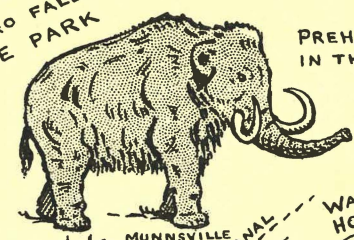
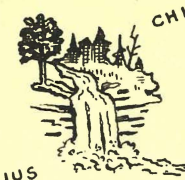


ANCIENT SALT LICKS ON THE SITE OF SYRACUSE



CHITTENANGO FALLS A STATE PARK



PREHISTORIC FOOTPRINTS IN THE ROCKS NEAR MUNNSVILLE

SYRACUSE DE WITT

WATERVILLE, SEAT OF THE HOP MARKET IN ITS PRIME

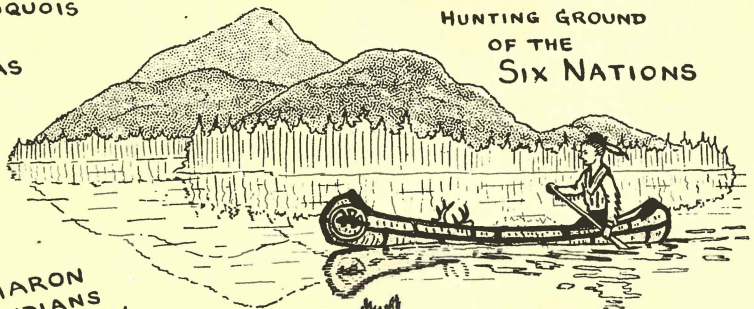
TWENTY 4-HORSE COACHES WENT EACH WAY DAILY



THE CHERRY VALLEY TURNPIKE

THE SIX NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS
SENECAS
CAYUGAS
ONONDAGAS
ONEIDAS
MOHAWKS
TUSCARORAS

THE ADIRONDACKS HUNTING GROUND OF THE SIX NATIONS

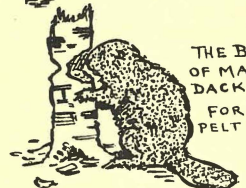


JOSEPH BRANT "THAYENDANEGA" GREAT CHIEF OF THE MOHAWKS



GEN. CLINTON'S ROUTE FROM CANAJOHARIE

AT SHARON THE INDIANS SCALPED A BOY WHO LIVED TO BE 70 YEARS OLD



THE BEAVER, CREATOR OF MANY OF THE ADIRONDACK LAKES AND PONDS FOR MANY YEARS HIS PELT WAS THE BASIS FOR BARTER

OLD ALBANY



FAYETTEVILLE

MANLIUS

CAZENOVIA LAKE

STOCKBRIDGE FALLS

MUNNSVILLE

ONEIDA VALLEY

OLD CHENANGO CANAL

MADISON LAKE

GLACIAL KETTLE HOLE

SANGERFIELD

HOP YARDS

THE INDIANS "GREAT WATERS"

"HEALING WATERS" (SULPHUR SPRINGS)

RICHFIELD SPRINGS

WARREN

SPRINGFIELD

CHERRY VALLEY

SHARON SPRINGS

CARLISLE

SLOANSVILLE

ESPERANCE

SCHOLARIE CREEK

DUNESBURG

SEAT OF THE FAMOUS MILITARY ACADEMY

SEAT OF N.Y. STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE. THOMAS MORRIS SETTLED HERE IN 1796

MADISON UNIVERSITY, NOW COLGATE, FOUNDED AT HAMILTON IN 1819

"ONEIDA PATH" OF THE INDIANS

DANIEL WEBSTER AND JUSTICE STORY STOPPED HERE IN 1826

NOV. 11, 1778 INDIANS AND TORIES MASSACRED THE INHABITANTS OF CHERRY VALLEY

CHERRY VALLEY FOUNDED 1739

THE ANCIENT COVERED BRIDGE AT ESPERANCE PRESERVED BY THE STATE

SITE OF THE GLACIAL LAKE ALBANY

JOHN LINCKLAEN OF CAZENOVIA PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY WHICH BUILT THE PIKE WEST OF CHERRY VALLEY

MORRISVILLE

BOUCKVILLE

HAMILTON

WEST WINFIELD

SPRINGFIELD CENTER

EAST SPRINGFIELD

CONTINENTAL ROAD

SHARON CENTER

SHARON

ORAN

CAZENOVIA

NELSON

PINE WOODS

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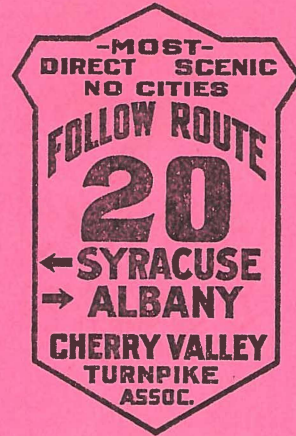
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IMPORTANT CORRECTION

Since the publication of this booklet the New York State Bureau of Highways has discontinued designating the CHERRY VALLEY TURNPIKE as State Route 7.

This road will hereafter be known and appear on signs, maps, etc., as part of

U. S. TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE 20

in conformity with the United States System of Highways adopted for uniform marking by the American Association of State Highway Officials.

THE region served by the Cherry Valley Turnpike, includes several noteworthy towns adjacent to Route 7, (See map,) and is one of unusual historic interest. Perfect roads, and freedom from city traffic conditions make this an ideal section for the motoring tourist.

The Cherry Valley Turnpike was first selected in 1799 by the State of New York for its main artery of travel east and west, and today as then, it is the shortest and most direct route, for travelers crossing the Empire State.

For the motorist of 1927, every modern convenience and help are offered to make his journey both interesting and enjoyable. Excellent hotel accommodations, modern garages with competent mechanics dot its course, while its towns not only offer the necessities but the luxuries and attractions that appeal to every taste.

For further information address

ORRIN TERRY, SECRETARY
Cherry Valley Turnpike Association
Waterville, N. Y.

The Cherry Valley Turnpike

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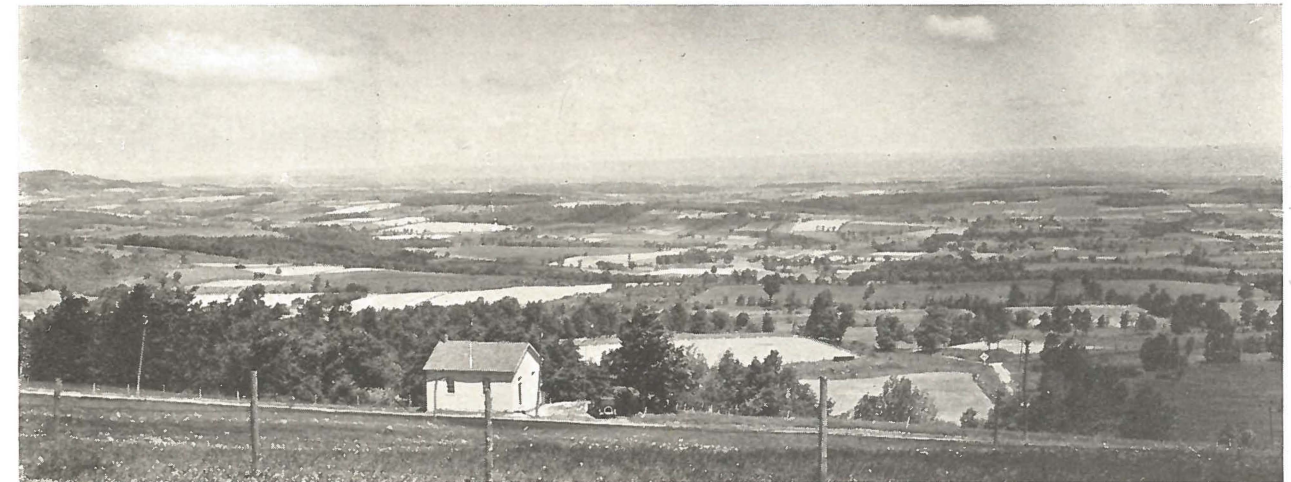
THIS historic highway was begun in 1799, when a charter was granted for a coach road from Albany to the tavern of one John Walton, at Cherry Valley. In 1803 the Legislature granted a charter to continue the road westward to Manlius Square, and it is an interesting comparison with present day building costs that the price originally set for constructing this last seventy miles, was but \$75,000.00 and its stockholders, when they so desired might pay for their subscriptions in labor. The road was completed in 1811, and was thronged with traffic while Syracuse had still to incorporate as a village.

