

For detailed information on any of these tours or sites, please visit www.HistoricPath.com.

Cattaraugus County Tourism
303 Court Street,
Little Valley, NY 14755
HistoricPath.com
EnchantedMountains.com
1-800-331-0543

HERITAGE & TIMES GONE BY...



Franklinville,



INCLUDING... OLD CHAUTAUQUA ROAD

Welcome to Cattaraugus County Heritage

Cattaraugus County was formed in 1808 from Genesee County and named "Town of Olean". Under the act of its formation, Cattaraugus County was provisionally annexed to Niagara County until there were 500 taxable residents qualified to vote for members of the NY Assembly. In 1812, for judicial purposes and convenience of the inhabitants, the eastern portion of the County was annexed to Allegany County. Acquiring in 1817 the required number of taxable inhabitants qualified to vote, Cattaraugus County was chartered as it is today. The first court house and jail were built in Ellicottville in 1817-18, with the courts and county business being conducted there until 1868 when the County seat was moved to Little Valley.

Located in Western New York's scenic uplands, Cattaraugus County is a panorama of thriving communities, rolling farmlands, forests and picturesque waterways. Its wooded hilltops overlook valleys sculpted by glaciers of the Ice Age.



Present Day 2nd St. in Allegany, NY circa 1929.

Old Chautauqua Road will lead you into the history of Cattaraugus County, as you travel from East to West across the County. This road was one of the first developed paths in the County. While the direct road no longer exists, Old Chautauqua Road is the name of the original path taken by the Holland Land Company after being developed to connect that company's holdings that were to be sold. This guide will take you along a path over many renamed roads, while still trying to follow the original route of Old Chautauqua Road as closely as possible, as it was 200 years ago. Parts of the original road are no longer used, which will be noted, as new ones were added throughout the County.

Follow **Route 62** to a trip back in time, without looking very hard. Traveling from just below Gowanda to Conewango, the route displays rural landscapes, small town charm, and our community of Old Order Amish. Once bustling communities and factories lead people to settle in these parts. Now, you will find agricultural businesses and houses dispersed along either side of the road. Before hitting any historical sites, you will venture from Gowanda through a series of sharp curves, lush green treescapes, and alongside Thatcher Brook. This is a tributary of Cattaraugus Creek, famous for its fishing opportunities.

Driving along **Route 219** will take you North to South through Cattaraugus County. Nearly splitting the County in half, this is a popular roadway used to travel from Buffalo to Ellicottville or Salamanca. You are sure to see plenty of other vehicles along your way, as well as many prosperous businesses and modern companies. Hidden in the past is a rich history, full of the buzz of rising communities and industry when the County was first inhabited.

Route 16 is one of the earliest established roads in Cattaraugus County, located on the East side of the County. Like other maiden pathways early on, this route connected only a few communities, because that was all the settlement there was in these wilds. The early 1800s brought settlers venturing out and seeking their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness after the ending of the American Revolution and signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The St. Bonaventure Walking Tour will have you exploring the sometimes passed over shrines and statues on the campus. St. Bonaventure University has a long standing history as a Franciscan institution. This campus is devoted to the Franciscan tradition, and in honor and recognition of this faith, religious shrines have been erected all over campus. This walking tour and the St. Bonaventure Archives Department is devoted to these shrines and their history, because each one of them has its own significance and are a part of the university's unique past.

This brochure was able to be completed due to a collaboration of the Town and Village Historians, working together, to compile and assemble these driving tours. For detailed information on any of these tours or sites, please visit www.HistoricPath.com.

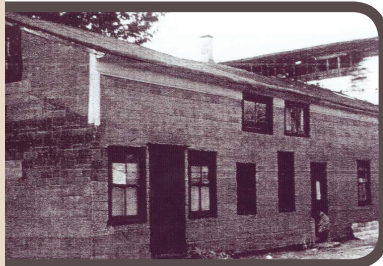
OLD CHAUTAUQUA ROAD 38 MILES

Old Chautauqua Road was primitive, full of ruts and stumps and passed through dense forests. Some sections of the road were eventually abandoned such as Crandall Rd.



The early surveyor of the Old Chautauqua Road worked from an ox-drawn cart where they carried their food, supplies and belongings. Several ox teams were needed to drag the cut and fallen timber.

Logs were hauled to construct bridges and the trail was made in as straight a line as possible traveling over hills, valleys, forests and swamps. Inns and taverns were located within short distances from each other as travel was hard and required frequent stops for rest, food and care for the animals.



The road, followed by early pioneers and drovers as they settled Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, was built in sections. The Holland Land Company had given builders a mandate: the route connecting their holdings travels straight east and west not deviating more than three degrees. Forests, swamps, hills, water and other obstacles challenged builders. This historic drive is separated into sections to represent the parts founded and the challenges faced when establishing the original route.

Section #1:

You will start out from the Northeast corner of the County at the intersection of Rt. 243, Hyuck Rd., and County Line Rd. Five roads actually converge here as well as four towns and two counties. As you drive Southwards towards Farmersville on Hyuck Rd. notice how straight the road seems.



