

Odessa and Burdett

Like ancient Rome, Burdett just three and a half miles from Watkins Glen, has seven hills and seven gateways. It lies only a mile distant from Seneca Boulevard with which it is connected on the north-west by improved road. Within the corporate limits of the village is more than a mile of macadam, including a part of the Watkins Glen-Ithaca highway.

Burdett began to be settled shortly after the Sullivan Expedition, the first pioneers being William Martin, Joseph Carson and Mowbry Owen. Joseph Gillespie held title to land for services in the Revolution and moved to what is Burdett in 1799. It was originally called Hamburg. A tavern was kept there by John White as early as 1815.

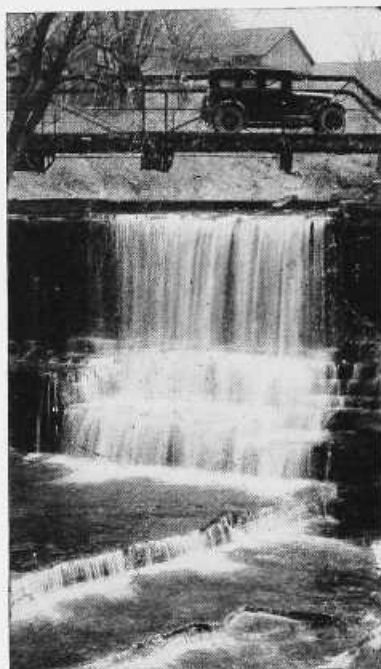
The place was named for the English family of which Sir Francis Burdett was a member. It lies on what was then a part of the ancient post road from Ithaca to Bath, with excellent water power and several manufactories. It was made a postoffice as early as March 6, 1819. Today the village claims the finest Grange hall in the state.

Situated on a plateau 600 feet above Seneca Lake, Burdett has an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above seaboard. It is near the southern end of the famous Seneca Fruit Belt, which draws added thousands of motorists in autumn to purchase grapes, peaches, pears apples and plums. Many thousand tons of fruit are shipped away. Through the center of the village flows the stream which enters Seneca Lake at Hector Falls, a mile distant. Within walking distance are two other gorges, with Glen Eldridge on the north and Glen Excelsior on the south. All three ravines are marked by inspiring waterfalls and imposing rock walls.

Over the site of Burdett Sullivan's soldiers once passed. Across it led an Indian trail to Seneca's famous Painted Rocks.

Odessa

ODESSA, a pretty little village nestling at an elevation of 1,053 feet among the hills, is situated about six miles southeast of Watkins Glen on the state highway leading to the Lackawanna Trail, and one-half mile from the head of Havana Glen. Four miles east lies picturesque Kayutah Lake joined to the above high-



Catlin's Falls, Odessa

way by a new concrete road. Near the end of this road on the western slope of the lake, is the Lawrence Memorial Chapel. Not far distant to the east lies Connecticut Hill, one of the highest points in Central New York.

The village was laid out by Phineas Catlin and surveyed by John Foster about the year 1827, but settlers had arrived long before that time. The first saw mill was erected in 1799 and the first grist mill two years later. It was John Foster who opened the first store in 1838. Odessa's first school opened its doors in 1825 and the first church was built by the Free Will Baptists in 1856.

Odessa is the center of a prosperous, general farming area where also may be found the special enterprise of poultry. In addition to five special plants averaging 2,500 birds, the farms in the surrounding community have flocks averaging 220.

The village boasts of a volunteer fire department, motor equipped, and unexcelled by any village of its size. This little village has high ideals in education and is setting a standard for many places much larger in size. Odessa High School has a name of which it well may be proud. It offers college entrance, academic, and vocational courses in its endeavor to serve all demands which a versatile and enterprising community makes upon its educational center. Not only may young people fit themselves for higher education, but those who do not, are enabled to prepare themselves for the immediate problems of making a living and adapting themselves to community activities. Special courses are offered every winter for the older group, that are out of school.



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Moravia

Clustering amid the foliaged hills that cradle the Owasco Valley, the village of Moravia, three miles southeast of Owasco Lake, is a repository of interesting history and a shrine of scenic wonders. As early as 1789 settlers from adjoining townships came to the meadowland of the valley for hay. The following year the "visitors" came and planted eight acres of corn and cut another crop of hay. But the first permanent settler was John Stoyel, who moved to the valley in 1791. He purchased a large tract, including the site of the present village.

Three years later he was followed by his brother, Amos, Wilslow Perry and Jabez L. Bottom. The first child born in the village was the son of Wilslow and Rachael Perry in 1794; the first marriage was that of Jonathan and Eldridge Wright in 1796; the first school was taught by Levi Goodrick in 1797 and the first inn opened by Zadoc Cady in 1801. The original settler, Stoyel, built the first mill.

By 1810 the village boasted six frame houses and a hundred inhabitants, which population doubled in the next twelve years and quadrupled by 1830. About 1818 Jethrow Wood there constructed the world's first cast iron plow, thereby establishing a thriving manufacturing business in Moravia. Later Wood removed his factory to nearby Montville.

Today few communities of its size in the country have a more enterprising Chamber of Commerce than has Moravia, a leader in the Finger Lakes movement. Montville, sixty feet high, is on the outskirts of the village. At the edge of the village is Sylvan Lake a very picturesque body of water. Within a ten-minute ride to the north is the site of the boyhood home of John D. Rockefeller overlooking Owasco Lake.



Little Sylvan Lake near Moravia

Most notable of the natural beauty spots surrounding the village is Fillmore Glen which enters the Owasco valley from the east just south of the village. Lying two miles to the northeast, adjacent to the source of the Glen, is the site of the birthplace of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth president of the United States.

The site is now owned by the Cayuga Historical Society.

Another point of scenic interest is Parsons Falls, located a mile and half northwest of Moravia. This beautiful water fall is greater in height than Niagara Falls.

Beautiful Lake Como, which is only a short drive from Moravia, is the highest body of water in the Finger Lakes Region. It is noted for its excellent bass fishing and for its many camp sites which are available to tourists and sportsmen.

Near by is the Old Salt Road, over which, in the olden days, salt was shipped overland from Syracuse to New York City.

Moravia dominates the Owasco Valley, often known as the Owasco Flats. The valley then grows narrow and continues its course as a winding ravine for many miles.



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"IN THE HEART OF THE FINGER LAKES REGION"

Homer

By MRS. BOSSIE BURTON

UNTIL after the Revolution, this quiet valley had not been settled and was little known except to the Indians of the Five Nations. History describes this section of New York State as very peaceful and free from wars or bloodshed. Its settlement commenced as a direct result of the Revolutionary grants to soldiers.

As a traveler entering from the north did you note the small lakes a few miles south of the Preble sign-board? These are the Little York group and but a short distance from Homer. To the north of the lakes is an Indian Mound of age unknown.

You are now in the Township of Homer, but are not travelling the route of the first settlers for they entered this beautiful valley, one of the most fertile and lovely on God's footstool, from the south by boat up the river with its quaint Indian name, Tioughnioga.

