



Post Office, Auburn, N. Y.

Auburn



COMING down the winding Indian trail from the east on a bright day in 1793, a tall, swarthy veteran of Sullivan's campaign, with his daughter and two negro slaves, paused in a thick hemlock forest beside the rushing waters of the Owasco River. The latent power of the stream fascinated him. For several days he explored the valley. Then, upon a dry spot in the section which was chiefly a swamp, he chose the site for his cabin.

Capt. John L. Hardenbergh had found what is now Auburn. Though originally awarded bounty land in the towns of Fabius and Cicero, Hardenbergh chose the wild Owasco Valley, because of his intimate knowledge of the lake region and the possibilities for its future growth. After the Sullivan campaign he had been a deputy under the surveyor general when the original townships in the Onondaga Military tract were mapped. So he disposed of his award to obtain a location where he might put the power of the Owasco in harness.

His first cabin, with its crude smoke hole, went

up just back of the present Auburn City Hall. A clearing appeared in the forest. With his home built, the pioneer next went at the task of controlling the strength of the Owasco. A log dam was flung across the stream and a gig mill, with thatched roof, rose to grind the grain which previously the Indians and isolated white pioneers had crushed with a pestle and mortar. By 1802 Hardenbergh had built a second mill, that would turn out thirty bushels of flour a day, as against the original twelve.

Auburn's industries were born. The first of the plants which were later to utilize the power of Owasco River in its fall of 170 feet within the city turned out its product.

Auburn's close association with the Sullivan campaign is revealed in the acquisition of lots on what is now the city, by officers in the expedition against the Iroquois. Col. Peter Gansevoort, who with a detachment in the Sullivan campaign passed eastward from Cayuga to the foot of Owasco Lake not far from the site of Auburn, drew lot 57 retaining it until 1805 when he sold it to Samuel Swift for \$4,000.

Col. Philip Van Cortlandt, another officer in Sullivan's campaign, acquired 100 acres, transferring it in 1799 to William Bostwick, who built a log tavern on South street and afterward erected Bostwick's Tavern, where the Western Exchange hotel was later

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built and long enjoyed a large patronage.

Three years after Hardenbergh came, Samuel Bristol arrived and opened the first tavern in a log cabin, in which a little store was Auburn's first mercantile establishment. There were then eight families in the hamlet. In all this time the Aurelius town meetings were held in the home of Hardenbergh, and the town was so small the majority of citizens had to accept office to fill the civil list.

In 1796 the first school was opened a little north of

where the present Holy Family school now stands. The settlement, which had been named Hardenbergh's Corners, boasted a post office in 1800, with the mail brought on horseback every two weeks. By 1804 the service was bi-weekly and by 1808 daily. Stages ran along the old Genesee trail on weekly schedule as early as 1800, the year that the first bridge across the outlet was built at North street. Previous to that pedestrians crossed on a tree trunk and horses waded.

In the tiny post office Enos. T. Throop, later



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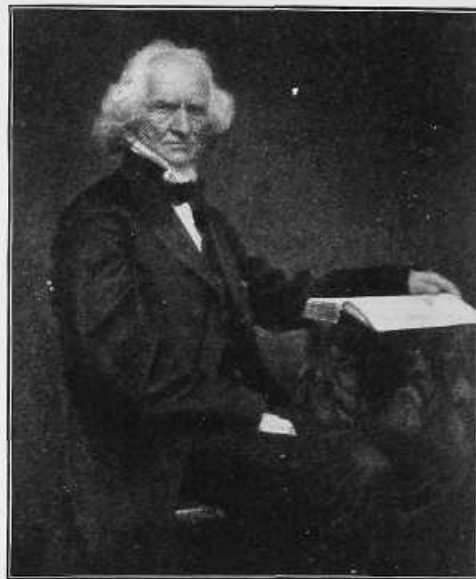
governor of the state, was postmaster from 1809 to 1815. He was also successively Supreme Court judge, county clerk, Congressman for Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Broome counties, naval officer of the Port of New York and charge d'affairs to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Auburn early owed its growth to water power and secondly to the removal of the county seat to the village, land for the Court House being donated by William Bostwick. This first court house was a two story frame structure, with a jail on the lower floor.

In 1803 Hardenbergh's Corners became Auburn, on recommendation of a "Naming Committee." By 1810 the place gave first indications of being a real manufacturing center, with seventeen small industrial plants along the Owasco outlet. Six dams provided water power for five saw mills, four grist mills, two distilleries, two carding mills, two fulling mills, one linseed oil mill and one forge.

In 1808 Auburn's first newspaper, The Western Federalist, was published by two Englishmen, holding the field without competition until the Cayuga Patriot made its debut six years later.

North and Genesee Streets were the first in Auburn. South and Owasco were laid out in 1795; Market, then known as Mill road, and Franklin, at first called the Genesee road, were projected two years later. East Genesee, though in use before, was legally designated in 1802. Division Street was mapped in 1799 and Seminary Avenue in 1805. What is now Osborne street and known before as Lumber Lane and then Mechanic Street, was not definitely located until 1821. Seminary



Enos T. Throop, one of the two New York State governors Auburn has produced. He first became governor in 1829.

and Fulton Streets date from 1806 and State and Chapel from 1811.

Agitation for an academy started in 1810 and several settlers offered to donate land for such a school. That given by Robert Dill, embracing five and a half acres on Garden street, was accepted. By 1811 subscriptions totaling \$4,090 were pledged for the academy and on Jan. 5, 1811 the Auburn School Association was formed. That year the academy building was erected, a three story brick structure sixty by twenty feet. Fireplaces furnished heat.

In the war of 1812 Auburn gave several companies, which served at various points.

By 1815 the village had 200 houses and 1,000 population. A swamp covered that part of the business district now occupied by Dill and Water streets, but it was being cleared and drained. The forest had not been cut away beyond where Washington street now runs and magnificent South Street was then a mud lane. There were but five brick buildings on Genesee Street. In that year the first volunteer fire company organized and the village was duly incorporated on April 18, 1815.

Before the incorporation, the sidewalks consisted of slabs thrown down in summer and consumed for fuel in winter. But the new village administration ordered brick or plank walks eight feet wide on both sides of Genesee Street, on the west side of north and on the north side of Center street.

It was about this time that the most striking institution in the Finger Lakes Region was proposed—ancient Auburn Prison, within whose walls have been tried more penal experiments than have occurred in any other prison in America.

Citizens offered to donate a site for a prison and in 1816 John H. Beach in the Legislature swung votes to Auburn as the prison city, against concerted opposition elsewhere. Because Auburn was then a Demo-



Auburn's oldest church building, erected in 1815, as the First Presbyterian Church and later moved a half mile to a new location where it became Calvary Church. With some changes, it is in use today.

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O N E H U N D R E D T E N Y E A R S U S E F U L

cratic stronghold it received recognition. The construction of the main building with its enclosure and the outside wall of massive limestone was completed to a height of four feet that year. The following year first convicts were received and they were employed in further building.

Today, for this 112 year old Bastille the state has set out on another four million dollar building program to increase the present 1,281 cells to 2,000 and to modernize ancient cell blocks and other features.

In 1835 there were 700 convicts and today there are over 1,600.

It was in Auburn prison that the world's first electric chair claimed a human victim on Aug. 8, 1890, when William Kemmler, Buffalo killer, was executed and the news flashed to two continents to arouse the press against what was termed a "disgrace to our common humanity." Before executions were transferred to Sing Sing in 1916, electrocutions in Auburn totaled 57. And the Auburn chair had exacted the extreme penalty from Czolgosz, slayer of President McKinley; Chester Gillette, sweetheart murderer made notorious in Dreiser's "American Tragedy" and other well known criminals.