Just after the watering trough is Farmersville Cemetery on the left. This is the resting place of 7 Revolutionary War Soldiers - the oldest being John Henry 1739-1795. Nine soldiers from the War of 1812, 19 from the Civil War and several from WWII are also buried here.

The next place of note, is on the corner where Rt. 98 splits from Kingsbury Hill Rd again. It is a private residence now, but used to be the "Checked Schoolhouse". There were two factions within the town when it came to deciding on a color for the schoolhouse. One group painted it white, and supposedly the other group showed up in the middle of the night and painted it red. Richard Robbins came up with the idea of painting it red and white squares. The school remained checkered until it merged with the Franklinville School District and the building was sold for a residence. Faint remains of squares can be seen on the garage.

Kingsbury Hill Rd. will lead you into Franklinville and to a stop light. Cross over to Elm St. to see the first smaller building on the left. This was the site of Joseph McCluer's log cabin and later a tavern. McCluer was a surveyor who was hired by Joseph Elliott and the Holland Land Company. He chose Bryant Hill Rd. as a main section of the Old Chautauqua Road.

Section #2:

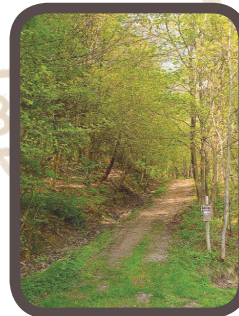
Shortly after you leave Franklinville, the road will turn into Bakerstand Rd. and later you will have to go straight up the hill instead of curving to the right when the route follows Bryant Hill Rd.

Onto Kingsbury Hill Rd. the straight path continues, and just after you arrive on Kingsbury Hill Rd. (Rt.98), on the right hand side of the road is an old watering trough. Heed the warnings displayed, but this used to be a stop where horses could take a break from travel and quench their thirst.

Take in the scenery around this area. You will see large horse farms and the Bryant Hill Cemetery, the resting place of early settlers. You will soon see a left hand turn onto Rt. 242 which will then take you into the town of Ellicottville. There are many historic buildings located here, which you will learn about on the Rt. 219 driving tour.

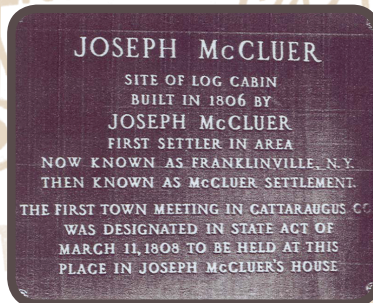
Section #3:

Continue on Rt. 242. At the top of the big hill out of town, there used to be a very old rundown structure that was once Fish Tavern, circa 1819. Settlers would stop to rest, eat and care for their animals.



In this section, you will detour off the original route. At top of hill on Rt. 242, turn right on Windsor Rd. then follow to stop sign. Continue on Dublin Rd. and go to stop sign. Ahead is abandoned Crandall Rd. route which dead ends. The road through is now gone. You will instead turn left to remain on Dublin Rd.

Dublin Rd. will meet up again with Rt. 242. Go straight and take Rt. 353 towards Little Valley. Once entering Little Valley, you will pass through town, then past Bicentennial Park. The park was dedicated on October 10th 1976 to coincide with the bicentennial celebration of Cattaraugus County. Shortly after, you will pass the County Fairgrounds on your right as well. The Annual Fair has been held here in midsummer since 1842!



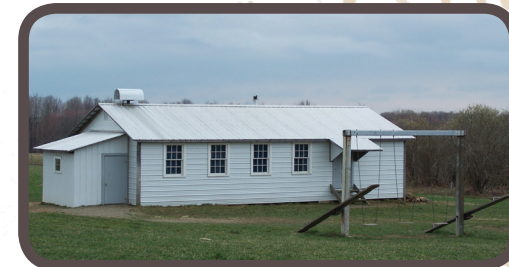
Section #4:

Take Rt. 353 to a left turn onto New Albion Rd. When you come to Pigeon Valley Rd., turn left onto it. Soon after you will pass Chautauqua Rd., but **do not take** as it is seasonal. At the next stop sign, turn right to stay on County Rd. 7, then turn right onto County Rd. 10. Turn left onto Chautauqua Rd. At this intersection was the Guy Tavern. This is no longer standing, but a photo on the right shows what the Tavern used to look like.



Section #5:

Continuing on Chautauqua Rd., will have you entering Old Order Amish Country. Watch for buggies that you will see riding along on the roads in this area.



