

Model A Club Little Falls Trip – Friday

Dave Vanable cell: 585-615-6250

- Depart Fairport NY – Mobil Station, SE corner of 250/31 @ 8:15am
- **Hand out menus for lunch selections!**
- Gas and pee break in Magee
 - a. Arrive 9:25, depart 9:45
- Stop @ Montezuma Visitor's Center
 - a. Arrive 10:05, depart 10:25
- Stop at Baltimore Woods Nature Center – quick bathroom break
 - a. Arrive 11:15, depart 11:30
 - b. **Lunch orders to Dave when you arrive**
- Manlius, NY for lunch – Dave's Diner, 19 W Seneca St, Manlius, NY (315) 682-1966
 - a. Arrive 12:15, depart 1pm
- Oneida Community tour – **(must be there by 2pm) 315-363-0745**
 - a. Arrive 1:50pm
 - b. Depart 3:30pm or so (no tight time constraint)
- Gas stop in Ilion
 - a. Arrive approx. 5pm
 - b. Depart 5:20pm
- Arrive Stone Mill Inn – 5:40
- 6:15-6:30 Dinner – two options – group will split, to allow kitchens to support us well
 - a. Canal Side Inn (315) 823-1170
<http://www.canalsideinn.com/>
 - b. Piccolo, 365 S Ann St, Little Falls, NY (315) 823-9856
<http://www.piccolo-cafe.com/>

Friday Route – FINAL

Meet at Mobil Station at SE corner of NY 250 and NY 31 in Fairport – next stop for gas and potty break is in 1 hour and 10 minutes

1. Head east on NY-31 E/State Highway 31 E, go a total of 18.9 mi before our next turn



As you pass Canandaigua Road (at a stoplight), there is an interesting spot if you were to turn right: Natureberry Farm – a 10 acre farm in Macedon, NY. They believe in free range, natural products. They sell 40 varieties of chicks and ducklings every spring, fertile eggs and wholesome organic meats.

Welcome to Macedon!

Heading out of town is the canal on the left... definitely our companion for much of this trip!

About two miles down the road on the left, at the curve just before Palmyra, is an old canal aqueduct which looks like a beautiful stone bridge, officially called the Mud Creek (or Ganargua Creek) Aqueduct which is located in Aqueduct Park... see the large vertical keystone in the center of each arch – these were largely decorative, as they do not appear on the north side of the arches.

Some nice info here: <http://www.eriecanal.org/MacedonPalmyra.html>

And here: <http://www.geocities.com/falzguy.geo/palmyra-macedon-spillway.html>

“When the Erie Canal was originally built, a wooden aqueduct carried it over Ganargua Creek, once called Mud Creek. The three arch stone bridge is the original towpath for the canal, with the now crumbling supports for the aqueduct located just north of it. When the canal was widened and straightened the aqueduct was removed and surplus canal water was allowed to spill into Ganargua Creek creating the 16 foot high Palmyra-Macedon Spillway.”



This view looking up the creek shows the considerable amount of water still flowing down the old canal, and dropping into Ganargua Creek at the aqueduct.



Palmyra-Macedon Aqueduct Park is a Wayne County Park. This site also features the reconstructed 1858 Aldrich Change Bridge, the oldest iron bridge in New York State. First erected in 1858, the Aldrich Towing Path Change Bridge is the oldest iron bridge in New York State and one of only two bridges known to survive from the first enlargement of the Erie Canal. In addition to its importance as an artifact of one of the nation's earliest and most significant public works, it draws attention to one of the lesser known and largely overlooked designs of Squire Whipple, nineteenth-century America's foremost theoretician-practitioner of truss bridge design.

The bridge was fabricated in the Waterford, New York iron works of George W. Eddy and erected by John Hutchinson of Troy as part of a two-span towing path change bridge at the Rochester weighlock. In 1879, the bridge was removed and placed in storage. After the collapse of the wooden change bridge just west of Palmyra, one span of Hutchinson's bridge was shortened and placed in service as Bridge No. 35, in which role it served until the downtown Palmyra section of the first enlargement was bypassed. Sold to a farmer in 1915, who erected it across Ganargua Creek, it served as a farm bridge until approximately 1970, when it was abandoned. After it had been washed from its abutments by ice and high water in 1996, it was salvaged, dismantled, stored, and finally re-erected in Aqueduct Park in 2003 and 2004.

Welcome to Palmyra!

Notice an old gas pump on the left... we then come to Church Street – Palmyra claims to be the only city/village in the US to have four churches at a four corner intersection facing each other.

To your right, a fire started by “alleged arson” on May 3, 2013 destroyed three historic Main Street buildings dating to the village's Erie Canal era, and water from the firefighting response damaged a fourth. The buildings were condemned on May 7 and are scheduled to be demolished by June 30 (not yet done, as of July 13). The buildings survived proposed demolition during the urban renewal era of the 1960s, and may be replaced by a new structure to be raised by one of the destroyed building's owner.

A few miles out of town, just before the VFW, is a wacky bike sculpture on the right.

Welcome to Manchester! (at least the outlying areas)

Manchester was an important division point and car classification yard for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and was, at one time, the largest such facility in the world. As a division point, crews and locomotives were exchanged. Freight cars were switched from track to track, organizing them for delivery to their destinations. Support services included the 30-stall roundhouse, the coaling stations, facilities for ash removal, track maintenance, car repair, a control tower, the yard office, an ice house, and the bunkhouse-restaurant.

Welcome to Port Gibson!

Ontario County had only one stop on the Erie Canal, the hamlet of Port Gibson. In the early days of the canal it was the main shipping point for a large territory that stretched from the Finger Lakes to Lake Ontario – however with the advent of the railroad, Port Gibson shipping declined. In the 1840s it had extensive docking facilities for the freight boats, passenger packets, and combination passenger/freight boats that plied the canal. Port Gibson was also the post office for a small group of Advent believers, led by Hiram Edson. (Edson claimed to have experienced a vision of a sanctuary or temple while walking in a cornfield. Google [hiram edson advent](#) for more information about this... who knew?



The canal is remarkably wide at this point – might be all the rain, might just be wide here.

Welcome to Newark!

Doug Kent Rose Bowl Lanes is on your right – does anyone know of his success as a bowler? Doug won four majors among his 10 total PBA titles, and his career PBA earnings total over \$1.5 million (through 2012). He has rolled 31 career perfect 300 games in PBA competition through the end of the 2008-09 season. Doug Kent was ranked #43 on the PBA's 2008 list of "50 Greatest Players of the Last 50 Years."

It was in Newark, NY that Jackson & Perkins Company, famous for its roses, was founded in 1872 by Albert Jackson and his son-in-law Charles Perkins. The Perkins mansion, now listed on the historic register is operated as Vintage Gardens bed & breakfast.

2. Turn right onto Edgett St, go 427 ft

3. Turn left onto West Miller Street, go 0.4 mi

4. Turn right onto Scott St, go .1 mi and then continue onto High St for .2 mi more

Look to your right, and you'll see the Jackson & Perkins mansion – now Vintage Gardens B&B!



Jackson and Perkins maintained display and test gardens on and beside the property until the mid-1930's. The rose gardens were so popular that the company designed a seventeen-acre rose garden on route 88; at its peak, the rose garden displayed more than 36,000 rose bushes. Don't be fooled by this picture – we are seeing only one corner of the property; there are 2.5 acres of gardens beside/behind the house.

At the end of the street, note the Arcadia War Memorial statue at the end of Central Park, dedicated to all Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines from All Wars.

MCMXXVII (1927)



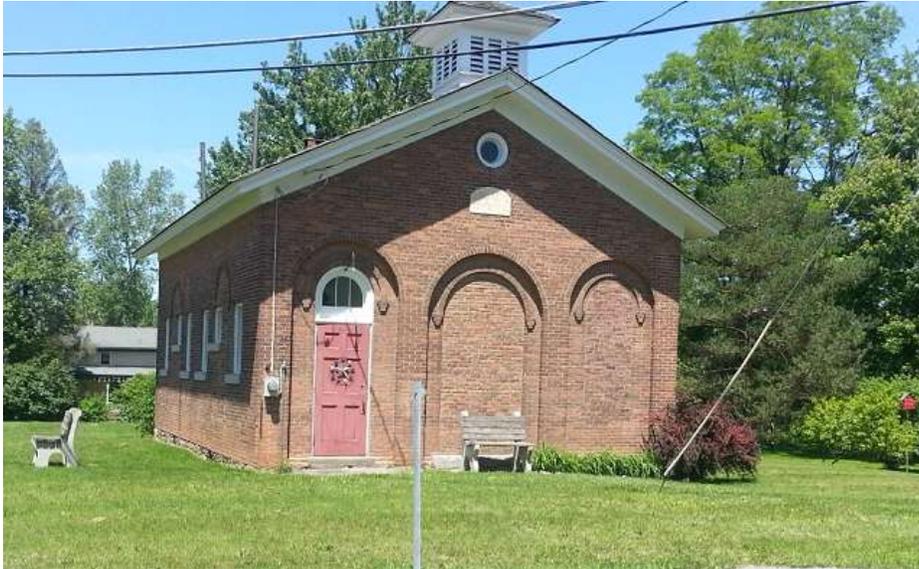
7. Turn right onto NY-88 S, go 1.5 mi

NOTE: Lea Road on the left – Lea, you're famous! 😊

8. Just after Ultralife sign, turn left onto Silver Hill Rd, go 1.5 mi

9. Continue onto Miller Rd, go 1.1 mi

The small hamlet of Marbletown is located just south of Newark, NY. The schoolhouse **on the left, at the stop sign**, built in 1876, was a landmark in this rural hamlet and served the area children until it closed its doors in 1947 – when Harry S Truman was President! There were nine independent one-room schoolhouses in the area until the schools were consolidated.



10. Continue onto Jackson Hill Rd, go 0.8 mi

Right around the corner is Peppermint Cottage B&B – check it out sometime, no time today! (There's even a Jacuzzi!) http://www.peppermintcottage.com/jackson_school_b&b.htm



11. Continue onto Jackson School Rd, go 0.8 mi

Here's a picture of Jackson School in operation:



The Jackson School is rich in history and folklore. The Cobblestone School House was built by Cyrus Jackson, a relative of Andrew Jackson, in 1829. This one-room school house served children in grades 1-8, from 1831 until 1947.

12. Continue onto Co Rd 339/Alloway Rd, go 1.6 mi

Welcome to Alloway!

From local Gazeteer 1860: Alloway, in the S. part, on Canandaigua Outlet, contains a church, a grist-mill, and 30 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by Nicholas and Wm. Stansell and John Featherly. (3) They settled with their families (12 persons in all) a half mile S. of the present village of Lyons. They were piloted up the Mohawk (where they had previously settled) and by the usual water route, by Wemple, an Indian trader. Charles Williamson, agent of the Pulteney Estate, commenced a settlement at Lyons Village in 1794, through Charles Cameron, his local agent.

Just past Old Preemption Road, note the octagonal cobblestone on left. The octagonal building is reputed to have been a blacksmith shop when new.



Drive slowly, there's another cobblestone on the right – those of you on the tour a few years ago probably recall that they always built 2 cobblestone buildings in proximity, so that the work could dry from day to day.



13. Cross route 14 (might be a bit challenging – we'll collect up), and continue onto Sohn Alloway Rd., go 1.2 mi

14. Sharp curve to the left – see a few small silos, and turn right onto Schwab Rd (brick house on the left), go 1.1 mi

15. At Stop, turn right onto Co Rd 334/Lyons-Marengo Rd, go 2.3 mi

See sheep farm on left, just before the corner of Desmond Road, and then a “horse logging” sign at Desmond Road.



What's Horse Logging? We found out that it is what you'd expect – using horses to do logging.

(Fine looking horses, not a local picture though!)

Note a Quaker Cemetery on left. A Quaker Meeting House stood here once.

16. Continue straight onto Co Route 346/Clyde-Marengo Rd, go 0.2 mi

Welcome to Marengo!



Nice little town – see church on left with unusual square steeple set to the side...

Also there is an Amish farm as you go up the hill (an Amish man waved heartily to me when I drove the route in the '29) and see a nice cobblestone on the left at the big farm...

FYI at 302 Clyde Marengo Road is Finger Lakes Live Steamers, an educational non-profit organization of people interested in building and operating large scale model railroad equipment

<http://www.fingerlakeslivesteamers.org/>

No time today though!

(And yes, Joel does know about this place, of course!)

17. Continue onto Turnpike Rd, go 1.5 mi

18. Turn right onto Jenkins Rd, go 0.6 mi – note several Amish farms

19. Continue onto Strang Rd, go 1.4 mi

Down the road a ways, there is an Amish farm with miniature horses and turkeys on the right





20. Turn right at the stop sign onto NY-414 S, go 3.3 mi

Turn left into Petco Travel Area just north of Magee – quick potty and gas top-off

Everyone please fill your gas tank – many miles to go today!

