edge a mile south of Farley's Point on the ~~east~~^{west} shore, with the loss of fourteen lives. The Col. J. H. Horton, a little steamer which served the cottage colonies at the head of the lake, burned April 15, 1925, taking from Cayuga Lake the last remnant of its old passenger boat traffic. Boat building on the lake developed rapidly with the coal traffic at about the time of the Civil War and in 1878 there were four boat yards at Ithaca alone, when building was at its height.

Through Cayuga Lake passes the Barge Canal, bringing today many strange visiting craft to mingle with its own flotilla of canoes, sailboats, motor boats and yachts. Along the eastern shore the late Charles E. "Pop" Courtney, dean of rowing coaches, fashioned his own shells and sent the Red and White Cornell crews to victory in many an intercollegiate regatta. In older days ferries crossed the lake at several points.

OTHER SMALLER LAKES.

In addition to the six major Finger Lakes, the region of Central New York is dotted with smaller bodies of water, equally as beautiful but less majestic. All have their quota of summer homes, with dancing pavilions here and there dotting the shores.

Lake Como, 1,306 feet above seaboard, is the highest lake in the district, not far from Moravia, Cayuga County, and from Groton, Tompkins County. Excellent bass fishing there tempts the angler. The lake is near to the old Salt Road over which in olden days, salt was shipped from Syracuse to New York City.

Three beautiful little lakes lie in the northern part of Cayuga County. Cross Lake, famed for its pike and pickerel, lies not far from Cato. It is about five miles long and a mile wide and is formed by Seneca River, the outlet of all the Finger Lakes. The river widens as it crosses a sweeping valley, creating the lake. Otter Lake, just at the outskirts of Cato, is two miles long and a half mile wide, while Forest Lake, not far distant, is three quarters of a mile long and wide.

In Schuyler County, four miles from Odessa along the concrete highway winding between picturesque hills is Cayutta Lake, whose wooded shores give it a wild beauty. Northwestward in the same county is Lake Lamoka, placidly lying 1,100 feet above sea level. To the northward is Waneta Lake, with the village of Wayne at its head, in a setting of mountainous hills.

Bath, Steuben County, has a charming little lake of its own—Lake Salubria—two miles distant on the Corning-Bath highway. It is surrounded by summer homes.

Little York Lake, not far north of Cortland, is a pleasure center for Cortland County, with numerous camps and amusement spots.

On the western side of Ontario County lie three lakes of exquisite beauty. Hemlock Lake forms part of the boundary between Ontario and Livingston Counties and just east of it is picturesque Canadice Lake. Then comes Honeoye, nestling between hills which rise 1,400 feet from the level of the water. The shore lines of all three lakes are lined with cottages, pavilions and recreation grounds. Midway on the west shore of Honeoye is California Ranch Park, on Burrit's Point, owned by Dr. C. Burrit of New York. The lake is noted for its colony of blue herons found at the southern end.

If plans already perfected by the City of Rochester are carried out, Honeoye Lake will in the next few years be converted

into a reservoir, increasing in length to fifteen miles, almost three times its present size. The little historic village of Honeoye at its foot will be thus swept away before the march of progress. It will be submerged, for the benefit of the big city thirty-five miles distant, which wants added water supply fresh and cold from the Honeoye area.

Nothing but the village cemetery, in a slightly elevated position at the outskirts of the village, will remain when sixty-eight billion gallons of water overflow the countryside to an average depth of twenty-six feet, transforming little Honeoye Lake into a great basin twelve and five-tenths square miles in area. Buildings that have survived fire and storm for a century or more, familiar old landmarks, Edwin Gilbert's store, which his grandfather of the same name established in 1826, the old-fashioned homes, the church and the school—all must go.

Despite long and hard court battles, the City of Rochester won over the village in the fight it made to preserve its life. Most of the owners of the 140 buildings in the village are confident they will receive a fair settlement for their property. They will simply move elsewhere. A huge dam with a catchment of 187 square miles, will be built to flood the valley, where the Algonkin lived before the Iroquois came.

CHAPTER XXIII

POWER DEVELOPMENT.

AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE—DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER—
TRANSMISSION OF POWER—STEAM AND GAS—NIAGARA, THE START—OTHER
POWER DEVELOPMENTS—LOCALITIES SERVED.

One of the greatest resources of the Empire State is its water power, a resource which brings to Central New York electricity at low rates for virtually every city, village and hamlet. According to the United States Geological Survey estimate of January 1, 1930, the state's developed hydro-electric power is 1,805,195 horsepower—which is more than thirteen per cent of the developed water power of the entire United States—and since that date more than 80,000 horsepower has been added. And in addition to the natural power is a vast production of power by steam plants. The power source, natural and man-built, is one of the chief contributing factors to the region's manufacturing industry.

Coupled with the supply of electricity is the development in the past two years of the big Wayne-Dundee natural gas field in the heart of the area. Today it contains some eighteen billion feet of gas and new wells are still coming in. Late in 1932 plans were being considered by utility interests for piping this gas supply on a wide scale, with tentative plans for ultimately supplying virtually every city of Central New York with natural gas.

Little local gas and electric plants in various communities were but the forerunners of the great development of gas and electricity in the region in the past decade. The mighty Corliss steam engine that stood in the center of Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exposition was the symbol of the mechanical power achievement of a half century ago—great power but irrevocably bound to the locality where it was produced. The long distance

transmission line is the symbol of the more mobile power of later years, when the pioneers of Niagara followed the route of Sullivan's army.

Development of power at Niagara was the start of power development in Central New York. Power was developed there as early as 1757. Water wheels were improved down through the years, but the art of power transmission remained at a standstill. Rope drive, shafting and compressed air were proposed—and rejected. Industries using Niagara power were few in number and were limited in location to the banks of the hydraulic canal at Niagara Falls.

Electricity, late in the Nineteenth Century, opened the way to more widespread use of Niagara Power. Discouragement and difficulty beset the pioneers of electrical development, but perseverance at last won its reward. Niagara power was successfully transmitted to Buffalo November 16, 1896, over a distance of twenty-three miles.

Only a few years later came the startling announcement that it was proposed to transmit the power of Niagara across Central New York to Syracuse, over 150 miles away. Many thought the project rank folly, but the power pioneers set grimly to their task. Day by day the line was pushed nearer its goal. It passed Rochester and swung across the rolling hills of Wayne County. In 1906 it reached Syracuse and people excitedly told one another that again the impossible had been done.

Two years later a line of steel towers was built eighty-one miles from Rochester to supply Geneva, Auburn and Syracuse. Motorists see this line as they drive between Auburn and Seneca Falls. The Montezuma Marshes presented the greatest single obstacle to the line builders. The bottomless swamp afforded no sure footing for the towers, and it was freely forecast that the first windstorm would carry out the entire line. But the engineers were not discouraged. They sank piles in the mud and on them built reinforced concrete foundations. On these mats of concrete the towers were anchored—and there they stand today.

In 1928 a second steel tower line over the same route was completed, and the original line of 1906 has been replaced by a newer and shorter line. Niagara power now flows into the northern section of the area over five circuits through Rochester. It serves sections further south with Geneva and Geneseo as the gateways.

Since those days new projects for harnessing nature's wild horses have been carried forward in Central New York. The Lake Lamoka Power Company development is one of the newest. Here within the last three years the waters of Lake Lamoka and Lake Waneta have been impounded in a reservoir extending from Savona on the Cohocton River northward to Wayne, a distance of about sixteen miles. A spillway at Wayne drops the water from the reservoir a distance of 395 feet to Keuka Landing on Lake Keuka, directly below the Wayne hills. A power house is built at that point. During those hours of the day when the load on the power system is lightest, the water from Lake Keuka is pumped back up the hill into the Wayne reservoir, to pour down the spillway again, thus passing again and again through the Keuka turbines.

The great power system now supplying more than ninety per cent of Central New York is the Associated Gas and Electric System and its subsidiaries. The Associated company was incorporated in this state March 17, 1906, as the principal holding company for the Associated Gas and Electric System. The system uses both natural power from Niagara and artificial power from steam plants south of the area. In addition it buys small quantities of power from minor hydro-electric developments in the region. Typical of these is a small development completed by Fred L. Emerson on the Owasco River at Auburn in 1932.

Villages and townships of the area served by the Empire Gas & Electric Company, an associated subsidiary, include:

Cayuga County: City of Auburn, villages of Aurora, Cayuga, Union Springs and Weedsport and the towns of Ledyard, Aurelius, Springport, Brutus, Fleming, Genoa, Montezuma, Owasco, Sennett, Scipio, Springport, Throop and Venice. All

these communities receive electricity, but only Auburn and Cayuga village are supplied with gas.

Ontario County: City of Geneva, villages of Clifton Springs and Phelps and towns of Manchester, Phelps, Gorham, Hopewell and Seneca. All have electricity and gas is supplied Geneva, Clifton Springs and Phelps.

Seneca County: Villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo with both gas and electricity and the following towns with electricity: Fayette, Waterloo, Junius, Romulus, Tyre and Varick.

Wayne County: Villages of Clyde, Lyons, Newark and Palmyra and the towns of Galen, Lyons, Arcadia, Palmyra, and Macedon. These get electricity, there being no gas supplied in Wayne.

Villages and townships served by the New York Central Electric Corporation, another associated subsidiary, are:

Yates: Villages of Penn Yan, Dresden and Dundee and the towns of Benton, Milo, Jerusalem, Barrington, Pulteney, Starkey and Torrey, with electricity only.

Ontario: Villages of Rushville and Gorham and the towns of Gorham, Potter, Middlesex and Italy, with electricity only.

Steuben: Villages of Hammondsport and Prattsburg and the towns of Prattsburg, Urbana, Bath, Wayne, Tyrone, Orange and Bradford, with electricity only.

Schuyler: Towns of Reading and Dix, with electricity only.

Villages and towns served by the New York State Gas and Electric Corporation with electricity are:

Tompkins: City of Ithaca, villages of Trumansburg, Dryden and Groton and the towns of Ithaca, Ulysses, Caroline, Danby, Newfield, Dryden and Groton, with electricity, Ithaca city getting gas as well.

Seneca: Villages of Interlaken and Ovid and towns of Covert, Ovid and Romulus, electricity only.

Cayuga: Villages of Locke and Moravia and towns of Locke and Moravia, electricity only.

Tioga: Village of Spencer and towns of Spencer and Candor, electricity only.

Chemung: Town of Van Etten, electricity only.

Cortland: City of Cortland, village of Homer and towns of Cortland and Homer, with gas only, electricity coming from the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation.

The City of Elmira is served by the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company of the Associated system and here natural gas is being supplied already from the recently discovered gas fields about thirty miles to the northwest. Elmira Heights, and Horseheads are also supplied by this associated subsidiary.