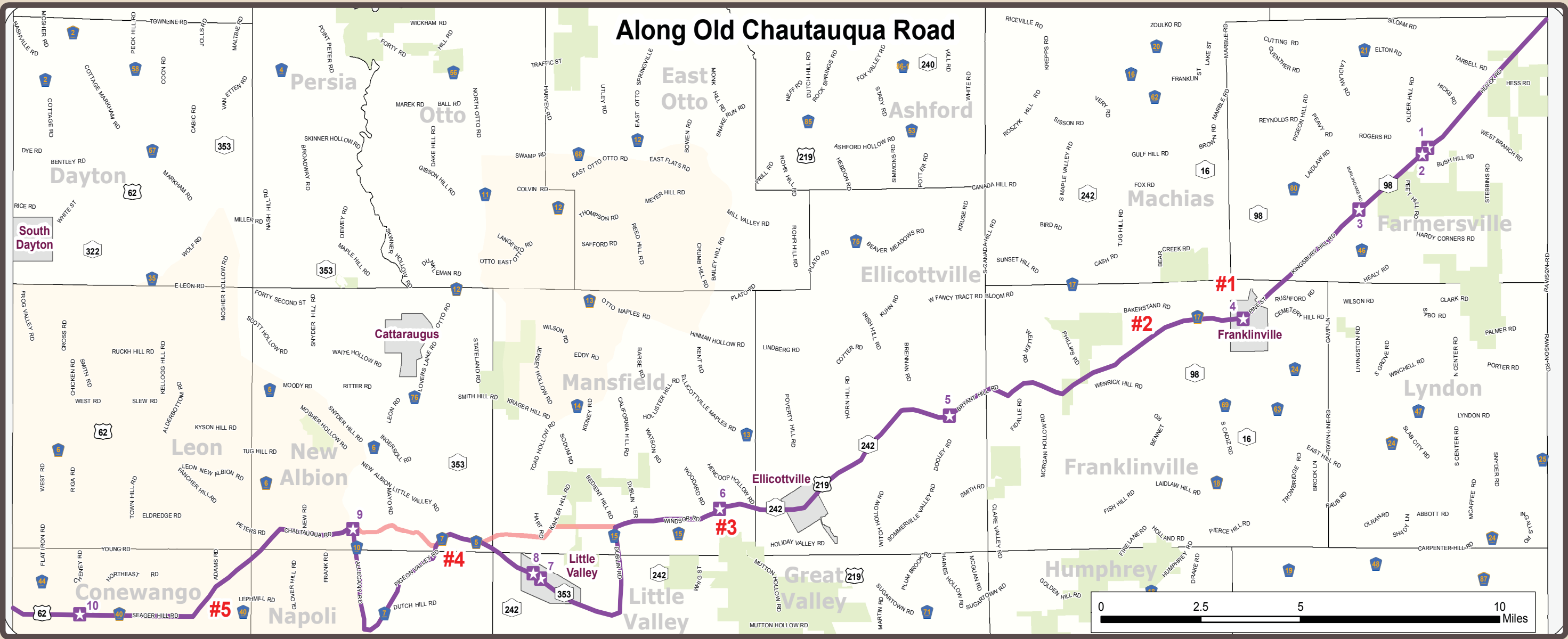
This Amish one-room Schoolhouse reminds us of the days when all schools in the County were built in similar fashion. Please respect the religious beliefs of the Amish and refrain from taking photos of the people and note their shops are closed Sundays. Visit AmishTrail.com for the culture, maps, and information on our Amish communities.

From Chautauqua Rd., you will come to a stop sign where you should proceed straight ahead onto County Rd. 40 (also called Seager Hill Rd). After coming down the large hill, just before the stop sign, you can find Rutledge Cemetery on your right. Notice how the names on the stones match some of the roads you passed by.

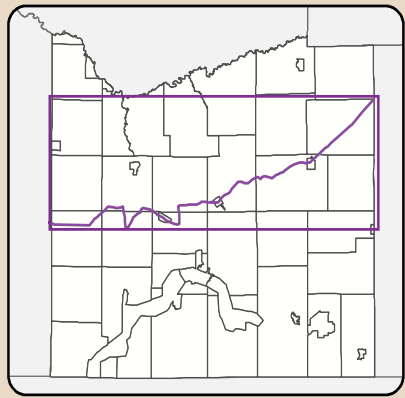


The tour of Old Chautauqua Road will end at the next stop sign where County Rd. 40, Rt. 241 and Rt. 62 join. You are now almost to the border of Chautauqua County. From here you can reverse the tour and head back to Franklinville, continue on Rt. 62 North to Gowanda, or take Rt. 241 to Randolph.

Along Old Chautauqua Road



- Chautauqua Road
- Chautauqua Road (Impassable)
- 1. Watering Trough
- 2. Farmersville Cemetery
- 3. Old One Room 'Checked Schoolhouse'(private residence)
- 4. McCluer Log Cabin/Tavern
- 5. Bryant Hill Cemetery
- 6. Fish Tavern
- 7. Bicentennial Park
- 8. Fairgrounds
- 9. Guy Tavern
- 10. Rutledge Cemetery



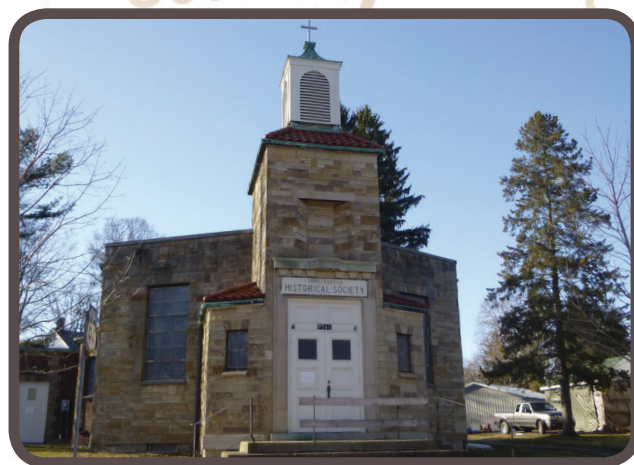
* More information on all locations available within brochure or at www.HistoricPath.com

**To follow section numbering, please see brochure description.

This map was created using GIS & GPS technology.
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 Updated 2018

ROUTE 62 20 MILES

Site 1 will occur just past Jolls Rd. on the right. There is a large pond, behind a modular home, which used to belong to Dairylea Milk Coop. The pond was used to cut ice out of. The building south is the former milk plant. You are now in the town of Dayton. Just beyond the next curve on the right is **Site 2**. This is the former Dayton Grange, and was previously used as the ice house. Blocks of ice from Site 1 were stored here.