Depart @ 9:45am (1:10 drive time + stop 20 minutes)

FYI there will be another potty break at Montezuma in about 25-30 minutes.

21. Turn left onto NY-318 E, go a total of 4.1 mi – look sharp on your right for Custom Auto, just after Black Brook Road sign – turn in!



TURN into Custom Auto, 2166 Route 318 “Seneca Falls” NY – note Model A front end at the entrance, very cool '36 Pontiac (?) and '34 truck pulled out of a barn in West Virginia that he has “put together” – a little welding works wonders!



That '36 could look like this with a little work – though I'm not sure that is the plan!



Drive on through Custom Auto, no time to stop and chat, though we do recommend this, very nice folks... he is building a "1930s Service Station" complete with Atlantic sign.

We may not all make it back onto 318 as a group – keep on going, and then

22. Turn left at Stop sign onto NY-5 E/US-20 E/Auburn Rd NOTE: this is a tough left –collect up at Montezuma Visitor’s Center, just ahead.

Go about 1.5 miles. As you see a sign for Montezuma, watch on the right up at the power lines, see an osprey’s nest!

There are actually two – on separate towers – keep a sharp eye and you’ll see both.



Welcome to Montezuma! Turn left into the driveway, pull up, stretch and use the facilities. Departing at 10:25am (20 minutes’ drive plus 20 minutes stop time)

22. Turn left onto NY-5 E/US-20 E/Auburn Rd – also a tough left

We’ll collect up after turning right at the next light

23. Turn right at the light onto NY-90 S, go 3.1 mi

Watch on the right, see some views of Cayuga Lake

Nice weathered barn with cupola on the left

Welcome to Cayuga!

24. Turn left at the flashing light / four corners onto W Genesee St, go 0.3 mi

25. Continue onto County Route 1/W Genesee Street Rd, go 5.0 mi

Welcome to Aurelius!

Notice Haines Apiary, on the left (1269 West Genesee St) – they produce a wide variety of honey flavors including bamboo, star thistle and buckwheat.

Tuckerman Farms on the right, an Apiary selling Coffee/Honey/Jelly/Etc.

Welcome to Half Acre!



At the stop sign, on the left, a nice big Brick house

On the right, "Experimental Road" – wonder how that was named?

Welcome to Auburn!

Driving into central Auburn, up a hill, see on left the Willard Mansion at #199 Genesee Street.

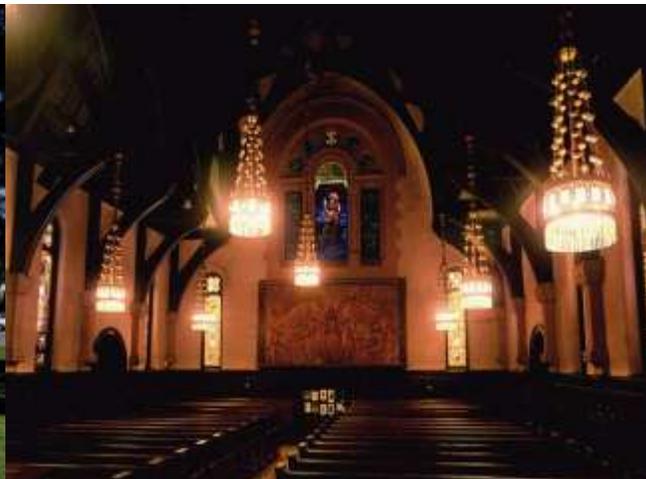


The mansion was built in 1836-1843 By Dr. Sylvester Willard. It was later owned by his father-in-law Thomas Case, who did his research there about adding sound to moving pictures. Imagine that! ;-)

Believe it or not, there is Tiffany glass inside the Willard Mansion!



The Tiffany connection is much more than just a few windows, however... there is also the Willard Memorial Chapel, built in 1892-94, which is the only complete and unaltered Tiffany designed religion interior known to exist in the world.



Included in the Tiffany-designed and handcrafted interior are 14 opalescent windows, a rose window, a large figure window, nine Mooresque styled chandeliers, memorial tablets of glass mosaic tile and gilt bronze, furnishings of oak inlaid with metal and glass mosaic, and a ceiling with gold leaf stencils.



We already heard about Sylvester Willard's father-in-law Thomas Case – here's a marker showing where his Research Lab was located, right behind the Willard Mansion. There's a museum on-site as well about his work.

<http://cayugamuseum.org/case-research-lab/>



On the other side of the street at #176 is the Seymour Library

Did you know Trish is a librarian at Harley School? She used to be a computer programmer, and went back to school about 10 years ago to get her MLS. This is her first year as full-time librarian at Harley.



The Seymour Public Library District traces its history back to 1876, when the Seymour Library Association was established with a bequest from the estate of James S. Seymour, former president of the National Bank of Auburn. For many years, the library was located on the second floor of the Auburn Savings Bank Building, and charged borrowers an annual fee to help defray operating costs.

In 1896, Willard E. Case approached the library's trustees and offered to build a new library, provided that the building be known as the Case Memorial, in memory of his parents. The trustees accepted his offer, and work began on the Case Memorial in 1901. A contest to choose a design for the building was conducted, and the New York City firm of Carrere and Hastings was selected as architects. The firm later would design the New York Public Library. The Case Memorial Building took two years to complete, with much of the woodwork being done by European craftsmen. Seymour Library moved to the Case Memorial in 1903.

Also note #174 next door to the Willard Mansion, a beautiful Brick house:



This 5700 square foot home is now a 12-unit apartment building... it sold for \$250K in 2011.



There's a beautiful all-stone church on the left: St. Peter's, built in 1833 on the same site as the first church in Auburn, built in 1811.

Then note the cool-looking Hunter “Dinerant” on right – yes, we CAN vouch for the food...



26. Continue straight onto NY-326 E/W Genesee St, go 8.1 mi

Lots of GREAT homes heading out of town, especially on the left. Also note Hoopes Park on the right, with cool fountain and gazebo.

Wondering about Auburn’s prosperity?

Originally larger than Syracuse, from 1818 to 1939, Auburn was home to Auburn Theological Seminary, once one of the preeminent theological seminaries in the United States. In 1939, facing financial difficulties as a result of the Great Depression, the seminary moved to the campus of Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

In 1816, Auburn Prison (now the Auburn Correctional Facility) was founded as a model for the contemporary ideas about treating prisoners, known now as the Auburn System (persons worked during the day in groups and were kept in solitary confinement at night, with enforced silence at all times – Whigs favored this system because it promised to rehabilitate criminals by teaching them personal discipline and respect for work, property, and other people). Visitors were charged a fee for viewing the facility and its inmates. On August 6, 1890, the first execution by the electric chair was carried out at Auburn Prison. Also, in 1901 Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President William McKinley, was executed there. Although the ideas of the Auburn System have been abandoned, the prison continues to serve as a maximum security facility, and is one of the most secure prisons in the continental US.

Auburn was also home to two very prominent New Yorkers - Governor, US Senator and Secretary of State William H. Seward, and after the end of the Civil War, Harriet Tubman – both are buried here.

27. Continue onto US-20 E, go 4.0 mi

See Mirbeau Spa – bet you always wondered where this was! The Inn includes 34 guest rooms, 18 located on two residential floors set over the 14,000 square-foot, world-class spa, with the remainder of the rooms located in four romantic cottages. All guest rooms feature a cozy fireplace and over-sized bathrooms equipped with walk-in showers, soaking tubs and double sinks.

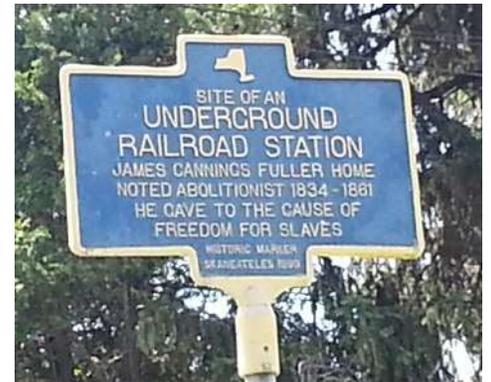
There is more to Mirbeau than meets the eye!



A weekend night at Mirbeau will run you about 400 bucks. If the price stresses you out, you might add on a massage or a mani/pedi for \$130. No need to eat out, their restaurants offer "Simple, Elegant and Classic Pleasures." Where dinner entrees are \$32.

Trish looked at their Activities page, which today happen to include yoga, pilates, and "Hot Hula". What is that???

As you enter the town of Skaneateles, opposite the cemetery, note on the left an Underground RR sign in front of a fine looking white home at 98 West Genesee Street, known as Fuller Manor – built in 1815.



Welcome to Skaneateles!

The name Skaneateles is from the Iroquois term for Skaneateles Lake, which means "long lake."

The old Genesee Road, which connected Utica, Marcellus, Auburn, Geneva and Avon became the Seneca Turnpike in 1800; the first bridge across Skaneateles Creek was built that year. The Seneca Turnpike, together with the Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike, opened in 1826, made the new community more accessible. Isaac Sherwood, founder of the Sherwood Inn, developed a stage coach line through Skaneateles.

The village attracted prominent residents from an early date. In 1803 major New York State landowner from NYC, William J. Vredenburg, erected an ambitious mansion. In 1839 Nicholas Roosevelt, "one of the leading industrial entrepreneurs of the period who built the big steam engines for the Philadelphia waterwork", also from NYC, retired to Skaneateles with his wife, Lydia Latrobe – daughter of the noted architect, Benjamin Henry Latrobe. In the same year, Richard DeZeng, engineer and canal builder, retired from Oswego, NY to a mansion on the lake. Acquired forty years later by another member of the Roosevelt family, Samuel Roosevelt, the Greek Revival house became known as "Roosevelt Hall."

Note Stella Maris Retreat and Renewal Center on the right. The mansion that is now Stella Maris Retreat and Conference Center was designed by Stanford White, built in New York City and brought to and assembled on Skaneateles Lake in 1879.

It was originally the summer home of Frederick Roosevelt, cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. In 1945 it was acquired by Burns Lyman Smith of the Smith Corona Typewriter Company who gave it to his sister, Flora Smith. She sold it in 1952 to the sisters of the third Franciscan Order of Syracuse, and after some renovation it was blessed as Stella Maris - "Star of the Sea" by Bishop Walter A. Foery in 1954.

28. Turn left onto NY-175 E/Lee-Mulroy Rd, go 2.3 mi

29. Turn left onto County Rd 211/Bishop Hill Rd, go 1 mi, TURN LEFT

ARRIVE BALTIMORE WOODS NATURE CENTER – STOP for a quick bathroom break AND place lunch orders; DV call Sherry, 315-682-1966 to confirm lunch orders and timing

Don't let the outhouse scare you – there are bathrooms inside the visitor's center!

Baltimore Woods occupies 180 acres of woodlands and trails. You might be wondering how Baltimore Woods got its name? In the 19th century, most of the 180 + acres that we now know as Baltimore Woods was working farmland. At that time, the majority of farmers in this area marketed their cattle in New York City. One of those farmers, had a falling out with his NYC middlemen and decided to send HIS cattle to market in Baltimore instead. So, he purchased and worked a piece of property located close to the railroad line that went to Baltimore. It's funny which names "stick" sometimes: the feisty farmer's former lands now carry not his name, but the exotic and evocative name of distant "Baltimore."

Turn left from parking lot – use way we came in for visibility – onto Bishop Hill Rd, go to Stop sign

Depart at 11:30am (50 minutes + 15 minutes stop time) Slight left onto S St Rd, go 0.6 mi

Welcome to Marcellus!

32. Turn right onto W Market St, Continue onto E Main St, go 0.4 mi

Note on the right, at bottom of the hill, The Chocolate Pizza Company – which sells – seriously – chocolate pizzas! As well as Wings!

They also have Gelato, and much more... wish we had time to sample 😊



Chocolate Pizza Company was founded 25 years ago. Originally planned as a small floral and gift basket store, in 1992, the founder Bonnie Hanyak perfected her unique Chocolate Pizzas, blending premium milk or dark chocolate with a famous Marcellus candy recipe from 1919 for English toffee and topping it all with pecans, almonds, walnuts and white chocolate drizzle. It was a taste masterpiece.

34. Continue onto NY-175 E/W Seneca Turnpike, go 10.7 mi

Route 175 goes to the left – stay straight to remain on Seneca Turnpike, now NY-173

Down Onondaga Hill, down, down... see Steep Hill (truck) sign and look right for War of 1812 memory



With the old arsenal in ruins, the only relic of the War of 1812 remaining in Onondaga County are two graves and a monument at the top of West Seneca Turnpike Hill. One grave is that of Capt. Benjamin Branch of the U.S. Light Artillery, who died Oct. 14, 1813 in Onondaga Hollow as his company was marching through that village. Capt. Branch's company was encamped on what is known as Academy Green when he was stricken with a fatal illness. He was from Virginia. The other grave is for Capt. Henry Crouch who died in the spring of 1814.