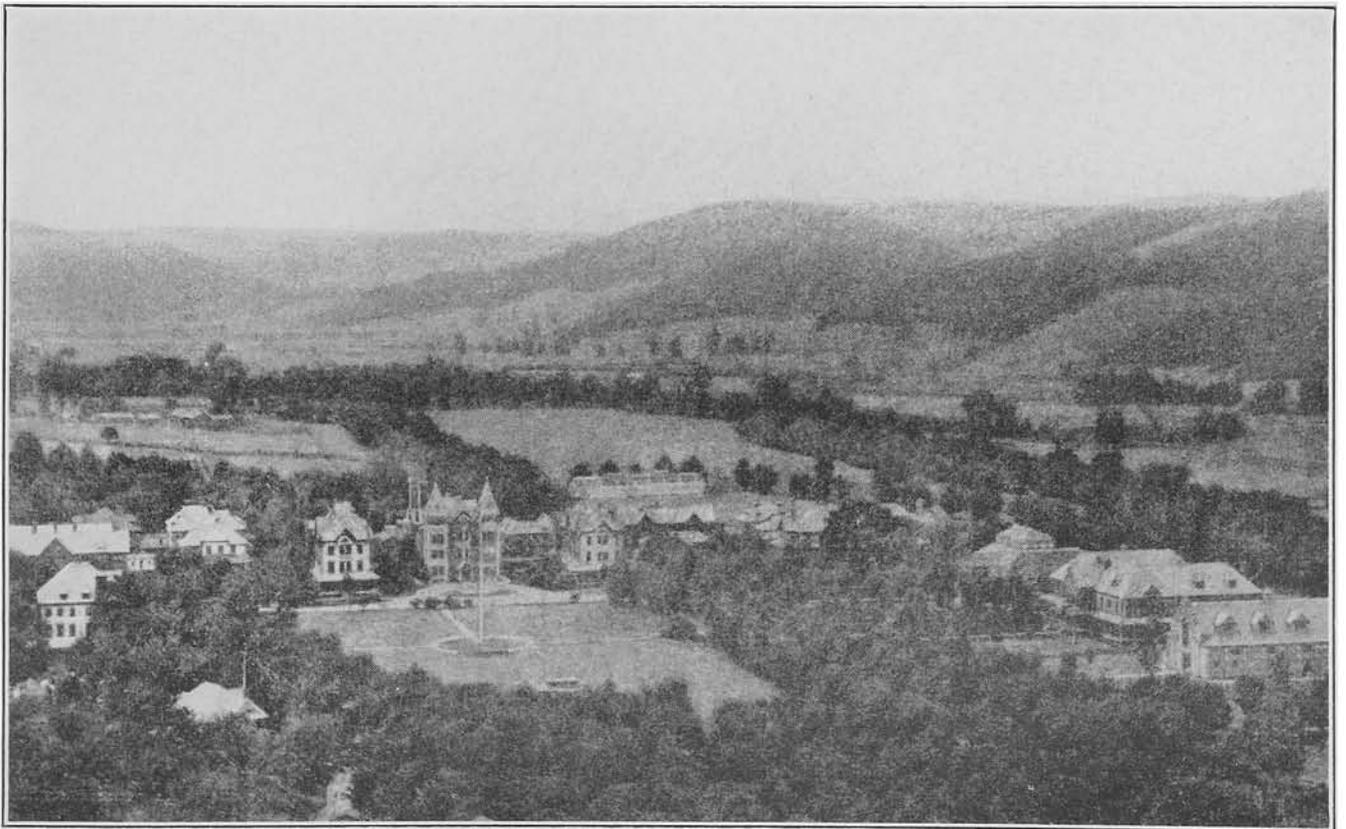
Prior to 1902 and 1903, Elmira was supplied with manufactured coal gas. About that time natural gas was discovered in Pennsylvania about eighty miles from Elmira and pipe lines were laid connecting with the fields. Gradually, however, the natural gas supply diminished until service was poor and it became necessary to build a modern water gas plant during the winter of 1922-23. But when the new Wayne-Dundee fields were discovered, production of manufactured gas was discontinued.

Canandaigua is supplied with electricity from the Rochester Gas and Electric Company and receives its gas from the Empire Gas and Electric Company.

Corning and Canton, Steuben County, and Southport, Chemung County, are supplied with gas by the Allegheny Gas Company.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AND WASHINGTON PARK, BATH, N. Y.



NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, BATH, N. Y.

CHAPTER XXIV

IN THE WARS OF THE NATION.

WAR OF 1812—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS—WORLD WAR
—AMERICAN LEGION.

Into every war in which the United States has been engaged, since the Revolution, Central New York has poured her manhood and her resources. The district was only a wilderness at the time of the Revolution, so that there were no farms or countryside from which to draw Continental soldiers. But after that great conflict, veterans of George Washington's army penetrated Central New York as its first settlers. And from them have descended many of the heroes of later wars who have written a bright page in military history.

In many a hallowed, moss-grown cemetery of Central New York sleep men who fought the British in 1776 and the long years of wilderness war that followed. There are the graves of men who fought in the War of 1812, when the region sent its first soldiers ever mobilized in the area to fight for the stars and stripes.

Then came the Mexican War, to which Central New York sent only a few. But in the Civil War, thousands from the region went to battle, to disease, to southern prisons and to death. The mighty climax to the entire military history came with the World War, when the area gave of men and money and heartache as it had never given before.

Each community has its heroes, sung and unsung; its gold star mothers and its memories. In succeeding pages are sketched merely the broad outlines of each of the nation's wars as they have applied to Central New York. To chronicle the bravery of

private and officer alike who brought honor to his region would require many volumes. Some of the military records are outlined in the biographical section of this history.

In the brilliant military history of Central New York no one individual stands out more prominently than Admiral William Thomas Sampson, naval hero of both the Civil War and the Spanish-American conflict, who was born in Palmyra, February 9, 1840. He there gained his early education before entering the United States Naval Academy in 1857, from which he was graduated in 1861, shortly before the Civil War.

He was promoted until appointed executive officer of the iron-clad "Patapsco" of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron in 1864 and began a career of war bravery recognized around the world. His ship was blown up in Charleston Harbor January 15, 1865, while he was aboard. After serving on the frigate "Colorado" of the European squadron, he was promoted lieutenant commander July 25, 1866; commander August 9, 1874, and captain March 26, 1889. Subsequently he was superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, a member of the International Prime Meridian and Time Conference, superintendent of the Torpedo Station, member of a board on fortifications and other defenses, chief of the bureau of naval ordnance, superintendent of the naval observatory, a United States delegate to the International Maritime Conference in Washington, and president of the board of inquiry into the "Maine" disaster at the beginning of the Spanish War

On March 24, 1898, he was appointed commander of the North Atlantic Squadron with the rank of real admiral. On June 1 he joined Commodore Winfield S. Schley, commander of the "Flying Squadron" off Santiago, and took command of the combined squadrons, which included sixteen warships. When it was known that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was blockaded in the Santiago Harbor, Admiral Sampson prepared a plan of operations for his fleet to check any attempt at escape. He took part in the engagement when the Spanish fleet made its futile dash to the open sea.

Admiral Sampson was promoted rear admiral August 12, 1898; appointed commander of the Boston Navy Yard October 14, 1899, and was relieved of this command, owing to ill health, October 1, 1901. On February 9, 1902, he was retired and died the same year.

WAR OF 1812.

The War of 1812 was the first event of the settlement period in Central New York, when the pioneers were halted in their empire building program by the shock of a momentous outside event. They were forced to engage in other thoughts besides the development of roads, grist mills, frontier schools and infant commercial enterprises. In the war New York State put in the field 40,000 militia and when the nation's resources had been exhausted, Governor Tompkins endorsed a half million in government notes to replenish the empty treasury. Of this force of men and money, Central New York contributed its full share.

Central New York was a thoroughfare for soldiers, who halted in its villages. Generals Scott and Wood passed over the old Cayuga bridge with 3,000 troops along the old Genesee trail. The early roads, so laboriously fashioned, were damaged greatly by the passage of artillery. But the spirit of the lake country blazed again as America came to grips with a former enemy.

The War of 1812 was the second serious conflict between the United States and Great Britain. It lasted for more than two and a half years, beginning June 19, 1812, and ending with the Treaty of Ghent, signed December 24, 1814, and ratified February 18, 1815. The main cause of the war was Britain's interference with American vessels which she stopped on the high seas and searched for British subjects, who were forced into her navy or imprisoned for refusal to serve. Several times American men-of-war were fired on and compelled to give up seamen in their crews. England also interfered with American commerce by blockades and her Embargo Act, thus arousing bitter feeling. Congress overruled President James Madison's pacific views and appropriated large sums for the conflict.

One of the most striking effects of the War of 1812 upon Central New York was the abrupt halting of immigration. People who lived in the better protected Eastern states were not disposed to endanger their lives and property on the frontier. But the high prices for which farm products sold was some compensation to settlers for their hardships and anxieties. In 1816 the prevailing price of wheat in the region was three dollars a bushel and corn brought two dollars.

There was wide variety in the extent to which the communities sent troops to the front. Those places more accessible to the seat of conflict sent the larger proportion. Indicative of the whole hearted response of some communities is the history of some of the individual towns. Micajah Harding of Marion, Wayne County, who raised a company of sharpshooters, said that there were more soldiers from Marion than there were families in the town.

The only actual fighting of the war which took place within the territory of Central New York was at Sodus Point, Wayne County, where British boats raided the American settlement, burning and destroying property to the value of \$25,000. Casualties there totaled two British killed and one American slain and another mortally wounded.

Heavy ordnance, intended for the Niagara frontier, was brought by boat from Albany by the Seneca Lock Navigation Company, and landed at West Cayuga, now Bridgeport, Seneca County. From there they were transported on stout heavy sleds.

The regular army was augmented by militia raised by the draft, the draft period being three months. Some militia was called out for a second and third draft period. Substitutes were obtained at a maximum of thirty dollars for the three months. A private soldier's pay was five dollars a month but this was increased to eight.

Although far removed from the scene of battle on the Niagara frontier, villages of Central New York along the Genesee Turnpike were kept in touch with activities, not only through their citizen soldiers at the front but also because troops farther east constantly passed through the communities.

Auburn, farthest east of Central New York towns along the Genesee Turnpike, was typical of the others. Often it was given a scare. In the winter of 1813 the British crossed the Niagara at Black Rock, destroyed the place and burned Buffalo. Fugitives from the area aided in spreading consternation in Central New York by reports that the enemy was marching into the interior. Inhabitants were warned by couriers. A cavalry company was hurriedly mustered in Auburn and marched west during the night, while Enos T. Throop, later governor, and John H. Beach collected arms and ammunition and called for volunteers to defend the village. In the morning militia and citizen volunteers numbering 200 marched off for Cayuga. When four miles from Canandaigua, they were met by a reconnoitre party and learned the "British advance" was a myth.

Auburn got another scare in 1814, when a bugler, a deserter from the British came noisily from the west, creating the fear a British detachment was on its way. Cayuga County sent to the front an artillery company, captained by John H. Compston; two infantry companies captained by Henry Brinkerhoff of Owasco and Daniel Elbridge of Aurelius; a company of regulars; a company of rifles, captained by Jack Richardson. When General Porter was captured at Fort Erie, he was rescued by Auburn soldiers led by Lieutenant Chatfield, in the command of Captain Richardson, who was soon promoted to colonel. The British works were taken, along with a thousand prisoners and many stores.

Ontario County, being nearest the scene of fighting on the Niagara frontier, was most affected of the counties in the Central New York area. Within six days after hostilities started, a public meeting was held in Canandaigua to adopt measures for the public good. A "Citizens Corps" was formed of men exempt from military service, who should defend the county against possible Indian attack while the militia was on the frontier. Similar patriotic meetings were held in Bloomfield, Farmington and Seneca. The "East Bloomfield Alarm Company" was organized and armed so as to hasten to the relief of any section of the county

which might be endangered. Councils were held with the Indians in an effort to enlist them on the sides of the settlers.

Destruction of Buffalo and a threatened British invasion of the Genesee country sent a thrill of terror through western New York. Defenseless families in the Genesee region left their homes, became separated and in desperate plight streamed eastward into Ontario County. Citizens of Canandaigua named a relief committee and raised a considerable sum there and in adjacent localities. Money, food and clothing were thus given the fleeing frontiersmen and many were induced to return to their homes and live through the unfortunate winter of 1813-14.