The road is a fine demonstration of the skill of the early nineteenth century engineers in applying the axiom, that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. A study of the map shows that for the 116 miles between Cazenovia and Albany the road is hardly ever more than five miles from the air line between these points, or, if you wish

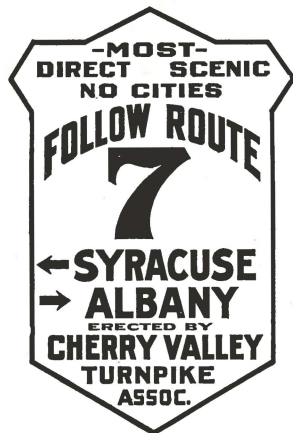
to pass through the city of Syracuse instead of over the Manlius-Skaneateles cut-off, you will be scarce a mile further at any point from the air-way between these two cities. Remember, too, this is not flat country but that you will reach altitudes varying between 1500 and 1700 feet, and pass elevations such as those at Cherry Valley known long ago as the Brimstone Mountains, which rise to 2300 feet above sea level.

The rolling contour of the country makes the scenery some of the most beautiful in the East, yet you will marvel as you motor over its smooth surface at the long easy grades which have permitted the author, and doubtless will you also, to travel it from end to end in either direction without the need of changing gears. The reasonable thirty miles an hour here is convenient for both car and driver.

On the north across the broad valley of the Mohawk are the Adirondacks, while south of us the Catskills lift their crests. Our road runs along the highlands between these two ranges with the ground dropping off rather abruptly to the north, while the broader stretches to the southward drain more gently



Prospect View looking north from Turnpike between Cherry Valley and Sharon Springs



The Cherry Valley Turnpike

New York State Highway Route 7
United States Transcontinental Route 20

Between

ALBANY and SYRACUSE, N. Y.

135 Miles of the Most Beautiful Scenery
in the Eastern States

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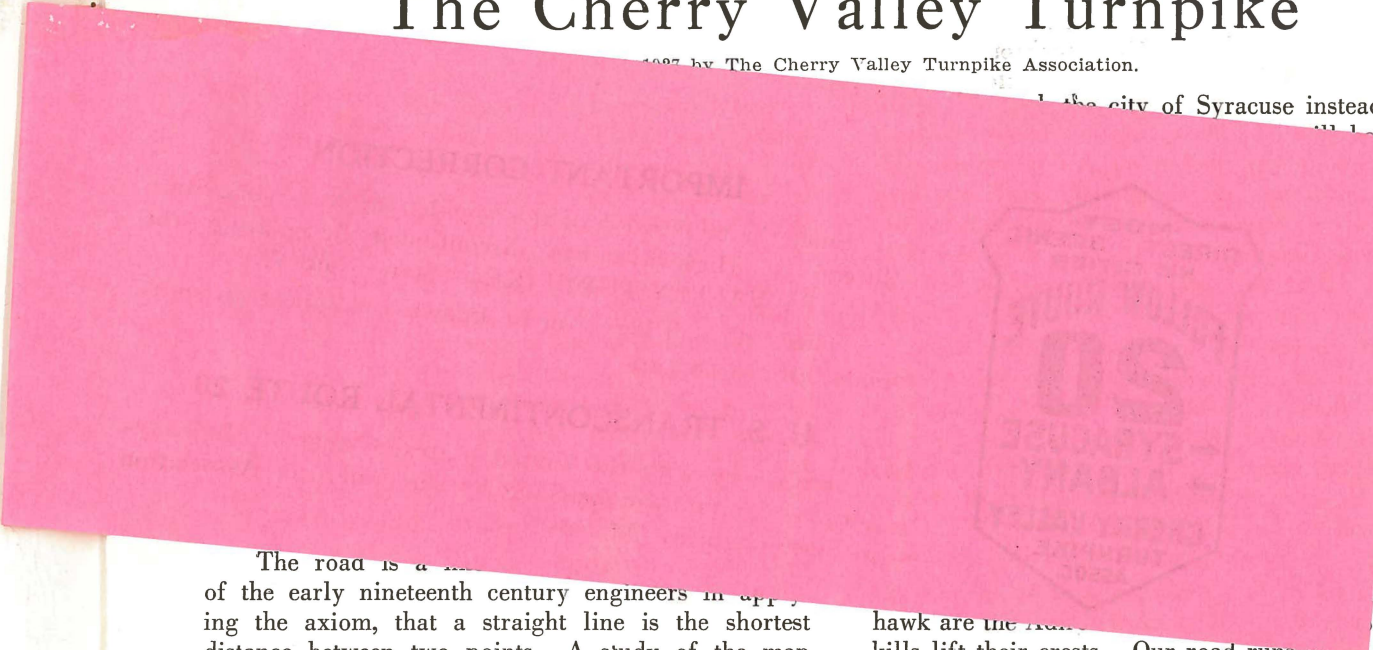
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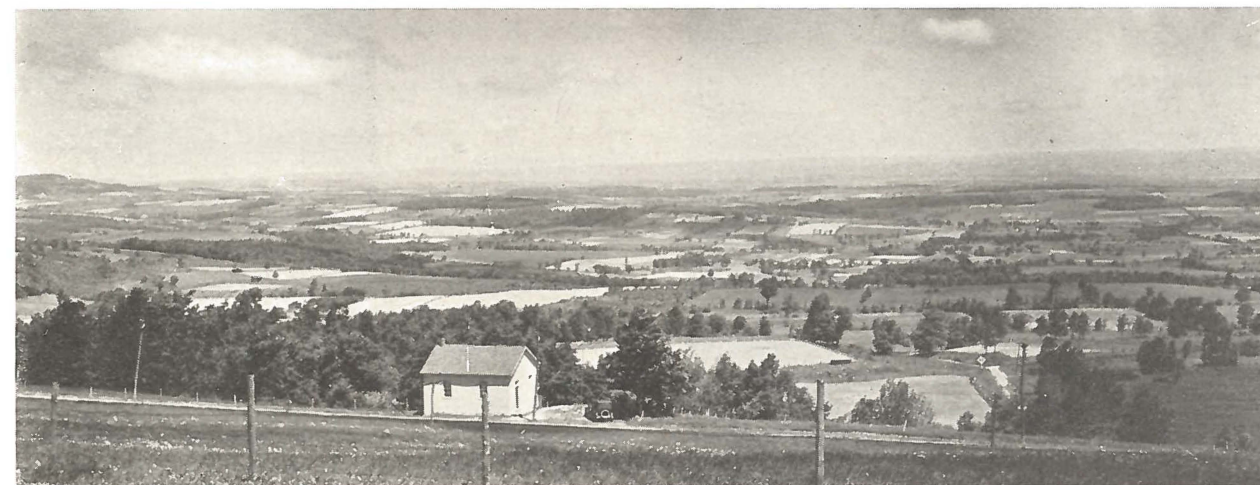
The Cherry Valley Turnpike

1927 by The Cherry Valley Turnpike Association.



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Prospect View looking north from Turnpike between Cherry Valley and Sharon Springs

to the Susquehanna and its wide reaching branches. The old Chenango Canal, whose summit level, the Turnpike crosses at Bouckville, illustrates this, for it rose in twenty miles from the Mohawk through an altitude of 700 feet by seventy-six locks, while to Binghamton on the south, more than three times as far the locks were about a third as many.

If you should attempt to parallel the Turnpike, either north or south, you would soon be discouraged with the ups and downs and turns for the slopes are corrugated like a washboard.

For more than a dozen miles out of Albany past Guilderland and Fullers, the Turnpike is built on a great delta of sand and clay laid down by the glacial Lake Albany. This deposit was made by the Mohawk River when the Continental Glacier was melting, and all the drainage of the Great Lakes discharged into the Hudson River.