The 1812 memorial from the top



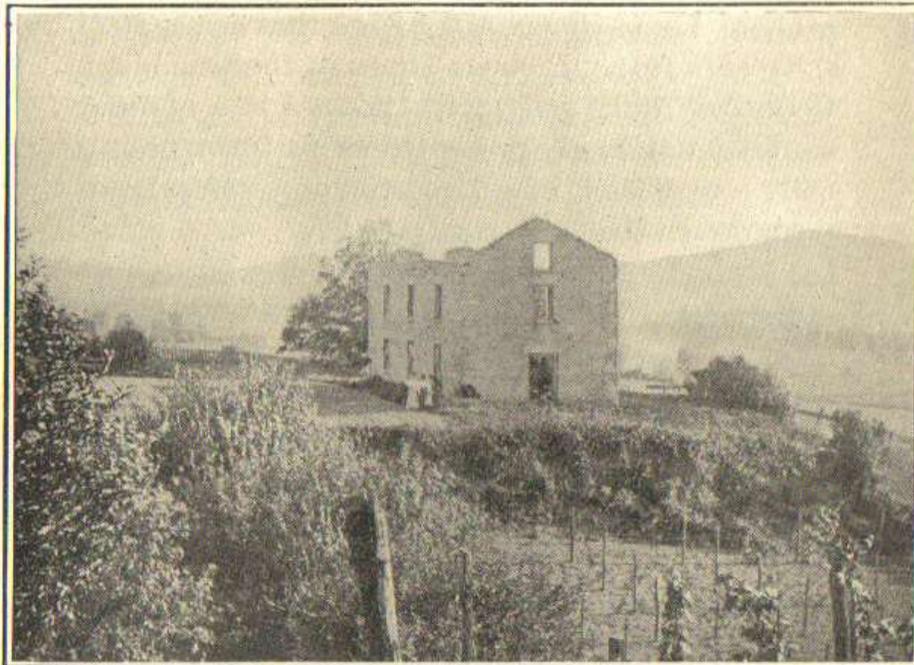
Onondaga was one of the most important military posts in New York State. In 1808, an act was passed authorizing the Governor of the State to deposit five hundred stand of arms at Onondaga, for the defense of the frontier, and such quantities of ammunition and military stores, as in his opinion would be necessary in case of an invasion. The Governor was also authorized and empowered to provide, at the expense of the State, a suitable place for the keeping of said arms and military stores, in good order, and fit for immediate service, and to appoint keepers of said places of deposit.

The building was erected in 1810 on a hill half a mile east of Onondaga Valley. It was an Onondaga limestone structure two and one-half stories high, and soon after its completion was filled with stores and ammunition sent there by the secretary of war. It was built by New York State and used by the United States. Limestone for the construction was obtained from the quarries on what was part of the House farm. On its roof were two huge wooden cannons which indicated the purpose of the building.

During the war of 1812 Nicholas Mickles was commissioned by the government to cast shot and shells for the army and navy. These munitions of war were stored at the old arsenal and later sent to Sackett's Harbor and Oswego to be put into use. Jasper Hopper was a United States Commissary agent for procuring and distributing rations at the arsenal to the army on its marches to and from the frontier during the War of 1812. Captain Beebe owned and kept a tavern near the court house, and in the war of 1812 kept the arsenal at the valley.

It was abandoned in 1815 after the war of 1812 ended, when the necessity for it had passed.

Here is a picture of the ruins of the old arsenal from 1904:



RUINS OF THE OLD ARSENAL

Up above the note mentioned Onondaga Limestone – what's that? *In upstate New York and southern Ontario the sedimentary rocks tend to slope slightly southward, and the Onondaga Formation outcrops in a line that usually forms an escarpment (the steep face of a cuesta – Spanish: "slope" – a ridge formed by gently tilted sedimentary rock strata. Cuestas have a steep slope, where the rock layers are exposed on their edges, called an escarpment or, if more steep, a cliff. The outcrop can be traced from the Hudson River valley westward along the southern rim of the Mohawk River valley, passing just south of Syracuse, and along the northern heads of the major Finger Lakes to Buffalo, New York.*

Here is a beautiful thrust fault and fault-bend fold in the Onondaga Limestone, looking East from the Seneca Stone Quarry in Fayette



The dark stone in Onondaga limestone is chert, also known as flint, prized by Native Americans



As we reach “Onondaga Hollow” i.e. the Valley floor – note interesting homes, especially on the left.

Watch on left for 6575 East Seneca Turnpike. This is the former home of Dr John Ives, the local dentist, which was originally set on 630 acres...



Up a GIANT hill

35. Turn right onto NY-173 E/E Seneca Turnpike, go a total of 8.1 mi

Welcome to Southwood!

Nice house of left

Welcome to Jamesville!

Cute little town – no pictures, as we were still enjoying the wonderful ice cream that we bought in Onondaga Hollow 😊

Jamesville is the site for the annual Balloon Fest:



Coming out of Jamesville is a BIG hill – give it some gas!

Note landscaping business on right, and then a nice old truck in the front garden!

(IN THE MIDDLE OF THIS STRETCH WE WILL STOP IN MANLIUS FOR LUNCH – 40 minutes’ drive time Dave’s Diner, on the left – turn left at the stoplight into the plaza, then Dave’s is to the right)

Depart 1pm SHARP, back to the stop light, and turn left out of the plaza onto NY-173 E, go 6.6 mi

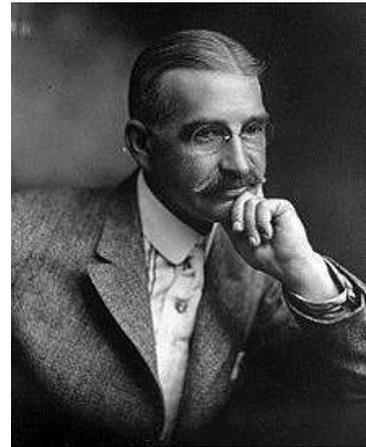
Be sure to bear left to stay on route 173

Up the hill, and see marker on the right, that you are on the Cherry Valley Turnpike.

The road from Albany heading west was first constructed as a toll road or turnpike at the end of the 18th century. The First Great Western Turnpike Corporation was chartered in 1799 to build a road from Albany, the capital of New York, to the Revolutionary War frontier town of Cherry Valley (about 10 miles southeast of Little Falls). In 1803, the Third Great Western Turnpike was chartered to further extend the road to Cazenovia. The Third Great Western Turnpike was completed as planned by 1811 and was heavily used by people trying to establish new settlements in central New York. The two turnpikes, collectively known as the Cherry Valley Turnpike, became a stagecoach route in 1816.

Welcome to Chittenango, home of L. Frank Baum, creator of *The Wizard of Oz*!

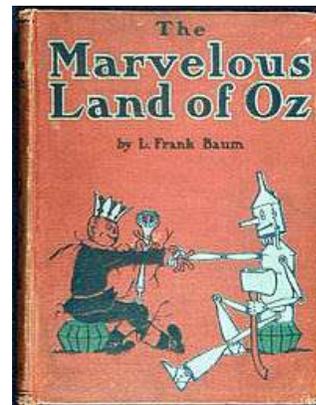
The "L" stands for Lyman: no wonder he preferred Frank! 😊



Did you know there is a whole series of "Oz" books after "The Wizard of..". The next is "The Marvelous Land of Oz" in which, among other things, an all-girl army is on the march to overthrow the scarecrow's reign in The Emerald City and a stay at the Tin Woodsman's castle. This is now in the public domain. Want to read it?

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/54/54-h/54->

[h.htm](http://www.gutenberg.org/files/54/54-h/54-h.htm)



Chittenango was named for the Oneida word which means "where the sun shines out"

Turn right at stoplight onto Madison St, then proceed straight through the stop sign

Note beautiful white house on Right at the corner

37. Madison becomes Perryville Rd, for 0.7 mi

38. BE SURE to Turn left onto Osborne Rd (see Amish "share the road" sign), and go 1.1 mi

39. Continue straight onto Creek Rd, go 0.7 mi

40. At stop sign with run-down house on right, do a “jog right” onto Cottons Rd, and go 4.0 mi to center of “Clockville”

Pass by Fair Haven Farms on left – gorgeous horse farm!

Welcome to Clockville!

Clockville was named after the set of three "Clock" brothers who first settled here in 1792.

42. Continue straight / slight left, then bear right at cemetery to stay on Clockville Rd, go 2.2 mi
See Buryea Road sign and bear right to stay on Clockville Road.

48. Turn right onto Creek Rd, go .5 mi

49. Take 2nd left onto Mt. Hope / County Road 100, and go 3.3 mi

Up a MONSTER hill – go for a while, and then slow to 30mph

There is a sign on the left for the **Mount Hope Reservoir** – a historic reservoir located in Oneida in Madison County, New York. It was developed between 1883 and 1906 and served as the original source of water for drinking, fire protection, and industrial needs for Oneida. Mt. Hope was home to Oneida’s first swimming hole back in the 1940’s and 1950’s

And look to the right to see this crazy scene: Who are they calling and how???



Turn right onto West Rd, go .2 mi

Take first left onto Union St, go 1.2 mi – go straight at the stop sign when you get to it

Continue onto Cramer Ave, go .1 mi

Turn right onto Chapel St, go .3 mi – see small lake / large pond off to the right

Turn left onto Kenwood Ave – total of 55 minutes’ drive time

See Oneida Community Center on left – pull in, park along the main driveway, and STOP for tour



Depart approx. 3:30pm, turn left out of the driveway, heading north, onto Kenwood Ave – bit of a tough left, collect up on East Hamilton, shortly. Lots of nice houses on both sides, especially on the left.

At stop light, turn right onto E. Hamilton, go .7 mi

Continue onto County Rd 12/Marble Hill Rd, go 3.5 mi – slight bear left along the way at the 20mph sign, then another bear left and then get ready to turn when you see the 35mph sign

50. Turn left onto Arquint Rd, go 161 ft

51. Immediate right onto Norton Rd, go 2.0 mi

Over the rise, and what a view!

52. At STOP in Vernon Center “square” go right onto NY-26 S, go 0.1 mi into a circle

Welcome to Vernon Center!

53. Take the 2nd right onto County Rd 13/College Hill Rd

(SIGN SAYS “JCT 31” then says “Route 26” however it is all about College Hill Road), go 5.5 mi

See on left “Trunks for sale” – Swimming? Car?? Clothes???

Just before the Clinton, we pass through Hamilton College... lots of nice buildings, these are on the left



Prestigious alumni of Hamilton College include 5 senators, a governor, a congressman, a US Attorney General, eight ambassadors, Ezra Pound and Terry Brooks (authors), quite a number of actors and directors, too many CEOs to count, and our son's friend Nik. All this for only \$50,000 per year 😊

One of the "Little Ivies," Hamilton was ranked 16th in the nation among National Liberal Arts Colleges in the 2013 U.S. News and World Report.

Down a giant hill – notice nice homes both sides, even as you get to the valley floor

54. Continue onto NY-412 E/College St, go 0.9 mi

Welcome to Clinton NY!

Notice the cool looking building on the right – the Clinton Library!



55. As we pass through town, cross Chenango Canal and “Continue Straight” at the stoplight AND then the stop sign (NOTE: this is an odd intersection –jog left just a bit) onto County Rd 13/Kellogg St (follow Clinton Florist sign), go 5.6 mi (named Red Hill Road part of the way)

Cross NY-12 and then look left for Crown Hill Memorial Park with an interesting tower

Be ready for more BEAUTIFUL vistas – bet we can see six counties – but who’s counting? 😊 Then down, down, down...

56. At bottom of huge hill, at the stop sign turn left onto Oneida St, go 1.3 mi

57. At stop light, turn right onto Chapman Rd, go 1.3 mi

58. At stop light at top of big hill (yes, there are a LOT of hills!), turn right onto Higby Rd, go 3.7 mi

CHANGE OF PLANS – had to change our route, bridge out on Route 171! Saving the directions, because NY-171 is very beautiful – highly recommended if you are out this way again...

In finding my new way, I ended up stopping at Alma and Robert Entwistle’s house – they bought this beautiful farmhouse for \$7K in the 40’s, and now milk over 1000 cows daily. They have 10 children, 35

grandchildren, and 23 great-grandchildren! Alma said all but five of the the kids/grands/great-grands live within 5 miles of the homestead. Talk about throwback!

I gave Alma a ride in the truck to go get some gas from back on the farm since I was almost out, thanks to the detour – she loved it!