Central New York gave no more courageous soldier to the War of 1812 than Gen. John Swift, founder of the town of Palmyra, who with his family moved into Wayne County in 1790 and built the first house. Swift was a native of Kent County and at the age of fifteen enlisted as a soldier in the Revolution. In that war he received a ball in the neck, the missile passing between the spinal column and the esophagus. He made a recovery hardly known to medical science at that time. He was the first pioneer, the first moderator of the first town meeting, the first supervisor, the first pound master and the first captain in Palmyra. He gave lands for the first saw mill, the first graveyard, the first school and the first church in the town.

When the War of 1812 broke out, Swift was commissioner general of the New York Volunteers. In 1814 he led a detachment from Queenstown Heights down the river to Fort George. There he surrounded and captured a picket guard of sixty men. He did not order the captives disarmed. One of them fired a bullet through his breast and he died in a hospital July 12, 1814, at the age of fifty-two. After the war his remains were brought to Palmyra and buried in the old village cemetery. His memory in the present generation was honored by the Gen. John Swift Chapter, Daughters of 1812, by erection of a tablet near his resting place, and the American Legion has landscaped about his grave. The State Legislature voted a sword to his oldest son and directed that a full length portrait of the pioneer and soldier be hung in City Hall, New York City.

Palmyra sent another hero to the war in Maj. William Howe Cuyler, an aide of General Hall. He was the first lawyer to open an office in the town. On the night of October 8, 1812, Major Cuyler was killed at Black Rock by a four-pounder from the British Battery at Fort Erie. His remains are in the Palmyra village cemetery and over his grave rests a slab bearing this inscription: "As a soldier, patriot, friend, husband and father, he shone conspicuously."

One Genevan was a brigadier-general as a result of his services in the War of 1812. In historic Washington Street Cemetery, Geneva, lie the remains of Brig. Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift, whose career in both army and civil life was distinguished. He was appointed a cadet to West Point when eighteen years old by President John Adams in 1800 and was its first graduate the year the Academy opened in 1802. He became commandant of the academy when twenty-three. In 1812 he had the rank of colonel and was chief engineer of the United States Army. He was brevetted with the higher rank for what he did in the war. Swift resigned as chief engineer in 1818 and in years that followed was engaged in great engineering tasks for the government. He built some of the early railroads, securing the reputation of being the greatest engineer of his day. From 1829 until his death in 1865 he and his family resided in Geneva. Near his grave is that of Hon. Gideon Lee, mayor of New York City in 1834-35.

MEXICAN WAR.

Central New York responded with men in the Mexican War, although her contribution was not nearly so large as in the great conflicts which followed. The war on the southern border of the nation grew out of the annexation of Texas in 1845. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her southwestern frontier, while Mexico insisted on the Nuscés River. The United States supported the position taken by Texas and war between the countries was declared in 1846. During that year Gen. Zachary Taylor won the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and forced Monterey to surrender.

On May 23, 1847, he gained the victory of Buena Vista and in the following June General Scott took Vera Cruz and marched on to the City of Mexico. On the way he fought the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. His capture of Mexico City September 14, 1847, virtually ended the war and resulted in the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo signed February 2, 1848.

CIVIL WAR.

On the morning of April 12, 1861, Central New York was electrified by the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, the actual start of a four-year war which halted the development of commerce and industry for the business of battle. In the region which nurtured William H. Seward, the great abolitionist, the fires of patriotism were kindled with a suddenness visible in few sections of the nation. And during the period of conflict the towns and the countrysides gave of their manhood and womanhood, their money and their resources to an extent surpassed by few if any regions of the land. Of the 50,000 men and the \$150,000,000 which the war cost the state, Central New York bore a staggering share.

Volumes might be written of the history of the dozens of regiments which went out of the district and returned decimated. But in a book of this nature, even an attempt to chronicle the region's part in the Civil War would be impossible. Only a few incidents may properly here be cited. At the outset of the conflict, one of three military depots in the state was established at Elmira, which formed a hub for sending men to the front.

The ardor of the public was so great that requests to raise companies flooded the military department and it became necessary to establish branch depots, in addition to the original three major ones. Such centers were therefore set up at Auburn, Cortland and Lyons. The entire area was a hive of war preparation but in no place was the activity more intensive than in Elmira.

When the first call for troops was issued by President Lincoln, the news reached Elmira in the afternoon, and that evening in Concert Hall, speeches were made by many prominent Elmirans,

before a packed hall. Volunteers were called for and William Halliday, R. R. R. Dumars, and S. B. Denton were made a committee to receive the names of the volunteers. Most of the "Southern Tier Rifles" volunteered and became Company K of the Twenty-third Regiment.

Elmira was made one of three military depots of the state, on July 30, 1861, R. B. Van Valkenburg, of Bath, being its commanding officer. Barracks, rude but comfortable, were erected; one being just east of where the Lackawanna station stands; another was on the south side of the river, in the vicinity of the south end of Walnut Street bridge, on the old Wilcox Driving Park; still another was on Upper West Water Street, between Hoffman and Foster Avenue.

During the latter years of the war, the latter site was established as a prison camp, about thirty acres in extent, and occupied all that part of Elmira between Hoffman Street and Foster Avenue, and from Water Street to the river. A twelve-foot fence was erected with a wooden pathway protected by a guard rail, high enough for the sentry to have a clear view of the interior of the prison. Sentry boxes were built at intervals along the pathway, with a flight of steps here and there to the ground.

The officers' quarters were located on the outside of the enclosure, some on Water Street and other locations near by. Many of these buildings after the abandonment of the prison camp were removed and remodeled, and are even now being occupied as dwellings. Some of these are on West Gray Street in the vicinity of Hoffman Street. Others from old No. 1 barracks on Upper Lake Street were adapted for dwellings and may be found on Harper Street between Lake and Oak Streets.

There were 11,916 men confined in the prison for the period of one year, most of whom were from North Carolina and Virginia. The prison camp during the early days of its existence was the show place of the region. Along Water Street opposite the grounds were located observation points, where for a small sum, one could have a view of the grounds and the prisoners. The top of the observatories were railed off chairs and spy-glasses

were available, and those who paid the admission fee were allowed to remain as long as they desired.

Nearly 3,000 of the prisoners lie in Woodlawn Cemetery in a beautiful plot set aside for that purpose. Headstones with the name of the soldier, his company, and the date of his death tell the story, the last chapter in the lives of many of the prisoners who played a part in the "Elmira Prison Camp."

The immediate material results of the war on the lake country were beneficial, giving a hint of the prosperity period ahead. Large sums were distributed to producers of all kinds to meet the necessities and waste of war; to laborers, to manufacturers and to public carriers. Many of the urban communities grew rapidly and the entire region was in strong position to withstand the financial reaction of 1873. The region fared much better in that hour of depression than many districts and began the third half century of her life with a proud, firm faith in her future.

It is impossible to obtain any accurate figure of the number of men furnished during the Civil war by each county, city, town and village. The best that can be done is to indicate here the organization (original or new; recruits not considered) to which the counties contributed men; those marked * being entirely recruited in the county to which they are credited; all others only in part. The commands recruited in the various counties were:

Chemung County—Cavalry Regiments Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, First Veteran. Artillery Regiments, Batteries B, F, K and L, First; C and M, Third; Fifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth; independent batteries, Thirty-third. Engineers Regiments Fifteenth, Fiftieth. Infantry Regiments, Third, Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-sixth, One Hundred Third, One Hundred Seventh, One Hundred Forty-first, One Hundred Sixty-first, One Hundred Seventy-ninth, One Hundred Eighty-seventh, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Cayuga County—Cavalry Regiments Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth. Artillery Regiments, Batteries A (new), C, D (new), G (new), K (new),

Third, Fourth, Ninth, Sixteenth; independent batteries, First*. Engineers Regiments, Fifteenth, Fiftieth. Sharpshooters, Companies, Eighth. Infantry Regiments Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Seventy-fifth, One Hundred Eleventh, One Hundred Sixteenth, One Hundred Sixtieth, One Hundred Ninety-third, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Cortland County—Cavalry Regiments, Tenth. Artillery Regiments, Third, Sixteenth. Infantry Regiments, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Seventy-sixth, Ninety-third, One Hundred Fourteenth, One Hundred Fifty-sixth, One Hundred Fifty-seventh, One Hundred Eighty-fifth, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Ontario County—Cavalry Regiments, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, First Mounted Rifles, First Veteran. Artillery Regiments, Battery K, First, Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth. Engineers Regiments, First, Fifteenth (new), Fiftieth. Infantry Regiments Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fifth, One Hundredth, One Hundred Twenty-sixth, One Hundred Forty-eighth, One Hundred Fifty-fourth, One Hundred Sixtieth, One Hundred Seventy-ninth, One Hundred Eighty-eighth, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Schuyler County—Cavalry Regiments, Twenty-fourth. Artillery Regiments, Battery M, Third, Fifth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, independent batteries, Twentieth. Engineers Regiments, Fifteenth, Fiftieth. Infantry Regiments Third, Twenty-third, Sixtieth, Eighty-ninth, One Hundredth, One Hundred Sixth, One Hundred Seventh, One Hundred Forty-first, One Hundred Sixty-first, One Hundred Seventy-fifth, One Hundred Seventy-ninth, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Seneca County—Cavalry Regiments, Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, First Veteran. Artillery Regiments, Battery H, Second; Batteries C. D (new), G (new), Third; Eleventh, Sixteenth. Engineers Regiments Fifteenth (new), Fiftieth. Infantry Regiments Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, Seventh-fifth, One Hundredth, One Hundred Twenty-sixth, One Hun-

dredth Forty-eighth, One Hundred Sixtieth, One Hundred Seventy-fifth, One Hundred Eighty-ninth.

Steuben County—Cavalry Regiments, Sixth, Twenty-second, Second Mounted Rifles, First and Second Veteran. Artillery Regiments, Batteries E and K, First; Fourth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth; independent batteries, Twenty-eighth. Engineers Regiments Fifteenth (new), Fiftieth. Infantry Regiments Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-sixth, One Hundredth, One Hundred Second, One Hundred Fourth, One Hundred Seventh, One Hundred Forty-first, One Hundred Sixty-first, One Hundred Seventy-fifth, One One Hundred Seventy-ninth, One Hundred Eighty-eighth, One Hundred Eighty-ninth.

Tioga County—Cavalry Regiments, Fifth, Eighth, Twenty-first. Artillery Regiments Third, Thirteenth. Engineers Regiments, Fifteenth (new), Fiftieth. Infantry Regiments, Third, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Sixty-fourth, Seventy-sixth, One Hundred Ninth, One Hundred Thirty-seventh, One Hundred Seventy-ninth, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Tompkins County—Cavalry Regiments Fifteenth, Twenty-first. Artillery Regiments, Battery M, Third. Engineers Regiments, Fiftieth. Infantry Regiments Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Sixty-fourth, Seventy-sixth, One Hundred Ninth, One Hundred Thirty-seventh, One Hundred Forty-third, One Hundred Seventy-ninth.

Wayne County—Cavalry Regiments, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Second Mounted Rifles, First Veteran. Artillery Regiments, Battery L, First; Third, Ninth, Fourteenth. Engineers Regiments, Fifteenth (new). Infantry Regiments Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-seventh, Ninetieth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-eighth, One Hundred Fifth, One Hundred Eleventh, One Hundred Sixtieth, One Hundred Ninety-third, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Yates County—Cavalry Regiments, Eighth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second. Artillery Regiments, Battery B (new), Third; Thirteenth, Fourteenth. Engineers Regiments, Fiftieth.

Infantry Regiments Third, Thirty-third, Seventy-sixth, Eighty-seventh, One Hundred Twenty-sixth, One Hundred Thirty-sixth, One Hundred Forty-eighth, One Hundred Seventy-ninth, One Hundred Eighty-eighth, One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

Many of the counties supplied men to the same regiments, so that a resume of the service of all regiments recruited in Central New York will sketch the service of soldiers of the area throughout the Civil war. The cavalry regiments in which were enlisted Central New York volunteers served as follows:

Second Regiment left the state September and October, 1861, for three years; mustered out June 23, 1865.