It was in Auburn that the now obsolete shower bath punishment was devised; here that the individual cell appeared for the first time in America; here that convict contract labor was inaugurated. Within Auburn's



The old Auburn N. Y. C. depot as it appeared in 1887. It has since been replaced with a modern structure.

walls the "Auburn System" was evolved—the plan by which prisoners work together in shop or field in strict silence, to return at night to solitary cells.

During a century the leather paddle whip, the striped suit, close cropped hair, lockstep, yoke, ball and chain and other implements of punishment under the old "iron rule" have passed. In 1913 the late Thomas Mott Osborne, Auburn citizen, after a week's voluntary incarceration to study conditions, inaugurated the Mutual Welfare League, for convict self government.



A view of Genesee and South Streets, Auburn—This picture was taken several decades after stage coach days, but it still evidences the changes along the Genesee Turnpike. In the foreground is shown the Auburn Savings Bank, founded in 1849. The first church steeple is that of the abandoned Second Presbyterian completed as shown in 1830. The farthest steeple is that of the Universalist Church.

Today more than a hundred Auburn convicts are turning out 15,000 state auto license plates a day for the motorists. Yearly, nearly 2,000 tons of steel are fashioned into a pyramid of about 5,000,000 plates to supply the entire state, at a cost of about 17½ cents per pair. The state turned the manufacture of plates over to Auburn prison by Act of the 1920 Legislature.

Hardly less interesting than the main prison is the state's only women's prison, in the same enclosure with the men's. Originally the woman's prison building was completed February 2, 1859, as the world's first criminal insane asylum. It was in 1893 that the asylum became a prison for women.

On February 4, 1818 the Agricultural Association of Cayuga County was formed and the following October the first county fair was held in Auburn.



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In 1824 Dr. Erastus Tuttle, prison physician, began a medical school in Auburn, continuing educational lectures to students until his death five years later. Associates sought to carry on but establishment of a medical department at Hobart College, Geneva, influenced the Legislature to deny Auburn's application for a college charter and the project died.

The first Auburn band was established in 1825, when the village population was 2,982.

Ten years later the Big Dam was built, with the idea of forming a canal to Owasco Lake. The cornerstone bore this inscription: "The Cornerstone of the Auburn and Owasco Canal was laid October 14, 1835." Five years later the laboriously begun canal project was abandoned, but the sponsors had given Auburn a magnificent dam twenty feet high, adding greatly to the utilization of the river's water power.

Because Auburn was given the state prison, the state refused to deflect the course of the Erie Canal to pass through the city and the first step in blocking the



Entrance—new million dollar Auburn City Hospital

advance of a community that bid fair to be the leading metropolis of western New York had been taken. But no sooner had hopes of securing the Erie been blighted than Auburnians in 1822 proposed to construct a canal to Port Byron. Meetings were held, committees named and nothing accomplished. Seven years later the project was revived and the Owasco Canal Company organized and \$100,000 subscribed. The company incorporated April 20, 1828. But the plan fell through, once again to be agitated within the past decade.

Auburn's most destructive fire occurred the night of January 21, 1837, when fourteen buildings were leveled in the business zone, with a loss of \$100,000.

Streets of the village were first lighted by oil lamps on December 31, 1836 and the town hall, now the City Hall, completed the following year at a cost of \$30,000, the lower floor being used as a public market.

In the fall of 1838 William H. Seward, Auburn's most distinguished citizen, was chosen governor.



Big Dam, commenced in 1835 as a preliminary step in the proposed building of an Auburn and Owasco Canal. This waterway scheme was abandoned but the dam still adds to the utilization of the river's water power

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Two years later the village entertained two distinguished guests; Henry Clay who was welcomed by the Whigs and President Martin VanBuren, feted by the Democrats. John Quincy Adams was a guest in 1843.

The biggest state fair in New York up to that time was held in Auburn upon the top of Capitol Hill, beginning September 15, 1846. The street was given its name because at one time it was thought Auburn would become the state capital, and the government buildings would be located at the crest of the hill.

About this time Auburn was the center of the American silk industry, with many growers starting the cultivation of the mulberry tree. Manufacture of silk was begun in the prison and there were only three mills in the nation employing more operatives than behind those gray walls. Auburn was the principal cash silk market for the country. Finally the prison suspended manufacture and the flourishing industry lived but five years.

Organization May 15, 1815 of the Fort Hill Cemetery Association, to have jurisdiction over historic Fort Hill recalls the mystery and romance which clothes one of the most intriguing spots in the Finger Lakes Region—a cemetery originally purchased for a dollar and occupying the site of a pre-historic fortification.

To the casual visitor Fort Hill is simply a beautiful cemetery where repose the remains of William H. Seward and where a monument towers to the memory of the Indian, Logan. But to the archaeologist the antique shafts appear as milestones of the ages, recalling the eternal continuity of life from the time, perhaps, when the ancient Mound Builders worshiped



The First Baptist Church, Auburn, is shown above as it appeared when it occupied the present site of the Traub furniture store in Genesee Street. Part of the church structure is now a portion of the store building, which has a front added, bringing it flush with the street.

their gods from an eminence in the center of the hill.

When earliest settlers came to Auburn they found an aboriginal fortress. McCauley the historian, visited it in 1825 and under the title, "Fort Alleghan," described it as follows: "It enclosed about two acres and had a rampart, ditch and gateway. It is now nearly obliterated by the plow. In its original state, or condition it was in about

1790, the rampart was seven feet high and the ditch ten feet wide and three deep. Two persons, the one standing in the ditch and the other within the enclosure, were unable to see each other. The gateway was in the north-western side in the direction of a spring which flowed close by. The work was 350 paves in circumstance."

Shoecraft, who visited the spot in 1845 for the state, held that the fortress was the work of the Alleghans, a tribe of Mound Builders, driven out by the



In the above picture are shown at the left, first the now abandoned Second Presbyterian Church, and farther in the distance the Universalist Church, Auburn. Both are still standing, excellent examples of old time church architecture.

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Iroquois. The antiquarian, E. G. Squier, after comparing the pottery, pipes, ornaments and relics of barbaric art found in the fort, with those of historic and pre-historic tribes, leaned to the belief that the fortification was constructed by the Iroquois.

In 1848 Auburn was incorporated as a city.

In 1852, with \$7,000 appropriated by the state, work of improving the Owasco outlet was begun, so as to maintain a proper depth in dry seasons and a proper supply for the Erie Canal, of which the waterway was a feeder. Within two years the "new channel" was cut through at the foot of Owasco Lake, creating what is now known as the Island and forming a new artificial lake outlet.