~~59. Turn right onto County Rd 104/Albany Rd, go 1.1 mi~~

~~60. Take the 1st left onto Gulf Rd, go 1.2 mi~~

~~WOW is anyone else noticing how many cemeteries there are in the route?!?!?~~

~~See the Mohawk Valley Firebirds – planes, on the left~~

~~61. At the bottom of the BIG hill, left onto NY 171 E, go 5.7 mi (keep your foot near the brake – those with cast irons are probably smiling now...)~~

Instead of turning onto Albany Road, stay straight on Higby Road, down the big big hill until Main Street in Frankfort. Cast iron brakes still an advantage, based on the topo overlay in Google Maps...

Welcome to Frankfort!

An early settler in the area was Lawrence Frank, for whom the town was named. Early pioneers were German immigrants, who were called Palantines because they came from the Lower Palatinate (region) of the Rhine River. They settled in the Mohawk Valley prior to the Revolutionary War, building mills on the river and creeks. By 1757 there were saw and grist mills in the area but were burned during the French and Indian War raids. Unfortunately the area had very little time to rebuild before being totally destroyed during the Revolutionary War.

Regrowth began when post-revolutionary settlers came from New England. In about 1800, several Welsh families settled in the western limits of the town, this area became known as "Welsh Bush."

The Town of Frankfort was set off from the Town German Flatts by an act of the Legislature on February 5, 1796. At the time of its incorporation, the western boundary of the town was at what is now the foot of Genessee Street in Utica. A state road was established between Utica and Schenectady by an act of Legislature in 1798. This road ran along the south side of the river through Frankfort. In 1850 this road was converted into a plank road and was Mohawk Plank Road, this of course now being Old 5S.

In 1818 a joint stock company established the Frankfort Furnace bringing in their ore from the Clinton area and smelted it with charcoal. At one time this business employed thirty people and manufactured hollow ware, stoves and cast ploughs. This company was later abandoned. George W. Henry established a cowbell factory in 1823. This company thrived and continued to expand into other areas over the years. Also in this same year, another grist mill was built near the Hollister mill, lasting 30 years until destroyed by fire in 1853. A paper mill was erected on this same site in 1853 which was later converted to a distillery and then into a grist mill.

William Gates established the plant along the Erie Canal for the manufacturing of wooden matches – the first practical sulphur match made in the US was from Frankfort. All work was done by hand until Mr. Gates invented machinery. He later added other buildings and by the 1850's the Match Factory was the largest employer in the town of Frankfort employing over 300 workers. The company joined with the Diamond Match Company and in 1900 moved to Oswego to be closer to its suppliers.

62. Turn right onto E Main St, go 0.5 mi

63. Continue onto Acme Rd, go 1.0 mi

64. Continue onto W Main St, go 0.3 mi

Welcome to Ilion!

The village of Ilion, situated on the south bank of the Mohawk river, is in the town of German Flats. With the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 the village began to really flourish. On the canal list it was called Steele's Creek, but it was also known as Morgan's Landing and there was an early settlement called "New London" for which the western part of the present day village was known for many years as "London."



In 1828 Eliphalet Remington (1793-1861) established a small factory for the manufacture of rifles. From 1830 to 1843 the village was known as Remington's Corners, and the first post office established in 1845 was named Remington. The village was incorporated under the name of Ilion in 1852 as Remington was opposed to the use of his name for the village. In 1856 the Remington company added the manufacture of farming tools, in 1870 sewing-machines and in 1874 typewriters.

In 1874 with a population of about 2900 the village of Ilion contained 2 hotels, a national bank, a brewery, a weekly newspaper and several schools and churches and was chiefly noted as the seat of the different Remington companies which employed a large number of men.

There was even a Remington Fire Engine!

In 1910 with a population of about 6500, its principal manufactures were still the Remington typewriters and Remington firearms; other manufactures were filing cabinets and cases and library and office furniture (the Clark & Baker Co), knit goods, carriages and harness, and store fixtures. Many of these factories over the years harnessed the water of Steele's Creek to provide power for their machinery. By 1910 the village had a public library with about 13,500 volumes, a public hospital and a village hall and was served by the New York Central & Hudson river, West Shore railways, Utica & Mohawk Valley Electric railroad and the Erie Canal. The village owned its own water-works and its electric-lighting plant.

At Route 51, turn left (north) and in about ¼ mile, turn into the Fastrac gas station – fill up for tomorrow, and potty break if you need one... our hotel in Little Falls is only 15-20 minutes away!

Depart 5:20pm

65. Turn right out of Fastrac onto Route 51, then immediate right onto NY-5S E ramp, go 0.3 mi

66. Merge onto NY-5S E, go 8.7 mi

67. Turn left onto NY-167 N, go 1.5 mi

Welcome to Little Falls!

Little Falls was first settled around 1723. The need to portage around the falls promoted a trading location on the site of the future city, allowing it to be the first settlement in the town.

Notable residents include Nineteenth-century soap manufacturing magnate Benjamin T. Babbitt who operated a machine shop in Little Falls early in his career, and David H. Burrell, an inventor and gentleman farmer, who, in 1885, patented the first technically sound oil burner which could burn both liquid and gaseous fuels.

Since the name Babbitt sounded familiar to this Model A guy, I looked further and found this:

By age 22 Babbitt had enough money to open his first machine shop in Little Falls, where for 12 years, he manufactured pumps and engines. During this time he invented a practicable and economical mowing machine, one of the first made in America. Babbitt moved to New York City where he began to manufacture "saleratus" (or sodium bicarbonate, commonly called baking soda). He used a process which he invented, and sold the product in small, convenient and well-marked packages. He packaged and marketed his product so well that he quickly controlled most of the sodium bicarbonate market. He started producing a baking powder, a soap powder and several varieties of soap, all of them also successfully marketed well, and very popular. In 1851, he became the first to manufacture and market soap in individual bars, which he packaged attractively and added a claim of quality. He took the ordinary and proved it could be turned into a marketable product. He, along with others like him, helped change American merchandising.

Babbitt invented most of the machinery he used in his production plants. He owned extensive iron works and machine shops in Whitesboro, New York. He held more than 100 patents. In addition to inventions concerning his own field of business, his invention ideas ranged from wind motors, to gun barrels, armor plate, ventilators, steam engine appliances, canal boats and artificial icemakers.

AND, at the end of the day, it turns out that Babbitt Bearings were invented by Isaac Babbitt in 1839 in Taunton MA. Babbitt metal is most commonly used as a thin surface layer in a complex, multi-metal structure, but its original use was as a cast-in-place bulk bearing material. Babbitt metal is characterized by its resistance to galling (a form of wear caused by a combination of friction and adhesion between

the surfaces, followed by slipping and tearing of crystal structure beneath the surface. This will generally leave some material stuck or even friction welded to the adjacent surface).

Babbitt metal is soft and easily damaged, which suggests that it might be unsuitable for a bearing surface. However, its structure is made up of small hard crystals dispersed in a softer metal, which makes it a metal matrix composite. As the bearing wears, the softer metal erodes somewhat, which creates paths for lubricant between the hard high spots that provide the actual bearing surface. When tin is used as the softer metal, friction causes the tin to melt and function as a lubricant, which protects the bearing from wear when other lubricants are absent.

68. Turn right onto Elizabeth St, go .2 mi

Turn right onto Canal Pl, go .1 mi

PARK on the right, Inn at Stone Mill ahead, Canal Side Inn across the street

Little Falls Trip – SATURDAY

Dave Venable cell: 585-615-6250

- Breakfast – time of your choosing, either Continental at the Inn, or across the street – we will leave The Inn at 8:45am
- “Drive the Walking Tour” of Little Falls – amazing old buildings!
- Depart for Herkimer: Drive by Fort Herkimer church – on Route 5-S
- Erie Canal Cruise!
 - a. 800 Mohawk Street, Herkimer NY 315-717-0350 or 315-866-5989 (Jerry cell)
 - b. Arrive 9:15am
 - c. Depart on cruise 9:45am
 - d. Return to Herkimer 11:15am
 - e. Shop and bathroom break
 - f. Depart for Utica 11:45pm
- LUNCH: Tiny’s Grill for Lunch – JoJo Gerace, 315-738-0995 cell or 315-732-9497 restaurant
 - a. Arrive 12:15
 - b. Depart 1:30pm
- Union Station and the Farmer’s Market
 - a. 321 Main Street, Utica, NY 13501
 - b. Arrive 1:45pm
 - c. Depart 2:30pm
- FX Matt Brewery tour 315-363-0745
 - a. 830 Varick Street, Utica, NY 13502
 - b. Arrive 2:40pm
 - c. Tour 3pm
 - d. Depart ~4:30pm
- Depart for Hotel
 - a. Arrive approx. 5:20pm
- Dinner @ Beardslee Castle 315-823-3000
 - a. Depart 6pm
 - b. Arrive 6:15pm
 - c. Depart 8:15pm
 - d. Arrive Hotel 8:30pm

Saturday Route – Turn by Turn – Depart 8:45am!

1. Head north on Canal Pl, go 413 ft
2. Turn left onto Elizabeth St, go 456 ft
3. Take the 1st right onto NY-167 N, go 417 ft
4. Turn right at stop sign onto Albany St, go 0.1 mi
9. Jog left onto Waverly Pl, see beautiful library on left, and go 0.1 mi
11. Turn left onto Burwell St, go 436 ft

Straight through stop, then

12. Turn left onto E Gansevoort St, go 0.5 mi – straight through 3 stop signs on the way

NOTE amazing Elk Lodge building at corner of Ann Street



13. Up the hill, Turn left at stop sign onto Church St, go 0.1 mi

14. Take the 1st right onto School St, go 236 ft – See Masonic Temple on right – an amazing structure! Terry Tippin bought the century-old Masonic Temple in 1995, renovating and restoring it for her 1996 move from CT; her pottery studio is located in the building’s former bowling alley.

Work to restore and preserve the “castle” is an on-going labor of love.

She moved to the area because her daughter and son-in-law, Amanda and Charlie Straney, were moving here and thought she should too. “They convinced me,” she said, noting she was attracted to the 1910 structure — built during the city’s heyday along with City Hall and the former Burrell Bank building — because it had space for her pottery studio and because it was a “fascinating piece of architecture that needed some help.” After leaky roofs, a broken water main, winged creatures and even an uninvited “guest,” Tippin joked, “If I had any idea what I was getting into, I never would have bought it.”



16. Turn right onto W Main St, go 381 ft

17. Take the 2nd left onto 4th St, go 92 ft

18. Turn left onto Albany St, go 138 ft

19. Take the 1st right onto NY-167 S, go 2.1 mi

Pass over the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal – we’ll be back here, via boat, shortly!

20. Turn right onto NY-5S W, go 5.2 mi

See the Fort Herkimer Church on the right as we drive, featured in Drums Along the Mohawk. Started as a log cabin school/church before being rebuilt by John Jost Herkimer, father of the General Nicholas Herkimer for whom the county and village were named. Built between 1753 and 1767, Fort Herkimer Church is one of the oldest churches in New York State and the oldest building in Herkimer County.

21. Turn right onto S Washington St, go 0.3 mi

22. Just before the RR overpass, take the 1st left onto Marginal Rd (aptly named), go 0.6 mi

23. Turn left onto Mohawk St, go under the Thruway, and take the next right into Erie Canal Cruises

Arrive at Erie Canal Cruises – park to the right, and either shop or enjoy the restored 1921 terminal building... both have rest rooms. We'll depart at 9:45am from the terminal building. Enjoy the ride!

800 Mohawk St, Herkimer, NY 13350

10.1 mi – about 24 mins

DEPART Erie Canal Cruises @ 11:45am for Utica!

24. Turn right onto Mohawk St toward 5th Ave, go 0.3 mi

Pass over the Thruway, Canal, and River

25. Turn right onto NY-28 S/NY-55 W, go 12.0 mi

26. Exit onto Culver Ave toward Broad St, go 1.6 mi

Utica Boilermaker starts here – and the race was just last Sunday...

As you drive, notice Proctor Park on the left, designed by Frederic Law Olmstead (what a prolific guy!) and then the Utica Armory on the right in an impressive building.



27. Continue onto Memorial Pkwy/Parkway E, go 1.7 mi

Nice homes, especially on the right

28. Continue onto Pleasant St, go 1.3 mi

29. Turn right onto Genesee St, go 0.8 mi

Amazing buildings on both sides of the street – what prosperity once was here!

30. At the traffic circle, take the 3rd exit onto State St

Note Munson Williams Proctor Art Institute – Founded in 1919, MWPAI continues to evolve while maintaining traditions of fine art and culture. The Museum of Art features a renowned permanent collection, fascinating exhibitions and education for all ages in an International-style gallery building designed by world famous architect Philip Johnson and also in Fountain Elms, a superb Victorian-era Italianate mansion.