Shall we follow this river from Little York south? We pass on the left a small gray house, set back from the road. It was the childhood home of Rev. Theodore T. Munger for years the pastor of the United Church of New Haven and also the author of several books "On the Threshold" being one of the best known.

Across the fields and river at the intersection of two roads stands the Pratt homestead which before the Civil War was known as Cravath's underground railroad station. As we continue southward we see the Carpenter home where the artist, Franklin Carpenter, was born. Nearly everyone recognizes his picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," painted in 1864.

Then across the valley on the West Little York road you can glimpse a house with mansard roof over the third story, the home of the first settler on the road, Maj. Noah Hitchcock in 1796. In this home was born Rev. Edward Hitchcock, pastor for eleven years of the American Church in Paris.

We finally reach the north bridge over the Tioughnioga. A little below this bridge was the site of the home of the first settlers, Joseph Beebe and wife, and Amos Todd, who in 1789 disembarked from their little boat, built a rude log shelter and set the cornerstone of Homer settlement. This location is now owned by Hastings family who conduct a Tea Room.

The boulder with marker to the memory of the first settlers at the cross road intersection was placed

by the women of the Sennightly and Leisure Hour clubs. The first school building in Homer was built to the west, near the D. L. & W. viaduct.

To continue our journey south, we pass over a second bridge and enter the avenue of beautiful trees which line the entire Main street of Homer. Look on the left for a neat little brick house. This was the north district school and where for three years Theodore T. Munger, Franklin Carpenter and others of note attended school. The building with the columned entrance is the Town Hall built in 1908. To the left the street leads to the site of the first mill in the county; the road to the right is Clinton street and continues as the Scott Road beyond the corporation.

Perhaps you are taking a leisurely trip and would enjoy driving out the Scott Road toward Skaneateles Lake. Number 45 Clinton Street is one of the first frame houses built in the village, and the home of Asa White, great-grandfather of Andrew D. White, one time president of Cornell University. The street is wide and overhung with tall maples and elms and we drive on until we see before us in the distance a large stone structure, the Newtown Woolen Mill. At one time thirteen houses were included in this property as the homes of the workers.

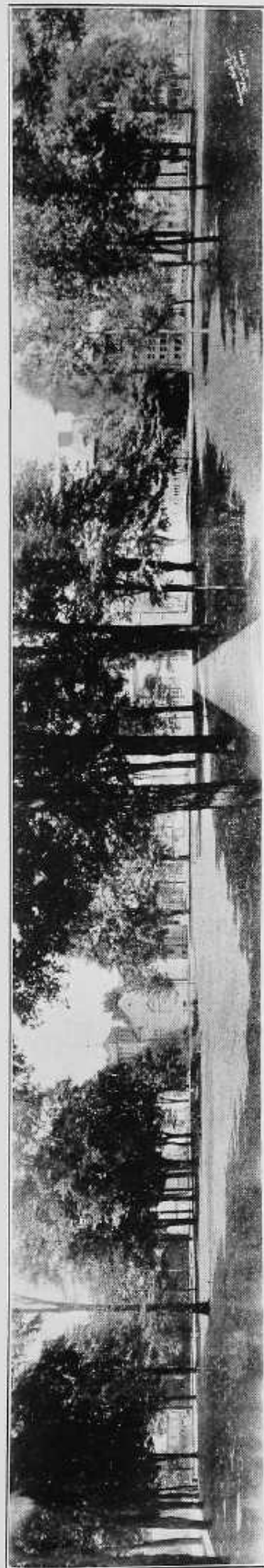
We leave the corporation and come to large farms with their splendid buildings and wide fields. Just off this beaten road to the west was

located an early mill for sawing lumber for the frame buildings being erected as early as 1827. Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell, worked in a shop near this mill making cards for the village woolen mill. The farms grow more numerous and nearer together until we reach a road to the left, which would lead us through as lovely a natural ravine as can be found anywhere. This is Homer Gulf and would take us into Cayuga County. You would want to spend the day here, so we will continue up the Scott Road past a pretty cemetery where are stones to the memory of Thomas Gould Alvord and his wife, whose death was the first recorded in Cortland County.

The next left turn would lead us over a part of one of the early turnpikes and past one of the early taverns, that of Thomas Gould Alvord, Jr. dating back to 1809. Thomas Gould Alvord, Sr. settled on his Revolutionary grant as early as 1794. Next we pass the Perry



Town Hall, Homer, built in 1908



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homestead, now occupied by Grant L. Perry, who is a descendant of Thomas Gould Alvord and whose grandfather was a cousin of Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame.

At the next intersection of roads is an interesting neighborhood, one of the old homes of the Alvords, now the property of Rev. Hattie Alvord occupied one corner; beyond the brook, a frame schoolhouse which has seen 101 years of continuous educational service; just beyond another old house, now the Grange Hall, and on the right the farm purchased in 1824 by Thomas Kennedy, the boyhood friend and playmate of Robert Burns. On the west side we pass a farm owned for sixty-one years by Ebenezer G. Ranney.

This is a real pioneer country with the next farm being in the Fairbanks family since 1814, and a little further on acres settled between 1809 and 1814 by seven of the children of the Joseph Hull family. Just a bit back from the road is an Indian Mound, further evidence of the Indian occupation. Over the town line into the Township of Scott is the farm owned, until his recent death, by Alexander T. Brown of Smith Premier Typewriter note. This farm has yielded in abundance to the Brown family for several generations.

But we must retrace this side route to the Town Hall at Homer. Around the corner are located several interesting buildings. It was near here that Sherman built his nail factory, the first of its kind in the state. The nails were fed to the machine, cut, headed and stamped with a letter "S" without the assistance of man. Further below the Sherman Block as it now stands, is the original Sherman house, built in 1827 of stone, and still standing as a splendid example of early American architecture.

At the south corner of Clinton Street is the grand old mansion of thirty-two rooms, built by Jedidiah Barber in 1824. Mr. Barber was the pioneer merchant of the town, his store, the Great Western, boasting of all commodities from sugar to goose yokes. The Military tract of four hundred acres on which this home is located was granted to Asa White, father of Horace and Hamilton White of Syracuse fame, and



Town residence of David Harum

also grandfather of Andrew D. White. These acres included gardens, orchards and fields extending to the hills west of Homer.

The property on the north corner of Clinton Street is owned by the Doctors Kellogg, noted surgeons of New York City, men who spent their boyhood days in Homer.

Just to the south of the business section is the "Village Green" or park. At the northeast corner was built the first village school, which gave place in 1819 to the Cortland Academy, afterward Homer Academy, and now Homer Academy and Union School. A central district school house was just back of the Methodist church. A western district building was of cobblestone and located at the corner of the present Water Works property while a southern district was located several homes below the Andrew D. White residence in South Main street. It was to this school that Andrew's negro nursemaid took him when they were out for walks.