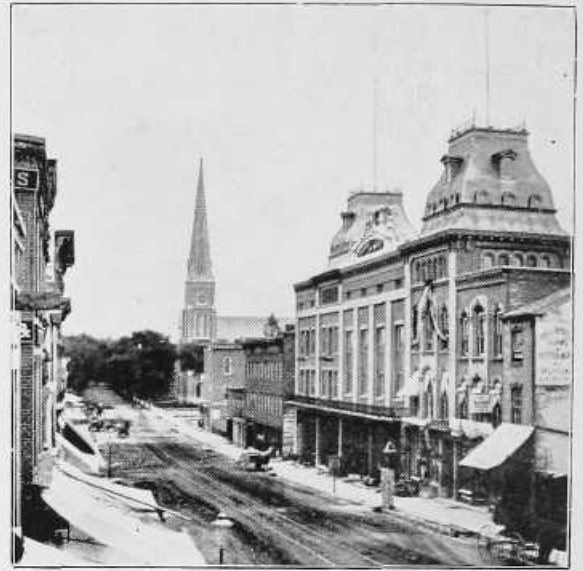
A charter was granted to the Auburn Water Works Company in 1859 and \$100,000 capital was raised in 1863. The following year a pump house, dam and race-way were completed and in 1865 water mains were being laid in the city for a supply direct from the lake.

With a capital of \$20,000 the Auburn Gas Light Company was organized January 11, 1850 and prepared to light the city September 1. That very night the factory burned down but the company was in operation within a month. Ten years later the company put up a plant to manufacture gas from coal, instead of from "whales foots" and from rosin as before.

In 1858 the great D. M. Osborne & Co., now the Auburn works of the International Harvester Company, commenced manufacturing reapers and mowers.

Auburn boasts a glorious record in the Civil War, with many distinguished officers leading her native sons to glory on the field of battle. The city was a hub from which regiment after regiment was recruited and sent to the front, all Cayuga county sending its flower of youth for entrainment here. On the day of the attack upon Fort Sumpter, Capt. T. J. Kennedy had 175 volunteer recruits drilling in a field outside the city.

By the middle of 1862 the military district of which Cayuga County was a part had raised four regiments



North Street and Burris Grand Theater, Auburn, in olden days



On Owasco Outlet



The Foliaged Hills at the head of Owasco Lake

and a battery of artillery, in addition to supplying recruits to fill old regiments. Before the surrender of Lee, hundreds of others had gone to the front and served valiantly. Today there are left less than two dozen members in the Seward-Crocker Post, of Auburn, the last remnant of the lads in blue Auburn and Cayuga county sent out to save the Union.

The Civil War had a beneficent effect upon Auburn. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 her population and material wealth doubled, so that when the panic of 1873 came, the city suffered less than many



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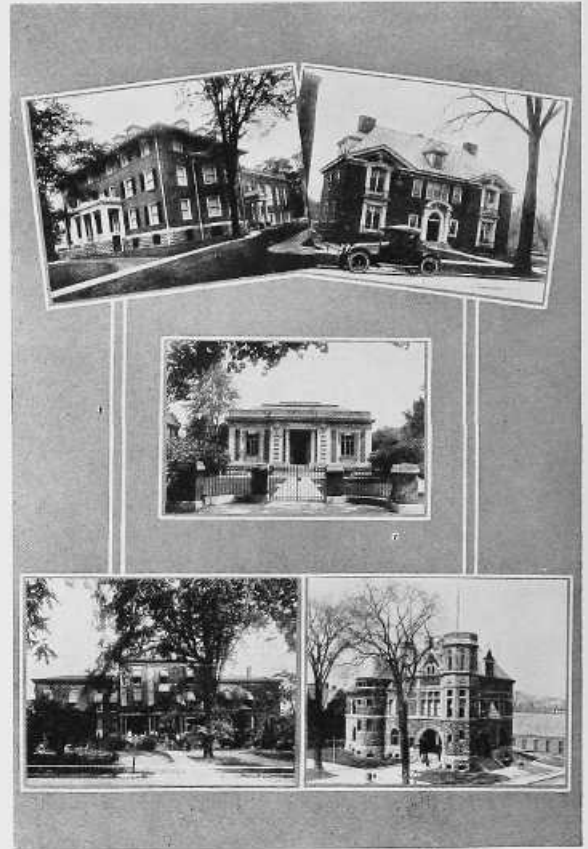


other communities. It was in this post-war period that Auburn became known as the center of the great express business of today. In 1866 the Merchants Union Express Company was organized here, to compete with the old express companies, the Adams, the American and the United States. The nominal capital was placed at twenty millions. An express war was launched which sent rates so low that railroads had difficulty in handling the volume of shipments. So the roads raised their fees from 300 to 600 per cent. After a year's battle, in which the new company expended five million dollars a compromise was reached and the Merchants Express merged with the American Express under the name of the American Merchants Union, later to revert to the American Express Company.

William G. Fargo, of express fame, commenced his eventful career in the transportation business, as agent in the old Auburn and Syracuse Railroad freight depot in Genesee Street.

Few Auburnians today are aware that the first engine ever built for a side wheel steamer was made at the Continental Iron Works in Auburn, whose plant was once on the site of the Osborne Hotel. These engines were thereafter made at Sandusky, O.

Auburn rode easily through the panic of 1873, the year the state armory was built and in the next decade marked advances in civic progress were made.



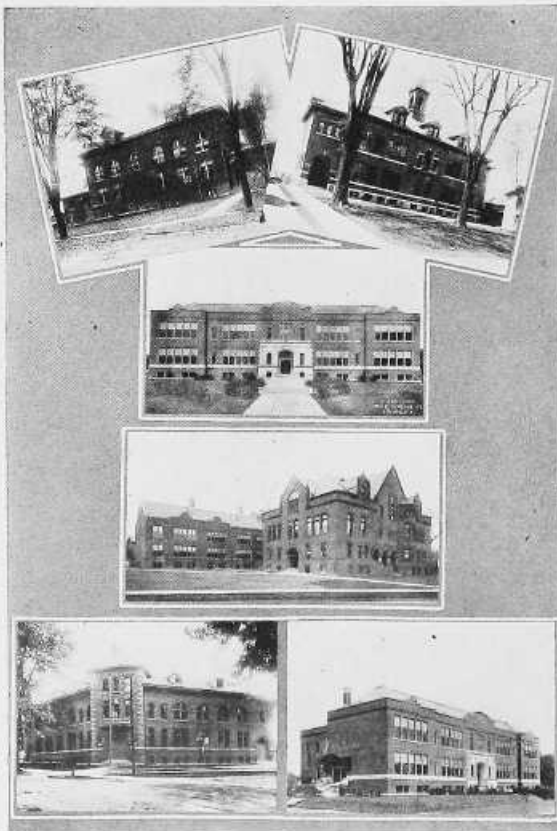
Some Auburn Scenes

The Cayuga County Historical Society was formed in 1876 and incorporated Feb. 18, 1877, the same year that the Ancient Order of Hibernians organized.

The number of wards was increased from seven to ten by the new charter signed by the governor Feb. 28, 1879. The following year the letter carrier system was inaugurated and, to facilitate deliveries, the Common Council ordered the streets renumbered. It was this year that General Ulysses S. Grant visited the city.

Sept. 17, 1880 a separate militia company was organized and a year later given the name Wheeler Rifles in honor of Mayor Wheeler. That year St. Joseph's Cemetery was consecrated by Bishop McQuaid. The ancient "Wheeler Bell," weighing 6,300 pounds and still pounding out fire alarms from atop the City Hall, was set in place June 17, 1881. On August 10 the first train over the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad entered Auburn. The cornerstone of the present county clerk's building was laid April 17, 1882 and the structure finished in 1883. Madison school was erected that year and the first "dummy" engine made its trip over what has been known as the Owasco River Railroad, sold in 1929 to the New York Central for \$75,000. On Sept. 9 the Soule Cemetery was dedicated.