You will enter into the Village of Dayton and come upon Railroad Ave. **Sites 3** and **4** are located down this street.

Site 4 is what is known now as the Master's Plan Cafe, but was once the former Eggleston Hotel and Volk's Hotel. Across the road, in the empty space, used to be the Dayton Depot, **Site 3**. Soldiers from Gowanda marched up the hill to get the train to go off to the Civil War and stayed at the Hotel. Trains went to Salamanca, New Jersey, and Dunkirk. This area had many stores once, but a fire destroyed most of them.

You will reach a stop sign, turn right, then after the tracks is the Dayton Historical Society and Museum, **Site 5**. Learn more about the History of Dayton here. Call 716-532-3758 to set up a tour.

Site 6 is the cemetery you will see on your left after passing Allen St. This is the St. Paul of the Cross Cemetery and once the location of the St. Paul of the Cross Church. One day as a train went by, the conductor saw a fire and blew his whistle to alert the townsfolk. Unfortunately the church was not able to be saved and the new building constructed as a result is Site 5.

You will enter a curve, where Peck Hill Road intersects, which is the location where **Site 7** once was. The Dayton school started here as well as the hamlet of Dayton, known as Dayton Summit until the railroad came to Town.

Traveling further South, on the right is Markham Cemetery, **Site 8**, just before the railroad tracks. After having a child pass away, Mr. Markham, one of the earliest settlers, donated part of his farm for a cemetery. After you pass the curve, you will come upon Markham Rd. and **Site 9**. Turn right and just past the tracks, there now sits a private residence, but was once the Markham Inn, specializing in the best fish fry. Also of note, between Dole St. and the tracks was the previous location of the Markham Depot.

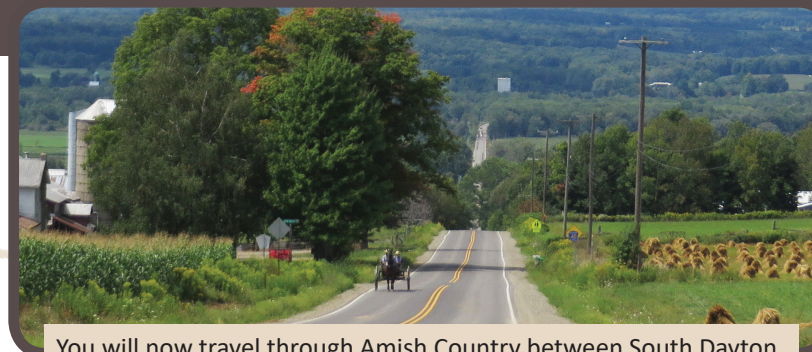
Site 10 comes after the next big curve on Rt. 62. Beyond the curve, on the left hand side just past the Dayton Town Hall, was the sight of one of the first Cheese Factories. This area sprouted many such factories, being spacious enough for factories and with convenient location to the railroad.

You are coming to School St., which will be seen on your left. Named rightly so, as the first residence you see was once the Markham School, **Site 11**. Beyond the back end of the house, was the Markham-German Cemetery. This area was known as the German Swamp, where German families settled together, **Site 12**.



Site 13 will be seen on the right side in the straight away you will drive. It is the Former Methodist Episcopal Church of Fair Plain. Organized in 1885, this church was erected in 1889 with 12 original members. The building as it is now, is shown in photo above.

Site 14 is across from Site 13. Country Side Sand and Gravel formed here in 1964, and mined the remnants of the glaciers that went through the area. This company is now a part of Gernatt's Asphalt Products, Inc.



You will now travel through Amish Country between South Dayton and Leon. Stop at some of their shops, but do not photograph the people, and visit www.AmishTrail.com for information on the Old Order Amish including their history, culture and maps.

Site 15, can be found in the Leon Union Cemetery, seen once you enter the town of Leon. There is a 100 year old Soldiers Monument to commemorate the Veterans of Civil War laid to rest here.

Almost directly across the street from the end of the cemetery is **Site 16**. It is the home of the Leon Historical Society, Town Museum, and previously Grange #795. Organized in 1895, meetings were held here to organize social events, community service projects and other town matters. The Grange moved to the Caneen Barn in 1903. Now, you can see artifacts from Leon's history dating back to the early 1800's, which include Civil War items, photos, farm equipment, clothing and more. The building is also a National Historic Registry Site.

Site 17 is across the street from Site 16 and is the big barn which used to be a Blacksmith's shop. Painted red, and erected around 1850, it had two forges, anvils, work benches, and upsetters used to tighten the tires and spokes of wheels.