Third Regiment left the state by companies in August and September, 1861, for three years, transferred July 21, 1865, to Fourth Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, as Companies B, F, H, I and L.

Fifth Regiment left the state November 18, 1861, for three years; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Sixth Regiment left the state December 23, 1861, for three years; transferred June 17, 1865, to Second Provisional Regiment of Cavalry as Companies A, B, C, D, E, I, L and M.

Seventh Regiment left state November 23, 1861, for three years; mustered out March 31, 1862.

Eighth Regiment left the state November 29, 1861, for three years; mustered out June 27, 1865.

Ninth Regiment left state November 26, 1861, for three years; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Tenth Regiment left the state December 24, 1861, for three years; transferred July 10, 1865, to First Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, company to corresponding company.

Eleventh Regiment left state May 5, 1862, for three years; mustered out July 21, and September 30, 1865.

Fifteenth Regiment left state from September to November, 1863, and January, 1864, for three years; transferred June 17, 1865, to Second Provisional Regiment of Cavalry as Companies F, G, H and K.

Sixteenth Regiment left state June, August to October, 1863, for three years; transferred August 17, 1865, to Third Provi-

sional Regiment Cavalry, Company A to Company H, B to C, C to I, D to K, E to D, F to B, G to A, H to L, I to E, K to M, L to F and M to G.

Twentieth Regiment left state September 30, 1863 for three years; mustered out July 31, 1865.

Twenty-first Regiment left state September, October, November, 1863, and February, 1864, for three years; mustered out June 23, to August 31, 1866.

Twenty-second Regiment left state March, 1864, for three years; mustered out August 1, 1865.

Twenty-third Regiment left state May, 1863, for three years; mustered out July 22, 1865; only two companies organized.

Twenty-fourth Regiment left state February 23, 1864, for three years; transferred July 10, 1865, to First Provisional Regiment Cavalry, Company to correspondent company.

First Mounted Rifles left state July and December, 1861, and August, 1862, for three years; transferred September 6, 1865, to Fourth Provisional Regiment of Cavalry as Companies A, C, D, E, G, K, and M.

Second Mounted Rifles left state March, 1864, for three years; mustered out August 10, 1865.

First Veteran Regiment left state July, September, October, and November, 1863, for three years; mustered out July 20, 1865.

Second Veteran Regiment left state from August to December, 1863, for three years; mustered out November 8, 1865.

Action of Central New York Artillery units follows:

First Regiment left state October 31, and November 21, 1861, for three years; mustered out June 16 to 28, 1865.

Second Regiment left state November 7, and December, 1861; mustered out September 29, 1865; original Battery L became the Thirty-fourth Battery in November, 1863.

Third Regiment left state June 6, 1861, for two and three years; mustered out June 2, 1863, and June 23, to July 24, 1865; originally Nineteenth Infantry.

Fourth Regiment left state February 10, 1862, for three years; mustered out September 26, 1865; Third Battalion originally Eleventh Artillery.

Fifth Regiment left state May and December, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 24, 26 and July 19, 1865; Third Battalion, originally Sixth Battalion of Artillery.

Ninth Regiment left state September 12, 1862, for three years; mustered out July 6, 1865, but the men, not to be discharged, transferred June 27, 1865, to Second Artillery as Companies I, K, L and M; originally One Hundred Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Tenth Regiment left state September 17 and 20, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 23, 1865, but the men, not to be discharged, transferred to Sixth Artillery as Companies E, F and G; originally Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Battalions of Artillery.

Eleventh Regiment left state June 24, 1863, for three years, the four organized companies transferred July 25, 1863, to the Fourth Artillery as Companies I, K, L and M; the regiment not completed.

Thirteenth Regiment left state October, 1863, and in 1864 for three years; mustered out June 28, 1865, but the men not to be discharged transferred, those of Company F to Company A, of E to C and H to A, D and G and July 18, 1865, Companies A, B, C, D and G to Sixth Artillery as Companies H, I, K, L and M.

Fourteenth Regiment left state April, 1864, for three years; mustered out August 26, 1865.

Sixteenth Regiment left state by companies in October and December, 1863, and in January, 1864, for three years; mustered out August 21, 1865.

First Battery left state December 4, 1861, for three years; mustered out June 23, 1865.

Third Battery left state May 18, 1861, for three years; mustered out June 24, 1865; originally part of Eighty-second Infantry.

Sixteenth Battery left state March 10, 1862, for three years; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Twentieth Battery mustered in November and December, 1862, for three years; mustered out July 31, 1865; served in state; originally part of Anthons Battalion.

Twenty-eighth Battery mustered in December 27, 1862, for three years; mustered out July 31, 1865; served in state; originally part of Anthons Battalion.

Thirty-third Battery left state September 4, 1863, for three years; mustered out June 25, 1865.

Central New York men served in two companies of Engineers as follows:

Fifteenth Regiment left state June 29, 1861, for two and three years; mustered out June 25, 1863, June 13 and 14 and July 2, 1865; originally Fifteenth Infantry.

Fiftieth Regiment left state September 20, 1861, for three years; mustered out July 13, 14, 1865; originally Fiftieth Infantry.

Cayuga was the only county sending recruits to the Sharpshooters command. They were with the Eighth Company which left the state February 3, 1863, for three years; mustered out July 10, 1865.

Infantry regiments from Central New York saw the following service:

Third Regiment left state May 31, 1861, for two and three years; mustered out May 21, 1863, and August 28, 1865.

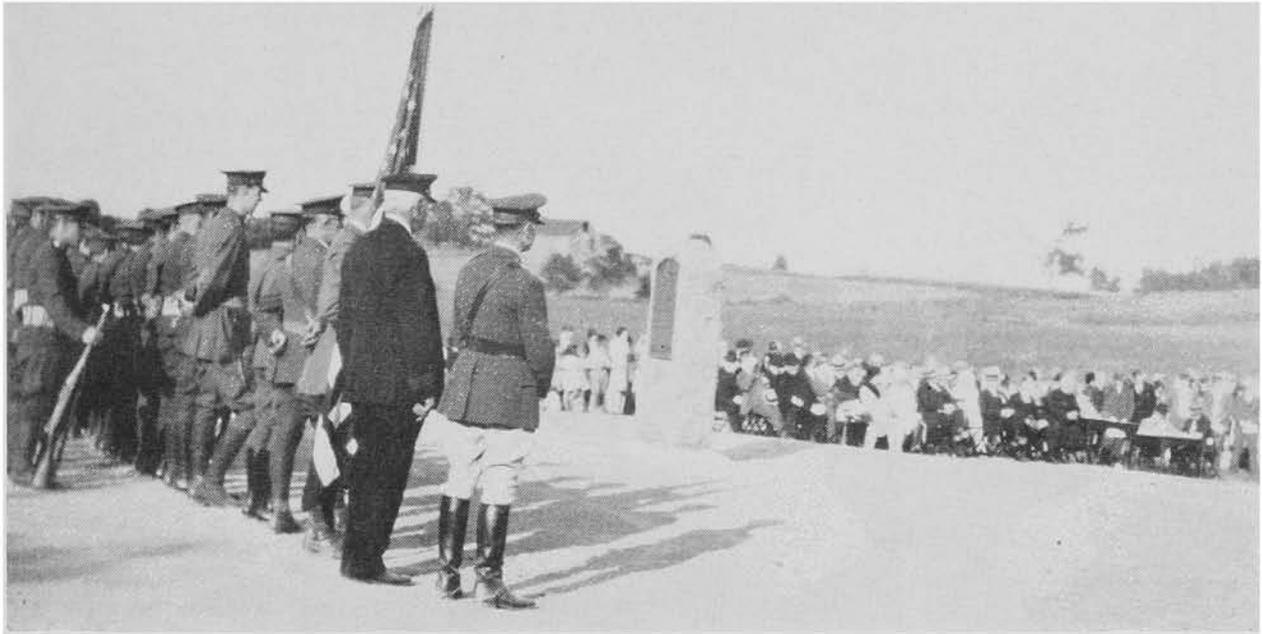
Twelfth Regiment left state May 29, 1861, for two years; mustered out May 17, 1863, except Companies D and F, three year men, which became Companies F and E, Fifth Veteran Infantry, June 2, 1864.

Thirteenth Regiment left state May 30, 1861, for two years; mustered out May 14, 1863; the three year men being transferred to One Hundred Fortieth Infantry.

Seventeenth Regiment left state June 21, 1861, for two years; mustered out June 2, 1863; the three year men transferred to One Hundred Forty-sixth Infantry.

Nineteenth Regiment left state June 5, 1861, for two years; became Third Regiment of Artillery December 11, 1861.

Twenty-third Regiment left state July 5, 1861, for two years; mustered out May 22, 1863; three year men transferred to Eightieth Infantry.



THE DEDICATION OF THE SULLIVAN MONUMENT NEAR UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.



LAKE STREET, OWEGO, N. Y.

Twenty-fourth Regiment left state July 2, 1861, for two years; mustered out May 29, 1863; three year men transferred to Seventy-sixth Infantry.

Twenty-sixth Regiment left state June 19, 1861, for two years; mustered out May 28, 1863; three year men transferred to Ninety-seventh Infantry.

Twenty-seventh Regiment left state July 10, 1861, for two years; mustered out May 31, 1863; three year men transferred to One Hundred Twenty-first Infantry.

Thirty-second Regiment left state June 29, 1861, for two years; mustered out June 9, 1863; three year men transferred to One Hundred Twenty-first Infantry.

Thirty-third Regiment left state July 8, 1861, for two years; mustered out June 2, 1863; three year men transferred to Forty-ninth Infantry.

Thirty-fifth Regiment left state July 9, 1861, for two years; mustered out June 5, 1863; three year men transferred to Eightieth Infantry.

Thirty-eighth Regiment left state June 19, 1861, for two years; mustered out June 22, 1863; three year men transferred to Fortieth Infantry.

Sixty-fourth Regiment left state December 10, 1861, for three years; mustered out July 14, 1865.

Sixty-fifth Regiment left state August 27, 1861, for three years; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Sixty-seventh Regiment left state August 21, 1861, for three years; mustered out July 4, 1864; the men not enlisted to be discharged or transferred to Sixty-fifth Infantry September 1, 1864.

Seventy-fifth Regiment left state December 6, 1861, for three years; mustered out August 23, 1865.

Seventy-sixth Regiment left state January 17, 1862, for three years; mustered out July, 1864, to January, 1865; the men not enlisted to be discharged were transferred to One Hundred Forty-seventh Infantry.

Eighty-sixth Regiment left state November 23, 1861, for three years; mustered out June 27, 1865.

Eighty-seventh Regiment left state December 2, 1861, for three years; Company B transferred September 11, 1862, to One Hundred Seventy-third Infantry; the remainder of regiment to Fortieth Infantry, September 6, 1862.

Ninetieth Regiment left state January 5, 1862, for three years; mustered out February 9, 1866.

Ninety-third Regiment left state March 7, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Ninety-sixth Regiment left state March 11, 1862, for three years; mustered out February 6, 1866.

Ninety-eighth Regiment left state March 8, 1862, for three years; mustered out August 31, 1865.

One Hundred Third Regiment left state March 5, 1862, for three years; mustered out December 7, 1865.

One Hundred Fifth Regiment left state April 4, 1862, for three years; transferred March 17, 1863, to Ninety-fourth Infantry as Companies F, G and I.

One Hundred Seventh Regiment left state August 13, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 5, 1865; the men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Sixtieth Infantry.

One Hundred Ninth Regiment left state August 30, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 4, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Fifty-first Infantry.