Improvements in lighting and drainage that year included the linking of the South Street, Hamilton



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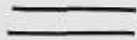
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*This
BANK*

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May 9th - 1849

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*Auburn's
Population
was about 3,500*



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AUBURN, NEW YORK

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avenue and MacDougall street sewers with the great second ward sewer built in 1881 at a cost of \$30,000. Auburn's first electric lights glowed on November 28, 1883 and official lighting of the streets by electricity began December 15, 1884.

The cornerstone of the Y. M. C. A. building was laid September 30, 1884 and just a year and ten days later ground was broken for the present High School building which was dedicated June 5, 1888. During that year Green street was extended from Clark to Genesee.

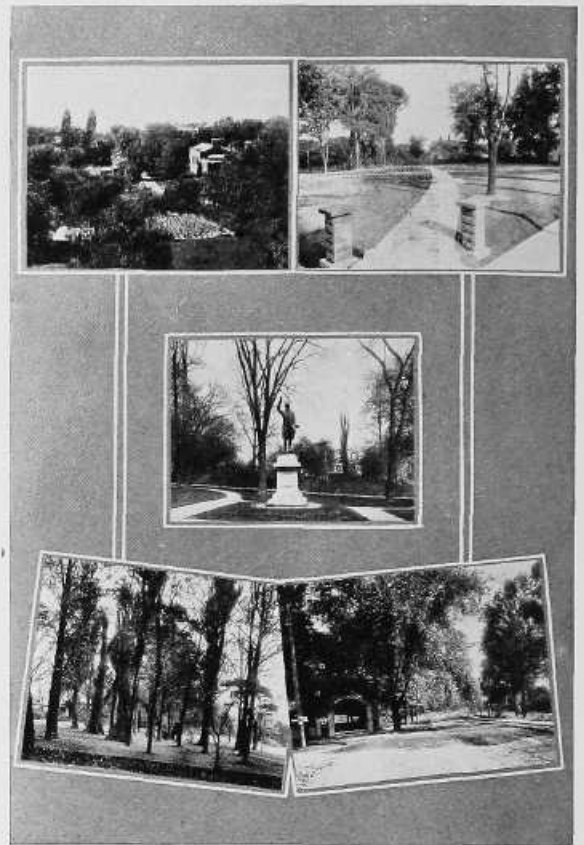
In 1887 the contract was let for a new county jail. The first board of trade formed March 9, 1887. The cornerstone of the post office building was laid September 4, 1888, and the statue to William H. Seward in Seward Park unveiled November 15 of that year.

The poles of the telephone were first erected in Genesee street in 1889 and the line opened to the public April 17, just thirteen years after the telephone had been patented by Bell. Auburn's first electric trolley car wound its way down Seymour street and up State on January 17, 1890 and by the following month a line had extended to Owasco Lake. Auburn's trolleys were abandoned for busses in 1927.

The city in 1893 held an elaborate centennial program commemorative of the founding of Auburn and again on June 29, 1906 a great Old Home Week and one of the largest crowds in the city's history.

Auburn claims the oldest furniture house in the United States. The house of Richardson was established in the year 1800 in Marietta, Ohio, by Col. John Richardson, who at the time was engaged in the furnishing of the castle of Herman Blenerhasset on the island bearing his name. It was afterwards re-established in 1812 at Auburn, N. Y., where it has continued in business to this day. It has occupied portions of three sides of the space known as Richardson Square. On the East, was Col. Richardson's residence, and adjoining it a factory and warehouse; on the west side was a storage warehouse; on the north side, the present warerooms have stood for about seventy years.

To baseball players throughout the country Auburn is known as the capital of baseball, the game to which a third of the population annually pays admission.



Some Auburn Scenes

Tradition as to the reason has vaguely found its way to the ball parks from coast to coast. Veteran players say that a one-time messenger boy who trod the streets of Auburn, brought that unusual distinction to his home town; that from Auburn today he controls ninety per cent of organized baseball on the North American continent.

John H. Farrell, one time messenger boy and now chairman of the National Board of Arbitration and secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, at his home in Auburn is the busiest man in baseball. He handles and approves ten times more players' contracts, investigates ten times more claims, disputes and controversies and writes ten times more baseball decisions than any man in baseball. Ninety per cent of all decisions in organized baseball controversies are rendered by him.

Two million dollars annually goes through his hands accruing from the transfer of players' contracts from one club to another, the collections of awards allowed



Architect's drawing of new Mercy Hospital to be started this year (1929)

ELDRED REFINING COMPANY, Inc. OF AUBURN, NEW YORK



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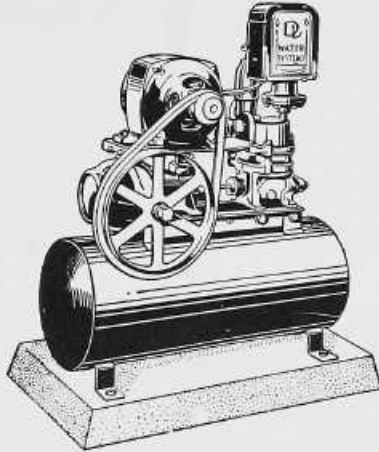
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clubs and players by his decisions and liens.

Today John H. Farrell has jurisdiction over seven thousand players, representing thirty-five leagues in two hundred and thirty-five cities and towns in the Minor Leagues of America, extending from San Francisco, Cal., to Hartford, Conn., and from New Orleans to the wheat fields of Manitoba.

He is unchallenged head of an organization whose property interests are valued at over fifty million dollars; whose monthly payroll to players is about \$850,000 and whose yearly payroll for the five and a half months of the playing season is over \$4,600,000; whose games draw over forty million admissions a year.

Farrell in Auburn built up the largest sports organization the world has ever known.

Men of courage and vision who were educational, industrial and commercial leaders from the time of Auburn's founding played their part in the upbuilding of the city. David M. Osborne, born in Rye, Conn.



"Wide Waters," the summer home of the author, Samuel Hopkins Adams, on Owasco Lake.

Dec. 15, 1822, was one of these. He was the founder of the great D. M. Osborne & Co. farm implement factory later the Auburn Works of the International Harvester Co. He was the first of the Osborne family to be mayor of the city.

His son, the late Thomas Mott Osborne, world famous penologist, was also mayor and his son, Charles D. Osborne, in turn is now mayor.

One of the earliest industrial enterprises was founded in 1818 by Joseph Wadsworth, father of the Wadsworth Scythe Co. which is doing business today.

Col. Edwin D. Metcalf, born in Smithfield, R. I., March 14, 1848, was one of the industrial giants of Auburn, founding the Columbia Rope Company, which has given Auburn the name of the "Cordage City." He was drawn to Auburn as vice president and general manager of the D. M. Osborne Co., which he built up to a marked degree.

Erastus Case was the founder of the Case family in Auburn, a family whose benefactions have been felt in every strata of society. Willard E. Case, once a lawyer, gave up the pro-



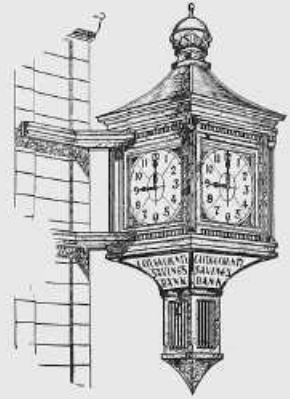
Samuel Hopkins Adams and Will Irwin resting after a tennis match at the Adams home on Owasco

Established 1865

The Bank with the Chime Clock



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AUBURN TRUST COMPANY

Auburn, New York



fession to become a scientific investigator and writer, whose papers were read before the Royal Society of London, England. He established the Case Laboratories, now conducted by a son, Theodore W. Case, inventor of the tube which made possible the talking movie. The Case Memorial public library is one of the benefactions of the Case family.