Then the road rises into the foothills of the great plateau, past Duanesburg and Esperance and as far as Sloansville. Westward it comes upon still higher ground, and until near Syracuse it is always above 1100 feet. All of the villages stand between 1100 and 1400 feet above the sea, and in half a dozen places are heights varying between 1500 and 1700 feet, reached in almost every case by long gentle approaches.

The Cherry Valley Turnpike was among the first of many such projects in New York and by 1809 there were sixty-seven Turnpike companies and twenty-one chartered bridge companies in the State. It



Cobleskill's beautiful Park



View from top of Takaharawa Falls



Takaharawa Falls near Cherry Valley

was pioneer work and we must picture our route at that time as a forest wilderness which broadly followed the ancient Seneca Indian Trail, and in which the Cherry Valley neighborhood was the principal settlement.

Other roads were built leading westward from Catskill, Kingston and Newburg, but our Turnpike offered the most direct way to western New York and the great interior. This fact has found confirmation during the present year in its being designated as a part of the United States Transcontinental Route 20, the only Transcontinental Route crossing this State.



Cazenovia Lake—In the Land of Hiawatha

Thus the road was not only a necessity to the pioneers of western and central New York, but had a large part in the up-building of the states between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes.

The great lumbering coaches drawn by four and sometimes six horses were the rapid transit of that day. The passengers were regarded as aristocrats and received as much attention from landlords and bystanders as the occupants of a private Pullman car do today. Even the driver was a personage. He tooted his horn and cracked his whip with a proud air, and was alertly waited upon by the population of the tavern yard, who were ever anxious for the late news he might bring from the world without. If old stories are correct, he was also at times somewhat of an autocrat, and in the habit of sharing the road with his lesser brethren after the manner of the five-ton truck of today.

There were regular lines of freight wagons which required two weeks for the trip between Albany and western New York, bearing merchandise from the seaboard, to return laden with wheat, barrelled beef and pork, potash and other products of the field and forest. Great droves of cattle, sheep, etc., were also constantly moving eastward on the hoof.

Toll gates were about ten miles apart, and the last one stood at the top of Morrisville Hill. It is said to have been dragged off by an angry traveler who refused to be held up for payment. The supposedly over-rich Turnpike owners aroused, it seems, the same hostility as the railway magnates of a later

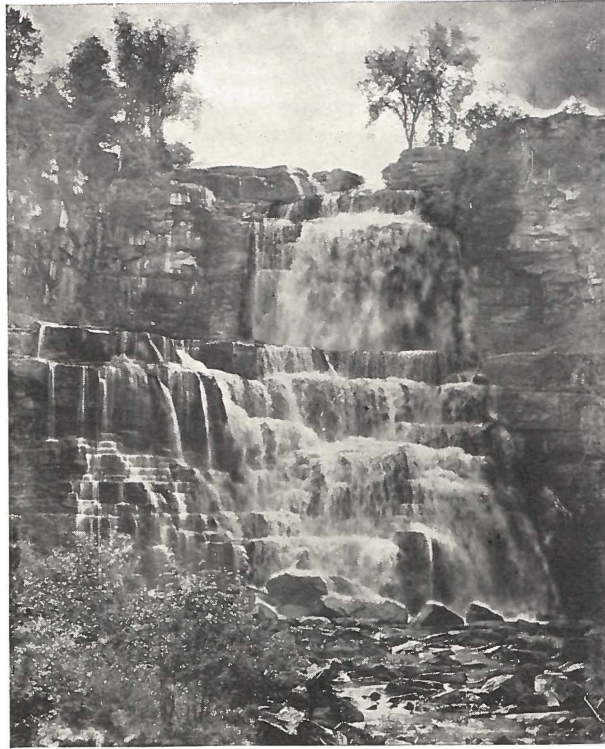
day, for liberty was thought to be in danger. In toll charges, some heed was paid to material and spiritual interests, for no fee was exacted from those who were on their way to the grist mill or to church. Report does not say whether truthful statements were always given the gatekeeper in such cases. The huge freight wagons, having tires more than six inches broad were also exempt from toll, because of their help in keeping the road bed

packed and rolled.

In all it was a busy highway during those post-revolutionary days, with its never ending stream of life, and travel through its wooded avenues and



Cazenovia Lake from the Village



Chittenango Falls—A State Park

stumpy clearings, over its log causeways and newly graded hills, past its new wooden houses and log cabins. Some idea of the amount of this travel may be gained from the fact that on the Cherry Valley-Manlius stretch alone during 1815, four years after its completion, the tolls were \$12,322.00, mostly made up of sixpence charges.

During the War of 1812 the temporary check of emigrant travel was compensated by the employment of the road by the Government which used hundreds of teams in the transportation of munitions of war, for Generals Brown and Scott, and their men fighting on the Niagara frontier. It has been said that the odor of tar with which the wheels were lubricated could be noticed in the air from Cazenovia to Albany, so numerous were the conveyances, for in those early days as now it was the shortest and straightest road across central New York.

Shops and stores sprang up everywhere. The farmers prospered because of the outlet to market the road afforded them. In 1815 there were fifteen taverns in Cherry Valley, and sixty-two between that village and Albany. Eight local runs of stage coaches were in operation, besides the through lines east and west. Today many of the old taverns still stand, mostly utilized as farm houses, for more modern if less picturesque hostelries have been built to better meet the present day needs for convenience and luxury.

Of the towns along the Turnpike many are noteworthy not alone because of their historic interest and the part they played in the up-building of the nation, but because of their present day beauty.

CAZENOVIA, at the western gateway of the Turnpike region, was founded in 1793, and named for Theophilus Cazenove, first agent of the Holland Land Company in America. The town lies at the foot of Cazenovia Lake, a charming product of glacial action with its four miles of clear blue water and banks bordered with fine homes. Chittenango Falls, a few miles down the creek from the lake, is the property of the State, and some idea of its beauty may be gleaned from the picture of it shown here. At Cazenovia is also a Seminary, founded and sustained by a Methodist Conference since 1824, and now enrolling more than 200 students. A more complete description of the village will be found elsewhere in this book.

Driving eastward from Cazenovia four miles, brings us to the pretty little village of NELSON, named after Lord Nelson, the British Admiral. This is today the center of a prosperous farming section.



Old Time Stage Sleigh on the Turnpike



A small section of the beautiful Morrisville Valley

Seven miles further we reach MORRISVILLE, which for almost a century until 1910, was the county seat of Madison County. The old court house and other buildings are now the home of the New York State School of Agriculture, with an enrollment of over one hundred and fifty boys and girls learning the modern ways of farming and domestic science. Near here at Peterboro lived Gerrit Smith, noted Abolitionist, and there was founded probably the first school in the United States exclusively for colored children. With its altitude of 1335 feet, Morrisville is as healthful as it is attractive and you should pause to read in the pages following this article of the many features this town offers to attract the motorist.

BOUCKVILLE, a short half dozen miles further on was founded by John Edgerton about 1800 and was first known as the McClure Settlement. Dr. Samuel McClure located here in 1805 and built what was for many years afterward known as the old Yellow Tavern. This building is still pointed out to visitors. The Chenango Canal which extended from Binghamton to Utica crossed the Turnpike here, and the present name of the town was given it in honor of Canal Commissioner Bouck, who was afterwards Governor. In the old days, a large distillery flourished here, and herds of cattle were kept to fatten on the mash before being driven to market over the Turnpike.

At Bouckville, a fine state road (Route 12) turns

south five miles to HAMILTON, and Colgate University. Mark the age of the latter founded in 1819. See its costly buildings, splendid campus, and if interested, some of its nine hundred young men. It is a progressive town, with its fine, modern hotel, and well stocked stores, all described more fully in the back part of this book.

Back on the Turnpike again, headed eastward we soon approach MADISON. This town was named in honor of President Madison although there were pioneers settled here as early as 1793. It was then that the locality was visited by

Erastus Cleveland, who returned to reside here permanently soon after. He was prominent in the town's affairs, and because of his part in the War of 1812 was commissioned a Brigadier General of Militia. Madison Lake just north of the Turnpike is three-quarters of a mile long, and drains, not on the surface, but is a glacial kettle-hole left in a vast delta terrace by the melting out of a block of stagnant glacial ice.