Destination will be on the left – park in gravel parking lot on the left, just past the Utica Players sign

LUNCH: Tiny’s Grill

1014 State St, Utica, NY 13502

18.1 mi – about 31 mins

DEPART for Union Station, 1:30pm

31. Head northeast on State St toward Aiken St, go 187 ft

32. Take the 1st right onto Aiken St, go 0.1 mi

33. Turn right onto Cornelia St, go 128 ft

34. Take the 1st left onto Cornelia Pl, go 338 ft

35. Turn left onto Genesee St, go 0.4 mi

Note the Stanley Theater on the right

Note the amazing bank on the right

36. Turn right onto Oriskany St, and then get into the left lane immediately

37. Turn left at the left arrow onto John St, go 0.2 mi

38. Turn right onto Railroad St, and Union Station is on the left – park on the street

Union Station

321 Main St, Utica, NY 13501

Union station was built in the Italianate style. Inside is a restaurant and a barber shop, one of the few barber shops in a train station today.



The 15,000-square-foot (1,400 m²) waiting room's 47-foot-high (14 m) vaulted ceiling is supported by 34 marble columns. The station's blueprints called for the importing of columns that originally adorned Grand Central Station in New York City. Eight large benches are heated with steam pipes and vents.

1.1 mi – about 6 mins

When Dave was driving the route, a wedding party was taking photos inside the station... an offer to use the truck for a picture suddenly resulted in about 14 people in/on/near the truck – the groom was pretty psyched!

DEPART @ 2:30pm for FX Matt Brewery tour

40. Turn right onto First Street

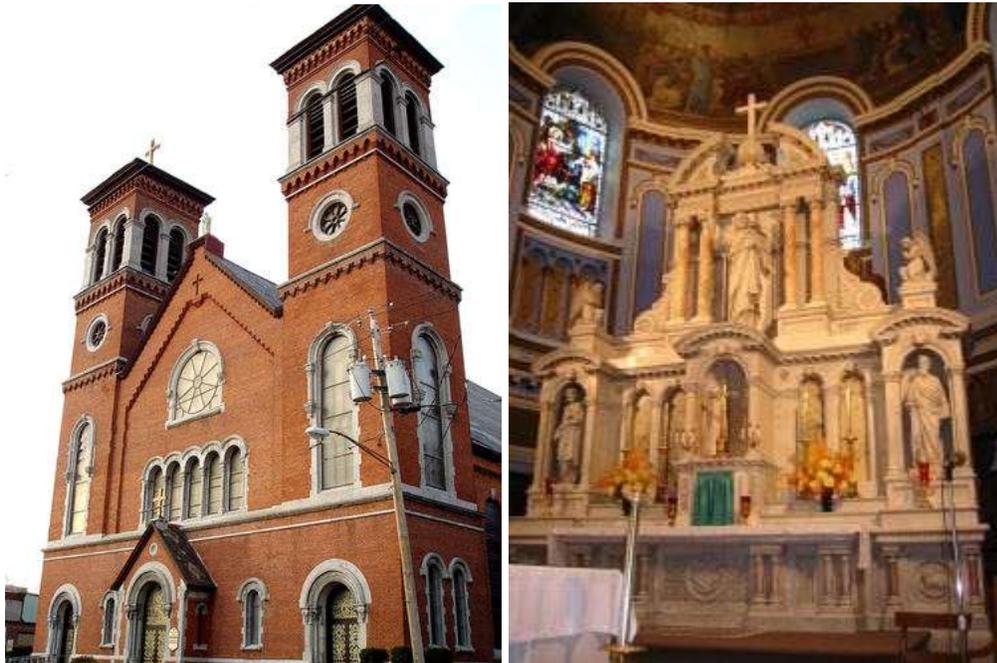
41. Turn right onto Broad St, go under the arterial, and continue onto Whitesboro Street

42. Turn left onto Broadway

44. Take first right onto Lafayette St, go 0.5 mi

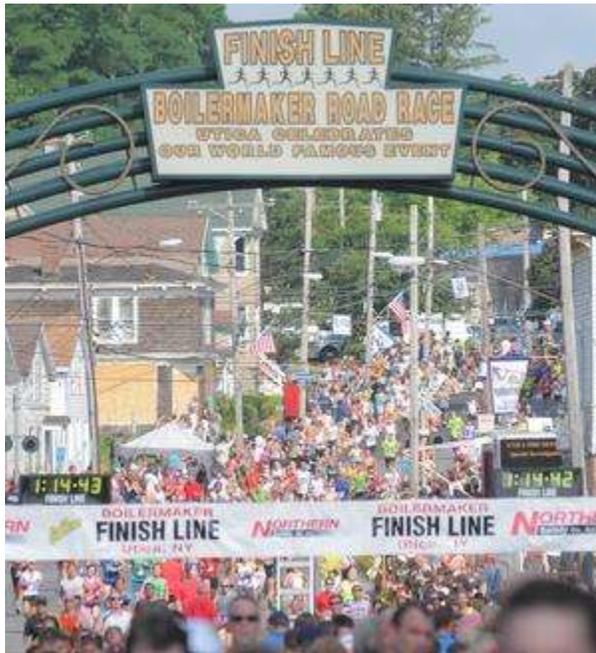
45. Turn left onto Varick St

See massive Roman Catholic St Joseph and St Patrick church on right – looks like a cathedral inside!



Pass through a gentrified neighborhood, and when you get to a stop sign the brewery is on the right. We will proceed straight across the street and park in the large parking lot straight ahead.

NOTE: The Utica Boilermaker finishes right here in front of the brewery!



FX Matt Brewing Company

830 Varick St, Utica, NY 13502

1.2 mi – about 6 mins

After the tour, depart approx. 3:30pm

46. Head out of the parking lot, back the way we came, on Varick St toward Edward St, go 0.3 mi

47. Turn right onto Lafayette St, go 0.5 mi

48. Continue onto Bleecker St, go 3.5 mi

49. Turn left onto Dyke Rd, go 1.2 mi

50. Turn right onto NY-5 E, go 5.3 mi

51. Turn left onto County Rd 211/Watkins Rd, go 1.3 mi

Some beautiful country views along this route! A few hills too ☺ Decided it was worth the view...

52. Turn right onto Mc Kennan Rd, go 3.2 mi

53. Continue onto Steuben Hill Rd (County Rd 62), go 0.6 mi

54. Slight right to continue onto Steuben Rd, go 0.5 mi – see Mirror Lake on the left

55. Turn left onto E German St, go 0.2 mi

56. Bear left onto NY-28 N, go 0.9 mi

57. Take the 1st right, cross over West Canada Creek, onto Co Rd 94/Shells Bush Rd, go 4.9 mi
58. At the end, turn right onto NY-169 S, go 2.3 mi (today down the hill, tomorrow....)
59. Turn right onto N Ann St, go 0.2 mi
60. Turn right onto W Main St, go 0.1 mi
61. Take the 2nd left onto 4th St, go 92 ft
62. Turn left onto Albany St, go 138 ft
63. Take the 1st right onto NY-167 S, go 417 ft
64. Turn left onto Elizabeth St
65. Turn right onto Canal Pl, destination will be on the right

Arrive at the Inn at Stone Mill and Canal Side Inn

410 Canal Pl, Little Falls, NY 13365 (315-823-0208)

25.3 mi – about 53 mins

Depart for Dinner at Beardslee Castle

1. Head north on Canal Pl toward E Mill St, go 325 ft
2. Turn left onto Elizabeth St, go 456 ft
3. Take the 1st right onto NY-167 N, go 417 ft
4. Turn right onto Albany St, go 453 ft
5. Turn right onto S Ann St, go 305 ft
6. Turn left onto NY-167 N/NY-169 S/NY-5 E, go 6.5 mi
7. Slight left onto Co Rd 23/Old State Rd, destination will be on the left in 0.1 mi

Arrive at Beardslee Castle for dinner

123 Old State Rd, Little Falls, NY 13365

Beardslee Castle offers inspired American Cuisine in a magnificent setting... the castle was built in 1860, and has a rich history. Some of the background... more here <http://beardsleecastle.com/historypage.htm>

In 1781 John Beardslee left Connecticut in search of a fortune. He was a practiced architect, civil engineer and mechanic. In 1787 he arrived at Whitestown, New York where he built mills financed by the sale of shares, later selling his portion at a tidy profit. With the success of this project he was engaged by the state to build a series of Mills for the Oneida Indians. Mr. Beardslee's construction jobs continued and between 1790 and 1796 he built the first bridge across the Mohawk at Little Falls, the old

red mill at Little Falls, mills at Van Hornesville and Canajoharie, bridges at West Canada Creek, East Canada Creek and Fort Plain, and the Herkimer County Courthouse and Jail.

He settled at East Creek, about a mile up from the Mohawk, where a small town grew up around his developments. Known as Beardslee Mills or Beardslee City, the settlement thrived and grew to over 2000 residents in the early 1800's. When the Erie Canal was built, bringing the majority of trade to the south side of the river, Beardslee Mills fell into hard times, later to be abandoned altogether. John Beardslee died in October of 1825, the same month the Canal opened. All that remains of Beardslee's City is an overgrown graveyard at the edge of a cornfield and the limestone Beardslee family mausoleum in a stand of virgin pine along the East Creek.

John's son Augustus lived to an old age and carried on the Beardslee tradition of hard work and individual accomplishment. He graduated Union College (where Evan Vanable graduated in 2013!) in 1821 and went on to a fruitful law practice in Little Falls, later elected to the State Legislature as well as serving time as a member of the judiciary. He was selected by Lincoln as one of several representatives to a convention in Virginia in efforts to stave off civil war. Augustus managed the family fortune well, investing in New York Central Railroad. When he built the Castle in 1860 a covered walkway was constructed leading to the East Creek station and a private semaphore installed so he could stop trains to travel to New York. The Beardslee's borrowed heavily on designs of Irish Castles in constructing their home. Helen Caitlin Bernard Beardslee outlived her husband by a quarter century and continued to add artifacts and additions to the Castle.

Augustus's son, Guy Roosevelt Beardslee, was born in 1858. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy barely graduating four years later, last in his class, in 1879. He received a commission in the infantry assigned to Fort Niobrara in Nebraska shortly after the General Custer incident. He resigned his commission one year later to return to East Creek to handle the family estate.

Augustus took his place managing the estate that included a full working farm, cheese factory, and sawmill. In 1892 two engineers approached him from a firm in New York who paid him \$40,000 in return for an option to develop power at East Creek on property still owned at the old Beardslee City. They were unable to raise enough capital for the project, which was considered risky because of the need to transmit power over the distance of three miles to the nearest town.

Drawing on his own engineering background and enlisting the service of John Cairns, Guy undertook the project himself, with the intent of mechanizing the family farm. This was to become the first rural electric power in the country. He realized the commercial potential and soon contracted several local farms as customers for the surplus power, later adding customers to the east in the towns of St. Johnsville, Fort Plain, Nelliston and Canajoharie. The power to St. Johnsville was turned on on St. Patrick's Day 1898. In 1911 Mr. Beardslee sold the business to Adirondack Power and Light, which later became Niagara Mohawk or NIMO.

With the success and sale of the power company, the Beardslee's led a comfortable life, vacationing in Europe and spending winters in Florida and Mexico. It was while vacationing in Florida in February of 1919 that tragedy struck the Beardslee's. In the early hours of the morning a fire started in the front of the Castle. The structure was completely gutted leaving nothing but the stone walls. The newspaper of Feb. 19th claimed the cause was arson to cover up theft. A 'mysterious man' had been seen in the area for a few days before the blaze. The reports noted that all the precious artifacts and furnishings gathered from the Beardslee's world travels were destroyed.

Only the main floor was rebuilt, leaving the second floor without a roof, and with railings across the window openings. The back of the building was turned into garden space, the stone walls draped with flowers and vines. Two of the original three tunnels, which connected the buildings on the estate, were closed off and the rooms they led into were sealed forever. The Beardslee's continued to share their time between New York and Florida until 1937.

A second fire broke out in the back of the kitchen during the early morning hours of August 30, 1989. By the time the firemen arrived the fire had spread through the entire kitchen. When the smoke cleared over 1500 square feet of kitchen area had been destroyed. The building was abandoned, became a hangout for late night parties, and anything not bolted down was stolen.

The castle was purchased by the current owners and renovated for a reopening in 1994 as "Beardslee Castle", changing the name to "Castle" out of respect for the Beardslee's original intents. After being abandoned for three years it took nearly 18 months of cleaning and restoration to return it to its original state. Nearly every square inch of the Castle has been restored or rebuilt. The original oak parquet floors, covered for the preceding twenty years with wall-to-wall carpeting have been returned to their glistening shine. The stonework interior with its wide gothic arches have been thoroughly hand cleaned of 140 years of dirt and soot. The wood paneled ceilings have been restored to a warm luster highlighted by art deco and mission style lighting fixtures. The second floor banquet room features beautiful floor-to-ceiling plate glass windows giving a panoramic view of the valley. A completely new kitchen services all three floors.