Another distinguished Auburnian was the late Sereno E. Payne, congressman and one time speaker of the House.

With the exception of the great William H. Seward, whose biography is touched upon elsewhere in this book, Enos T. Throop was the only New York State governor ever produced by Auburn. He was also postmaster, judge of the Supreme Court, county clerk, Congressman, lieutenant governor, naval officer of the Port of New York and charge d'affaires to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. He built Willowbrook on Owasco Lake, where he died in 1874.

In Auburn today are combined all the comforts and advantages of a city with the sweet beauty and healthfulness of country life. It is a city of shade, wide streets, spacious lawns and cordial friendliness. Its government is truly representative, the Plan C of Commission Form of rule with a city manager having gone into effect January 1, 1920. Auburn has a fire department, working on the two platoon system, with six separate stations and 831 fire hydrants. Its water supply comes from Owasco Lake through seventy miles of distributing mains. Its police department, with 38 members, is of the most modern.

Auburn has thirty-five acres of parks and an area of eight and a half square miles, with 120 miles of streets, of which 70 are paved. The City Hospital, built at a cost of a million, has a hundred beds and this year of 1929 Mercy Hospital, with twenty-four beds, is putting on a \$350,000 expansion campaign.

There are thirty-two churches in the city, three libraries, twelve public schools, with about 5,500 pupils and 200 teachers and five parochial schools with 2,000 pupils and forty teachers.



Cascade Falls on Owasco Lake

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The NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN

AUBURN, N. Y.

Established 1817

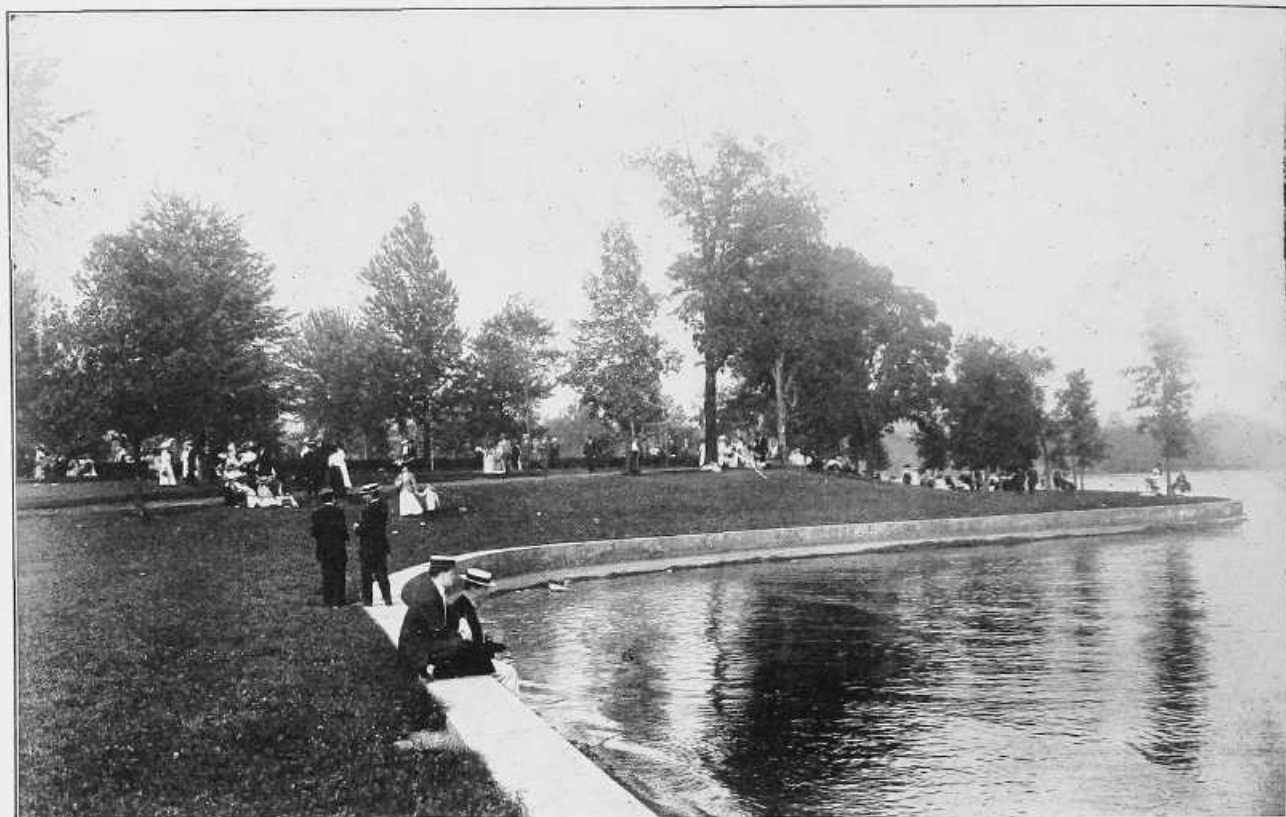
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Louis F. Sperry, Jr.,	
	Vice-President and Trust Officer
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Edwin F. Metcalf	Henry Traub
Stanley W. Metcalf	





Lakeside Park on Owasco, when women wore them to the ankles

The latest monument to civic progress is a new memorial City Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid on May 16, 1929. The Colonial style structure is opposite Richardson Square and is being erected at a cost of a half million as a memorial to the late D. M. Osborne, and given by his daughters, Mrs. James Storrow of Boston, Mass. and Mrs. Frederick Harris of Springfield, Mass. Charles D. Osborne, grandson of D. M. Osborne, is the present Auburn mayor.

On June 1, 1929 a campaign was launched for \$350,000 for a new Mercy Hospital, of sixty rooms, to replace the present Marcy Hospital. Start of work on this new edifice will begin in 1929.

The new Mercy Hospital is in addition to the new Auburn City Hospital completed in 1926, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000, and having 125 rooms. Both hospital building projects are made possible through public subscription.

Auburn in 1927 witnessed the organization of the Finger Lakes Transmitting Society, comprising today twenty-nine amateur licensed radio operators, who use the Continental code on low wave lengths, reaching virtually every part of the globe. Charles Heiser of station W 8 DME, first president of the society, was its organizer, Skaneateles, Union Springs and Auburn alone being represented at the initial meeting at his station. Since then there have been added members in Geneva, Seneca Falls, Cortland, Groton, Montour Falls, Canandaigua, Ithaca. The operators have es-

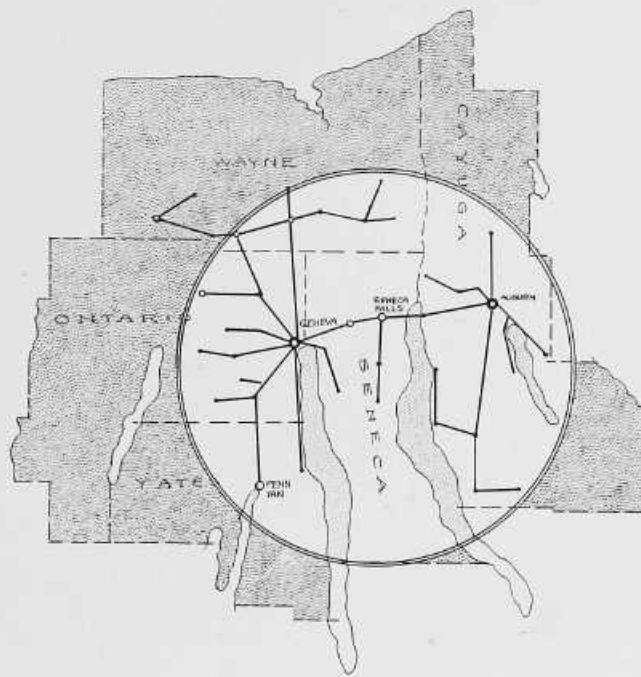
tablished contact with the Byrd Expedition, the Putnam Baffin Land Expedition and other parties past the frontier of civilization. The members are in frequent radio communication with other amateurs in virtually all parts of the world. In 1928 the regional society sent nearly a thousand radio messages of greeting to native sons of the region in all parts of the United States for the Finger Lakes Association.