SANGERFIELD, next on the line, should be remembered by the tourist as he enjoys the fine stretches of the Turnpike, because it was here at the home of Ebenezer Hale that the first meeting of the Turnpike Company which built the Cherry Valley-Manlius section was held. Here also we turn north one mile to reach Waterville, well called the Garden Spot.



Straight as an arrow o'er hill and vale

WATERVILLE was once a small settlement called "The Huddle" while Sangerfield on the Turnpike was the more important place; but Waterville had water-power, which meant mills and industries, and so, much of Sangerfield moved north, and what was Sangerfield's loss was Waterville's gain. Today it is a fine wide-awake town, with its beautiful tree lined streets, park and lovely homes. One of the larger towns in the Turnpike region, you will find Waterville described more in detail further on in the booklet.

Still eastward eight miles from Sangerfield is BRIDGEWATER, the town which gave to the world Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, a man still living, who gave back to it without reward the fruits of his inventive genius, the Babcock milk test, known and used everywhere. This is a good place to remark that along the Turnpike dairying is now the chief occupation of the farmer. In olden days this was the greatest American center of hop raising with Waterville the principal hop market, but gone are the hop yards and no longer do the stacked poles remind us of villages of Indian wigwams.

WEST WINFIELD, the next town on our route,



Sweeping in imperial beauty across the Empire State

was one of the early manufacturing centers of this part of the State, and the tanning business still in operation was started over a hundred years ago. Its well kept houses, attractive park, and quaint home of the local D. A. R. Chapter, give us a pleasant impression of its prosperity and well being.



Gathering sap for maple sugar

RICHFIELD SPRINGS is just half way between Albany and Syracuse, and for over a century has been famous for its mineral springs. It was in 1820 that Dr. Horace Manley, a Surgeon-Major in the War of 1812, inaugurated the use of these waters by the white settlers, although their virtues had been known to the Indians of the Five Nations from remote times, and their hard beaten trails led to the great white sulphur spring, now in this village. The first tavern here was built by Nathan Dow in 1816. It was a primitive affair, but the luxurious hotels of Richfield Springs are now known far and wide by thousands who have received the benefits of its healing waters. Just south of the village is beautiful Canadarago Lake, where the Oneidas had their camps, and the whole neighborhood hereabouts teems with the history of those early days.

Between Richfield Springs and Cherry Valley to the eastward, are WARREN and the SPRINGFIELDS, villages which date back to some of the earliest settlements carved from the wilderness by those pioneers, whose staunch adherence to the American cause in the Revolution led to many cruelties inflicted upon them by the infuriated Tories and Indians. These places were all at some time during this period sacked and burned.

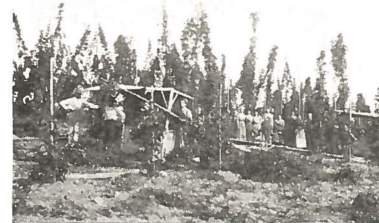
Between Richfield Springs and Cherry Valley to the eastward, are WARREN and the SPRINGFIELDS, villages which date back to some of the earliest settlements carved from the wilderness by those pioneers, whose staunch adherence to the American cause in the Revolution led to many cruelties inflicted upon them by the infuriated Tories and Indians. These places were all at some time during this period sacked and burned.

At Warren are two small lakes, one on either side of the Turnpike, which have long been known as good fishing grounds.

At East Springfield is a monument beside the Turnpike which marks the course of the old Continental Road, used by General Clinton's army in going from Canajoharie to Otsego Lake.

It is also between Richfield Springs and Cherry Valley that the motorist who wishes to visit the Leatherstocking country should turn south towards COOPERSTOWN. This road skirts for nine miles the shores of beautiful Otsego Lake (the "Glimmerglass" of James Fenimore Cooper's novels) until it reaches Cooperstown at its foot. This town, founded by Judge William Cooper, father of the famous American writer, should be visited, not only because of its natural beauty but on account of the many points of historic interest hereabouts. Cooperstown has a beautiful park, many fine estates, and is noteworthy as the birthplace of the great American game, base ball. In passing over the Lake road from the Turnpike, a fine view is had of Mt. Wellington across the lake. The sunken island, Natty Bumppo's cave, Leatherstocking Falls and many other places mentioned in Cooper's tales are also to be visited.

It is in this section that some of the finest episodes of New York's history took place, and after the celebrations to be held during the next three or four years, the world will know more about how little New England suffered in Revolutionary days as compared with New York, which for seven years was reddened by the blood of almost a hundred battles and massacres,



Picking hops along the Pike



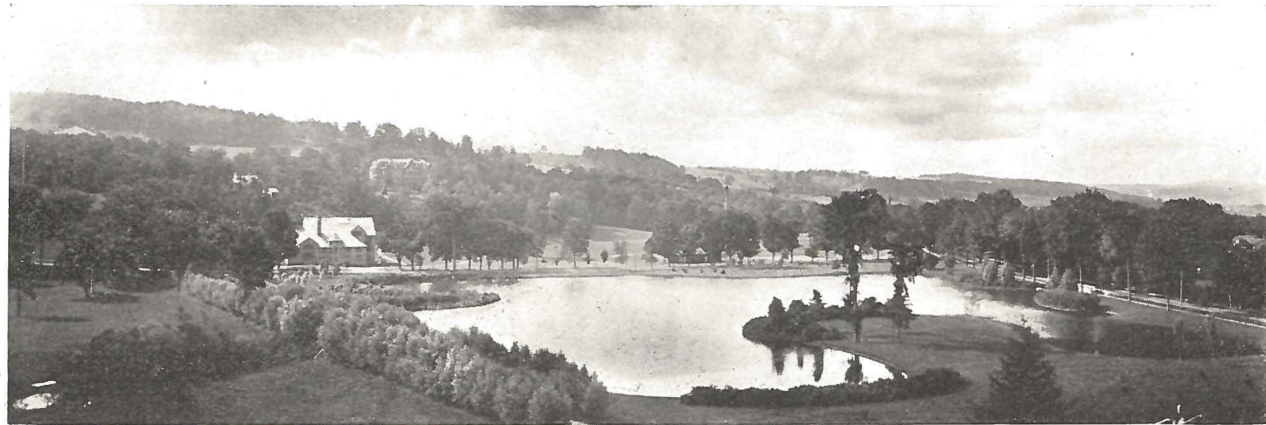
Turn north at Pine Woods and visit Stockbridge Falls

Fifty-four miles from Albany we reach CHERRY VALLEY, at the time of the building of the Turnpike and for many years previous the most important town south of the Mohawk. Here on a grant of land given in 1738, John Lindsay settled in 1740, building his home on the present site of Willow Hill just south of the village. He was joined the following year by the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, who arrived with about thirty settlers from New Hampshire. From this beginning the settlement grew and during the Revolution a fort was built for the protection of the inhabitants.

On the morning of November 11th, 1778, seven hundred and fifty Tories and Indians under Butler and Brant took the village by surprise. The fort itself was not captured but the village was destroyed and the people either cruelly killed, or, in a few cases, taken prisoners. Among those to die was Colonel Alden in command of the fort. He had spent the night at Willow Hill, and was tomahawked as he tried to return. A marker now shows the place of his death.

A monument in the cemetery also marks the site of the fort and many of those murdered at the time of the massacre are buried nearby. Other monuments mark the site of Dunlop's home, and the place of Lieutenant Wormouth's death.

Here in 1786 was built by Thomas Whittaker the



The beautiful grounds of Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y.

first tavern in this locality, on the same sight was afterwards erected the old Tryon House, a famous hostelry in stage coach days, which finds worthy successors in the present hotels equipped with every modern convenience. Here also you may see the Campbell mansion where Washington visited, and another Colonial house, once the home of Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and the place also where the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity had its origin.