Today beside the Academy located on the west of the Green are also the churches. The Phillips Free Library and Home for Aged Women face the Green from the east side of Main street.

Cayuga street is to the south of the Green, but in other days was known as Auburn street. Further to the south and running east is Albany street, the road over which coaches and all travel from the east entered the village. This road with Cayuga street first mentioned were a part of the Cooperstown Turnpike which extended from Albany to Auburn.

During the first settlement days, being located far from other communities, Homer became a manufacturing locality and though time has changed the products, yet that early tendency remains in the present Newton Fish Line Factory, the largest in the world, and which you pass after you leave the shade of the beautiful old trees of South Main street and continue to Cortland. The David Harum Canning Factory, Newton Woolen Mill, Blackman Shirt Factory, and Miller Company are also evidence of these early inclinations toward manufacturing.

A very productive farming community surrounds the village, wide meadows with deep fertile soil and well watered natural pasture lands make Homer the chief produce market of the county.

Homer is ideally situated, being at the eastern entrance of the Finger Lakes Region in the central part of the State within short distance from the various lakes, glens, waterfalls and resorts.

Though Westcott in his "David Harum" made Homer famous, remember Homer's Rev. Theodore T. Munger, Franklin Carpenter, artist; Jedidiah Barker, merchant; Patsy Conway, band and orchestra director; the Doctors Kellogg, eminent surgeons; Arthur Van Hoesen, who now writes the scores for Henry Ford's orchestra and that Brockway internationally known motor truck corporation, were born at Homer.



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Between the hills that cradle Canandaigua

Canandaigua



CANANDAIGUA, western gateway of the Finger Lakes Region, was the western gateway to the American frontier for many years after the Revolution. Few spots in the state are so rich in historical associations as this thriving city where Colonial landmarks still stand as mute reminders of the glory of another day.

Here the soldiers of Sullivan found an Indian village, "a beautifully situated town, containing between twenty and thirty houses, well finished, chiefly of hewn plank." One soldier's journal says that "in this town a dog was hung up, with a string of wampum round his neck, on a tree, curiously decorated and trimmed." Another soldier reported that it was "the best built Indian town" he had yet seen, with "the houses mostly new and mostly log houses." One soldier suggested that some whites must have lived in the village, because the houses had chimneys, in contrast to the smoke holes of the Indian abodes. Sullivan's forces encamped overnight nearby.

Canandaigua was the location of the first land sale office after America became free; it was the

terminus of the first great stage line westward from Albany and it was a community made famous by great figures which it sent out more than a century ago to share in the upbuilding of America.

The place did not become known as a white settlement until 1787, when history shows there was a futile effort made to name the frontier hamlet Walkersburgh, in honor of William Walker, a land business agent of Lenox, Mass. The place started its rise toward early fame in 1789 when Judge Oliver Phelps opened the first office for the sale of land to settlers. There were then eighteen families at Canandaigua, which was made the headquarters for the great Phelps and Gorham Purchase of 6,000,000 acres lying west of the pre-emption line. Their homes were rude cabins.

The first frame houses were constructed in 1792-93 and the first was that of Oliver Phelps. Canandaigua was made the county seat of Ontario County and its progress was thus assured. In 1794 the first Court House was completed and a year later the famous Canandaigua Academy was founded.

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of the culture which has always characterized Canandaigua. The site of the school was given by Phelps and Gorham, and upon it a building fifty feet square and three stories high was erected. A century later, when the public schools attracted pupils, the old institution, which had served western New York for generations, closed its doors. The school was discontinued in 1897 and three years later the property was given the Board of Education. Five years later the old

structure was razed and the present modern brick building erected. Today it is the high school.

A score of years had hardly sped by since the first rude hut on the site of Canandaigua before settlers discussed the creation of a municipality. The village was incorporated April 18, 1815.

By 1824 it was reported that "in point of beauty and elegance of position, as well as in the style of its buildings, Canandaigua is excelled by no place of the same extent in the United States. It contains about 350 houses and stores and 2,000 inhabitants."

This beauty of architecture is still one of the dominant notes in the community. Few places in the country boast of a main street as wide as that through the heart of Canandaigua. Main street is 132 feet in width, following exactly the historic old road put through from Albany to Canandaigua in 1790. The village square stands today in many respects as it did more than a century ago, when it contained six acres and was quartered by Main and Cross Streets. A succession of fine public buildings have been grouped about the square beginning with the first Court House



Canandaigua's Splendor from the Bristol Hills

in 1794, including the second Court House erected in 1824 and lastly the splendid county building erected in 1858 and rebuilt and enlarged in the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

Canandaigua's first public house was a log cabin opened by Joseph Smith immediately after the place had been designated as the Phelps and Gorham headquarters. Gen. Israel Chapin, government Indian agent and a leader in the community, was a lavish entertainer at his home, but the first regular tavern was that opened by Nathaniel Sanborn in 1790, on the site of the present post office. Another was that of Capt. Martin Dudley, built in 1796 in lower Main Street, and leveled by fire in 1811. Of particular popularity during the war of 1812 was the hostelry of Phineas Bates, erected in 1791 on upper Main Street.

Of all the taverns the principal one was the historic Blossom House, constructed in 1818 on the site of the present Canandaigua Hotel, as a stage headquarters. It was destroyed by fire in 1851 and rebuilt in 1853, the structure forming the basis for the present remodeled and modern hotel. Other noted old taverns were the

Northern Retreat, the Southern Retreat, the Ontario House, the Washington Hotel and the Niagara House.

Records show that the first religious service in Canandaigua was simply the reading of the church of England burial service at the funeral of Capt. Caleb Walker in August, 1790. Meetings that same year were held in a log barn. The first real step toward organized worship, however, took place with the formation, Feb. 25, 1799 of the First Congregational Church. The first pastor was Rev. Timothy Field, who received \$500 a year salary. This pioneer



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INFORMATION

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Canandaigua, N.Y.



Thompson Memorial Hospital, Canandaigua

meeting house, with enlargements and improvements, is still in use and provides a characteristic example of Colonial architecture. The Gothic chapel was erected in 1872-73. The ancient church is shown on another page in this book.

Gas lighting was provided in Canandaigua in 1853. Wooden mains and upright gas jets were installed throughout the principal streets.

Then in 1886 electric lights first illuminated the streets.

With wells becoming obsolete as a water supply, the community decided to grant a franchise in 1884 to a private company to supply water from Canandaigua Lake and a suction pipe was extended 2,500 feet to a point south of Squaw Island. In 1895 a municipal water plant supplanted this private enterprise.

The first trolley was provided from the lake dock through Main street to a point above the Buffalo Street in 1887, with horses as the motive power. Electric cars first operated in 1893. Canandaigua's sewer system was inaugurated in 1883. The first brick pavement was that laid in Chapin Street in 1899 and the first macadam in Howell Street in 1901. Today within

the city are more than twelve miles of finely improved thoroughfares, with grassy parkings between the curb and sidewalk and handsome squares and well kept parks. Twelve stone roads lead into Canandaigua, forming part of the improved highway system of the lake country.