Site 18 is the house next to the Museum, previously a store owned by several different owners. Known as the Harris Store later it became the Greeley Store. Many stores started up, changed hands, or were destroyed by fire. This was a testament to how quickly this town grew during the early 1800's. In fact, by 1830 the population was 1,139. The beautiful, historical church located on the corner, and next to Site 18 is called The Leon United Methodist Church and is **Site 19**. This was organized in 1874 by six members who purchased the old schoolhouse in the center in 1876.

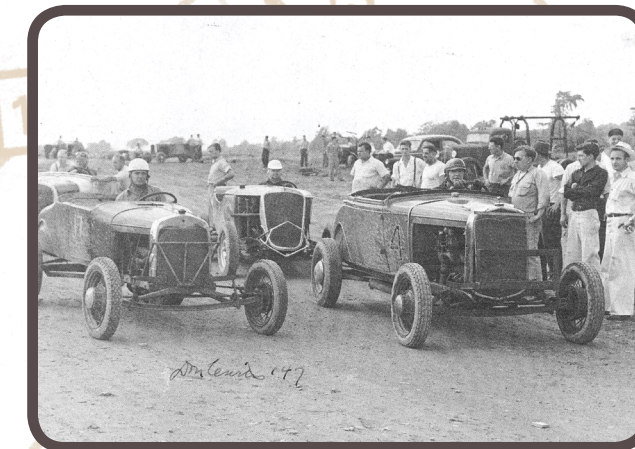
The Dunlop Store, **Site 20**, was located in the center of Leon, in the four corners across Rt. 62 from the church. Often these stores would attract visitors not only for the goods but for the social aspects as groups gathered for local gossip and to discuss state topics. Presently it is the location of the post office.

Site 21 was located on another corner of the main intersection, known as the Noyes Tavern and Hotel which opened in 1827. Along with the Tavern was a general store, with signs to advertise. This hotel was a beautiful two story building, but perished in a fire in 1953. It received repairs and is now vacant after being CJK's Grill for a long time.

Site 22 is the location of a former milk plant. Being next to Mud Creek, there was plentiful water for mills. This creamery was built in 1866 by Jenks and Ross and received milk from more than 1,000 cows. These men acquired more land and later owned 7 different plants. Others came to this area then to open milk plants, cheese factories, grist mills, and later saw mills.

Leon was growing fast and attracting more settlers and business ventures, so the Fenton Public House for Stagecoaches (**Site 23**) was built in 1868 by Capt. William Fenton. Horses were changed here on voyages from Buffalo to Jamestown.

With the new influx of people into the town, folks were also looking for entertainment. They found it at the Pennyroyal Race Track, **Site 24**. Originally for horse racing, it later changed over to car racing. Men would race around a dirt track, eventually learning to make adjustments and enhancements to their vehicles to make them go faster. By the 1940's this was the place to be on Sundays and two men would later go on to Nascar. You can see memorabilia from the track at the Leon Historical Museum or purchase the book by calling 716-296-5709.



The final stop is located outside of town and is the only remaining dairy factory. **Site 25** is the Valley View Cheese Factory. This is the center hub of the local Amish community and milk is transported by English drivers from Amish farms each morning for production. Traveling along the rest of Rt. 62 to the border of Cattaraugus County in Conewango Valley will give you picturesque views of Amish country and farmland. For a detailed map of the Amish businesses call 1-800-331-0543.

ROUTE 219 39 MILES

Site 1 is Cattaraugus Creek which separates Cattaraugus County from Erie County. This provided a means of travel for many early pioneers who settled in the fertile regions of the Zoar Valley then later relocated to areas near Otto, East Otto, and Mansfield.

Site 2 heads south where you will see Franktown Cemetery on your left, past Connoisarauley Rd. There are many early settlers' grave sites here, one being the first settler to East Otto, Henry Frank Sr., born in 1752 and died 1840. One Veteran of the Revolutionary War, four of the Civil War and two from WWI rest here.



Coming up is Ashford Hollow, and the next three sites are located within short distance of each other, near Snake Run Rd.

On the right, just past Snake Run Rd, is **Site 3**. "Century Farm" is located here earning the name because the same family has owned this property for over 100 years. This farm attests to the strong will and desire of the small farmer to continue working the land.

Site 4, the Ashford Hollow Cemetery is almost directly on your left after Site 3. Early settlers and Veterans from the Revolutionary and Civil Wars are buried here also, with dates listed from the 1830s through the 1880s.

On the right, you will see a sign on Ahrens Rd. for the Griffis Sculpture Park, **Site 5**. Follow that road to discover the first outdoor sculpture park, where you can interact with nature and art on a 400+ acre outdoor art museum created by Larry Griffis Sr. with over 250 sculptures along the ponds, fields, and throughout the woods.

Site 6 is the Antler Shed Whitetail Museum just off Rt. 219 on Hebdon Rd. View 6,000 sets of whitetail antlers, over 3,000 shed antlers, and hundreds of hunting related artifacts from the 1880s to present.

Site 7 is on the corner of Hebdon Rd and is the St. Paul's Cemetery also known as the Plato Cemetery. Here you will find gravestones dating back to the 1800s, with some belonging to WWI, WWII and Civil War Veterans.