Cayuga County, of which Auburn is the county seat, has applied for more state historical markers than any other county in the state. The list of historic spots was compiled by Leonard H. Searing, president of the Cayuga County Historical Society. Jottings from his notes are appended, indicating the wide variety of historic spots in and about Auburn:

Pioneer roads, corner of Genesee and North Street—Auburn; Junction of the old Genesee Road (1791) Great or new Genesee Road (1797) and the Cayuga and Seneca Turnpike (1802). Although in use as early as 1791 as old Chenango Road.

John L. Hardenbergh house, Auburn's first settler and founder of Hardenbergh Corners, later Auburn, here erected the first house, a log cabin in 1793, and in which was held the first Aurelius Town meeting in 1794.

Hardenbergh Mill, Auburn, site of the first log dam and mill built on the Owasco River by John L. Hardenbergh in 1793; enlarged in 1802; present stone mill 1824.



Trails of Progress

GENERAL SULLIVAN and his command will find things quite different in the Finger Lakes when they make their Sesqui expedition.

Time has brought many changes; frontier villages have grown into cities, cross-roads into beautiful towns and villages; canals, railroads, highways, telephone and electric lines now make a complete network throughout the region . . . what a contrast. The General would marvel at a still greater and more beautiful country.

Today he would see the freedom and the convenient way in which we people live. Electricity and gas service has played a big part in this transformation.

Empire Gas & Electric Co.

"Serving the Finger Lakes Region"

Fort Hill, Auburn, pre-historic aboriginal origin. Built by mound builders or Alleghans. Iroquois occupied it about 1310. Council seat and fortification of the Cayuga Indian settlement Wasco. Traditional birthplace of Logan.

Huggins Tavern, Auburn, near the Western limits of the city just beyond the city limits on Genesee Street—Site of the first settlement on Genesee Street Turnpike between Elbridge and the Cayuga ferry. Built by John Huggins in 1791. Present brick house built in 1804 by Zenas Huggins, his son, and used for over 30 years as a tavern.

Samuel Bristol Store and Tavern—at the east corner of North and Genesee Streets now occupied by the Trust Company building.

Site of the Col. Peter Gansevoort military tract at the corner of Owasco and Swift Street extension and at the corner of Lake Avenue and Swift Street. Col. Gansevoort's detachment from the Sullivan Expedition passed through this vicinity in 1779. He was allotted Lot 57 in the Town of Aurelius.

Wasco, Auburn on the corner of Wall and State Street—Wasco, means The Crossing Place, and was occupied before by the Indians and was the site of a Cayuga village before and after the settlement of Hardenbergh Corners.

Bostwick's Tavern, Auburn, West corner of Genesee Street. It was built in 1803 and rebuilt in 1824. Named the Western Exchange Hotel and torn down in 1868. Here LaFayette was entertained while in Auburn 1825.

The Center House was located at the corner of Genesee and Market Street. It is the site of an early tavern erected in 1805. Gov. Enos T. Throop had a law office here. First Presbyterian Church organized here 1810 and the first white sabbath school organized in 1819. Removed to Fulton Street 1829.

Demaree's Tavern was located on the present site of the National Hotel on East Genesee Street. The tavern was first opened in 1817, in which the first bank of Auburn was opened, the predecessor of the National Bank of Auburn.



All the Joys of the open at Auburn's Y. M. C. A. Camp Lodge on Owasco Lake

Williard Tavern—Auburn, North side of Genesee Street, the present site of the Metcalf building. Built in 1810, rebuilt and called American Hotel 1828-1830. It burned down in 1879.

"Big Dam"—Auburn, site of a power dam and basin built for Auburn between Osborne and Owasco Streets. This work was part of an undertaking to connect by canal, Owasco Lake and the Erie Canal. The canal project was abandoned.

Auburn Prison—Auburn. Erection commenced in 1816. The first prisoners were received in 1817. The first electrocution by electricity in 1890.

Osborne Works, Auburn. Pioneer manufacturing of farm harvesting machinery. The original factory was built here in 1858 by David M. Osborne, Cyrus C. Dennis and Charles P. Wood constituting the partnership of D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturing the Kirby reaper and mower. The original building was located at the corner of Genesee and Osborne Street.

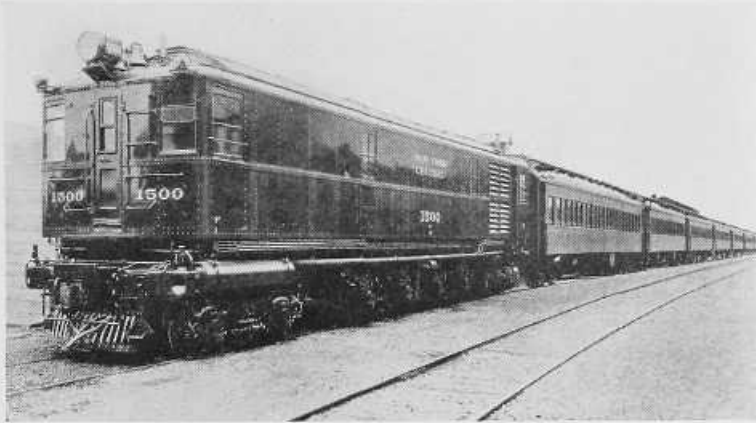
First Freight Depot, Auburn, in front of the present site of Schreck Bros. Store in Genesee Street. It was the terminus of the Auburn & Syracuse R. R., built Charles W. Pomeroy in 1836. Here William Fargo organizer of Wells-Fargo Express Co., served as freight agent. The building was later used as the Genesee Opera House.

First School House, Auburn, on the present site of the Holy Family Church. It was established in 1796 with Benjamin Phelps as schoolmaster.

First Church in Auburn, erected in 1811 on the site of St. Peter's Church in Genesee Street. It was a frame building replaced in 1832 by a stone building which burned



The swimming lesson at Auburn "Y" camp on Owasco



New York Central Diesel Electric-Locomotive for passenger service

ON THE GENESEE TURNPIKE

Indians, stagecoaches, and horses are usually associated with the old Genesee Turnpike, although this same historic gateway to the west is still used by travelers. Still used by travelers, though the means of travel has changed. Transportation, as supplied by horses, was at one time adequate, but canal boats steam trains, electric cars, and automobiles have all been added to help transport people and goods across this state. The aeroplane, and now a new "Iron Horse" have followed the trail of the Genesee Turnpike.