Canandaigua early formed a hub of transportation facilities. Its pioneer railroads are reviewed in the section of this book devoted to the half century of development in the region. It was in May, 1904 that the Rochester & Eastern trolley line connected Canandaigua with Rochester to the west and Geneva to the East.

The first fire fighting organization in the village was organized in 1816 and since that time has grown in efficiency and size.

A review of some of the leading institutions of Canandaigua is in itself a resume of progress. The Y. M. C. A., which was preceded by the Young Men's League, procured from that organization its fine building, which was remodeled and enlarged in 1905.

The Thompson Memorial Hospital, the gift to the village of Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, was started in 1903 and dedicated June 14, 1904, at a total cost of \$200,000. The Canandaigua Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons, formerly known as the Beaham hospital, was first opened in 1898, the name being changed in 1903, in which year it was materially enlarged. Brigham Hall is a hospital for mental and nervous disorders, founded by Dr. George Cook in 1855. The Ontario County Orphan Asylum was founded in July, 1863.

For more than half a century the tide of western migration passed through Canandaigua as a focal point, along the old Genesee Turnpike, now New York's Greater Broadway, the main motor road between Albany and Buffalo. Canandaigua's wide streets, its great stretches of lawn, its splendid shade trees and its stately old mansions tell today of the taste, the enterprise and the liberality of its early settlers.

The student of American history will find much of interest here. On the walls of the Ontario County



Canandaigua County Court House



Canandaigua Academy

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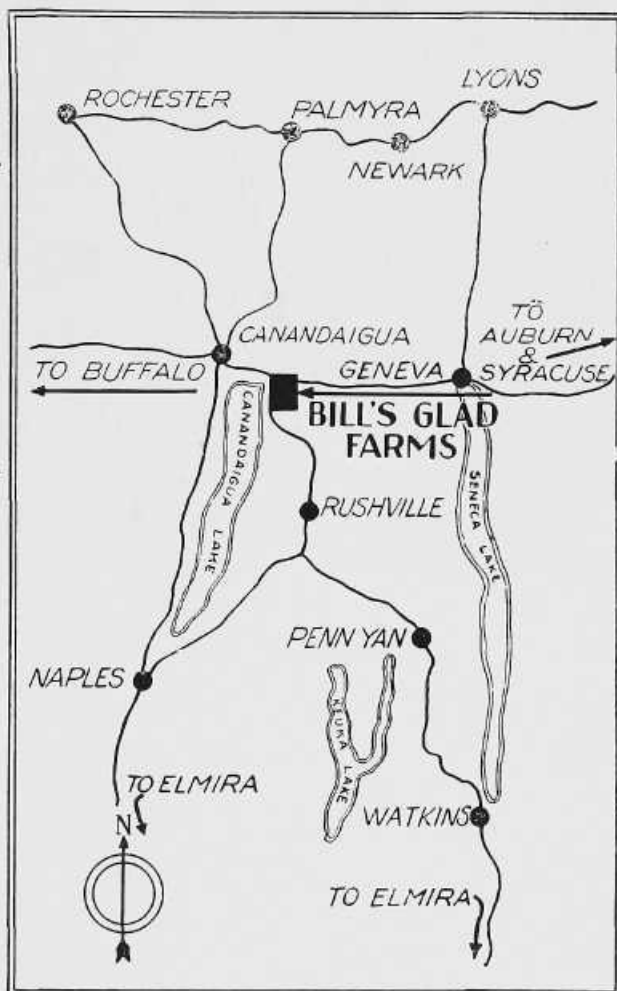
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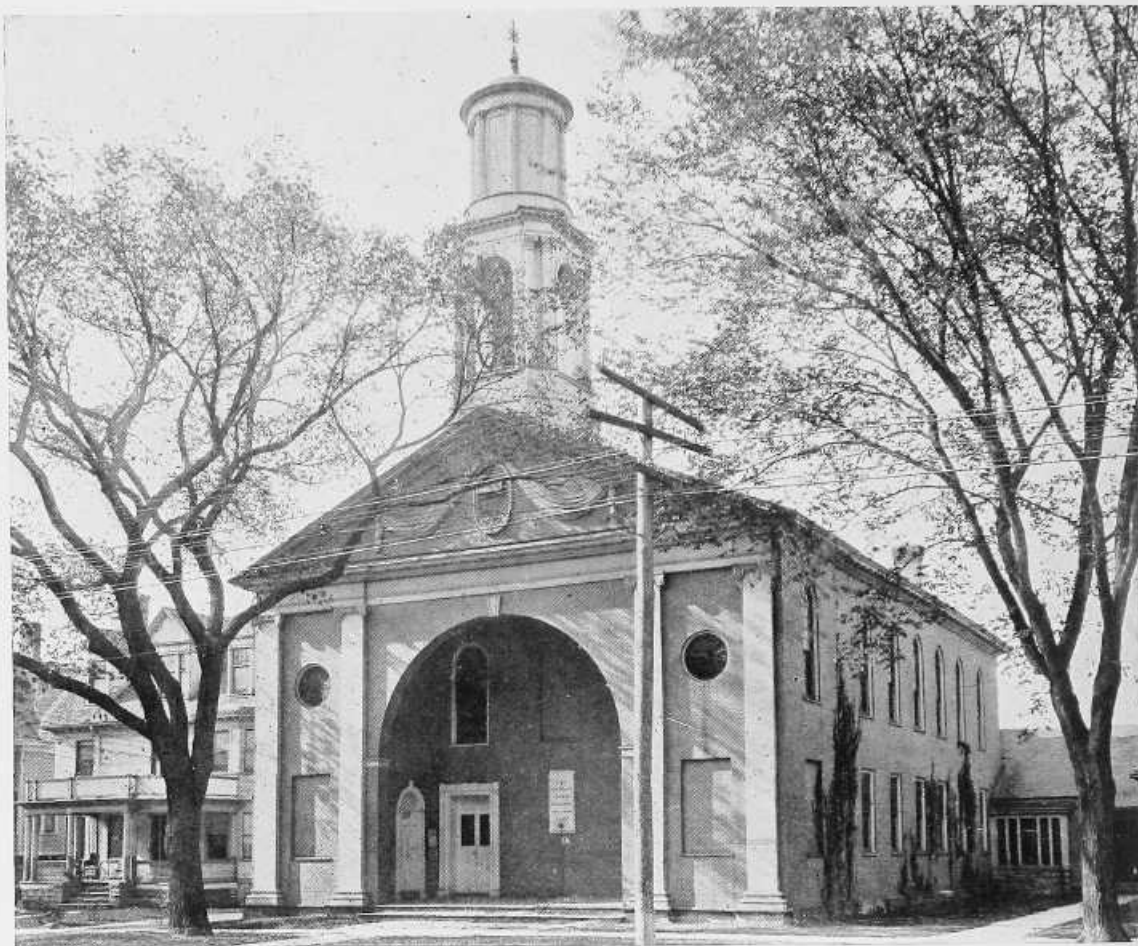
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CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.