Just outside the village, when stopped at the "T", directly in front of

you is the Holy Cross Cemetery, **Site 8**. This is a large cemetery with burials from the 1800s through the present including many Veterans from WWI, WWII, the Civil War, the Korean Conflict, and Vietnam buried here. **Site 9** will have you traveling slightly off Rt. 219 onto Fillmore Drive then to the Nannen Arboretum, located on the corner of Parkside Dr. This amazing place has over 200 trees and shrubs for you to discover, embrace, and relax near, as well as many nature and garden programs.

On your return to Rt. 219, you will pass **Site 10**. Formerly known as the Larimer & Norton Building, it is now called Ellicottville Square, housing many new businesses. Previously it was a planing and saw mill, operating in the early 1900s and manufactured rough-turn "Louisville Slugger" brand bats. Approximately 1.4 million bats were produced here annually.

Continuing on will take you through downtown Ellicottville, where one of the large Brick Buildings on the left, was constructed in 1852, and was the first condominium building in New York and the structure for which the New York State condominium laws were written.

At the stop light, on the right will be the Ellicottville Historical Museum, **Site 11**. This site has been the location of the County Clerk's office, a bank, a German Protestant Lutheran Church and a millinery shop. In the late 1880s, a belfry was added, and it became a firehouse, then a Home Economics Classroom, a public library and now the Museum. Across Jefferson St. is the Town and Village Hall, **Site 12**, or the first County Court House. Completed in 1820, a two story log court house and jail was destroyed by fire in 1829. A new court house built in 1829 was constructed of brick and still stands. In 1868 the County Seat was moved to Little Valley because they had a railroad and Ellicottville hadn't acquired one at the time. In 1969, the distinguished old building had a fire that burned its interior and cupola. With the efforts of it's citizens, Ellicottville raised funds from several sources and the picturesque old Court House was restored. Today it is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Rt. 219 will then turn left, where you will see an amazing large church and further down on its right side, a white house with black shutters. The house is **Site 13** and the church is **Site 14**. Site 13 is called the First Frame House of Ellicottville and it was erected in 1817 for the Holland Land Company as an inn to accommodate prospective purchasers. The lumber to build with was hauled from eleven miles away in Kill Buck by way of Native American paths. Because of cost they refused to accept it. The carpenter kept it as his family's residence, took in travelers, and opened a tavern and trading post. It served as the first post office and first store. Board of County Supervisors and Court was held here from 1818-1820 and the first town meeting on March 1821. The house has remained in this family for 190 years as of 2016. St. John's Episcopal Church, Site 14, holds a famous 309 year old bell in the belfry, originating from Malaga, Spain. This was the first Episcopal church in the County and an excellent example of Roman Gothic Revival church architecture.

After the turn, on your left, by the town clock, is a large brick building and **Site 15**. Known as the 1887 Building, it was once a schoolhouse until 1978. The town came together to buy the building when it was being threatened by destruction. The Holy Name of Mary Roman Catholic Church is up next on the left and is **Site 16**. One of the oldest parishes in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo, it dates back to 1847.

Site 17 will fast approach on your left side. It is the Jefferson St. Cemetery. Recently added to the National Registry of Historic Places, it dates back to 1817. Over 400 people rest here with early citizens who were active in the development of this town. Holiday Valley, **Site 18**, cannot be missed. In 1956 Dick Congdon, John Fisher, Bill Northrup and Bob Stubbs decided to pursue their dream of opening a larger, modern ski area. Opened January 7, 1958, the first skiers rode the T-bar up to ski down Yodeler, Champagne, Holiday Run and Edelweiss.



Site 19 will have you in the town of Great Valley. It is the Chamberlain Cemetery and about a 1/2 mile North of Great Valley. Gravestones date all the way back to the late 1800s.

At the main intersection in Great Valley is the Evergreen Tea Room, **Site 20**, and located on the opposite upper corner when you are at the stop sign. This has changed names many times to adapt to the needs of the times, previously being the Plank Road House, the Halfway House, the Fenton Hotel, and the Harrison House. Built in 1838 it may have originally been called the Plank Road House for the road it was built on. Back in the early 1800s the roads were constructed out of planks of wood.

Site 21, Green Cemetery, is coming up on the left. This is a large cemetery, with many Civil War, WWII, and Korean Veterans resting here.

As you have traveled through the last three sites you have been what is known as the Peth Area, leading to Peth Rd, **Site 22**. This area was known primarily for early logging and settlement, and attracted many moving to this area with business opportunities.



Chief Cornplanter, a Seneca War Chief and Diplomat.

Rt. 219 leads you through the City of Salamanca, located in the Seneca Nation of Indians Territory. The Seneca have a rich history and culture; information can be found at www.sni.org. You will come to a "T" in the road, where Calvary Cemetery is located directly in front of you. Turn left onto Rt. 219 and shortly after, you will see the Kill Buck Catholic Cemetery otherwise known as the Ellicott Street Cemetery. Many Irish names can be found on the tombstones, and is a great example of the diversity of immigrants to the new country. This cemetery is **Site 23**.