Little Falls Trip – Sunday

Dave Vanable cell: 585-615-6250

- Breakfast – time of your choosing, either Continental at the Inn, or across the street
- **Note, you should use about 7 gallons of gas between yesterday's driving and today's drive before we stop later today**
- Depart Little Falls, NY @ 8:45am
- Head to Rome, NY
- Stop @ Service Station Museum, 210 North George Street, Rome NY
Pat Corbett @ 315-336-0527 or 315-335-5633 cell
 - a. Arrive 10am
 - b. Leave 10:45am
- Stop @ Fort Stanwix
 - a. Arrive 10:50
 - b. Tour Fort Stanwix until 11:55am
 - c. Depart 12 noon
- Stop @ Sylvan Beach for Lunch – two options – suggest we split up to speed through
 - a. Canal View Cafe 315-762-5623 (Jean)
 - b. Yesterday's Royal 315-762-4677allow 50 minutes
 - c. Arrive 12:50pm
 - d. Depart for home 1:45pm
- Stop for gas, Sylvan Beach, NY
 - a. Arrive 1:50
 - b. Depart 2:05
- Stop for gas and potty break, Byrne Dairy just past Baldwinsville (about 1:10 to get here)
 - a. Arrive 3:15pm
 - b. Depart 3:35pm
- Stop for gas and potty break, Fastrac, Clyde, NY (approx. 1 ¼ hours to get here)
 - a. Arrive 4:50pm
 - b. Depart 5:10pm
- Some might head south at Route 14, or head north at Palmyra
- Vanables head south at Port Gibson
 - a. Approx 30 minutes west of Clyde
- Arrive HOME @ 6:30pm, or ???

SUNDAY ROUTE HOME – FINAL

Start at 410 Canal Place Little Falls, NY 13365

1. Head north on Canal Pl toward E Mill St, go 180 ft
2. Turn left onto Elizabeth St, go 440 ft
3. Take the 1st right onto NY-167 N, go 417 ft
4. Turn right onto Albany St, go 427 ft
5. Take the 2nd left onto S Ann St, go 0.3 mi
6. Turn left onto NY-169 N/W Monroe St. and go 9.1 mi

Good bye Little Falls!

Up a long hill – SORRY!

Off to the right are a few big wind turbines

As you slow to 30, see nice stone house on the right – there will be more stone buildings today!

Welcome to Middleville!

7. Continue onto NY-28 N/N Main St, go 9.5 mi

Notice “Hoof N Paw Farm” on the right – nestled on 112 acres – Our country facility provides beautiful nature trails for quiet, serene walks...

Nice and VERY full stream on the left, just before entering town

Welcome to Newport!

The lands comprising the Village of Newport came from the Royal Grant and the Hassenclever and Walton Patents 1788. The Bowen brothers (William, Ephraim and Benjamin) of Newport, Rhode Island – Dave is from RI by the way ☺ – purchased these lands. With the harnessing of the water power, Newport soon became both a dairying and industrial center with a Tannery, Wagon shops, a Tool Factory, Canning and Milk Condensery, it's own Newspaper and it's own Opera House. The village was incorporated in 1857. It was then an important cheese center.

There are lots of limestone stone buildings in town!



The Masonic Temple on right, built in 1903 is interesting, and has a cool semi-circle porch too





When Cheer Hall was built in 1812 by Benjamin Bowen (1759-1824) who came from Rhode Island with the financial backing of his brothers, Dr. William Bowen and Ephraim Bowen Esq. to establish a saw mill, a grist mill, a distillery, and the Newport Cotton Manufacturing Co. along the banks of the West Canada Creek using a dam and diversion canal.

St. John Roman Catholic Church on the right – another nice limestone building – they sure had limestone happening around here!!!

Check out the Octagonal stone house on the right – this is the home of Linus Yale, inventor of the cylinder lock – built in 1850.



Remarkably Linus Yale Sr. opened a lock shop in the early 1840s in Newport, New York, specializing in bank locks. In 1850 his son, Linus Yale, Jr. joined him at the lock shop and began working on improving his father's pin tumbler lock and created the cylinder lock. Yale, Jr. later founded a company with Henry Robinson Towne called the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company in the South End section of Stamford, CT.

Linus Yale's family are of Welsh descent, and his ancestors were of the same family as Elihu Yale, the benefactor to and namesake of Yale University. Yale, Sr. was a successful inventor who owned a Lock Shop in Newport and specialized in expensive, handmade bank locks and mechanical engineering, and who held eight patents for locks and another half dozen for threshing machines, sawmill head blocks, and millstone dressers.

Yale, Jr. had many inventions to his name throughout his career, thoroughly revolutionizing the locks industry and improving the security of financial institutions. Drawing on the principles first put to use in large wooden locks built by ancient Egyptians, Yale patented a pin tumbler lock for use in banks in 1851; he patented his pin tumbler lock for use in doors in 1863; in 1865 he patented the pin tumbler padlock, which are still widely used today.

Yale's Locks still play a major part in today's security systems. In his later years, Yale perfected the mechanism known as the "clock lock" and invented the double lock, which placed two locks within one case to be operated by the same or different combinations. His improvements in locks and boxes for the post-offices are of recognized utility and worldwide adoption. The commonly used combination locks omnipresent today also owe their dues to Linus Yale, Jr.

Welcome to Poland!

Look sharp, we saw some Amish buggies driving through town one day...

Originally known as Danielsville, after Nahum Daniels who owned a large amount of land in the village. The first Postmaster, soon changed the name because of the confusion with Dansville in western N.Y. The simplest explanation for the name Poland is that is located adjacent to & southwest of Russia, just like Poland in Europe.

How did Poland get to be so prosperous?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland,_Herkimer_County,_New_York

In 1869 there were 200 residents & approximately 60 buildings. By the 1880s there was a church, store, hotels, grist and saw mill, tannery sash & blind factory, wagon shop, 2 blacksmith shops, cheese box factory, cabinet shop, & a bootjack & ladder manufacturer & house building was booming. By 1906, there were more than 150 buildings even after 2 disastrous fires.

There's an amazing house on the right in need of a bit of repair as you head into town...

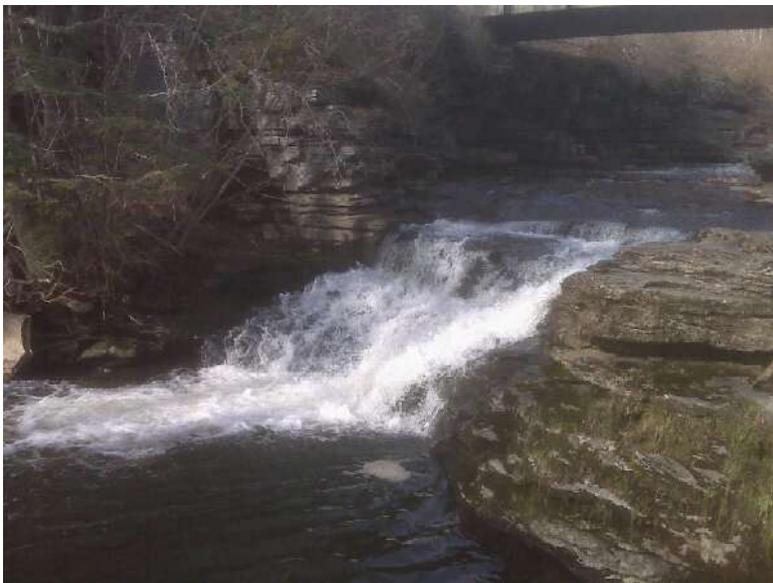


Leaving town, notice the retro-looking summer cottage buildings on the right –from the 30s?

8. Turn right to stay on NY-28 N, go 6.0 mi

Welcome to Russia!

Into Trenton NY – cross over Cincinnati Creek, apparently known for white water action!



9. Turn left onto NY-12 S, go 0.4 mi

10. Turn right onto Mapledale Rd (also County Rd 37 once you turn on this), go 1.9 mi

11. Turn left onto NY-365 W, go 9.6 mi – this is a tough left, may need to collect up further ahead

Welcome to Holland Patent!

The village was founded in 1797, and is named after the original land grant, the Holland Patent, which formed part of the area of the Town of Trenton. First Lady Rose Cleveland grew up in Holland Patent. (Trivia – what was her relationship to Grover Cleveland?)

Look left for the Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District which includes four monumental Greek Revival churches, the village green, and an 1890s band stand / gazebo. First Presbyterian and also Welsh Churches – wish we could turn in to check it out...



In 1842-3, the community organized to reform the design of the public square into the open space surrounded by buildings which exists today. William W. DeAngelis, who had returned in 1839 to Holland Patent after a career in business in New York City, frequently chaired meetings of fifteen representatives of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Unitarian and Episcopalian congregations and Academy trustees. These individuals envisioned and carried out the relocation of the common school, the Academy, the Presbyterian meetinghouse, and scattered horse sheds into an orderly arrangement on the western portion of the square.

Three new meetinghouses became principal design elements of the revised scheme. The Baptists, who may have anticipated the new design for the square in 1840 when they replaced their small frame building with a handsome Greek Revival style limestone meetinghouse, occupied the northwestern



area. The congregation rebuilt the meetinghouse after a disastrous fire in March 1843. The Unitarians built their Greek Revival style stone meetinghouse in 1842-3 facing, but not upon, the north side of the square. Also in 1843, the Presbyterians erected their new stone meetinghouse to the south side of the Baptist's building and in close harmony with the Baptist's design.

About 1871, when the new limestone Union school was built to replace the Academy structures, the dormitory was moved to the west side of Center Street to house first the Brass Works and later the businesses of Herbert and Seth Pride. Eventually the building was turned so the narrow gable end faced Center Street, and it stood until the 1940's next to the old library which was located on Center Street. The former Presbyterian meetinghouse was moved from the square to Main Street

where it housed McCluskey's store before its destruction in the fire of 1906.

Two Welsh meetinghouses, located on the redesigned square, indicate the significant Welsh presence in the community by the mid nineteenth century. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists occupied the southwestern corner of the square in 1845-6. In 1858, the Welsh Congregationalists adapted the stone building facing the northwest corner of the square for a meetinghouse to complete the group of six churches around the public square for which the Community was noted.

As we drive along, notice the nice building on the right – it has fancy (Corinthian?) columns!

12. Notice Rickmeyer Rd – just ahead, turn right at the Stop sign onto 365/River Rd, go 1.1 mi

Welcome to Rome, “The Copper City”!

The city occupies a site that was important to the main 18th and 19th century waterway connecting the Atlantic seaboard of North America to the Great Lakes. The original settlements were associated with fortifications erected in the 1750s to defend the waterway, in particular British Fort Stanwix (1763).

For hundreds of years, the area occupied by the modern City of Rome, NY has enjoyed great strategic and commercial importance, sitting along an ancient east/west and northern trade route from the Great Lakes and Canada to the Hudson River and the sea. The city is built astride the Oneida Carrying Place, known to the Six Nations or Haudenosaunee people, as Deo-Wain-Sta, or The Great Carrying Place. These names refer to a portage road or path between the Mohawk River to east and Wood Creek to the west, leading to Lake Ontario. Located within the modern city limits, this short portage path was the only overland section of a trade route stretching over a thousand miles between Lake Ontario and the lower Hudson. Boats coming up the Mohawk River from the Hudson had to transfer their cargo and boats overland between 1.7 and six miles (depending on the season) to continue west to Lake Ontario.

Revere Copper Products, Inc. is one of the oldest manufacturing companies in the United States, formed in Rome, NY between 1928 and 1929 as a series of mergers between several companies of which one of them being Revere Copper Company located in Canton, Massachusetts. Revere Copper operated North America's first copper rolling mill, and was started by Paul Revere in 1801 in Canton, Massachusetts and developed a commercially viable process for manufacturing copper sheets. In 1938, employee James M. Kennedy invented copper-clad cookware, now known as Revere Ware.

At one time, 10 percent of all copper products used in the United States were manufactured in Rome.

13. Continue onto E Dominick St, go 2.0 mi

See the red-backed street signs? Little Italy neighborhood – no doubt who settled this area!

Pass through the first stop light, then

14. At second light, turn right onto Black River Blvd, go 0.2 mi

15. Take the 1st left onto Court St, go 0.4 mi



Notice domed building with columns – Oneida County Courthouse – nice!

Lots of churches in town... first time we came to town was a Sunday, and ALL but one restaurant was closed – very traditional place!!