First Congregational Church

Court House are hung portraits of Western New York's pioneers. In the Historical and Library building is a noteworthy collection of relics, books and manuscripts relating to the romance of crinoline days of yore. Here is the Indian's copy of the famous Pickering Treaty, negotiated at Canandaigua in 1794 between the United States and the Six Nations. A monument commemorating this treaty stands in Court House Park.

Today, industrially, Canandaigua reflects the energy of its founders. As a railroad center, it is important and as a recreation point it is popular. Here are now held the annual Empire State Field Trials attracting dog fanciers from far and near.

Aside from the chronological review of the development of Canandaigua, there are several sporadic, unusual events in its early history, which have little connection with the sequence of village growth. However, they stir interest as a revelation of the antiquity of the settlement when it was an outpost of civilization.

In 1793 when, owing to the retention by Great Britain of certain posts which she had held since the close of the Revolution, there was fear of another war, a block-house was erected at Canandaigua. Two years later the first jury trial held west of Utica took

place in the Canandaigua Court House when a man faced the bar of justice on a charge of stealing a cow-bell. As late as 1803 Canandaigua had the only post-office between Geneva and Fort Niagara. Of the noted early Canandaigua settlers the following are outstanding: Oliver Phelps, first judge of Ontario County; Robert Morris, famous in Revolutionary annals; Thomas Morris, Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., James and William Wadsworth, Nathaniel Rochester, H. W. Howell, William Wood, Philip Church, Abner Barlow, Walter Hubbell, Moses Atwater, William Williams, Ambrose Spencer and Judge Fitzhugh. A glance at the section of this book devoted to prominent men of the region will show a large proportion from Canandaigua. Even in modern times, the name of Canandaigua has been carried afar through unique achievements of her native sons. One example is that of Sidney Smith, cartoonist who created the Gumps, and who for years lived in Canandaigua.

Canandaigua was a point early visited by Franciscan and Jesuit missionaries, who were the first to come into the country of the Senecas, carrying the cross. Their labors were so contested and their dangers so great that little permanent value resulted from their courageous defiance of death and torture. The work of these

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French priests about Canandaigua would fill a volume. Two monuments erected to their memory recount on their bronze tablets something of the Jesuits' connection with the district.

Monument to Jesuits two miles west of Canandaigua Lake: "Gandougarae. Near this spot stood a village of Huron Christians, captives of the Senecas. Father Chaumont preached here in 1656. Father Fremin preached in a new chapel dedicated November 3, 1669. Father Garnier also ministered here. James Atondo and Francis Tehoronionga were exemplary members of St. Michael's flock."

Monument to Jesuits three miles west of Canandaigua: "Gannagara, largest of the Seneca Indian villages, was located on Boughton Hill. Rev. Joseph Chaumont preached and baptised here in 1657. The place was also visited by Rev. Julien Garnier and other Jesuit Missionaries. Rev. John Pierron had a chapel and resided here from 1673 to 1677. The village was destroyed by DeNoville's army in 1687 and the inhabitants driven eastward toward Canandaigua and Geneva."

Electricity, both for light and power, may be had in Canandaigua under conditions and upon rates rarely encountered even in the larger cities and the usual employment problem is non-existent because of the large territory from which labor may be drawn.

There are business affinities such as the Rotary and Exchange Clubs, the Country Club; two theaters, a swimming school, baseball diamonds, Sonnenberg Park, Muar's Canandaigua Lakeside Park, The Lake Shore Pavilion, Deep Run Lake Park and Cottage City Lake Park.

Newspapers published locally are: The Daily Messenger and three weeklies, The News, The Times and The Journal. The best of banking facilities are offered by the Ontario County Trust Company and the Canandaigua National Bank.



Pier and Swimming School



Bare Hill on Canandaigua Lake

Adequate shipping facilities are available both by rail over the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines and by motor over improved highways.

Among places proposed in Canandaigua for marking by the state, because of their historical significance are: "Site of the Phelps and Gorham land office, established 1789, the first office to be established in America for the sale of land to settlers.

"Home of General Israel Chapin, government Indian agent who engineered the Pickering Council held here in 1794.

"Home of Jasper Parrish, government Indian interpreter in early negotiations with the Indians.

"Pioneer cemetery, last resting place of Oliver Phelps, head of the Phelps and Gorham syndicate, Caleb Walker, the first white man to die in Canandaigua, and others prominent in the founding of the settlement.

"Site of the Blossom Hotel where Lafayette was entertained in 1824.

"Home of Gideon Granger, Postmaster General under Presidents



A quiet nook along Canandaigua

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If you cannot come and see me, send \$1.00 for my catalogue, "Memories of Pioneer Days" which lists hundreds of various items. Old furniture, glass, china, prints, etc. Price will be refunded on your first order of \$5.00 or over.

179 West Avenue

Canandaigua, N.Y.



Jefferson and Madison, and of his son, Francis Granger, leader of the Silver Grays and Postmaster General in President William Henry Harrison's cabinet.

"Home of Myron H. Clark, Governor of the State, 1855-56."

Not far distant from Canandaigua and in Ontario County is Honeoye on Honeoye Lake, a spot of intense interest because of its connection with the Sullivan Expedition. Honeoye Lake has been termed the "original finger lake" because of the fact that in the Indian tongue it was called Hannayaye, meaning, "lying like a finger."

The present village of Honeoye is located quite near the site of the Indian village whose name it bears and which was destroyed September 11, 1779 during the Sullivan Expedition. Here Sullivan's army encamped over night and established a post with a garrison of fifty men under Captain Cummings. Upon resuming his westward march the following day, he left here, until his return march, all the heavy stores and one field piece, together with the sick and infirm men about 250 in number.

Upon the return of the Revolutionary soldiers to New England such glowing accounts were given of the fertility and beauty of the regions through which they had passed that ten years later pioneers from Dighton, Mass., entered the beautiful Honeoye Valley.

In May 1789, Capt. Peter Pitts, the first settler, became the possessor of 3,000 acres near the foot of Honeoye lake, upon which the first improvement was made in 1790 by his sons Gideon and William.

The log house in which they first lived was soon replaced by a substantial frame dwelling, supposed by many to have been the famous "Long House" in



Brigham Hall

which the redoubtable pioneer entertained the distinguished guests Louis Phillipe and Duke de Liancourt, Lafayette and Tallyrand were also entertained here, the former being so charmed with the scenery that he called it the Switzerland of America.