From the Turnpike, between Cherry Valley and Sharon Springs the vast sweep of the panorama northward is unrivalled in the East. You will see farms and patches of woodland covering the rolling surface, a dozen miles down to the Mohawk. Beyond that a long stretch of the rugged crestline of the Adirondacks. With a glass on a clear day even the Green Mountains come into view.

SHARON SPRINGS has long been famous for its sulphur springs and baths, which were first exploited by David Eldredge in 1825. Thousands come here each summer for the treatments and the town contains many hotels and boarding houses for their accommodation. A more detailed description of this village will be found further on in this booklet.

Just a little ways east of Sharon Springs is the hamlet of SHARON CEN-



Canadarago Lake, near Richfield

TER, and at the left of the roadway here behind an old store building took place on July 10th, 1781, a battle between 400 Indians and Tories, who had just massacred the inhabitants of Currytown, and 300 Regulars and Militia under Colonel Willett who had set out in pursuit of them from Fort Plain. The patriots were victorious, and on the following day when a party of them came to bury the dead, they found among the bodies a boy who had been captured at Currytown, and who, while scalped was still alive. He was cared for, recovered and lived to become one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Beyond Sharon Center we reach SHARON HILL, where a new State road branches off six miles to COBLESKILL. This interesting old town, while not on the Turnpike is worthy of a visit. The settlement was founded in 1752 and was named after an Indian called Cobus, who lived near the Westkill Creek. In this town a fort was built in 1781 and its site at the eastern end of the village is now marked with a bronze tablet. The battle of Cobleskill was fought near here, in May, 1778, when a company of soldiers stationed at the fort, with reinforcements from Schoharie, were ambushed by the Indians and many killed. Among Cobleskill's present day attractions are its lovely little

park in the center of the village, and its fine modern school of Agriculture and Domestic Science, founded some years ago by the State.

Returning to the Turnpike we soon come to CARLISLE, another Revolutionary settlement, and now one of the smaller yet attractive villages of the Turnpike country. Six miles further on, at the foot of a long hill lies the village of SLOANSVILLE, first settled in 1785 and during stage-coach days a very busy little community. It is now the center of a prosperous farming region.

You will remember ESPERANCE, the next town toward Albany for its quaint old covered bridge said to be the oldest in the State. The first bridge at this site was built in 1792, and the present one was opened for traffic on January 1st, 1812. It is said that nearly eighty years ago contractors who wished to build another structure had this one condemned, and were so sure of their ability to get the job that they had logs drawn to the site, but the work was deferred and the new timbers have long since decayed while the old bridge remains apparently as sound today as ever.

The town of Esperance was first settled in 1793 and stands on land then owned by the Revolutionary War General, North, who took for its name the French word meaning "Hope." General North was also one of the three commissioners appointed to lay out the first section of the Turnpike. A mile before we



Cazenovia Seminary, founded in 1824

reach DUANESBURG on the east, we pass at the left a little back from the road, old Christ Church beneath which in a sealed vault, rests the remains of Judge Duane, member of the first Provincial Congress (1774) and Mayor of New York City in 1784. Here also General North was interred. In 1765 Judge Duane contracted with about twenty German families from Pennsylvania to begin a settlement here. He gave the land surrounding Christ Church for the location of a village, but for some reason the people preferred the present site of Duanesburg where our Turnpike crosses the road from Schenectady to Binghamton.

Between Duanesburg and Albany, the end of the Turnpike, we pass through GUILDERLAND, settled first by the Dutch who leased land here before the Revolution.

And so depending on whether we travel west or east, we enter or leave the Cherry Valley Turnpike at the capital of the Empire State; the road began as an

Indian Trail, and for over a century has witnessed and played its part in the building of the nation. Yet to know the grime and turmoil of the cities the unspoiled countryside awaits you. Its hospitality it learned long years ago in stage coach days, and now you will find our old time welcome not diminished in its cordiality, but reinforced by those creature comforts and luxuries which we today look for in our modern hotels and homes.



The New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville

Historic Towns Along The Turnpike

CAZENOVIA

"The Home of Hiawatha"

Cazenovia Village, with a population of 1776, is the largest community on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, and considered one of the most beautiful towns in Central New York. It was first settled in 1793.

Among its chief attractions is the Cazenovia Lake surrounded by a large number of estates and cottages. Many visitors come here every summer for rest and quiet, to enjoy the lake, the beautiful drives and the altitude, which is 1250 feet above sea level.

The streets are lined with stately old elms and maples whose beautiful foliage makes welcome shade in summer.

Here is Cazenovia Seminary, founded in 1824, one of the oldest preparatory schools in the East and numbering among its distinguished alumni governors, jurists, bishops, teachers, authors, capitalists, etc. It is a boarding school with some 200 students, both young men and women, from all parts of the country.

It is a strictly modern and up-to-date community in every respect with its well paved streets, sewer and water systems owned by the corporation, electric lighting with the cables all underground, modern telephone system, prosperous bank, and excellent, well-equipped stores and garages. There are five churches, and a free public library open daily in charge of a trained librarian.

Cazenovia is proud of its fine hotels, tea rooms and tourist

places where a cordial welcome awaits the traveler.

Intersecting the turnpike at Cazenovia is the Hiawatha Trail, a new cement highway which leads to the north through a beautiful gorge. On this trail, which is the heart of the Hiawatha country, he having been born within a mile of Cazenovia, are Chittenango Falls and Sulphur Springs.

MORRISVILLE

"The Hub of Madison County"

Morrisville, the former county seat of Madison County, is a beautiful village situated high among the hills of Central New York. The concrete highway which we are following passes directly over the hills at a delightful grade and on through the village. The former county buildings are now occupied by the New York State School of Agriculture, one of the Empire State's six special schools of agriculture.

To the north of the village we find the Peterboro Swamp which was noted during Civil War times as a hiding place for negroes. This swamp is the headwaters of the west branch of the Chenango River and it is a bonanza for the nature student, many rare plants being found in its borders. Peterboro, a hamlet at the north end of the swamp, was the residence of Gerrit Smith, the great Abolitionist. A number of negro families, descendants of slaves who escaped to the north during the war, still reside near the village green.

Morrisville at present is the center of Madison County's



The Sanger Home overlooking the Sangerfield Valley

agriculture. Today Holstein cattle graze on the hills and one of the principal farm crops is green peas grown for the New York market.

BOUCKVILLE

"Famous for its Cider"

Bouckville is a thriving little village situated at the junction of the Cherry Valley Turnpike and Route 12 where it turns south to Hamilton and Norwich.

In 1805 Dr. Samuel McClure built what was known in later years as the "Old Yellow Tavern" which is still in existence although now used as a dwelling. It stands on the south side of the main street just east of the railroad.

With the completion of the Chenango Canal the name of the hamlet was changed from McClure Settlement to Bouckville in honor of Canal Commissioner Bouck, afterwards Governor Bouck. By a series of dams to the south and a deep cut through the ridge at Bouckville, water which normally flowed south to the Chenango River was diverted north to the Mohawk Valley and the Erie and Barge Canals.

A large distillery was located at Bouckville in its early days. The mash was fed to cows fattening in the "still yards" and it was quite an event when the cattle were let out and started on foot for market over the Turnpike.

Cider making has taken the place of distilling and a large mill where non-alcoholic cider and vinegar are manufactured and bottled is now located on the Pike adjacent to the Ontario and Western Railroad.

"The White House," a tavern built by Moses Maynard in 1837, is still in existence as a hotel.

HAMILTON

"Site of Colgate University"

Although Hamilton is just off the Cherry Valley Turnpike she will continue to bear the same important relation to

that great highway that she has maintained since the engineers first ran their lines through the unbroken forest and thereby established communication to the interior counties of New York State.

The same reasons that caused the traveler to turn aside from the Pike to Hamilton seventy-five and one hundred years ago still exist. Hamilton is the logical key village at the parting of the ways. Here is the starting place of the traveler for the East and the resting place for those who are seeking the great West. We are the "Stop and Go" signal for all the traffic from the South.

Hamilton with her gates wide open stands at the headwaters of the old Chenango Valley where she joins hands with the Cherry Valley and with century old hospitality welcomes the traveler. Here at the top of the hill, where the water flows both north and south, are unfailing springs of pure water and God's pure air which makes health and happiness.