One Hundred Eleventh Regiment left state August 21, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 3, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Fourth Artillery.

One Hundred Fourteenth Regiment left state September 8, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 8, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Ninetieth Infantry.

One Hundred Sixteenth Regiment left state September 5, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 8, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Ninetieth Infantry.

One Hundred Twenty-sixth Regiment left state August 26, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 3, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Fourth Artillery.

One Hundred Thirty-sixth Regiment left state October 3, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 13, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Sixtieth Infantry.

One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment left state September 27, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 9, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to One Hundred Second Infantry.

One Hundred Forty-first Regiment left state September 15, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 8, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Sixtieth Infantry.

One Hundred Forty-third Regiment left state October 14, 1862, for three years; mustered out July 20, 1865.

One Hundred Forty-eighth Regiment left state September 22, 1862, for three years; mustered out June 22, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to One Hundredth Infantry.

One Hundred Fifty-sixth Regiment left state December 4, 1862, for three years; mustered out October 23, 1865.

One Hundred Fifty-seventh Regiment left state September 25, 1862, for three years; mustered out July 10, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Fifty-fourth Infantry.

One Hundred Sixtieth Regiment left state December 4, 1862, for three years; mustered out November 4, 1865.

One Hundred Sixty-first Regiment left state December 4, 1862, for three years; mustered out November 12, 1865.

One Hundred Seventy-ninth left state May, 1864, for one and three years; mustered out June 8, 1865.

One Hundred Eighty-fifth Regiment left state September 27, 1864, for one year; mustered out May 30, 1865; men not entitled to be discharged were transferred to Fifth Infantry.

One Hundred Eighty-seventh Regiment left state October 15, 1864, for one year; mustered out July 1, 1865.

One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regiment left state October 13, 1864, for one year; mustered out July 1, 1865.

One Hundred Ninety-third Regiment left state April 10, 1865, for one, two and three years; mustered out January 28, 1866.

One Hundred Ninety-fourth Regiment, one and three years; mustered out May 3 and 10, 1865; did not leave state.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The inevitable end is in sight now for what once was one of the state's most flourishing organizations—the New York State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Of the 41,000 men who once made up the Grand Army of the Republic in this state, only about 1,000 remained in the middle of 1932. Death called more than 300 from the roll in 1931 alone and today the average age of men now living who fought in the Civil war from this state had advanced to between eighty-nine and ninety years. Approximately 170 posts remain in the entire state. There has always been a rule that when only one man survives in a post, the charter must be surrendered. But this rule has sometimes been waived in the past year, because for sentimental reasons the last survivor often does not want to relinquish the charter. Calvin L. Vincent of Elmira was department commander in 1931. In Central New York the memories of gallant deeds in the Civil war are now being perpetuated through the Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans, the Women's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the G. A. R. Auxiliary.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Central New York played a generous part in giving hundreds of volunteers for service in the Spanish-American war of 1898. But none of the troops got outside this country, because the conflict lasted only 114 days. In that time the land and sea forces of the nation destroyed two Spanish fleets, received the surrender of more than 35,000 Spaniards, captured the fortified cities of Santiago de Cuba, in Cuba; Ponce in Porto Rico, and Manila on the Island of Luzon in the Philippines. The United States then secured control, pending negotiations for peace, of the entire Spanish possessions in the West Indies, the Philippines and Guam. The Americans suffered no loss of ships or territory and but 279 killed and 1,465 wounded in battle, while the cost to Spain, aside from prisoners, ships and lost territory, was 2,199 killed and 2,948 wounded. Actual cost to America during actual war period was \$141,000,000.

Under the first call of the President for volunteers, this state furnished two troops of cavalry, mounted and fully uniformed and equipped, and twelve separate regiments of infantry, each of twelve companies. The number of men furnished, according to muster in rolls, was 12,460 officers and enlisted men.

To furnish the number of regiments of volunteers called for in the requisition made by the President April 23, 1898, on the governor, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, commanding the Fourth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., was ordered to organize one twelve-company regiment from the separate companies of his brigade and the regiment was designated as the Third Regiment, Infantry, National Guard. In it were represented virtually all the Central New York communities covered in this history.

The organization placed in the First Battalion, Company K, Hornell, of the Forty-seventh Separate Company, organized March 17, 1887, and Company L, Elmira, of the Thirtieth Separate Company, organized as Company D, One Hundred Tenth Battalion, October 1, 1874. The designation of this company on disbandment of the battalion was changed to the Thirtieth Separate Company November 22, 1878.

In the Second Battalion were placed Company B, Geneva, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, organized January 6, 1880, and Company M, Auburn, Second Separate Company, organized May, 1881. The Third Battalion contained men from Niagara Falls, Medina, Syracuse, Tonawanda and Rochester.

In the Third Regiment were forty-six officers and 975 enlisted men or a total of 1,021. During their enlistment two officers and thirty-six enlisted men died, typhoid being the chief cause.

The regiment mobilized and concentrated at Camp Black at Hempstead Plains, near Garden City, Long Island, where the men arrived May 2, 1898, with three days rations and tents. The regiment was mustered into federal service May 17. They never saw active service outside this country.

The Auburn company was mustered out December 2, 1898; the Geneva company, December 3; Hornell, December 9; Elmira, December 10.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Today Central New York has seven United Spanish War Veterans' Camps, with a membership of 411, made up of men who served in the military or naval establishments of the nation at any time during the war with Spain, or at any time during the campaigns incidental to and growing out of that war. The region was honored by this nation-wide organization of veterans when the Encampment of the Department of New York was held in Elmira August 5, 1907.

Maj. Louis B. Lawton Camp No. 39, with a membership of 65, is located at Auburn. Its officers are: Commander, Cornelius A. Marshall, adjutant, Roy B. Hill; quartermaster, Edgar A. Rose, all of Auburn.

There are seventy-one members of the E. M. Hoffman Camp, No. 40, of Elmira, whose officers are: Commander, Samuel R. Argyle; adjutant, L. T. Johnson; quartermaster, Alonzo G. McNeil, all of Elmira.

Officers of Baron Steuben Camp, No. 47, of Hornell, with thirty members, are: Commander, E. B. Raynsford; adjutant, George C. Myers; quartermaster, Platt M. Bond, all Hornell.

The largest camp in the Region is Milton R. Wheeler Camp, No. 103, with 150 on its roster. It is located in Bath and has this personnel of officers: Commander, Thomas Ledwith; adjutant, John W. Cook; quartermaster, Fred Perkins, all of Bath.

Horace Webster Camp, No. 111, of Geneva, has fifty-four members and is officered by the following: Commander, Charles Toombs; adjutant, John J. Balfour; quartermaster, Robert C. Rippey, all of Geneva.

In Cortland the George Robson Camp No. 118 has twenty members, under Commander Willis J. Tyler of Cortland, Adjutant James L. Bernheim of Solon and Quartermaster Samuel H. Hines of Cortland.

Southern Tier Camp No. 120 of Waverly, with twenty-one members, has these officers: Commander, Shron H. Powell, Waverly; adjutant, Ira O. Bleacher, Lockwood; quartermaster, W. C. Lane, Waverly.

Not every community having a camp sent out a company in the war. Bath, for instance, has the largest camp simply because the Veterans' Home is located there. Elsewhere in the state there are camps, because veterans of the war have moved into these communities in sufficient numbers to organize.

WORLD WAR.

More than 500 fallen soldiers, millions of dollars in government loans and hundreds of maimed and shattered youths formed Central New York's contribution to the cause of making the world safe for democracy in the World war. And the war left broken homes, debts, invalids and sorrow. But it crystalized the patriotism of the region as no other event has ever done.

Through the volunteer enlistments and through the various government drafts the area herded men into the service in a measure rivaled by few other districts of equal size and population in America. Each National Guard company in the various communities was the first to go, first to a training camp and then across the submarine infested Atlantic to further intensive training and perhaps a rendezvous with death in France or Belgium. There were scores who took to the air and beat America into the war by volunteering for service with Canadian, French or British air corps.

Patriotic spirit ran high when on February 3, 1917, America severed diplomatic relations with Germany. It burst into flame when President Woodrow Wilson on April 6, following, signed the papers declaring America in a state of war with Germany.

But manhood was not all which Central New York lay upon the altar of service in the nation's need. In each of the five Liberty Loans, every city, village, hamlet and crossroads assembled its means to lend money to the government. The first three and one-half per cent Liberty Loan came in June, 1917; the second four per cent loan in October, 1917; the third four and one-quarter per cent loan in April, 1918; the fourth four and one-half per cent loan in October, 1918, and the fifth four and three-quarters per cent Victory Loan in April and May, 1919.

Central New York gave to the limit in this greatest financial mobilization in the history of the world. From April 5, 1917, to June 30, 1919, the nation spent thirty-five billion dollars, or several billions more than it had spent for all purposes from the beginning of the Revolution to 1917, and in this the local area met its quota in full.

At home draft boards functioned; home defense committees sought to organize companies of older men for duty in case of local emergencies; war chests to aid the dependents of soldiers brimmed full with gifts; dozens of sub-committees worked night and day to keep the patriotic spirit aflame with parades, public addresses and all types of publicity. Women sewed interminably on material for soldiers. Red Cross volunteers wound and cut bandages. Every community was a hive of industry, laboring that the war might go on to victory. Home garden movements were advanced, to produce as much food as possible for use at home, so non-perishable provisions might go forever forward to Flanders fields. Flour conservation through substitutes was only one of many steps taken to guarantee the maximum of provisions for the boys across the sea.

And when the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, the pent up emotion of struggle and anxiety and hope burst forth in celebrations the like of which Central New York never before witnessed. Then came the home-comings, with thousands of dollars spent for fitting celebrations for the boys who returned as sobered men from their war experiences, leaving comrades behind where white crosses spread across French meadows.

No section of America gave more freely of its manhood than did Central New York in the World war. The area of eleven counties lost 510 men in the conflict, of whom 239 were killed in action, sixty-nine died of wounds, 197 of disease, seventeen in accidents, three drowned and five perished from other causes.

Chemung County heads the list for the greatest loss in life, with a total of eighty-five lives given the nation. Of these thirty-one were killed in action, fifteen of wounds, thirty-one of disease, six in accidents and two were drowned. Then comes Steuben County with eighty men on its honor roll, of whom thirty-two

were killed in action, seven died of wounds, thirty-five of disease, three in accidents, one drowned and three lost from other causes.

Ontario is a close third with seventy-four lost, including thirty killed in action, ten died of wounds, thirty-one of disease, two in accidents and one for other causes. Cayuga lost sixty-nine men, twenty-seven killed in action, six victims of wounds, and thirty-six of disease. Wayne County lost forty-nine, of whom twenty fell in action, nine died of wounds and twenty of disease. Tompkins forfeited thirty-three lives for democracy, thirteen men being killed in action, three succumbed to wounds, fourteen to disease and three lost in accidents.

Seneca contributed thirty-two lives, six killed in action, four dead of wounds, twenty-one of diseases and one lost in an accident. Cortland gave thirty men, twelve killed in action, seven victims of wounds, nine of disease and two of other causes. Tioga lost twenty-three youths, seven killed in action, four dead of wounds, eleven of disease and one killed in an accident. Yates County has twenty-four gold stars for six men killed in action, two dead of wounds and sixteen disease. Schuyler's loss was eleven men, including five killed in action, two dead of wounds and three of disease.