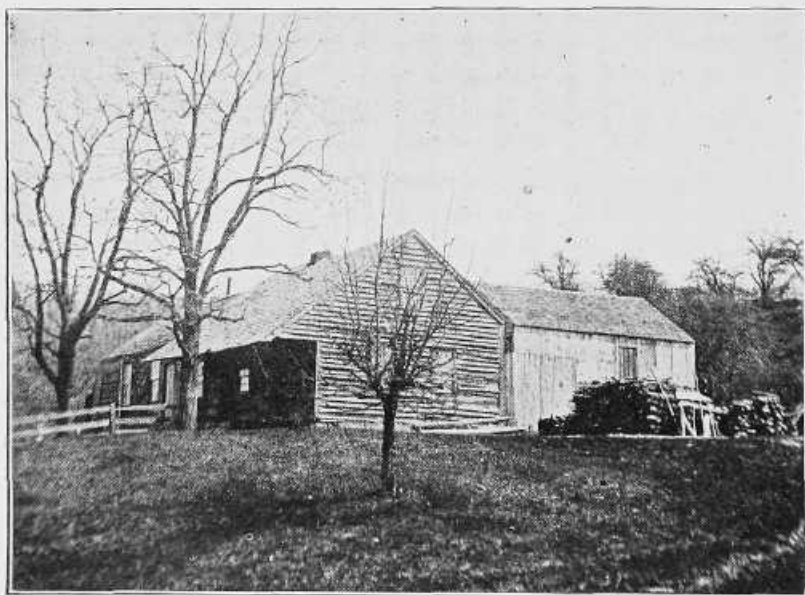
This house was situated on the Indian trail leading from Canandaigua to the Genesee river. The road now is a fine concrete highway.

The Pitts family were soon joined by other sturdy pioneers, men of equal integrity and ability, some of whose descendants unto the fourth and fifth generations have homes in the vicinity of the Honeoye Valley.

The thriving little village and surrounding community grew and prospered. Three other settlements were formed in the township; Richmond Center where the first Congregational church was organized in 1802, Allen's Hill three miles north of the lake where the First Episcopal Church was organized in 1813, and Richmond Mills in the western part of the town. Honeoye gradually became the business center and here were in existence several flourishing cabinet works, flour and saw mills.

For many years the agricultural section was noted for its sheep industry. Every spring a Sheep Show was held in Honeoye to which came prominent sheep breeders from many parts of the state and many car-loads of fine thorough breds were shipped to Kansas and other parts of the west.

In the spring of 1927 Honeoye village became alarmed at first steps taken by the City of Rochester, thirty miles to the north, to acquire Honeoye Lake to increase



First house in town of Richmond, west of Canandaigua and a mile east of Honeoye Village. It was built in 1880 by Capt. Peter Pitts, at what was known as Blackmer's Corners, and visited by Lafayette. The building is now used as a shop.



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the city's water supply. Their project was to build a dam eight miles north of the village which would increase the length of the lake from five miles to fifteen miles, flooding and submerging the main part of the village of Honeoye and the agricultural section throughout the valley.

This met with strenuous opposition not only from the majority of those living in Honeoye and vicinity but from Ontario county, the Finger Lakes Association, Honeoye Falls, above which place the dam was proposed to be built, conservation societies and residents of Buffalo and many others, too numerous to record, but all deeply appreciated by those who were loyal to the community in which they lived and the life of which was threatened.

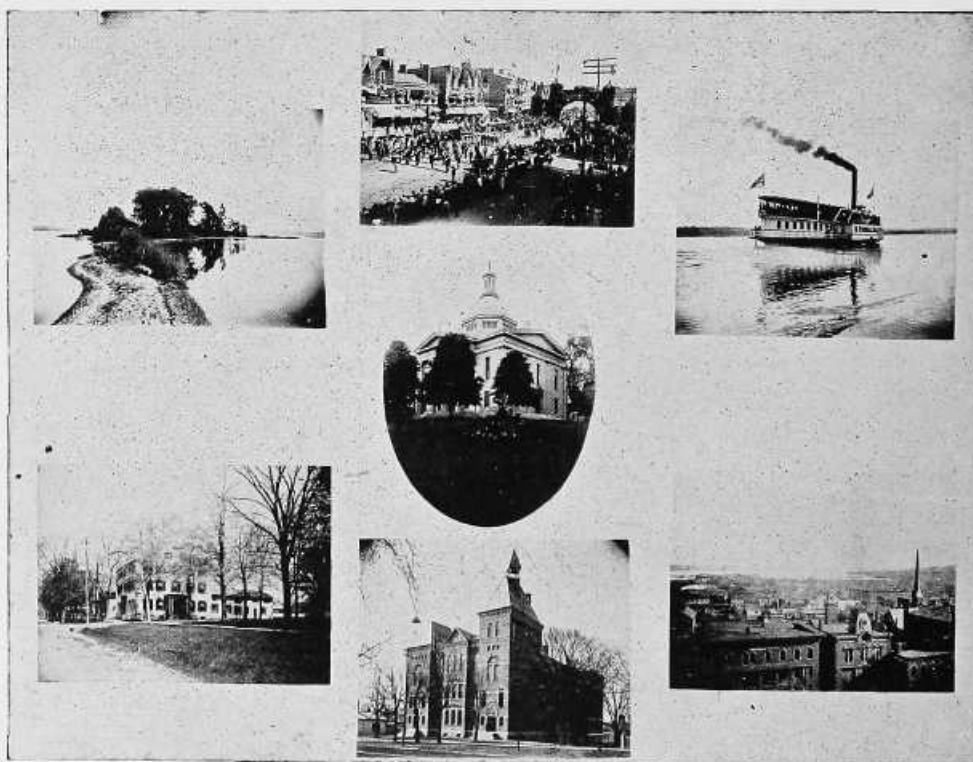
The opposition and evidence against the proposition were presented at the official hearings held in Canandaigua. Despite these efforts, the state water power and control commission, in June 1928 rendered a decision in favor of Rochester.



Honeoye Lake

This aroused much indignation and protest on the part of those who were interested in the preservation of the community. Ontario county came loyally to its support and the Board of Supervisors voted to carry the matter to the courts.

The evidence was reviewed by Judge Rich of Auburn and preparations then made to present it to the Third Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which convenes at Albany. The matter is in their hands at present writing.



Scenes in and near Canandaigua

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Watkins Glen at head of Seneca Lake

Watkins Glen

WATKINS GLEN bearing the name of the glen whose fame has been carried by travelers to every corner of the globe, was known, when first settled in 1788, as Salubria, in token of Nature in her fairest mood. Because of the great pageant of waters rising off her main street, the village is said to be better known than any other community of its size in the United States. Cloistered between the hills at the head of Seneca Lake, Watkins Glen drew its pioneers only nine years after the soldiers of Sullivan had passed through the forests by the lake and found the district the most beguiling they had met in the long trek into the Indian wilderness.

The community has its beginnings deep in the distant past. The fine Lakeside Park and motor camp grounds established in 1922 by the village is a striking example of the cordial friendliness the community has always extended to every visitor. But the willows about the park itself extend a shadowy hand across the span of three half centuries to tell the motor wanderer a tale of the days when pioneers blazed the trail down which they speed today. The willows are said to have grown from a willow sprout cut for a whip and brought to the lake by a Mr. Gilbert in 1807. On his arrival on horseback he stuck the whip in the ground

and it lived and from it other cuttings resulted in the willow grove of today.