Colgate University, with her widening influence and the ever increasing number of her sons, is located on our southern hill. The grounds are beautiful and well kept and the buildings are imposing. It is worth while for the traveler to cross the Cherry Valley Turnpike just to visit Colgate.

Not the least of her attractions is the fine hotel accommodations which Hamilton offers to the tourist.

Hamilton will play her part in the program that will keep alive the traditions of the past and to make the Cherry Valley Turnpike the best known and most popular highway in the world.

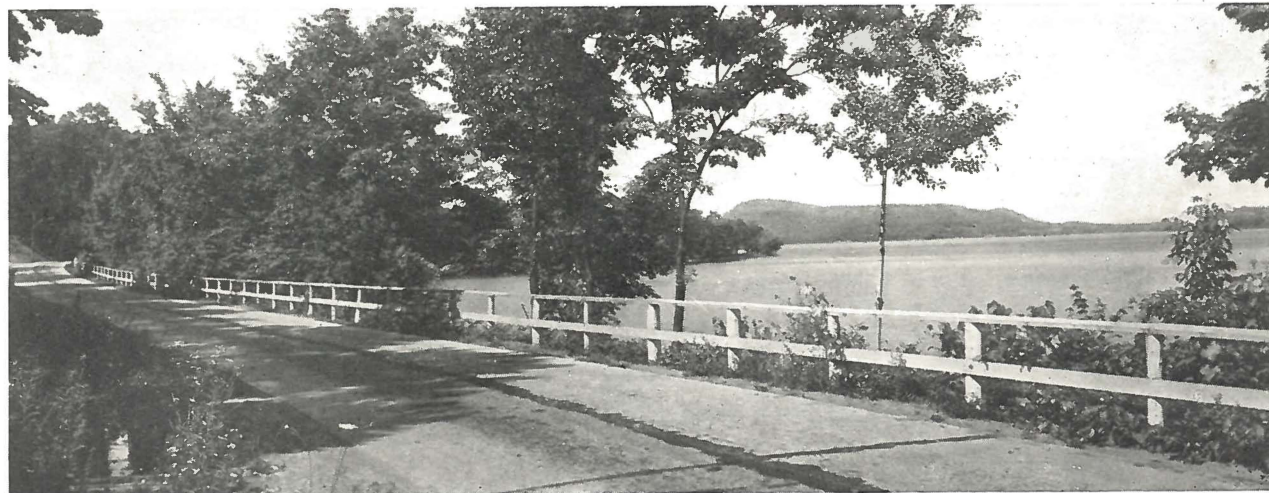
MADISON

"In the Moraine Country"

Madison is one of few villages in Central New York blessed with scenic location and natural advantages. Its chief



Birthplace of Geo. Eastman, the Kodak King, Waterville



The beautiful Otsego Lake Drive into the Mohican Country at Cooperstown



At the Ninth Green, Richfield Springs Country Club

industry lies in agricultural pursuits and dairying. Also quite famous as a summer resort, being situated between two beautiful lakes—Lake Moraine, two miles to the south; Madison Lake, only five minutes walk from the center of the village. Some of its historic distinction is derived from the latter lake, the land surrounding at one time being the council ground for the Indians and a road and cemetery in that vicinity still bears the name "Indian Opening."

The village was incorporated in 1816 and numbered among its early citizens were General Cleveland, Judge Rogers, Judge Blackstone, James Cooledge, Albert Tracy, James Nye and others—men who became outstanding figures in the early life of the community, state and nation. The residence of General Cleveland has been preserved to this date and that of Judge Rogers largely the same, both viewed by tourists every summer.

During the stage coach days this village was an exchange-stop along the route and it was no infrequent occurrence to see eight and ten four-horse coaches standing in the street, waiting for



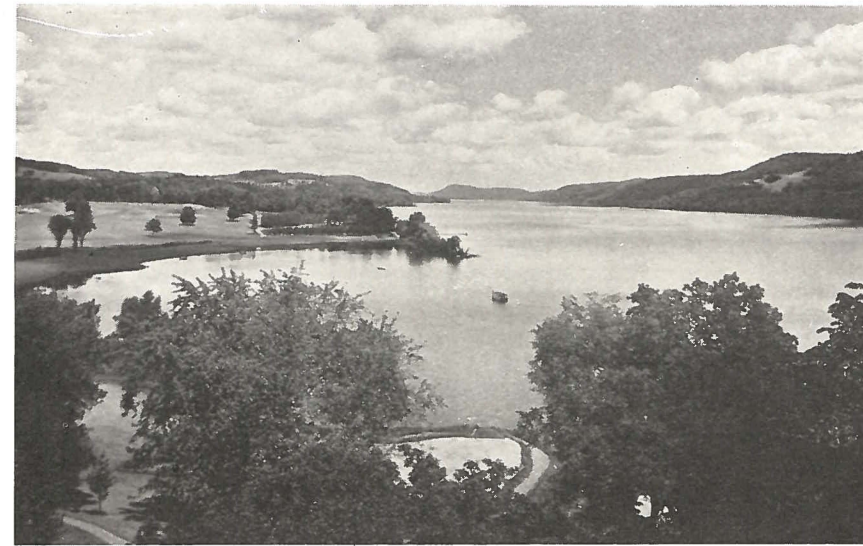
Spring Park and the Great White Sulphur Spring at Richfield Springs

a change of horses and drivers. On the site of the old tavern, where travelers of those earlier years stopped over night, or for "eats," there is now a modern dining parlor, where tourists of the present day seek refreshments.

SANGERFIELD "A Little New England Village"

When the motorist going either east or west drops down the long grade into the Chenango Valley in southern Oneida County he is impressed at once by the fertile beauty of the panorama before him. Not the least impressive feature of this landscape is the great Nine Mile Swamp stretching away to the south. This swamp some sixty years ago was the rendezvous of a gang of bandits and horse thieves who terrorized the entire countryside until the enraged citizens killed several and burned their house.

Near the north end of this great swamp is Sangerfield, a little New England village transplanted to New York State. In 1791 several New England families settled here and the



Looking north from Cooperstown over lovely "Glimmerglass"

town was named Sangerfield in honor of Colonel Jedediah Sanger, in return for which, it is said, that he agreed "to present a cask of rum at the first town meeting and fifty acres of land to the church denomination that should first build a house of worship."

The "village green" in the shape of an oval and surrounded by shade trees, nestled among which are several old colonial homes, is a delight to the eye of the traveler. Intersecting the Turnpike at the center of this "green" is the main Utica to Binghamton highway on which a half mile to the north is Waterville, the "Garden Spot." Because of the intersection of these two main routes Sangerfield is destined to become an important highway junction point. In keeping with its New England traditions of hospitality Sangerfield offers a cordial welcome with rest and refreshment to the traveler.

WATERVILLE "The Garden Spot of New York"

Turning directly to the north at the Sangerfield crossroads, a drive of a little more than one-half mile over the state road from Utica to Binghamton, brings the motorist to Waterville, and he will feel amply repaid for the digression.

Almost concealed by its wealth of foliage, it is truly named the "Garden Spot of New York State." At an elevation of 1280 feet above sea level, its atmosphere is pure and bracing without being too rarified, and, owing to the absence of any large body of water, contains but little moisture. The climate is delightful and can not but be beneficial to the

tourist, be his stay long or short. It is a wonderfully "healthy" place.

It is on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad between Utica and Binghamton. It contains about 1400 inhabitants, and is noted for the wealth, culture and refinement of its citizens, and the thrift and comfort which permeates everything. The streets and avenues are broad and well-paved, with stately old elms and maples standing guard over them on either side, and forming one of the greatest of its many charms. The residences are well built structures, with an air of neatness and thrift about them, which is most refreshing. All have pretty and well-kept surrounding gardens and grounds; everywhere the eye is greeted by a harmony of soft, blending colors.