This new type of locomotive is indeed closely akin to the Finger Lakes Region, the Genesee Turnpike, and the scenes of the Sullivan Expedition. Purchased by the New York Central Railroad, whose road parallels the Turnpike; and supplied by the McIntosh & Seymour Corporation, one of the pioneer industries in the Finger Lakes Region; the electrical equipment and the locomotive body built in Schenectady which

is practically at one end of the trail, the locomotive truly represents this region.

The locomotive shown in the picture is the first passenger Diesel-Electric locomotive built in the United States, and its first trips were between Syracuse and Geneva, paralleling the Genesee Turnpike.

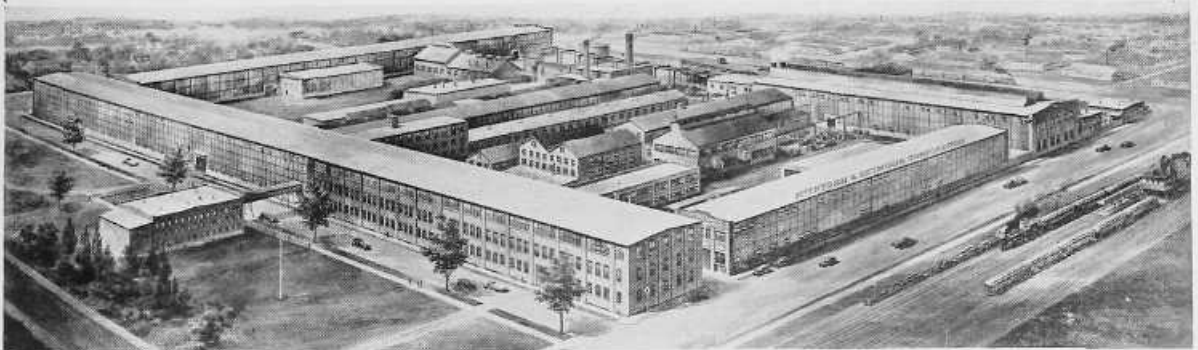
The 900 Horse Power Diesel Engine furnishing the power for this locomotive is quite similar in principal to the standard product of the McIntosh & Seymour Corporation of which several hundred have been built; only the adaptation to automotive power is a recent development.

This first passenger Diesel-Electric locomotive, known as No. 1500, is approximately equal to an ordinary steam passenger locomotive; it will perform approximately the same work.

The McIntosh & Seymour Corporation build Diesel Engines for stationary, marine and automotive service in sizes from 100 to 9000 Horse Power.

MCINTOSH & SEYMOUR CORPORATION

AUBURN, NEW YORK





Owasco River near Auburn

in 1833. Present edifice was then built. First pastor was Rev. Davenport Phelps.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Auburn. The oldest church edifice in Auburn, erected 1815-1817, at the corner Franklin and North Street.

Civil War Military Depot Camp, Auburn—Corner of Lake Avenue and Camp Street. On this section of the city was established the Military Depot Camp used during the Civil War.

Center House, Auburn, 50 North Fulton Street. Tavern was erected in 1805 at the junction of Genesee and Market Street and removed to this site in 1829.

Tubman Home, South Street at the city limits. Harriet Tubman Home was a station on the Underground Railroad during slavery days. She was called the Moses of her race.

Hunter Tavern, on the site of 187 E. Genesee Street. In 1808 the tavern was built by Francis Hunter. Here under a grand elm tree near this spot were held many councils between the whites and the Indians.

First School, established prior to 1796, on the present site of 145 Dunning avenue. The school building was moved South on the then South Division Street

by Joseph Wadsworth, maternal grandfather of David M. Dunning, about 1820 or 1822, after his purchase in 1818 of the farm on which the school house stood in that year; and it is now (1929) actually in use as a dwelling house and is known as No. 145 Dunning Avenue.

Cayuga County Court House, Auburn—Genesee Street. After Auburn became the County Seat, a frame Court House was erected 1809, on the Court House Green just West of the building facing Genesee Street. The present building was erected in 1836 and was badly damaged by fire in 1922. It was reconstructed 1922-24.

Clarksville, Northwest corner of Clark and Aurelius Avenue—founded by Jehiel Clark 1795. The settlement was a rival with Auburn for the County Seat, but later became part of the city. Jehiel Clark, after whom Clark street was eventually named came from Saratoga County, 1795—built here his first dwelling, grist, saw and carding mills along the Owasco River.

North Street Cemetery, Auburn. Here most of the first settlers of Hardenbergh's Corners and early inhabitants are buried. It was the principal cemetery

J. A. Wilson, Pres. D. A. Wilson, Vice-Pres. Wm. Granger, Sec.-Treas.



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INCORPORATED

AUBURN, New York

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Local and Long Distance Moving

The Auburn Draying Company has been serving the Central part of New York State for over a quarter of a century.

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They keep a complete record of deliveries made, so reference can be had at any time to any work performed by them, their system not being excelled by any in the State.

The call to erect difficult monument work in Syracuse Cemeterys; the placing of one of the largest electrical units in the plant of the Syracuse Lighting Co.; installing of the water wheels and electric generators in the power plant at Baldwinsville, N. Y.; placing of the large transformers, generators, etc., in the power plants at Lyons, N. Y.; hauling and erecting of the beautiful Soldier's Monument in Newark, N. Y.; handling and placing of boilers and engines at Shortsville, N. Y.; hauling and placing of large boilers in Waterloo, N. Y.; removal of machinery from the old plant of the Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., and installing practically all the machinery, boilers, traveling cranes, etc. in the new plant; placing and replacing of several units of transformers at the Seneca Falls and Waterloo power plants, are only a part of the many jobs done by them throughout the Finger Lakes Region, not to mention the hundreds of difficult jobs done in and near Auburn.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE FOR OTHERS THEY CAN DO FOR YOU.

THEY MOVE ANYTHING.

OFFICE: N.Y.C. Freight House

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Owasco Lake in days of steamers 25 years ago

until about 1852, when Fort Hill Cemetery was opened.

War of 1812 Barracks, 191 Genesee Street. In 1812, in this locality, was an established barracks during the War of 1812.

Chief Logan-Tah-Gah-Jute christened Logan. 1725-1780, renowned Cayuga sachim, statesman, orator and warrior. Supposed to have been born in the Indian village of Wasco near here.

Old Auburn Academy, on Garden Street. Built on the site of the present Auburn Academic High School, 1812. The land was given by Robert Dill, 1811. The cost of building was raised by subscription. The building burned in 1816, rebuilt 1823. Present building 1888 and established as a High School 1867.

Choharo—on the Canal road opposite Mudlock. On September 21, 1779, Col. William Butler with 600 troops crossed Cayuga Lake and destroyed the Cayuga village "Choharo", previously named Tichero or St. Stephen by Jesuit missionaries.

Cayuga Long Bridge. The bridge which extended across the lake of Cayuga, built 1800; destroyed by the ice 1808; rebuilt 1812-13; abandoned 1857. Carried

the great stream of early emigration. Under one end of the bridge was the county jail.

Col. John Harris, Aurelius. First white settler in Cayuga County 1788. Built a log cabin just East of Aurelius. Cherry Valley Trail passed 200 feet South of cabin. To the West he established the Harris Ferry.

Site of Indian Treaty, Cowing's Point on Cayuga Lake. Near this point was made the fifth and last treaty between the State and the Cayugas for the purchase of their last reservation, 1795. Red Jacket and Fish Carrier for the Cayugas and John Harris and John Richardson for the State of New York.