The first settlers in what is now Watkins Glen were Messrs. Culver and Smith, who came in 1788. A year later John Dow, a youth of twenty, braved the forest wilds alone on horseback and by 1891 he had "raised a good crop of corn" as the reward of grinding toil in chopping out a clearing.

The cluster of cabins first gave evidence of becoming a village with the arrival of Dr. Samuel Watkins in 1794. He, with Royal R. Flint and representing a syndicate, negotiated the Watkins and Flint purchase—the acquisition from the government of 250,000 acres of land at the head of Seneca Lake.

He laid out the streets, started new buildings on a considerable scale, presented the community with a public park and had the settlement incorporated in April 11, 1842 under the name of Jefferson. It was Dr. Watkins who built the Jefferson Hotel in 1834 and from its doors rattled the ancient stage which took him and his bride, Miss Cintha Ann Case, on their honeymoon. The doctor died in 1851 at the age of eighty and the following year a special act was passed changing the name of the place from Jefferson to Watkins in his honor. Because of the fame of the glen, the village within the past decade again changed



Famous Painted Rocks on Seneca, where Indians pictured their stories of valor

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and walk back the easy way--Down*

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Overlooking Beautiful Seneca Lake

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED CAMPS IN NEW YORK STATE

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Capacity from 2 to 20 people

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Turn in at Stephen House

Phone 286

B. F. WESTLAKE, Mgr.



Watkins Glen Golf Course on Seneca Lake

its name to Watkins Glen, so community and gorge might be inseparable in the public mind.

Dr. Watkins' widow became the wife of George G. Freer, who obtained a new village charter in 1861, formed the first bank, aided much in making Watkins the county seat of Schuyler County in 1868, donated land for the village school house and the county buildings and otherwise labored for the advancement of the community which was destined to become one of America's greatest resorts.

The first log tavern was in use in 1800. The first frame tavern was a story and a half high, with two rooms below and two above and built about 1810. There had long been trading posts and humble cabin stores, but the first real drygoods store was opened about 1815.

Wells & Co., who originated the American express business in the Finger Lakes country opened the first express office in the village about 1848. This was before the railroad came and was the terminus of the express line, the consignments coming by boat up Seneca Lake.

The Presbyterian church, formed September 8, 1818, was the first church organization, meeting in various homes until the first church structure, built at a cost of \$1,000 and seating 400 persons, was erected in 1833. The place was first visited in 1810 by a Methodist minister who conducted services in the home of John Dow. The Methodist Church, however, was not organized until 1840. Other churches and organization

dates are: St. Mary's of the Lake (Roman Catholic) 1833; Baptist, 1846; St. James Episcopal, 1863.

The Watkins Glen library was organized January 1, 1870, under the name of the Ladies' Library.

The Masons organized a lodge December 19, 1853; the Royal Arch Masons a chapter June 20, 1864; the Odd Fellows a lodge on August 20, 1868.

The Watkins-Montour Rotary Club, organized in 1921, comprises all of Schuyler County and meets at the Jefferson Hotel every Thursday at 12:15.

The Watkins-Montour Zonta Club organized in 1927, comprises all of Schuyler County and meets at the Jefferson Hotel the first and third Mondays of the month.

Watkins Glen has given careful attention to the training of its youth from the time of cabin schools in a forest clearing. One of the early schools of more pretentious nature was that opened in 1859 by Prof. A. C. Huff as a select school.

In 1860 a charter was procured for an academy, which opened with a dozen pupils and Professor Huff as an instructor. The Court House was purchased for school purposes and classes held here until 1863, when by special act of the legislature the academy was merged with the Watkins Academic and Union School.

That was the beginning of the splendid system of today.

In early days, Watkins Glen was supplied with manufactured gas, the gas-light company building its first plant in 1869. But since that time has come

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Refreshments

GREASE

Comfort Room for our Women Customers

Established 1898

The Watkins Salt Co.

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WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.

Established 1889

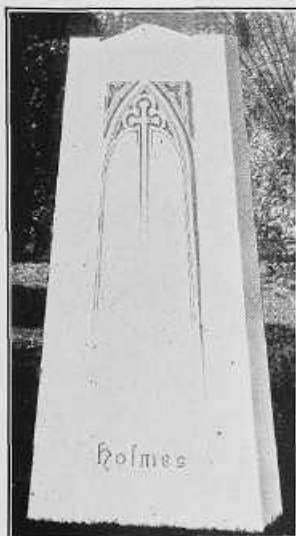
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WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.





the boon of natural gas. Today Watkins Glen is virtually in the center of the natural gas belt in southwestern New York and because of this advantage of location, can offer the manufacturer who proposes to locate here an abundant gas supply of the best quality at a minimum cost for quantity, of 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet. So cheap is this gas that the municipal water plant is operated by motors driven by natural gas.

In the same way the village through its municipal offices maintains an electric plant, its generators driven by similar motors propelled by natural gas. Two motors are in operation, each of 60 H. P. generating from 1,500 to 1,600 kilowatts. The capacity of the plant is now far above the daily requirements, assuring a plentiful supply of cheap power, more than 500 KWs. being available now, with only one motor constantly in operation.

The water supply is obtained from Seneca Lake, insuring an inexhaustible supply of what is rated as the purest water in the state.

Watkins Glen is the center of one of the richest salt industries in the United States, the products amounting annually to more than \$1,000,000. Two large salt companies are located here, the International Salt Company of New York, with a plant two miles north of the village at the lakeshore and the Watkins Salt Company, which has a plant in the village at the head of the lake.

One of the richest salt deposits in the world underlies the village at a depth ranging from 1,700 to 1,800

feet below the lake level. There an inexhaustible bed of salt averaging 400 feet in thickness is found from which by the most modern methods pure salt is extracted and shipped to the four corners of the globe.

The annual salt production of the two plants in the village averages shipments of 175,000 tons a year—from 12 to 15 cars a day and 100 cars a week. Estimating the price of this salt at the base rate of about \$6 a ton, the annual aggregate value of the salt produced here is \$1,050,000 a year.

The weekly payroll of the two plants averages normally around \$5,000 a week, or a quarter of a million dollars a year. Local merchants in addition have a trade in mill supplies of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year from the plants.

The best of transportation facilities are available to industries which desire to locate in Watkins Glen insuring adequate rail and water service both for the shipment of products and for bringing in raw materials.

Watkins Glen is served by four railroad systems and an interurban trolley road leading to Elmira. The Pennsylvania railroad has excellent yard and freight house equipment in the village and a fine passenger station. The attractive station of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central is at the head of Watkins Glen, through which thousands of excursionists pass each year. The Lehigh Valley's main line is one mile east of the village. The Erie railroad furnishes excellent daily freight service to this community.