Site 24, the Kill Buck area, begins at Kill Buck Rd. This area was originally inhabited by an Indian Tribe whose chief was named Kill Buck. The Natives were expert hunters and fishermen, but were eventually persuaded into leasing out their land. Soon after you will reach the Town of Carrollton. Now few businesses remain, but in the early 19th century the tree covered hills provided employment and an important railroad junction. At one time 50,000 bundles of wood were being shipped east daily from a business employing 500 workers. The next site and the final one, **Site 25**, is the Limestone Cemetery, in the town of Limestone. Established prior to 1865, this is the resting spot for many WWI, WWII and Vietnam Veterans. One prisoner of war was also buried here. Woodsmen were noted to be in the town of Limestone, located next to Carrollton, as early as 1814, originally being called "Fullersburg". Lumbering was very abundant here, as well as oil production and a tannery that was built in 1858. Job Moses struck the first oil well in New York State in 1865. Also calling this area home was a small group of people immigrated from County Clare, Ireland to the head of Irish Brook Run. This area is now in Allegany State park and part of Carrollton, and known as Little Ireland. Another prominent group who relocated to this area was the Franciscan Fathers of Allegany in 1867, perhaps with ties to the Franciscan Fathers who founded St. Bonaventure University in 1858 in the interest of promoting Catholic-Franciscan education.

ROUTE 16 44 MILES

Starting in the northeastern part of Cattaraugus County, we will begin at Yorkshire Corners, the intersection of Rt. 16 South and Route 39. But before going, turn right onto Route 39 to find [Site 1](#). Only two tenths of a mile will take you to a large cemetery, Yorkshire Cemetery, which dates back to 1856 and many stones list dates from the 1800's.

[Site 2](#) will take you back to Rt. 16 and is a historic marker with a pull off for cars. It tells about the history of the area, including Joseph Pierce, who established a small distillery here in 1819.

In the heart of Delevan, at the intersection of Grove St., you will find [Site 3](#). There is a monument to the World War I Veterans honoring the soldiers who fought in that war from this area.

On Main St., at the stop light in Delevan, you will see a building with the inscription "Read Building 1890" "Established 1865". When pioneers were exploring the land, they encountered forested areas with sturdy trees. This building attests to the lumber from that era and is [Site 4](#).

[Site 5](#) is Lime Lake previously known as the "The Forks". Once along the shores of the lake was a building used for training of prize fighters and the lake harvested 145,000 tons of ice annually by the late 1880s.



[Site 6](#) will be a marker for the "Poor House Cemetery". A brick marker topped with a copper plate containing the names of 100+ individuals buried. There are no grave markers visible and all buried there were residents of the "Poor House".

[Site 7](#) is the Cattaraugus County Historical Museum and Research Library, previously known as the "Poor House". Once the Cattaraugus County Alms-House and Insane Asylum, it later became the Cattaraugus County Home/Farm and Infirmary. For museum hours and information, please visit www.CattCo.org/Museum.

Continue on to a blinking stop light next to the American Legion and [Site 8](#). Here you can see a Soldier Monument on your left which honors the soldiers from the area that fought in WWII. Just after the corner of Rt. 98 and Rt. 16 there is the Ten Broeck Cemetery in the Township of Farmersville, [Site 9](#). This cemetery was a small plot of land set aside by Peter Ten Broeck for his family, friends and neighbors, with twin monuments for himself and his brother.



Moving onward, Rt. 98 South runs along Rt. 16 until after Franklinville, the next Town and Village you will come upon. Being founded in 1806, Franklinville has more than 200 wooden buildings which are more than 100 years old each.

[Site 10](#) is the Riggs Estate located on 28 North Main St. Dr. Lewis Riggs, an early Franklinville physician, built this frame house in 1840. He helped organize the Cattaraugus County Medical Society. Now it is the 'Heart of Franklinville' who sells garden statuary.

[Site 11](#) and [Site 12](#) can be located together. Park Square ([Site 12](#)) was first mentioned as the Village Square in a letter dated 1822. In the 1840s, it was the drilling ground for the militia and once had a bandstand where many concerts were held. Morgan Hall, now the Town Hall ([Site 11](#)), is one of the brick buildings located in the Square.

On Empire St., just two short blocks West of Rt. 16 is [Site 13](#). This is Ontario Knife Company which sells premium quality, American-made fixed blades and other tools. They are the manufacturer and supplier of knives and tools to the US military since World War I and have been operating in upstate New York since 1889.

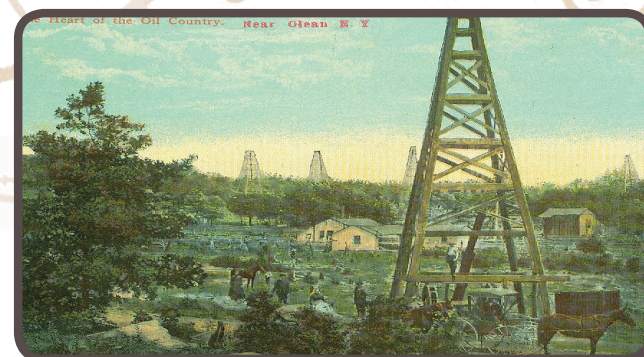
[Site 14](#) is the Miner's Cabin, a large restored Victorian House, located just around the corner of the Square on Pine St. Simeon Robbins built this "cabin" in 1895, then finding his fortune in the Alaskan Klondike Gold Rush, and henceforth naming this home as such. It is now home of the Ischua Valley Historical Society.