The World war honor roll of dead:

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn—Army: Emanuel Antore, bronchial pneumonia; Mike Babebak, killed; Zybmunt Baranski, killed; James M. Barrett, septicemia; Nicholas Bernard Braunig, pneumonia; Isaac B. Brooks, pneumonia; Elmer L. Burch, Jr., pneumonia; Frank Calimori, killed; Charles L. Cerie, wounds; Leslie Kellogg Chapman, killed; LaRowe Cornell, pneumonia; George A. Dawson, killed; Jesse C. Frazer, peritonitis; Charles E. Hearn, pneumonia; Leland H. Herrick, pneumonia; Claude Hicks, pneumonia; Lewis P. Hopper, pneumonia; Eugene J. Irish, killed in action; Leland A. Kilmer, pneumonia; Axel Laurson, pneumonia; Daniel W. LeFever, killed; Antonio Leone, killed; Edward O. McGrain, disease; Paul L. Maloney, pneumonia; Clyde S. Mead, killed; John Morgan, killed; John D. Murray, killed; Hubert C.

Norris, killed; Donald Peters, pneumonia; Myron A. Raesler, killed; Wilhemus M. Rice, wounds; Charles F. Roto, wounds; Timothy Ryan, pneumonia; John B. Secaur, influenza; Antonio Simpiano, killed; Stanislaw Stanek, killed; Dennis A. Sullivan, wounds; George E. Tincknell, cerebral meningitis; James J. Toole, killed; John J. Tyler, scarlet fever; Kenneth Knapp Walker, pneumonia; Harry M. Wall, pneumonia; William Ward, Jr., killed; Elmer S. Weaver, killed; Raymond C. Wright, pneumonia.

Marines: Homer Edward Bristol, disease; Joseph M. Daley, killed; Benjamin Pridolin Riester, wounds.

Navy: Richard John Herbert; James Thomas O'Connor; David Howard Stone, Jr.; Harry James Welch.

Montezuma—Army: Benjamin Earl Baldwin, killed.

Sterling Station—Army: Otto W. Berlin, killed; George E. Ingersoll, pneumonia.

Venice Center—Army: Henry James Case, killed.

Moravia—Army: Frank G. Churchill, wounds.

Löcke—Army: Delmar Close, typhoid; Mott Greenleaf, pneumonia; George D. Hubert, killed.

Weedsport—Army: James D. Flynn, pneumonia; Glenn A. Hall, pneumonia; Edward Manley, killed; Edward F. Pease, killed; Marines: Clarence Lee Clark, killed; Navy: Roy E. Holcomb.

Union Springs—Army: Wilford S. Hawley, pneumonia; Frank B. McCrandrew, empyema; Navy: Willis Edwin Beyea; Joseph Francis Crady.

Cayuga—Army: Earl T. Frisbee, wounds.

Genoa—Army: Arthur W. Ives, pneumonia.

Cato—Army: Jay LaBuff, pneumonia; Gustaf A. Nachbahr, pneumonia.

Martville—Army: Harry J. Lewis, killed.

Port Byron—Army: George D. Palmer, pneumonia; Peter Ragulia, killed.

Victory—Army: Herndon D. Quinby, wounds; navy, John Hiscrodt.

Scipio—Army: Frank E. Quinn, pneumonia.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Elmira—Army: Adam U. Moyer, killed; Francis Ackley, tuberculosis and pneumonia following gunshot wounds; Lewis Bastilla, wounds; Harry B. Bentley, wounds; Axel Halmar Bergman, wounds; Charles E. Buchholz, killed; Richard J. Burke, pneumonia; Fred Butters, influenza; John Carcasoli, pneumonia; Delmer D. Carpenter, wounds; Thomas H. Connors, pneumonia; Wyatt D. Covell, killed; Ray M. Carndle, killed; Edmund J. Crotty, killed; Joseph H. Curovish, pneumonia; William J. Eagleson, killed; Clifford F. Elliott, bronchial pneumonia, measles and empyema; Joseph Fitzgerald, drowned; Milan W. Flick, killed; Frank W. Fonda, struck by passenger train when guarding railroad bridge; Harold J. Freeman, Bright's disease; Robert C. French, pneumonia; Algernon D. Gorman, pneumonia; LaVerne Jay Gould, railroad accident; Gilbert J. Gustin, wounds; Francis A. Hallock, wounds; William E. Hartnett, killed; Francis Higby, killed; Cleon T. Hoff, wounds; David Hoskins, killed; Solomon Julson, pneumonia; John Vincent Kosloski, Jr., killed; Fred Henry Kuster, pneumonia; Francis S. Lacoste, killed; Ansel G. McKinney, killed; Paul McKlevis, drowned; Thomas Joseph McLaughlin, pneumonia; Cornelius P. McNamara, pneumonia; Wayne Moore, pneumonia; John F. Murtaugh, accident; John T. O'Connor, killed; Floyd H. Parmenter, wounds; Russell J. Parmenter, killed; Allen H. Preston, disease; Boyd C. Reese, pneumonia; Andrew Oliver Reynolds, meningitis; Homer Rice, killed; Harry W. Robinson, killed; Christ A. Romas, killed; David Nathan Rubin, killed; George W. Saxbury, pneumonia; Alfredo Scastilla, pneumonia; Clarence E. Silvernale, endocarditis; Charles W. Small, wounds; Robert Y. Snyder, accident; John Swartwood, crushed by train; William E. Taylor, killed; Ellsworth C. Whitley, killed; Wallace Wilson, killed; navy: Abe Barkus; Francis W. Benson, Eugene Edward Curry, LeRoy Arthur Doty, Edwin Lester Hoose, Joseph Mitchell Mechalke, Warner Raywalt Poyneer, Edward William Trost, Jacob Weinstein; marines: John Joseph Durkin, electric shock; Charles Lawrence Ruddick, wounds.

Van Etten—Army: Hiram D. Baker, wounds; Ellery D. Dennison, pneumonia; George F. Tracey, wounds.

Horseheads—Army: Richard E. Bentley, killed; Walter Amos Fletcher, killed; Leon Earl Hovencamp, killed; David O'Connor, killed; David O. Wood, pneumonia.

Beaver Dam—Army: Ernest E. Bergeson, pneumonia.

Elmira Heights—Army: William Ellison, killed; William McCarrick, killed; Elmer E. McKinney, killed; Floyd H. Miller, wounds; Paul James Powers, wounds; George C. Ross, pneumonia.

Wellsburg—Army: Lee C. Fletcher, killed; John D. Robbins, bronchial pneumonia, scarlet fever, empyema; Oliver E. Sayre, accidental pistol wound; Lewis Smith, killed; William J. Strong, spinal meningitis.

Breesport—Army: Fred Herrington, wounds.

Big Flats—Army: Clarence Leslie Markle, pneumonia; Stephen J. Skinner, killed.

Millport—Army: Guy M. Perry, pneumonia.

Chemung—Army: Floyd Smith, empyema, endocarditis, pericarditis.

Pine Valley—Army: Francis J. Ward, wounds.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cortland—Army: Clarence James Albers, wounds; William Frank Bell, wounds; Berton Brandow, stab wounds in heart; Harold E. Conway, killed; Clarence Herman Cook, killed; Earl L. Hopkins, acute myocarditis; Leo R. N. Lincoln, pneumonia; James B. McElheny, pneumonia; Joseph Malay, pneumonia; Arthur P. Monty, killed; John Joseph Murray, killed; Milton C. Myers, pneumonia; Charles O'Connell, wounds; Morris A. Ryan, empyema; George H. Schaffer; Arthur P. Scofield, pneumonia; Frank W. Sullivan, wounds; Truman C. Tobey, killed; Elmer M. Tryon, pneumonia; Glenn D. VanHoesen, killed; marines: Marlin Horatio Lyon, disease.

Truxton—Army: Harold G. Atkinson, shot; David O. Kingsley, killed; Herbert Frederick Turner, wounds.

Blodgett Mills—Army: Calvin R. Aylesworth, empyema following pneumonia.

Homer—Army: William Burns, wounds.

Cincinnatus—Army: John D. Fisk, pneumonia.

Little York—Army: John Bruce Gillett, influenza and bronchial pneumonia.

Preble—Army: Mark J. McCauliffe, killed.

McGraw—Army: Mylo C. Nealy, killed.

Cuyler—Army: Robert O. Woodford, killed.

Marathon—Marines: Osco Robinson, killed.

Messengerville—Navy: Harry Alfred Dickinson.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Geneva—Army: Frank W. Balesteri, pneumonia; Frank Bellizi, accident; Harry Blyleven, killed; Anacheto Bonnani, killed; Maramo Damico, pneumonia; John E. Dakin, pneumonia; Clifford E. Elston, diabetic coma; George C. Fitzsimmons, pneumonia; Andrew L. Flynn, pneumonia; John K. Flynn, wounds; Sullivan Flynn, killed; George Fox, killed; William W. Gavin, pneumonia; Philip Golos, killed; Laertis Grandy, killed; Harry B. Keith, broncho pneumonia and typhoid; William F. Kelley, lobar pneumonia; Harold L. Kennedy, pneumonia; Earl W. Lautenslager, killed; Frank J. Makovsky; Marvin E. Mapes, killed; Vincenzo Monaco, killed; Howard J. Mulvey, pneumonia; Patrick J. O'Byrne, pneumonia and influenza; Coy Overstreet, pneumonia; Alto C. Pinckney, killed; Joseph Quadrozzi, pneumonia; Thomas H. Quinn, killed; Merritt C. Rogers, influenza; Peter J. Toner, influenza; William A. Williams, killed; Edward F. Winnek, killed; marines: Richard Nelson Graves, disease; Harry L. Crane, wounds.

Canandaigua—Army: John E. Burke, killed; Albert M. Burnett, wounds; Samuel Lemma, killed; Roscoe Conklin Miller, wounds; James L. Simpson, pneumonia; navy: Edward Byron McIntyre; Charles Lucius Smith.

Shortsville—Army: Mike Abbott, killed; George Charles Schrader, killed; navy: John Henry Miles.

Stanley—Army: Charles H. Alcock, pneumonia; Charles E. Casterline, killed; Walter Frarey, wounds; Fred Moran, sinus phrompesis; Lawrence J. Scott, pneumonia.

Naples—Army: Laverne Boals, pneumonia; Henry D. Cornish, influenza; Millard W. Demorest, pneumonia; Howard Helfer, wounds; Jacob J. Schaffer, killed.

Gorham—Army: Leslie J. Campbell, wounds; Thomas Flannigan, nephritis; Lawrence S. Hibbard, pneumonia; George A. Miles, killed.

Victor—Army: James Cook, killed; navy: William P. Finear.

Bristol—Army: Sebastino Corenza, influenza; Harry Herzberg, pneumonia.

Bristol Center—Army: Howard L. Pierce, killed; Murray L. Savage, killed.

Clifton Springs—Army: Frank R. Cornell, influenza; Jerry J. Driscoll, killed; Oscar John Lindner, killed; James Adelbert Love, killed; Camille Vols, pneumonia; John P. Weinman, measles and pneumonia; navy: Foster Whipple.

Rushville—Army: Guy E. Eckel, killed.

Manchester—Army: Tony Ezzo, killed; Henry E. Pratt, killed; William Turner, killed.

Orleans—Army: Leland J. Hagadorn, accident.

Brigham Hall—Army: John B. O'Brien, wounds.

Phelps—Army: Seeley B. Parish, pneumonia.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Watkins Glen—Army: William J. Ellison, wounds; Michael J. Rabbitt, killed; Leon C. Smith, accident; Guissepi Vincenzi, pneumonia.

Alpine—Army: Herbert M. P. Cocker, killed.

Burdett—Army: William W. Coon, wounds.

Odessa—Army: John G. Hansenberger, killed.

Altay—Army: Lloyd H. Lamb, influenza.

Tyrone—Army: Harry L. Mead, pneumonia.

Valois—Army: William E. Sutphen, killed.

Montour Falls—Army: Joseph L. Torregrossa, killed.

SENECA COUNTY.