The village is also served by the New York State



Seneca Boulevard north out of Watkins Glen

While at the Glen, See the
Beauty of Seneca from
the Lake Ride

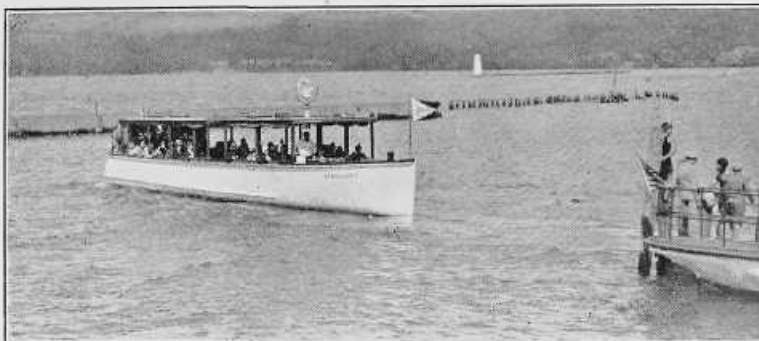
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Cascade Cavern in Watkins Glen

barge canal system which runs through Seneca Lake, with a spur leading from Watkins to Montour Falls, a distance of three miles; and by the interurban electric route of the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company.

Watkins Glen is the trading center of a rich grape, fruit, poultry raising and agricultural region which turns tens of thousands of dollars into the retail business life of the village each year.

The hay crop of Schuyler County according to the latest government reports aggregated \$1,136,106 annually. The wealth of its fruit products each year is estimated at \$409,957. The values of other crops are given as: potatoes, \$306,008; wheat, \$248,352; corn, \$179,610; beans, \$175,545; oats, \$146,872; buckwheat, \$106,965; barley, \$55,927; rye, \$41,763.

Watkins Glen is the center of one of the richest grape and peach sections in the East. Dairy products also reach a high aggregate each year. The Dairy-men's League has just built a milk products plant here.

The investment in dairy cattle is \$800,160 and the government reports show that the return in milk products is \$639,240 a year. The investment in poultry is \$132,365 and the return annually aggregates \$374,522. The section is also rich in sheep, the investment being \$179,828 and the return annually \$155,004. Large numbers of swine are raised each year and honey and wax products also reach a high value.

One of the most famous spas in the world is located at Watkins Glen. It is the Glen Springs, known as the

Bad Nauheim of America, an institution developed by the late William E. Leffingwell. The history of the Glen Springs is striking. From about the year 1885 to 1890 the method of treating chronic diseases of the heart, commonly known as the Nauheim Treatment, was brought prominently to the attention of physicians through the writings of the Dr. Schott, Prof. Beneke and others. The chief hydrotherapeutic measure employed is the immersion of the patient in a full bath of natural ferruginous, alkaline saline water, the most important medicinal constituents of which are the Chlorides of Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, and Ammonium; Iron Bicarbonate, Sodium Bromide, and Carbonic Acid Gas.

The attention of Mr. Leffingwell had been attracted to the region about the head of Seneca Lake by the reputation of the Deer Lick Spring and traditions of other saline springs in the vicinity. The medicinal properties of the Deer Lick Spring had been recognized since the time of the early settlers and over seventy years ago the project to utilize this spring under medical supervision was undertaken by the establishment of a Water Cure.

In 1889, while Mr. Leffingwell was investigating the property with a view to the establishment of a Health Resort along the lines of the European Spas, an analysis of water from a well located near the Deer Lick Spring, which had been drilled and abandoned



Where waters sing in Watkins Glen

Jefferson Hotel :- Watkins Glen :- on Seneca Lake

Located in Watkins Glen, a delightful village at the head of Seneca Lake in the famous Finger Lakes Region of Central New York, the Historic JEFFERSON HOTEL, newly and completely remodeled during 1921 into a modern metropolitan hotel, is headquarters for the thousands of tourists who each year visit famous Watkins Glen, the entrance to which is only five minutes distant.



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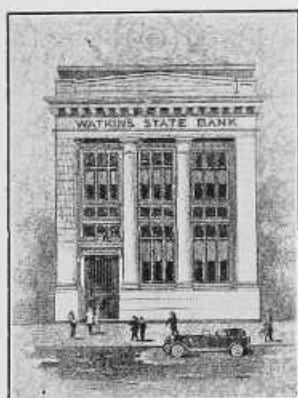
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WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.



Lakeside Park, the municipal camp grounds of Watkins Glen

many years before, was brought to him by the late George G. Hill.

The analysis had been made by Professor Lattimore of the University of Rochester at the time the well was drilled by prospectors boring for oil. The oil venture failed and Professor Lattimore's analysis shattered the hopes of the promoters as to the value of the brine for making salt, on account of the large percentage of Chloride of Calcium it contained. At the close of his analysis, Professor Lattimore said:

"This brine differs from all I have ever analyzed and also I think from nearly all whose analyses have been reported, in the very large percentage of Calcium Chloride."

The similarity of the waters from this well to the Nauheim waters, especially to Sprudel No. XV, together with the valuable medicinal properties of the Deer Lick Spring for drinking purposes, led to the purchase of the property now known as The Glen Springs. The possession of these springs, and the fact that this was the first establishment in America to recognize the value of the Nauheim Treatment and inaugurate its use, has associated with The Glen Springs the name "The American Nauheim."

Near the Glen Springs, located above Watkins Glen, is a nine-hole golf course, over 3,000 yards in length, and with well-kept grass greens and hazards enough to arouse the enthusiasm of any lover of this interesting and healthful recreation. The undulating

course, the background of wooded hills, the fine view of Seneca Lake with its vine-clad slopes, and of the village of Watkins Glen at the foot of the hill, with its churches, shady streets and beautiful homes—all combine to make this one of the most attractive golf courses in the country. Well-kept greens for putting, clock golf and miniature golf, are conveniently located.

This course is owned and operated by the Glen Springs Hotel. This world famous resort occupies an estate of 1,100 acres, comprising the golf course, dairy farm, vegetable gardens, poultry farm, and acres of pine forest with miles of trails for hiking.

The Terryberry herd of Guernsey cattle, which supplies all the milk and cream served at The Glen Springs is worthy of a visit. These are all pedigreed and tuberculin tested stock, and are housed in the most modern and sanitary barns. Visitors are allowed to inspect the barns and look over the herd of cattle.

A short motor trip of three miles from Watkins Glen brings one to Chequaga Falls. These Falls have a height of 156 feet (8 ft. less than Niagara Falls) and are a beautiful sight. The Falls are located near the junction of the Elmira-Watkins Glen and Montour-Ithaca highways and only about three hundred feet from one of the principal streets of the village of Montour Falls. It is said that Red Jacket, noted Indian Chief, filled with spirits other than those of Spring, used to come and pit his voice against the roar of Chequaga's waters.



Known for the extraordinary beauty of its setting . . . still better known for the creature comforts it supplies so notably, from cuisine to golf course . . . best known of all for the radio-active baths and mineral springs which are famous on two continents today . . . have you ever watched the sunset from broad verandas after a day at The Glen Springs?

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM



THE GLEN SPRINGS

For road maps and rates address Wm. Leffingwell, The Glen Springs, Watkins Glen, N. Y.