Pioneer Roads, prior to 1795 the Cherry Valley Indian Trail bent southerly to connect with the Harris Ferry, but in 1800, the Genesee Turnpike straight west was built to connect with the Cayuga Long Bridge.

First Court House was built in 1799 in Cayuga Village on the east side of Court street. The court was moved to Aurora, thence to Auburn in 1809. The judges were Elizan Miller, Thomas Munford and Joseph Annin.



East Cayuga Village or Old Town site of the Mead Farm, south of Mapleton. Just to the West of here a fatigue party of Col. Butler's detachment of the Sullivan Expedition destroyed a Cayuga Village of 13 houses on September 22, 1779.

VanNess place, west side of Owasco Lake. A negro farm hand brutally murdered the entire VanNess family and escaped and was captured in Moravia. At the trial William H. Seward, then a young Auburn lawyer, entered a plea of "Not Guilty" and defended the negro on the grounds that he was insane. This defense at that time was unusual. The negro was found guilty and executed. The autopsy revealed that he was not normal and thus gained vindication for Seward's defense. The case gave Seward a wide reputation as an eminent lawyer.

Site of the first settler of the Village of Fleming Josiah Chatfield was the first settler of this village who built his home there in 1790 on the Northwest corner of the village.

Site of the first church in Fleming, the second to be organized in the county. The First Baptist Church of Aurelius was erected at this spot during the pastorate of Elder David Irish. It was the first church in Fleming and the second to be organized in the county, 1796.

Home of Gen. George Fleming, Fleming. Gen. George Fleming, Revolutionary captain with the Sullivan Expedition. Drew Lot No. 95 and built a house sometime after 1796. The Township of Fleming was named after him.

Sand Beach Church, West side of Owasco Lake. Reformed Protestant Church at Owasco Outlet, organized 1807. First Church was built on this site 1810, replaced by the present edifice 1855.

Burial place of one of Sullivan's soldiers, on the roadside near Genoa. On the farm is supposed to be buried one of the soldiers of Col. Butler's detachment, who died there, September 24, 1779.

First Presbyterian Church of Genoa. The Church was organized Aug. 13, 1798 by the earliest settlers in this region which was then known as the Military Tract. The first building was of log construction, one mile east and one mile south of King Ferry. New edifice was built at the present site in the village, 1805-1806. Replaced by present structure, 1847; enlarged 1871.

Maj. Benjamin Ledyard, first clerk of Cayuga County after it was set off from Onondaga County. Township named after him. His home is standing to the Southeast of the High School formerly, the Cayuga Lake Academy, Aurora. This was where he resided about 1800.

Cayuga Lake Academy, Ledyard, chartered by the Regents 1801. First building erected 1803. Part of present school built 1835. Noted as an early prominent academy of the state.

Site of Roswell Franklin home, Ledyard. Capt. Roswell Franklin an officer in the Sullivan Expedition 1779. First white settler in the Town of Ledyard.

Capt. Franklin's grave, Ledyard. Buried 1789 after a life of adventure, hardships, tragedy, and romance.

Jethro Wood, house, Ledyard. One of the earliest settlers of the town. Experimented with iron for a cast-iron plow. His patents were infringed on and he never profited thereby.

Howland house, Ledyard. Benjamin Howland settled in Ledyard, 1798. Built the house in 1799. Here was held in 1799 the first meeting of the society of Friends in the limits of Cayuga County.

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Chonodote, "Peach Town," Ledyard. Cayuga Indian village called Peach Town lay in this vicinity. It was destroyed by Gen. Sullivan's Expedition Sept. 23-24, 1779. The town consisted of 12 or 14 houses, corn and a peach orchard of about 1,500 trees.

Site of early court house, Ledyard. Court Street at the head of Lafayette Street in Aurora. At this site was built a court house by private subscription and offered to the county authorities, providing the county seat was established in this village. Several terms of court were held here. Subsequently a tavern and later Friends' School.

Scipio Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., Ledyard. Warrant issued March 22, 1797. The lodge was chartered and built its meeting house in 1806 for lodge purposes; used until 1819 when the new edifice was erected.

Upper Cayuga, Indian fort site, Ledyard. This probably was the Indian fortification for the surrounding villages, all of which were destroyed Sept. 22, 1779, by Col. Butler's detachment of the Sullivan Expedition.

The Patrick Tavern, Ledyard. Erected prior to 1739.

Mosher-Mekeel Home, Ledyard. Built by Allen Mosher, 1804-05. Birthplace of Eliza M. Mosher, M. D., D. S., 1846; pioneer woman physician, 1875-1928. Here Isaac Mekeel developed the manufacture of Amber Crane Syrup, 1860-1904, awarded first prize at the World Fair, 1892.

Old Stone Mill, Ledyard. The first steam flooring mill west of the Hudson river was built by Roswell Towsley.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler of Ledyard, noted Presbyterian clergyman.

Old Elm Tree, Ledyard. On the Popular Ridge-Paines Creek road, one half mile west of Popular Ridge, is one of the primeval forest.

Indian fort site, Ledyard. In this vicinity is a site of an Indian village, probably fortified; also an Indian burial ground.

Silas Bowke, Locke First State Senator from Cayuga County, 1823. Assemblyman 1814-15 and '24. Buried in Locke in 1843.

Old Salt Road, Niles. Salt from Syracuse to Pennsylvania and New York was transported in the early days.

Carpenter's Falls, Niles. One half mile east of Niles. Here were distillery, saw and grist mills built and used about 100 years ago.

Frozen Ocean, Niles. Locally known as Slate Hill. Elevation 1,621 feet. Flagstone was formerly quarried to give constant employment to a large number of men. Three Lakes may be seen from the top of the hill.

Ford on Iroquois Trail, Owasco. At the foot of Owasco Lake. Near this spot was the ford across the Wasco outlet on the Great Iroquois Trail, over which Col. Peter Gansevoort's detachment encamped there the night of September 21, 1779.

Willow Brook, Owasco, Home of Gov. Enos T. Throop. Born 1784, died 1874. Congressman 1815. Circuit Judge 1823. Governor of New York, 1829-1832. Farmer, florist and statesman.

Site of first church in Cayuga County, Owasco. On this site was built, 1798, the first church in the county. Reformed Dutch Church of Owasco.

Lakeside Park, Owasco, Algonkin village site. Predecessors of the Iroquois. Identified by third period Algonkin culture. One of the finest Indian pottery jars ever found came from this site.

Indian village site, Scipio. Near this place on the farm on either side of this road have been found remains of large Indian villages. Cayugas driven out by a deploy party of Butler's in 1779.

Judge Seth Sherwood, Scipio. After whom the village was named settled here 1794-95; erected a large frame house. Was used afterwards as a tavern where in 1804, were held the courts for one year when Scipio was the county seat.

Waring Place, Scipio. Originally built for a tavern 1806. Here was held the first meeting of the Scipio Morning Star Lodge, 169, F. & A. M., 1811-1814; 1822-42; upper story used for lodge and lower story for a school room.

Glen Haven, Sempronius. Famous water cure and sanatorium. On this site David Hall built a hotel, The Glen Haven House. Converted into a water cure, 1845.

Judge Daniel Sennett, Sennett. After whom the Town of Sennett was named, built his home on the East Road of Sennett, 1795. He was a Justice of the Peace of Sennett and an early side judge of the Circuit Court. Died Feb. 24, 1846, aged 73 years.

First store and Post Office, Sennett. First store in this village opened 1795 by Rufus Sheldon and Chauncy Lathrop in 1806. Became the first post office of the village.



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