Seneca Falls—Army: Elmer Eugene Austin, pneumonia; Maynard Francis Casey, killed; Charles V. Flickinger, pneu-

monia; Cyrus Garnsey 3rd, killed; Darwin Gibbs, pneumonia; Francis P. Harmon, pneumonia; Lemuel D. Hastings, pneumonia; Charles F. Kirk; William B. McConnell, abcess of liver; Thomas J. McKevitt, encephalitis; Harold F. Mickley, disease; Annibale Perrotti, killed.

Waterloo—Army: Philip M. Baker, pneumonia; Ralph Servan Betts, pneumonia; Leon William Brignall, killed; Charles E. Clarkson, accident; Maynard A. Cuddleback, wounds; Bernard F. Dougherty, pneumonia; Louis M. Gorman, pneumonia; Harry L. Mickley, meningitis.

Border City—Army: Albert R. Aumick, wounds.

Lodi—Army: Reuben N. Bull, influenza and pneumonia.

Ovid—Army: Benjamin Franklin, Jr., pneumonia.

Romulus—Army: Thomas J. O'Marra, pneumonia.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Hornell—Army: Frank Saddiu, wounds; Claude W. Smith, railroad train accident; Raymond Talbot, killed; Henry T. Taylor, killed; Lionello C. Thomas, wounds; William H. Wentworth, killed; Myrle A. Wilcox, pneumonia; Richard B. Alvord, disease; George E. Clark, killed; Arthur H. Cunningham, killed; Samuel Brand Ermy, killed; Giccachino Erziffi, killed; Earl H. Ferris; Marion O. Freeland, killed; Earl E. Helmer, killed; Craig W. Hitchcock, killed; Wilbert R. Irick, killed; Elmer Jackson, pneumonia; Paul L. Kennedy, wounds; Bateman McKean, killed; Joseph J. Mooney, killed; navy: Thomas Fred Remington, pneumonia; marines: Harry Lester Glover, wounds.

Corning—Army: Cyril Carder, killed; Albert M. Chippie, peritonitis; Sidney T. Cole, killed; Thomas L. Dorman, fall from horse; Edward Erickson, killed; Salvatore Fenicchia, killed; John S. Frankel, pneumonia; Maynard F. Hagerty, wounds; Sverre Hanson, killed; Lester Hosier; James Jones, killed; Frank Paul Kaliba, pneumonia; Robert L. Parks, pneumonia; Burt Phenes, pneumonia; Bina C. Stewart, wounds; Harry P. Tucker, pneumonia; Claud B. Vaughn, killed; navy: Edwin Vernon Foster; Floyd VanNortwick; Thomas Leroy Walton; marines: John Patchill Eaton; Clare Lawrence Freeman, killed; Ivan Harold Galusha, disease.

Bath—Army: Harry D. Cohn, pneumonia; Harry C. Ferguson, typhoid; Jervis L. Ford, pneumonia; James A. Hill, killed; Joseph P. McLoughlin, run over by train; William M. Nickles, wounds; Robert F. Rahl, pneumonia; Chester A. Sprague, pneumonia; Charles Wescott, killed; navy: Roy Bryson Wilson; marines: VanParson Burleson, disease.

Kanona—Army: William H. Anderson, empyema.

Wayland—Army: Herman Beckerman, pneumonia; Oren J. Clayson, blood poisoning; Clinton D. Kern, tuberculosis; Arthur E. Muntz, pneumonia and typhoid; Walter M. Totten, killed; marines: T. Roosevelt VanTassell, killed.

Cameron Mills—Army: Anthony Caprarullo, heart disease.

Cameron—Army: Bert W. Herbert, pneumonia and pericarditis.

North Cohocton—Army: Edward J. Cottrell, pneumonia.

Cohocton—Army: Clarence D. Nass, pneumonia; Nelson R. Ouderkirk, killed; navy: Harry Thomas Newfang.

Wheeler—Army: Duane D. Drake, wounds.

Pulteney—Army: Holland E. Drumm, scarlet fever and pneumonia.

Jasper—Army: Howard J. France, drowned; Oscar Lee Sackett, diphtheria; Serrell VanSkinner, empyema.

Avoca—Army: Carl W. Fritz, killed; Walter C. Stout, pneumonia; marines: Deyo Earley, disease.

Atlanta—Army: Leslie G. Kellogg, pneumonia; navy: Hyatt C. Hatch, Jr.

Hammondsport—Army: Roswell P. McDaniels, killed; William F. Merrill, pneumonia; marines: Ernest Carlial Price, killed.

Prattsburg—Army: James A. O'Connor, killed; Raymond W. Scott, killed; John J. Trant, heart trouble.

Savona—Army: Carl Cass Peters, killed.

Wayne—Army: Frank H. Rhinehart, influenza and pneumonia.

Addison—Army: Augustus Rogers, killed; Ray Williams, killed; navy: Raymond Greengrass; Henry Edward Murphy.

Woodhull—Army: Floyd H. Symonds, pneumonia.

Canistota—Army: William C. Thomas, empyema.

Painted Post—Army: Dorr R. Ward, Jr., pneumonia; Harry E. Woodcock, killed.

Greenwood—Army: Albert L. White, pneumonia.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Waverly—Army: Paul E. Betowski, accident; John E. Gleason, wounds; James P. Madden, wounds; Leo Warren Marcy, killed; Harry E. Morey, pneumonia; Harry H. Sherman, pneumonia; Fred W. VanDeMark, killed; Oliver Besley Williams, pneumonia; navy: Bertie Shattuck.

Owego—Army: John Sittelotta, wounds; Leon Palmer Williams, wounds.

Candor—Army: Henry Clark, killed; Richard J. Hoyt, pneumonia.

Newark Valley—Army: Lester L. Decker, pneumonia and influenza; Harry Benjamin Smith, killed; Elmer E. Westfall, pneumonia; navy: Edward M. Hollenbeck.

Nichols—Army: Silas Johnson, pneumonia.

Smithboro—Army: George S. Mallory, killed.

Spencer—Army: George W. Mannon, pneumonia.

Lounsberry—Army: Harry J. Marshall, killed.

Lockwood—Army: Paul L. Peppard, killed.

Richford—Army: Francis Rich, tuberculosis.

Halsey—Army: Floyd B. Tyler, gastro enteritis and nephritis.

Tioga Center—Army: George R. Wiggins, pneumonia.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Ithaca—Army: Alan T. Bedell, pneumonia; Lieut. Joseph A. Bettenhausen, accident in A. E. F.; Pvt. Joseph A. Bettenhausen, airplane accident in United States; Ryland E. Brillhart, pneumonia; Lorenzo D. Burgess, diphtheria; Frank G. Burtch, killed; William Renown Bush, killed; John B. Carey, pneumonia; Michael F. Conway, killed; Charles H. Gallagher, disease; James B. Henighen, killed; Harding F. Horton, killed; Claude W. Johnson, killed; Henry C. Kasthuber, killed; Edwin C. Little, Jr.,

accident; Harry W. Lovell, septic encephalitis; Adelbert P. Mills, disease; Charles L. Rouse, accident; John David Sears, pneumonia; Francis A. Shephard, pneumonia; Horace Simpson, killed; Sidney P. Thompson, killed; James C. Twombly, wounds; Earl Wolcott, pneumonia; navy: John Rappleye Chadwick, Donald Seward Sheldon.

South Lansing—Army: Hanford M. Armstrong, influenza.

Trumansburg—Army: Arthur E. Bouton, killed.

Groton—Army: Frank E. Carrington, disease; Fred C. Swartwood, killed.

Ludlowville—Army: Ira Vanorder Clark, wounds.

Newfield—Army: Odus N. Everhart, wounds; Daniel E. Havens, killed.

Ulysses—Army: Lemuel J. Potter, pneumonia.

Etna—Army: Leonard J. Spaulding, killed; Archie I. Wallace, pneumonia.

Freeville—Navy: Dewey Dey Steele.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Lyons—Army: Rodolfo Catali, pneumonia; Bert G. Collins, wounds; Elmer Fortman, spinal meningitis; Robert Durkee Guenthner, wounds; Elmer Pflug, pneumonia; Raymond L. Young, killed.

Clyde—Army: Silvio Baldasare, killed; John J. Dawson, killed; John Egan, killed; Harold R. Forster, wounds; Joe Marce, killed; Edward J. Myers, killed; Creno Onorio, killed; Antonio Signorf, pneumonia; Sam Taccone, pneumonia; navy: Edward Saddler; marines: Aden Brown, wounds.

Palmyra—Army: Edward W. Barry, wounds; Charles W. Beck, killed; James N. Harmon, pneumonia; James R. Hickey, killed.

East Palmyra—Army: Augustus VanWass, empyema; navy: Earl H. Sedgwick.

Ontario—Army: Edward Brusso, killed; Robert M. Hill, killed; Marine Meyer, Jr., wounds.

Wolcott—Army: Hugh Conway, pneumonia; Lafayette Devall, pneumonia; Leslie D. Fowler, wounds; navy: William E. Raynor, Jr.

Williamson—Army: Jacob Crocka, wounds; Kenneth K. Orbaker, killed; Leon W. Tummonds, pneumonia.

Sodus—Army: Orië DeBadts, killed; Charles R. Felker, striptococcus myocarditis; Clifton W. Shepard, killed; Thomas Tack, killed.

Sodus Point—Army: John McMillin, pneumonia.

Marion—Army: John D. DeNering, killed; Jacob Hermanet, pneumonia.

Savanna—Army: Mather De St. Croix, killed; Spencer L. Kirkendall, spinal meningitis; Harold J. Love, pneumonia.

Newark—Army: Ernest E. DeFay, wounds; Frank Fred-
erico, wounds; Piter A. Kosso, killed; August Mauer, pneumonia;
Sumner T. Munn, pneumonia; Spencer E. Woodhouse, pneu-
monia; navy: Loren R. Daniels, Henry Boardman Havens;
marines: Charles Arthur Phillips, killed.

Butler—Army: Lawrence N. Gunger, killed.

Macedon—Army: George W. Smith, killed; Philip Steiger,
disease.

Walworth—Army: Floyd A. Walz, pneumonia.

North Rose—Navy: Orin Albert Thompson.

YATES COUNTY.

Penn Yan—Army: George W. Benedict, brazin meningococcus;
Henry L. Chisholm, pneumonia; Ross M. Conley, pneumonia;
Charles E. Costello, meningitis; Jesse Frank Duell, killed; Gerald
H. Fisher, pneumonia; William H. Goldsmith, pneumonia; Harold
H. Johnson, killed; Frank Just, killed; John B. McManus, pneu-
monia; Carl C. Nelson, pneumonia; Willard S. Newby, killed;
Philip J. Rilling, pneumonia; Frank S. Waddell, pneumonia;
Charlie Wheeler, pneumonia; Anthony J. Youst, wounds.

Benton—Army: Valentine P. Allen, pneumonia.

Branchport—Army: Roy E. Bassage, pneumonia.

Barnes—Army: John H. Bradley, killed.

Rock Stream—Army: Foster F. Jessop, killed.

Rushville—Army: James H. Savage, pneumonia.

Dresden—Army: Orlo Horace Scott, pneumonia; Sidney C.
Vermilyea, wounds.

Dundee—Army: Harold Sproul, pneumonia.

AMERICAN LEGION.

In the eleven counties covered in this history, there are sixty American Legion Posts whose membership totaled 3,914 in 1931 and, largely due to business depression, shrunk to 3,137 in 1932. Though the Legion boasts the largest membership of any war veterans' organization in the region, its membership is but a fraction of the number of men who went to war.