16. At light, turn left onto N George St, go 135 ft – first two cars pull in, others park on the street

ARRIVE at Service Station Museum – PARK



DEPART at 10:45am for Fort Stanwix

17. Head southwest on N George St, go 390 ft

18. Take the 2nd left onto W Dominick St, go 0.2 mi

19. Turn right into parking lot across the street from Fort Stanwix

ARRIVE at Fort Stanwix

The region was the scene of bloody fighting during the French and Indian War. The British had erected several small forts to guard the Oneida Carrying Place and the lucrative fur trade against French incursions from Canada. However, a combined French, Canadian and Native American force overwhelmed and massacred a British force in the Battle of Fort Bull. Later in 1758, after several abortive attempts to fortify the area, the British sent a very large force to secure the Oneida Carry and build a stronger rampart complex named Fort Stanwix.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, American Continental forces reoccupied, rebuilt and improved Fort Stanwix. The installation played a pivotal role in the Saratoga Campaign of 1777, becoming renowned as "the fort that never surrendered". Patriot militia, regulars, and their Oneida Nation allies under the command of Col. Peter Gansevoort, successfully repelled a prolonged siege in August 1777 by British, German, Loyalist, Canadian and Native American troops and warriors commanded by British Gen. Barry St. Leger. The failed siege combined with the battle at nearby Oriskany as well as the battles of Bennington, and Saratoga thwarted a coordinated British effort to take the northern colonies, and led to American alliances with France and the Netherlands.

After the British repulse at Fort Stanwix, bloody fighting erupted along the American northern frontier, resulting in terrible losses to American settlers but especially the people of the Six Nations. Fort Stanwix became the primary staging point for American attacks against British loyalist units and their Haudenosaunee allies, including the Sullivan Expedition of 1779, a ruthless scorched earth campaign against Iroquois villages allied with the British. This campaign was ordered by George Washington in response to fierce frontier attacks and atrocities such as the Cherry Valley Massacre by loyalist irregulars led by Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant and John Butler. The fort continued to shield America's northwest frontier from British campaigns until it was finally abandoned in 1781.

DEPART at 12 noon for Sylvan Beach, and lunch

20. Head out of parking lot back onto W Dominick Street, turn right towards Fort Stanwix, and then turn right onto N James St, go 0.1 mi

21. Turn right at stop light onto Erie Blvd W, go 2.3 mi – there are a series of stoplights here

If we get separated by the lights we will collect up AFTER the next left, onto NY-46 S/NY-49 W

22. Turn left onto NY-46 S/NY-49 W, go 5.2 mi

On the left is the Rome Sports Hall of Fame – the only municipal Sports Hall of Fame with its own museum in New York State, the museum has a Racing Wing and a Sports Wing. The Racing Wing houses the Rapid Roman Richie Evans car and two of Dave Packers speed boats, along with appropriate artifacts. The Sports Wing houses the other 31 exhibits of sports activities related to Rome.

As we drive along, note the sign for “Rome Sand Plains” to the right

Located within the city is a rare environmental area: the Rome Sand Plains – a 15,000-acre inland pine barrens that consists of a diverse mosaic of high sand dunes and low peat bogs, mixed northern hardwood forests, meadows and wetlands. The Rome Sand Plains harbor rare and unusual species, including carnivorous plants like the pitcher plant and sundew, and animals like the red-shouldered hawk and fisher. It is one of only a handful of inland pine barrens remaining in the United States. Visitors are able to walk and bike this unique environment.

23. Turn right at flashing light onto NY-49 W, go 4.1 mi

24. Go over bridge, and turn left onto Old State Route 49 (UNMARKED), go 1.5 mi

Off and on, see glimpses of beautiful creek to our left

25. Continue straight onto County Rd 54A/Haskins Rd, go 3.2 mi

See Hunter Landing Equestrian to the right – want to stop and go for a ride?

Welcome to the village of Sylvan Beach, the back way!

26. Turn right onto McClanathan Ave, go 0.4 mi – see glimpse of lake as you turn

27. At the end, turn left onto Main St, go 1.1 mi

We will probably get separated here – meet you at the restaurant!

28. See sign for amusement park parking – slight right onto Bridge S, go 476 ft – pull into the parking lot for the Canal View Cafe

18.0 mi – about 33 mins

ARRIVE Sylvan Beach – stop to eat lunch at Canal View Café

This is what Sylvan Beach looked like the first time we were here planning things – yes that’s snow!



Remarkably when driving the route we saw this 1930 Model A in Sylvan Beach, parked on the main road, advertising for lobster for Jack’s restaurant!



Areas surrounding Oneida Lake were opened for settlement in the late 1700’s. A company founded by George Scriba marked a significant area that stretched from the north shore of Oneida lake to Lake Ontario. An Area on the lake’s western end was reserved for American Revolution veterans by the government. The lots that were

SUMMER TIME, SYLVAN BEACH PARK

not given to patriots were eventually sold to the public. The region was sparsely settled until the early eight-teen-hundreds, the “Yankee Invasion” of Upstate New York then sparked the regions first major development. During this time thousands of New Englanders searched for more fertile land which landed them in the Oneida Lake region.

Built from 1817 to 1825 the Erie Canal actually bypassed Oneida Lake. The lake was connected to the Erie canal by the Oneida River and by two “Oneida Lake Canals.” This included the “Side Cut Canal” built in the 1830’s which connected the Erie Canal to Fish Creek. This system greatly aided in business in logging, and the east ends sand quarrying, resulting in a successful enterprise. The second Oneida Lake canal built during the 1870’s resulted as an economic failure as the New York State railroading began.

Around 1916 the Erie Barge Canal was completed which was an enlargement of the original Erie Canal. This used Oneida Lake as part of its course. Tugs and Barges in the hundreds used the lake during the peak years, making Brewerton and sylvan Beach active canal ports. Communities along the lake grew at different times. The earliest settlers during the 1790’s arrived in Constantia and Brewerton. The genesis of Bridgeport and Lakeport occurred by 1811. These communities aided the surrounding farm population by acting as commercial centers. Sylvan Beach saw its initial growth in the 1870’s. Referred to as the “Coney Island of Central New York”, Verona and Sylvan Beaches transformed in the 1880’s through the 1890’s. The sprouting of hotels, and two amusement parks brought in thousands of vacationers.

DEPART for HOME @1:45pm!

29. Head towards the amusement park, and follow the road back out to Route 13

32. Turn right onto NY-13 S/Main St, go 3.2 mi

STOP FOR GAS south of Sylvan Beach, on the right... lots of pumps!

Depart 2:05pm, continue south on NY-13

33. Turn right onto NY-31 W/State Highway 31 W/Lake Rd, go 32.8 mi (total)



Oneida Lake Congregational Church on the left – built in 1824, a post-and-beam structure sheathed in clapboard siding. The front facade features a Greek Revival style enframement around the main entrance and pediment. The low-pitched gable roof is topped by a two-tiered tower.

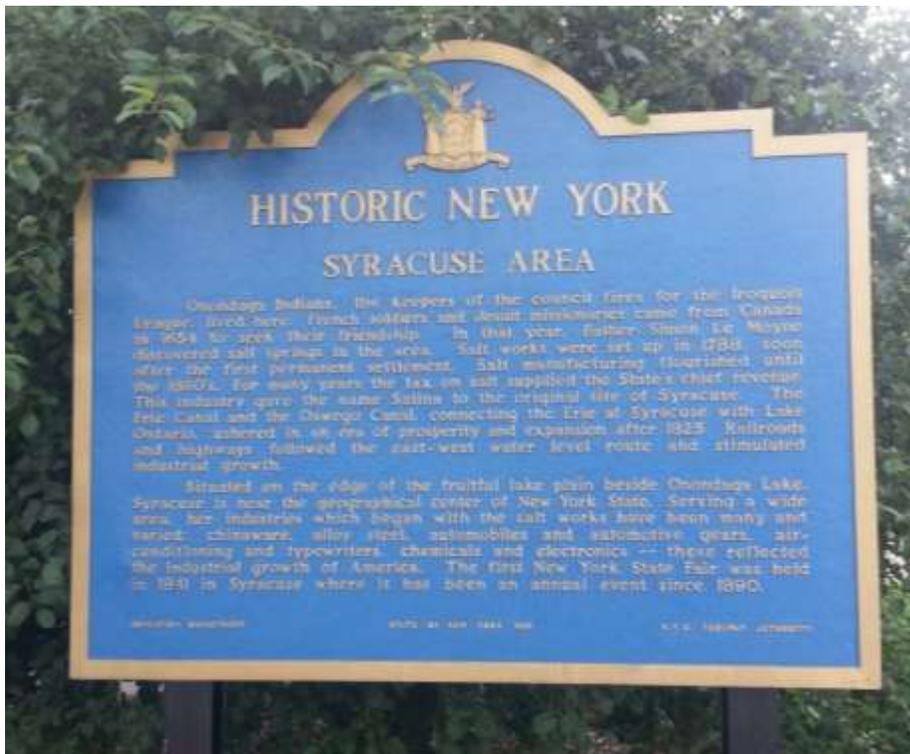
Not long after, on the right, is a nice Italianate home...

As we approach Bridgeport, look to the left for a nice cobblestone home on the left

Cross under I-81, notice Bob's Barber on the right – VERY traditional look

Welcome to Cicero!

The original township of Cicero, named after the great Roman orator Marcus Tullius Cicero (Roman statesman, lawyer, scholar, and writer who vainly tried to uphold republican principles in the final civil wars that destroyed the Roman Republic), included both the towns of Cicero and Clay. It was part of the great military tract that was surveyed in 1790 into 100 lots, each containing about 600 acres. These lots were reserved or drawn by soldiers for services in the Revolutionary War. The surveyors were responsible for naming the areas and one of the assistant surveyors, being a classical scholar and professor at Kings College (Columbia), assigned names from Roman generals and statesmen and Greek men of letters. *Anyone know where Tully, NY is located? ☺*



While this was taken on the Thruway, since we are spending so much time in the area, thought I'd share the story here which is so true...

Welcome to Clay, NY

Named after Henry Clay, the statesman... a bit down on its luck at first, things do improve – amazing Town Hall! Most famous son: Richard Gere. The first and most important article of trade was salt barrels, manufactured in large quantities and taken to the salt works. Did anyone know that NY's economy was once driven by the salt trade? Salina named for it...

Neddis Barber is on the left... barbers seem to be a trend! ☺ Pass the giant mall, Great Northern, mostly on the right.

Welcome to Baldwinsville!

34. Proceed straight onto NY-370 W/W Genesee Rd, go 13.2 mi

Named after Dr. Baldwin and his wife Eliza who settled in 1808 to start the community. Dr. Baldwin built a dam across the Seneca River to generate energy and a private canal to keep the integrity of the water highway. Baldwinsville initially grew as a local center for a prosperous farming area, with numerous mills along the north and south shores of the Seneca River. *(Anyone notice how critical Mills were – every town had one or more, and they were first to be built.)*

A canal on the north shore of the river allowed boats to navigate around the dam. In the early 1900s the village was also served by the Erie Lackawanna Railway, connecting Baldwinsville to the cities of Syracuse and Oswego. In addition to agriculture, Baldwinsville had small factories, such as Morris Machine Works, Jardine Bronze Foundry, and others. A large brewery now owned by Anheuser-Busch was constructed immediately east of the village in the mid-1970s to take advantage of ample water supplies from Lake Ontario.

The Busch brewery just east of Baldwinsville is one of 12 nationwide... originally built as a Schlitz plant (when's the last time you heard that name?) – the plant was designed for “continuous fermentation” which meant the plant was capable of unique and complex production. A-B bought the plant in 1981 for its upcoming new product “Budweiser Light” when Schlitz’s experiments with less-expensive extracts rather than traditional ingredients failed.

While passing through Baldwinsville, bear bight to stay on NY-370



Note the beautiful United Methodist Church as you turn...

There's some nice homes, and then water – the Seneca River – on the left.



About 10 minutes later, see this beauty for sale on the left: built by Colonel James Voorhees on land his father received for his service in the Revolutionary War –also part of the Underground Railroad. 4500 sqft, 4BR/3BA, 6 fireplaces – only \$525K! ☺

Just after Baldwinsville, stop for gas and potty break on the right, Byrne Dairy – Depart 3:35pm

Welcome to Meridian



Note Ingham Hall on the left, 3069 West Main Street, built in 1837 and apparently sold at auction last October after the last remaining family member passed without someone able to take over the place

Amazing pictures here:

<http://www.oldhousedreams.com/2012/10/10/1835-greek-revival-meridian-ny/>

There are more interesting buildings in Meridian, including an Octagon-shaped church steeple.

And then a mile later

Welcome to Cato!

See marker for Cato Grist Mill on the right – Built in 1818 by John Hooker, associate of Ethan Allen. Yes, that Ethan Allen, one of the founders of VT and responsible for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga with Benedict Arnold in the Revolutionary War!

Note two cobblestones on the left... as usual, two built together.