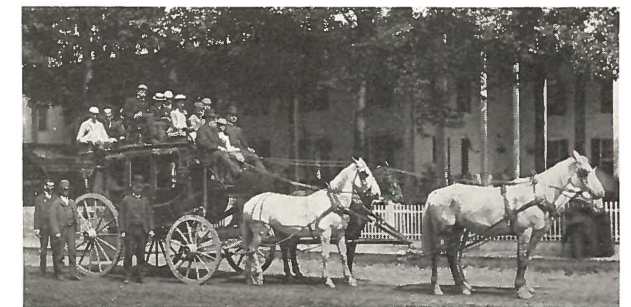
Suffice it to say, that Waterville needs but to be seen to be appreciated, and, as its latch-string is always out, it is to be hoped that the reader will

avail himself or herself of the opportunity.

WEST WINFIELD "On the Unadilla River"

West Winfield is situated on the Cherry Valley Turnpike about 55 miles from Syracuse, 78 miles from Albany and 16 miles south of Utica and on the east branch of the Unadilla River.

It is a beautiful little village of 800 inhabitants, boasting a High School on Academy Street, a new bank, the Congregational Church, Baptist Church and Catholic Church on Main Street, and the Methodist Church on North Street, a Town Hall and a Firemen's Hall. It has good hotels, restaurants,



Old-time Stage Coach on the Turnpike

garages, filling stations, several stores, etc.

The principal occupation is furnished by the Tannery operated by the Hiteman Leather Company.

West Winfield has a wonderful Memorial Park with a beautiful little stream flowing through it and a spring that furnishes fine drinking water, and is equipped with swings, slides, a swimming pool, etc., for the children and makes a fine camping ground for tourists who are always welcome.

The village of West Winfield, like the town in which it is located, was named in honor of General Winfield Scott, although there is no record that this distinguished soldier ever visited this region.

The earliest settlers came here from Connecticut and Massachusetts about 1793. Among the oldest buildings now standing are the stone blacksmith shop located between the new bank and the West Winfield Garage, and the house now owned by General Winfield Scott Chapter, D. A. R., and used as a chapter house and located at the west entrance to Memorial Park.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS

"The Great White Sulphur Spring"

Early in the nineteenth century our forefathers built a highway, almost as straight as the wild bee flies across the great State of New York, which served as the major artery of



Livingston Falls, Cherry Valley



D. A. R. Chapter House at West Winfield

travel from the ancient capital at Albany to the shores of Lake Ontario. Over it in lumbering conveyances went the first settlers of the Empire of the West, and along its picturesque way hundreds of inns and huge stables catered to man and beast. Its rich farm lands and prosperous communities marked its consequence and desirability. Then came the iron horse and

very naturally commerce followed his metal path, the great highway, with its toll gates, quaint covered bridges, stage coaches and inns, gradually sank into rural somnolence and grass-grown ruts. With the advent of the curious horseless carriage there came a change,—here and there the highway was modernized until it now sweeps in imperial beauty and splendid utility through this most charming and fruitful section of the Empire State. Midway on this wonderful roadway lies Richfield Springs, unique in its geographical position, with a century or more of hospitable record as a summer resort. Here is located one of the most famous cures in America, with its Great White Sulphur Spring, a "watering place" which has welcomed the elite of the continent since 1820. Here is the burial place of George R. T. Hewes, immortal as a member of the Boston Tea Party. Here is found a delightful stopping place amidst the hurry of travel, where the charm of the ancient welcome has not suffered through modern indifference,—a restful village, with con-

veniences and utilitarian advantages, and with hotels and inns which cater satisfactorily to an increasing number of visitors.

WARREN

"Between the Little Lakes"

Warren, or better known as Little Lakes, the old and original name, is one of the oldest villages along the Pike. Dating its origin back to the time when the road now known as the Turnpike did not exist. They then used the road now known as the Back Street of Warren. Later the main road was made straight and is now a portion of the Great Cherry Valley Turnpike and the main street of Warren.

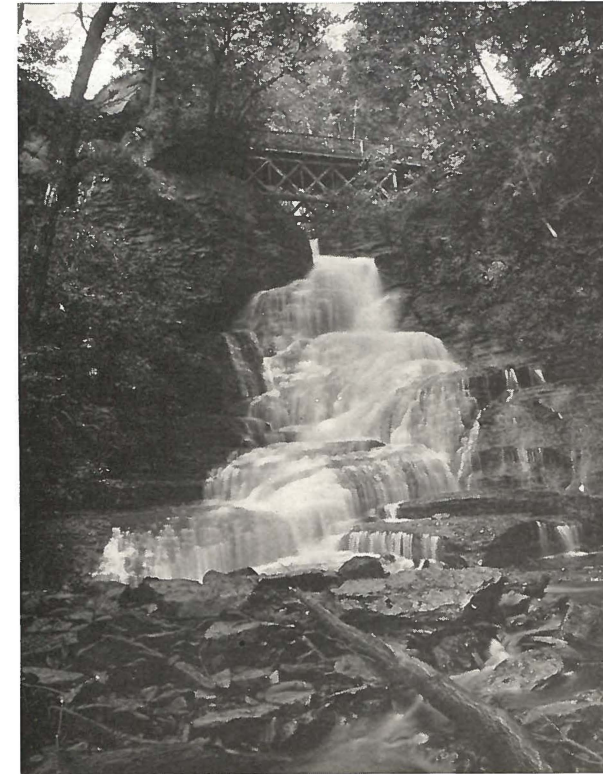
Warren boasts of two beautiful little lakes, which are noted for their beauty and excellent fishing. Here the tourist may stop for an hour, a day or a week and still find he has not seen all the beauty spots or caught the biggest fish yet. There are tourists camps on the shores of Young's Lake within a stone's throw of the Pike, making them very convenient for the tourist.

For social recreation Warren has a large wide-awake Grange which serves the surrounding farming section, and last but not least, a beautiful eighteen-hole Golf Course.

But the greatest asset Warren has is its hospitality which



The old Tower Homestead at Waterville



Leatherstocking Falls, near Cooperstown

has come to be recognized and honored by everyone who has ever stopped in Warren.

COOPERSTOWN

"Where Nature Smiles"

Cooperstown, named for its founder, Judge William Cooper, and made famous by his son, the great American novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, is situated at the southern end of Otsego Lake, the "Glimmer-glass" of Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales, at an altitude of 1200 feet. The wonderful mountain air, pure spring water, wide, well-kept streets shaded by stately old trees, the many historical and romantic associations, make this village one of the most attractive and desirable residence places in the country. Its resident population is 3000. Cooperstown is regarded by the thousands of tourists who visit it every season as a summer paradise.

The hotels, restaurants and tea rooms of Cooperstown are as fine as can be found anywhere in the north.

Museum, Village Club and Library. The museum contains a large collection of Indian relics. The library contains over 5000 volumes.

In Cooper Park is the Indian Hunter, erected on the site of Otsego Hall, Cooper's home. Otsego Lake Park, on the



The Osborne Homestead, Waterville, built in 1811

lake shore, commands a splendid view of the lake. Steamboats make regular trips around the lake. Launches, row boats and canoes are available for pleasure.

Doubleday Field, a public playground, is located on the site of the birthplace of baseball. Here, in 1839, the first baseball diamond was laid out by General Abner Doubleday, and the first game played. Playground instructor. Public tennis courts.

The Chamber of Commerce. Main and Pioneer Streets, will gladly give tourist information, and hotel, boarding and rooming accommodations. Write secretary for information.

CHERRY VALLEY

"Of Revolutionary Fame"

The most famous town on the Turnpike, settled in 1740. The wealthiest and most important settlement in this region before the Revolution, its inhabitants played a large part in the war for freedom, in New York. Here occurred the bloody massacre of November 11, 1778, when Butler and Brant with their Tories and Indians laid waste the town and killed or captured most of the inhabitants.

The old Revolutionary fort site, and many of its historic shrines are marked with monuments, and the traveler today will find much to interest him.

Here too was established the first English speaking church and school west of the Hudson, the first hotel and shops in this region. Cherry Valley has from the beginning been proud of the enterprise and accomplishments of its sons.

Its natural beauty is second only to its historic interest. Its tree lined streets, its homes, including many fine examples of colonial architecture, its falls of Takaharawa, its wonderful views across the Mohawk and beyond as far as the eye will reach, all make this a worthy stopping place for the traveler on the old Turnpike.