Cayuga County has five Posts with a present membership of 347 as against 507 in 1931. Posts and commanders are: Clarence Clark Post, 568, E. R. Scott, Weedsport, nineteen members; George C. Ingersoll Post, 658, Leland Demarest, Sterling Station, eight members; John Cool Post, 257, Allen Ames, Port Byron, seventeen members; Rowe-Churchill Post, 710, George Warn, Moravia, twelve members; W. Mynderse Rice Post, 97, Ronnell Ranf, Auburn, 291 members.

Cortland County has five posts which had 244 members last year and 215 this year. Posts are: Burns- McAuliffe, 465, A. E. Goodwin, Homer, forty-eight members; Cortland City Post, 489, Francis Torr, Cortland, 107 members; Kingsley-Turner Post, 963, Stanley L. Hathaway, DeRuyter, sixteen members; Milo C. Nealy Post, 775, P. E. A. More, McGraw, seventeen members; Osco Robinson Post, 617, Darrell H. Miller, Marathon, twenty-seven members.

The three posts in Tompkins County have fifty-nine members as against 124 in 1931. They are: Carrington-Fuller Post, 800, James G. Simmons, Groton, sixteen members; Arthur E. Bolton Post, 770, Oscar Manning, Trumansburg, four members; Ithaca Post, 221, Carl Vail, Ithaca, forty-three members.

Tioga County's five posts had 200 members in 1931 and 164 in 1932, as follows: Betowski-Van DeMark Post, 492, Francis Clohessy, Waverly, forty-three members; Arden-Kelsey Post, 907, Carl Baker, Candon, six members; Newark Valley Post, 897, Walter Westfall, Newark Valley, eight members; Tioga Post, 401, Bernard Wood, Owego, eighty-two members; Max O. VanAtta Post, 843, Clarence Vanderpool, Spencer, twenty-five members.

The three Seneca County posts have a roster of 113 as against 220 in 1931. The posts: Benjamin Franklin, Jr., Post, 463,

Elmer B. Burnham, Ovid, ten members; Kirk-Casey Post, 366, Joseph J. Rafferty, Seneca Falls, eight-two members; Warner-VanRiper Post, 435, Carl Heller, Waterloo, thirty-one members.

Wayne County, with a dozen posts, has the largest number of Legionnaires of any of the eleven counties. Total enrollment in 1931 was 555 and in 1932 it is 548. The posts: George Aden Brown Post, 226, John Walsh, Clyde, forty-four members; Bert G. Collins Post, 227, Augustus C. Nelson, Lyons, 103 members; James R. Hickey Post, 120, Gerald A. Thompson, Palmyra, twenty-eight members; August Mauer Post, 286, Clifford A. Newton, Newark, 124 members; John McMillin Post, 986, Morris Butts, Sodus Point, sixteen members; Marine M. Myers Post, 428, Reno Muhoff, Ontario, twenty members; Miner-Young Post, 582, Lloyd Gowers, Rose, sixteen members; Carl O. Peterson Post, 436, Hobert Bartholomew, Martville, thirty members; Sodus Post, 910, Harry R. Proseus, Sodus, forty-one members; Philip Steiger Post, 494, Clayton T. Bridges, Macedon, sixteen members; Williamson Post, 394, Roland W. Henry, Williamson, sixty-eight members; Wolcott Post, 881, Harlow Dunton, Wolcott, forty-two members.

Ontario County is a close second to Wayne, having eight posts with 484 members, as against 574 members in 1931, when the county boasted the second largest Legion membership in the district. The posts: Bloomfield-Savage Post, 970, Irving Fitzmorris, East Bloomfield, ten members; Canandaigua Post, 256, John R. Peck, Canandaigua, 155 members; James Cooke Post, 931, Roger C. Johnson, Victor, twenty-seven members; J. J. Driscoll Post, 809, Frank Graves, Clifton Springs, twenty-one members; Seeley B. Parish Post, 457, J. F. Cuddebac, Phelps, six members; Jacob Schaeffer Post, 810, Robert McCarthy, Naples, twenty-four members; Turner-Schrader Post, 34, Arthur J. LeFevre, Shortsville, seventy-three members; Winnek Post, 396, George A. Wilson, Geneva, 168 members.

Schuyler County's three posts have eighty-six members as against 131 last year. The posts: Cole-Hensenberger-Deland Post, 676, Louis Dean, Alpine, fifteen members; Montour Post, 882, Edward Hoercher, Montour Falls, nineteen members; Se-

neca Post, 555, Charles H. Taylor, Watkins Glen, fifty-two members.

Steuben County, with ten posts, in 1931 boasted 795 members, a regional record, but the total for 1932 has dropped to 457. The Steuben Posts are: Addison Post, 730, H. E. Auringer, Addison, twenty-six members; Canisteo Post, 846, E. P. Bessell, Canisteo, twenty-one members; A. J. Carlton Post, 922, Delbert O. Fuller, Painted Post, fifty-one members; Arthur H. Cunningham Post, 440, Byron J. Schmodt, Hornell, eighty-five members; John P. Easton Post, 746, L. J. Cushing, Corning, ninety-two members; Hyatt-Clair-Hatch Post, 766, H. R. Vanda, Atlanta, nineteen members; Roswell McDaniels Post, 407, Orin Cornish, Hammondsport, twenty-eight members; Nelson R. Ouderkirk Post, 805, Orrin Craig, Cohocton, eighteen members; Theodore R. Vantassel Post, 402, Harry Proechell, Wayland, twenty-eight members; Charles E. Wescott Post, 173, Raymond V. Jones, Bath, eighty-nine members.

Yates County is the only one in the region showing a marked membership increase this year. The three posts there grew from an enrollment of 125 in 1931 to 239 in 1932. These posts are: Jessop-Bradley Post, 660, Earl Carpenter Dundee, twenty-five members; Johnson-Costello Post, 355, Frew Hopkins, Penn Yan, 171 members; Robson-Savage Post, 546, Charles Snyder, Rushville, forty-three members.

Three Chemung County posts had a membership of 539 in 1931 and 425 in 1932, as follows: Harry B. Bentley Post, 443, Herschel B. King, Elmira, 346 members; Richard E. Bentley Post, 442, Charles A. Roche, Horseheads, forty-two members; Capt. Clarence R. Oliver Post, 154, Louis J. Price, Elmira, thirty-seven members.

CHAPTER XXV

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND OUTSTANDING CITIZENS.

GOVERNORS—LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS—OTHER STATE OFFICERS—STATESMEN—
DIPLOMATS—EDUCATORS—WHITMAN, THE PIONEER—PRESIDENT FILLMORE—
WOMAN'S EQUAL SUFFRAGE—FINANCIERS AND CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

Central New York has produced one President of the United States, seven governors of the Empire State, some of the greatest statesmen, inventors, financiers, philanthropists and famous personages in America. To enumerate all the industrialists, writers, educators and other notables who claim New York as their native heath would too greatly tax space limitations of this volume. But there are herewith included some of the outstanding leaders who have helped make America great.

John D. Rockefeller, Henry Wells and William G. Fargo are typical of the great business men of the region; they have left their names immortalized in the giant Standard Oil Company and in the far-flung international express business of today.

The mighty sweep of the nation's possessions today is due largely to the vision of three sons of Central New York—President Millard Fillmore, in whose administration California was admitted to the Union and Japan united with the family of nations; Dr. Marcus Whitman, who opened the far west and secured it for Uncle Sam, and William H. Seward, purchaser of Alaska.

The eleven Central New York counties have sent five governors to Albany, who resided within the counties at the time of their election, as follows: Enos T. Throop, lieutenant-governor (Cayuga), March 12, 1829; William H. Seward (Cayuga), November 7, 1838; Myron H. Clark (Ontario), November 7, 1854; Lucius Robinson (Chemung), November 7, 1876; David B. Hill (Chemung), lieutenant-governor, January 6, 1885, elected November, 1885, and re-elected November, 1888.

Two other governors were born in the region. Alonzo B. Cornell, governor from 1880 to 1883, was born in Ithaca in 1832 and died there in 1904. Nathan L. Miller, governor 1921 to 1923, was born in Solon, Cortland County, in 1868.

Central New York has been represented by the following United States senators in Washington: William H. Seward, Auburn, Whig, elected February 6, 1849, re-elected February 6, 1855; Elbridge C. Lapham, Republican, Canandaigua, elected July 22, 1881; David B. Hill, Democrat, Elmira, elected January 21, 1891; Thomas C. Platt, Republican, Owego, elected January 20, 1897, re-elected January 18, 1903.

Six lieutenant-governors have come from Central New York as follows: Enos T. Throop, Auburn, elected November, 1828; William M. Oliver, Penn Yan, elected January 5, 1830; Robert Campbell, Bath, November, 1858; David B. Hill, Elmira, elected November, 1882; Charles T. Saxton, Clyde, elected November 6, 1894; Seymour Lowman, Elmira (now assistant United States Secretary of the Treasury), elected November 4, 1924.

In the state division of military and naval affairs, the region has been represented by five state adjutant-generals, as follows: Levi Hubbell, Canandaigua, appointed 1833; Thomas Farrington, Owego, appointed 1845; Thomas Hillhouse, Geneva, appointed August 19, 1861; William Irvine, Corning, appointed January 2, 1865; Edward M. Hoffman, Elmira, appointed January 1, 1900.

Seven state comptrollers have been sent to Albany from Central New York. They were: Lucius Robinson, Elmira, appointed November 5, 1861; Thomas Hillhouse, Geneva, appointed November 7, 1865; Lucius Robinson, Elmira, appointed November 2, 1875; Ira Davenport, Bath, appointed November 8, 1881; Frank Campbell, Bath, appointed November 3, 1891; Nathan L. Miller, Cortland, appointed December 30, 1901; William J. Maier, Seneca Falls, appointed May 22, 1922.

Three state attorney-generals have come from the region: Stephen B. Cushing, Ithaca, elected November 7, 1855; Thomas Carmody, Penn Yan, elected November 8, 1910; James A. Parsons, Hornell, elected September 2, 1914.

The district has sent six secretaries of state to Albany: John C. Spencer, Canandaigua, appointed April 4, 1839; Christopher Morgan, Auburn, appointed November 2, 1847; Henry S. Randall, Cortland village, appointed November 4, 1851; Horatio Ballard, Cortland village, appointed November 5, 1861; Diedrich Willers, Jr., Varick, Seneca County, appointed November 4, 1873; Frank Rice, Canandaigua, appointed November 5, 1889.

Charles E. Treman, of Ithaca, was appointed state superintendent of public works January 4, 1911, the only resident of the region ever to hold that office.

Three state superintendents of prisons have come from the area: Austin Lathrop, Corning, appointed May 11, 1887; Joseph F. Scott, Elmira, appointed May 24, 1911, and Charles F. Rattigan, Auburn, appointed January 29, 1919.

The district has produced two state superintendents of banking: George W. Schuyler, Ithaca, appointed January 3, 1866, and Daniel C. Howell, Bath, appointed February 3, 1870.

The three state superintendents of insurance named from the region were: William Smyth, Owego, appointed February 1, 1876; Charles G. Fairman, Elmira, appointed April 15, 1880, and Jesse S. Phillips, Hornell, appointed April 23, 1915.

Another statesman and legislator of prominence from Central New York was Sereno Elisha Payne, who served in the House of Representatives for nearly thirty years and was largely responsible for the Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909. Mr. Payne was born in Hamilton, New York, in 1843, studied at the University of Rochester and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He became first city clerk in Auburn, then Cayuga County supervisor, district attorney and head of the Auburn School Board. In 1882 he was elected congressman, holding the office until his death in 1914. In Auburn he was a law partner of Paul R. Clark, for a long time Auburn postmaster. In Congress he was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and majority floor leader.

The private secretary to President Abraham Lincoln was William O. Stoddard, born September 24, 1835, in Homer, Cortland County. While editor of the Central Illinois Gazette of Champaign, Illinois, he wrote a two-column editorial urging nomi-