35. Bear left onto (UNMARKED) County Route 129/Conquest Victory/Town Line Rd (NOTE: NY-370 goes to the right), and follow County Route 129/Town Line Rd for 2.0 mi

A couple of 50's vehicles off to the left, about ¾ of a mile down the road

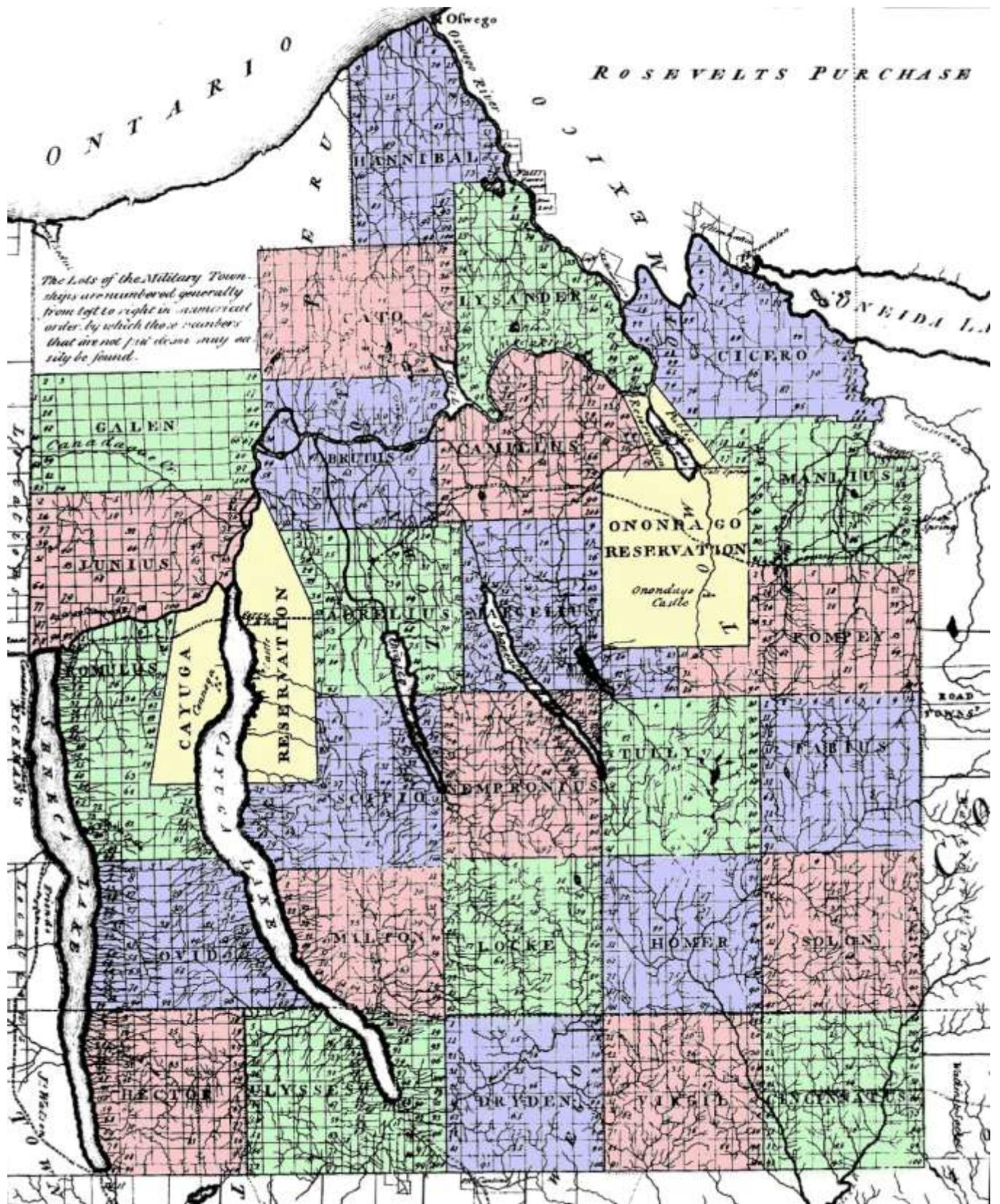
36. At stop sign, turn left onto NY-38 S, and go 3.0 mi

Note nice cobblestone as you turn...

Welcome to Conquest NY! (Conquest was part of the Central New York Military Tract – nearly two million acres (8,000 km²) of bounty land set aside to compensate New York's soldiers after their participation in the Revolutionary War. The town was first settled around 1800. The Town of Conquest was formed in 1821 from the Town of Cato after a contentious dispute about whether to form the new town. The Town of Victory was formed at the same time and given a name to celebrate the outcome.)

We've referenced the Central Military Tract a few times – there is a map here:

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/ff/Simeon_DeWitt_Central_NY_Military_Tract_c.1792.png



37. Turn right onto County Route 22/Fuller Rd, and go 1.5 mi

Welcome to Spring Lake, formerly Pineville – home of Pop Warner

38. Continue straight onto County Route 23/Spring Lake Rd, go 1.8 mi

Road changes to 30mph – old truck on right as you leave the 30 zone

39. Spring Lake Rd turns slightly right and becomes Co Route 275/S Butler Conquest Rd, go 2.3 mi

40. Bear left to stay on Co Route 275/S Butler Conquest Rd, go 0.9 mi

41. At the stop sign, turn left onto NY-89 S, and go 4.7 mi

Note yard full of sculpture on the right, south of South Butler

Note very cool old building on left, now the “New Life Christian Center”

Welcome to Savannah!

Notice nice town hall on the left corner at the stop light

42. Turn right onto NY-31 W/State Highway 31 W/W Church St, and go 6.2 mi

Just before Clyde – have you ever seen so many propane tanks??

Welcome to Clyde! We need to go around the village green...

43. Turn right onto Glasgow St, go 105 ft

44. Take the 1st left onto N Park St

PULL IN, and STOP at Fastrac for gas and a potty break if you need one

Depart 5:10pm, turn right out of Fastrac, and then

45. Turn left onto Sodus St, go 108 ft

46. Take the 1st right onto NY-31 W/State Highway 31 W/W Genesee St.

Notice Erie Mansion on the right, just after you turn...



Built 150 years ago in 1858, this 12,000 square foot historic landmark has been known as the Smith-Ely Mansion. This 43 room mansion was built in 1858 and was originally constructed as an Italianate style home for Dr. & Mrs. Smith. Their daughter Eugenia married Charles Ely, owner of the Clyde Glass Works which was one of the largest glass companies in the world during the Erie Canal era. They transformed the home into the stately mansion you see today. Re-construction was completed in 1910 and the Ely family lived there for two generations. The home has had a colorful and notorious history as a private residence for various families, a veterans' home and multi-family low-income housing, until its condemnation in 2006.

The mansion stood vacant for two years until local real estate investor Mark Wright spotted the house for sale. Realizing the historic significance and potential of the home (it is listed in the Department of the Interior's National Register of Historic Places), Mark purchased it in April of 2008 for his private residence.

AND in the Who Knew category: one of Clyde's claims to fame was the Clyde Glass Works (1868 - 1912)



If you are interested in glass factories, someone has created a web page that lists all the glass factories... <http://www.peachridgeglass.com/tag/clyde-glass-factory/> Who has time to do things like this?

The news used to be so much more PERSONAL! Taken from the Lyons Republican, September 1917:

Clyde.- Ralph Eldridge of the 30th Regimental Band, came up from Syracuse to spend Sunday with his people.

Eugene Malaney and son Emmett Malaney of Syracuse spent Sunday with relatives in Clyde.

Leo Sutliff has resigned his position as mail clerk and returned to Clyde from Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. and Mrs. Frank B. Duvall spent Saturday in Tully, where Mr. Duvall officiated at a wedding.

Tom Walsh of Auburn came to Clyde Monday to inspect the Opera House with a view of decorating it for the Odd Fellows fair. Mr. Walsh is one of the best decorators in this part of the state and he has been engaged by Clyde Lodge to transform the Opera House into a place of great beauty.

S.E. Bishop and Commander William Brisbin of the local Home Defense Corps, attended a meeting of the committee on Security and Defense held Wednesday afternoon in the Court House in Lyons.

Captain W.J. Brisbin of the Clyde Home Defense Corps was elected last Wednesday by the Home Defense Corps of Wayne county, chairman of a committee to arrange for a series of football games and competitive drills to be carried out this fall and winter among the various Home Defense Corps of the county.

Scores of Clyde folk attended the great patriotic meeting held in Lyons last week Friday and were more than pleased with the wonderful doings there on that great day.

Miss Euphemia Peeling visited friends in Rochester.

As we drive along, welcome to Lyons – note domed building off to the right – Lyons is the County Seat

More local news from 1917:

Savannah Personals

Savannah.- The W.C.T.U. met at the home of Mrs. D.J. Cotton Tuesday. Mrs. Cotton attended the convention at Lyons Friday.

Milan Sherman has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Harriet Soule is ill.

Harry Lockwood and wife of Athens are visiting his mother.

Clinton and Clifton Wright were called to Lyons Wednesday and expect to start for training camp from there.

Mrs. Burghdorf and mother were in Auburn Saturday.

Miss Maud Lux and Miss Mable Hamilton were callers in town Saturday.

Mrs. B.F. Gage is in Syracuse with her daughter, Nellie Stuart.

Mrs. Walter Vivier was in South Butler Sunday.

The pound party held in the M.E. Church Friday for Mrs. Burghdorf was a success.

Welcome to Newark (again)!

If you're too tired, maybe you'll want to stop at the Jackson & Perkins restored B&B – check and see if they have a room ☺ <http://www.vintagegardensbandb.com/>

From here we have options – choose what works best for you to get home

- **Keep on going on Route 31 towards Fairport, and points beyond**
- **Head south at Port Gibson on County Road #7 to head down towards the Thruway, Route 96, and Victor (Dave & Trish will do this)**

GOOGLE MAP Friday TO LITTLE FALLS

<https://maps.google.com/maps?saddr=NY->

31+E%2FPalmyra+Rd%2FPittsford+Palmyra+Rd&daddr=43.0512508,-77.1708827+to:43.045813,-77.1084541+to:43.044853,-77.0995831+to:43.0214458,-77.0909336+to:43.032043,-76.966104+to:43.0309175,-76.9566431+to:43.0218299,-76.8796695+to:42.9233879,-76.7274468+to:42.9179222,-76.6503639+to:42.9621381,-76.3458422+to:42.981575,-76.3404747+to:43.0382191,-75.823611+to:43.0490183,-75.7234411+to:43.0555338,-75.659322+to:43.0589614,-75.6081392+to:43.0607466,-75.6043055+to:43.0398854,-75.5506428+to:43.033995,-75.280833+to:43.027076,-75.1043713+to:43.018462,-74.962014+to:Little+Falls,+NY&hl=en&ll=43.051078,-75.263643&spn=0.052873,0.132093&sll=43.057569,-75.611172&sspn=0.026434,0.066047&geocode=FT4vkQldtFJi-w%3BFfLokAldPndm-ynNSFenQNXQiTEuDjMSjDTHZA%3BFbXTkAldGmtn-yn3_zb8o9TQiTHY1oWPYS_DWQ%3BFfXPkAldwY1n-ym5JtbVXtPQiTFXHn9cpWSqXw%3BFYV0kAldi69n-ykfYOA9eNPQiTHzoObv7gbPnw%3BFeudkAldKJdp-ynh2c0FJ83QiTGxQoFg0RGXqQ%3BFYWZkAldHbxylyjQQfP28zQiTGzIS1cykjqsQ%3BFQV2kAldy-hq-ykN9hKwJcvQiTHkaX4ygSIDzA%3BFXv1jglajtt-yn5DjRhSbHQiTfQTqlcmp2sqA%3BFSLgjlDhWhu-ynDw_Nz77HQiTGGMoWAS0M97g%3BFdqMjwldDg5z-yl31rE0DALaiTF-IB-scXNZrQ%3BFcfYjwldBiNz-ynNYrbXI_jziTEC57NZ9CyZkQ%3BFQu2kAldBQZ7-ynRwMnQlYtZiEwmyLI9dtPIA%3BFTrgkAldT418-ylzbdZaUp3ZiTfPzVzP2QGAQ%3BFa35kAldxod9-ykN1-Nqc3fZiTEot4eKeN3y1g%3BFREHkQldtU9--ynjWypmxXDZiTGIG6U_L8CckQ%3BFQoOkQldr15--ylhXI1D23DZiTfPsWKxSem59A%3BFY28kAldTjB_-ykTiH87a3DZiTHMdpNAPUBq7A%3BFYulkAldP06D-ymz9dZ9r0PZiTgVzeKpyWqKPw%3BFYskAldjf-Fym1VJ8F307ZiTEr8BN_LftxHw%3BFd5okAldoiul-ylXTHvJrEzZiTg4q7JuPBjVOA%3BFUzKkAldtLuJ-ykThcN0CbTeiTgixJsrsSSftA&dirflg=h&mra=dpe&mrsp=16&sz=15&via=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20&t=m&z=14

Saturday Day ROUTE –

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OLD

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GOOGLE MAP Sunday ROUTE HOME

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