Entrance to Cemetery and site of Revolutionary Fort, Cherry Valley



Little Lakes, Warren

As the terminus of the first coach road west from Albany Cherry Valley's hospitality is a tradition that to day finds its fulfillment in hostelries with every modern convenience for the comfort of the traveler. Its stores, garages, etc., too offer goods and service that will fulfill every want.

You will like Cherry Valley, for its past interest, its present beauty and for the cordial welcome and effort it will offer to make your visit enjoyable.

SHARON SPRINGS

"Famous Sulphur Bath"

Sharon Springs, most justly celebrated for nearly the last century for its marvelous spring of sulphur water and for its beautiful scenery, is forty-seven miles west of Albany and eighty-eight miles east of Syracuse. The upper part of the village is on the Turnpike and is essentially residential but includes the railroad station, boarding houses, excellent garages and stores. The lower part of the village is to the north and has the White Sulphur, the Magnesia, the Eye and the Chalybeate Springs, the large hotels and boarding houses, the newly erected, fireproof bathing house, modern in its arrangement and equipment, the Inhalation Building and several other bathing establishments, a commodious and carefully maintained swimming pool. Sharon Springs entertains several thousand visitors each summer. Many coming here ill and crippled go away benefited or shortly thereafter regain their health.

COBLESKILL

"An Old Dutch Settlement"

Cobleskill, located six miles south of the Turnpike on a newly opened concrete road welcomes you. A village of about 3000, one of the oldest of the Dutch Settlements, fought over in the Revolutionary and French and Indian Wars, it is surrounded by many points of interest.

For the tourist with a definite schedule not permitting a stop-over, this route offers an unusually beautiful drive through the rolling hills and historic Schoharie Valley, bringing one out on the Turnpike again at Duansburgh, with but very few more miles of travel.

For the tourist whose desire is a real vacation of enjoyment and an interest in the lure of our Revolutionary background—Cobleskill has a real appeal.

A few miles to its southwest, the old Schoharie Stone Fort, most remarkably preserved and filled with early day settlement and war relics, is a picture in itself of conditions in those days.

A few miles to the southwest can be reached one of the most picturesque of mountain lakes with its outlooks stretching down the valley and crossing on either side to the beauties of the Catskills and the Adirondacks. From this point, known as Summit Lake, one can make good connections on over to Stamford and the heart of the Catskill country.

And for all tourists, a drive through Cobleskill will linger long in your memory. A good night's rest and a stop-over will



Huge tractor plows keep the Turnpike open in winter

be a real reward. Cobleskill's hotels and other accommodations are the kind you keep looking for toward the end of a day's long run.

Drive down the concrete road, from the Turnpike, to Cobleskill.

North or South, East or West, The Cherry Valley Route is best.

The Cherry Valley Turnpike while itself replete with beautiful scenery and an interesting historic background, is also the short and logical route to some of the famous recreation grounds in the East. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains and lakes and the tourist will do well to avail himself of this wonderful highway, free of all city congestion, in traveling to or from any of these regions.



New York State School of Agriculture and Domestic Science, Cobleskill

To the West

The west end of the Cherry Valley Turnpike runs directly into the Finger Lakes region which has very properly been named the "Switzerland of America." From Skaneateles to Canandaigua on the north and from Ithaca to Dansville on the south, this region offers a wide variety of beautiful scenery. A little further to the west lies the Genesee Country with the Letchworth State Park. Still further west is the world famous Niagara Falls, the wonder and admiration of every visitor.

Motorists going east from Chicago on Federal Route No. 20 enter New York State soon after leaving Erie, Pennsylvania. By continuing on through Westfield and Fredonia to Buffalo it is but a few minutes ride to Elbert Hubbard's famous workshop at East Aurora. The Genesee Country, the Finger Lakes Region and the Cherry Valley Turnpike beckon the traveler straight on to the east.

To the East

Albany, the capital of the Empire State, is the eastern terminus of the Cherry Valley Turnpike and is the junction point of many interesting tours. North of Albany is the Saratoga Springs State Park, beautiful Lake George and the wonderful Lake Champlain valley marking the eastern boundary of the Adirondack State Park.

East of Albany are the Berkshires, the Green and White Mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire and the Rangeley Lakes of



Wormouth's Rock, Cherry Valley

Maine. The Mohawk Trail, or Jacob's Ladder, in the Berkshires, afford easy access, with wonderful views, to Westfield or Springfield, Mass., and the New England Coast.

South of Albany, on the west side of the Hudson, is Storm King Mountain with the boulevard hewn in the living rock 390 feet above the Hudson. The West Point Military Academy and the Bear Mountain State Park are next. Here is the great Bear Mountain bridge spanning the Hudson at a height of 155 feet and affording an unparalleled view of this magnificent waterway. From the eastern shore of the Hudson, below Peekskill, are seen the majestic Palisades across the river and the metropolis of New York lies at the end of the route.



Old Covered Bridge at Esperance

highways, virgin forested hills and stark mountain tops beckon the traveler to rest and recreation in this enchanted region. Further north from Utica is the mighty St. Lawrence River and the Thousand Islands, often called the "Venice of America." Here also are the points of exit into Canada and the old world cities of Montreal and Quebec.

On the South

South of the Turnpike are the Catskill Mountains, famous in legend and story and immortalized by Washington Irving. By following down the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Unadilla or the Chenango Rivers on fine paved roads one crosses to



Willow Hill, site of John Lindesay Residence, Cherry Valley

On the North

Winding parallel to the Cherry Valley Turnpike on the north is the Mohawk Valley, famous in Indian legend and Revolutionary history. Roger Babson says that due to its shipping and super-power facilities it is destined to become one of the greatest manufacturing regions in the world. The mammoth General Electric Works are at Schenectady. Little Falls is noted for its leather; Herkimer for its desks and at Ilion are the great Remington-Rand and Remington Arms plants. Utica is famous as the center of the knit goods industry of the world while Rome, at the head of the Mohawk Valley, is known as the Copper City. From the Turnpike the Mohawk Valley may be reached by turning north at several points (see center map). One of these beautiful routes to the north is down through the Ilion Gorge from Winfield to Ilion.

Utica may be easily reached from the Turnpike by turning north at either Bridgewater, Sangerfield or Madison. Utica is the "Gateway of the Adirondacks," the most famous State Park in the East. Thousands of lakes, numerous trails and



Auchinbrech—where Washington stopped at Cherry Valley

Binghamton and the great Lackawanna Trail to Philadelphia and the south.

Other Regional Associations

The Cherry Valley Turnpike Association is pleased to recommend any of these Eastern beauty spots, all of which may be easily reached by this famous highway. Illustrated booklets may be obtained by addressing any of the following:

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| Niagara Falls Park Commission, | Niagara Falls, N. Y. |
| Genesee Country Association, | Perry, N. Y. |
| Finger Lakes Association, | Watkins Glen, N. Y. |
| Lackawanna Trail Association, | Binghamton, N. Y. |
| Thousand Islands C. of C., | Alexandria Bay, N. Y. |
| Central Adirondack Association, | Old Forge, N. Y. |
| Adirondack C. of C., | Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y. |
| Automobile Club of Utica, | Utica, N. Y. |
| Utica Chamber of Commerce, | Utica, N. Y. |
| Mohawk Valley Towns Association, | Little Falls, N. Y. |
| Syracuse Auto Club, | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Syracuse Auto Dealers' Association, | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Albany Auto Club, | Albany, N. Y. |
| Albany Chamber of Commerce, | Albany, N. Y. |
| Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge Co., | 26 B'way, N. Y. C. |
| Socony Touring Service, | 26 Broadway, New York City |

The Cherry Valley Turnpike Association

Welcomes You



THIS Association, composed of residents of the Turnpike region, was founded, not alone to call the public's attention to its advantages, but to render a distinct service to travelers within its confines.

Do not hesitate to ask any of those named below for information regarding the Turnpike country, local points of interest, or upon any other matters that may properly be considered within their scope. They will be glad to assist you, and to offer the hospitality to the stranger which for over one hundred years has been their heritage.

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