Sites 15-17 will take you on a short detour off Rt. 16 onto Rt. 98 when they split. [Site 15](#) will be in Cadiz, a mile from Franklinville. It is a salt-box house built between 1816 - 1819. The house is currently as it was when purchased, a two story building, and owned by the Ischua Valley Historical Society. Keep going and you come upon [Site 16](#), a small tavern. The Stage Coach Inn ([Site 16](#)) is believed to be one of the stops along the Underground Railroad, with slaves going along the Ischua Creek and then stopping there for refuge in the basement. If you turn left on Cadiz Rd. you would arrive at the Cadiz cemetery ([Site 17](#)), which can tell a large part of life in the early settlements of America. The first burial in this cemetery was one of the first settlers in 1806, Abigail Curtis. Other burials include Veterans from the American Revolution, War of 1812 and

the Civil War.

Rt. 16 will turn into Main St. when entering the Town of Ischua. On the corner of Rt. 16 and Mill St., on the right, there is a very old building ([Site 18](#)), built around 1900 by Wales Chamberlain. Once a store, the top level has a hall that previously served as the Ischua Town Hall for many years and held community events. [Site 19](#) is the Ischua Union Church, originally built in 1861, but having to be rebuilt in 1899 after a fire burned it down. Just outside of "town" a road named "Dutch Hill Road" will come up on your right and is [Site 20](#). Historically, the "Dutch Hill War" of 1844 occurred here. This was the only Agrarian War to be fought in the history of Cattaraugus County. The Learns brothers lived down that road and apparently defaulted on land payments. After much attempt to get them to pay, Sheriff White and six deputies were ordered to go and try to remove the Learns' belongings. What followed next is incredible. Read more at www.HistoricPath.com.

[Site 21](#) is the Ischua One Room Schoolhouse that remains standing on the corner of Farwell Rd and Rt. 16. Ischua Schoolhouse Number 3, built in the 1870s-80s, operated until 1938, when all of the one-room schoolhouses were merged into Hinsdale Central School District.



Just before you go under the 86 Highway you will see the Hinsdale cemetery, [Site 22](#), that has many gravesites for a multitude of burials from the 1800s through the current years. Amasa Jones (1790-1885) was buried there twice, actually having to be relocated to the rear of the cemetery when Rt. 17 (now 86) was being constructed.

As you are traveling, you follow alongside the Ischua Creek, [Site 23](#), with beautiful views of this body of water. Early settlers used this for travel and it was potentially part of the Underground Railroad. Many roads were either non-existent or were not fit to travel on, so waterways were used.

[Site 24](#) are the remains of the Genesee Valley Canal Locks, next to the American Legion. The locks aided boats in reaching Hinsdale by 1856. Lock 102 construction began in 1854, but the opening of the entire Genesee Valley Canal to Olean did not occur until 1858.

[Sites 25](#) and [Site 26](#) are two cemeteries, which you will come upon when crossing into the Township of Olean. The death of William B. Sheppard was reported to be the first death in Olean on September 21, 1809. He is buried in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery ([Site 25](#)). The second cemetery, which is adjacent to Pleasant Valley is the B'Nai Cemetery ([Site 26](#)). Prior to the acquisition of this land in 1929, burials for the Olean Jewish Community were made in Bradford, PA.

When entering Olean, Cattaraugus County's largest city, you will see the ever-expanding Olean General Hospital on your left. The area across from the hospital ([Site 27](#)) once had many oil refineries in the 1800s that brought many settlers to Olean. Rt. 16 runs through Olean and turns into N. Union St. During early settlement time this was touted as the "Wildest Main Street East of the Mississippi". When N. Union becomes S. Union, you will see the Olean House on your left, [Site 28](#). This was formerly known as Martin's Hotel and perhaps part of the Underground Railroad. For 13 years more than a century ago, [Site 29](#), was home to Olean Brewing Co. The brewery featured a bottling plant and modern machines, producing 30,000 barrels of beer, and employing 30-40 men. The 18th Amendment, Prohibition, made alcohol production nearly illegal in the 1920s, forcing shutdown. Now open in this building is Four Mile Brewing Company - the first brewery in Olean in over 70 years. You will continue through the rest of Olean, passing over the Allegheny River, [Site 30](#). This river was very important to navigation and transport of goods prior to railroads. This river, almost 325 miles, was a major highway of the time, transporting lumber and coal. It also played an important role in Olean's Underground Railroad History. For a brochure on Underground Railroad in the County, call 1-800-331-0543. Nearing the end of this journey, the last cemetery of mention is the Mount View cemetery, [Site 31](#). The entrance displays a plaque with a date of 1889 and it was recorded in an 1893 history book that this cemetery was originally a 45 acre plot just outside of the main portion of town. Leaving Olean the route will become more rural.

The final stop ([Site 32](#)) and perhaps the best is Rock City Park. The turn off will be on your right. First opened in 1890, visitors would take a trolley up the hill to the park.



ST. BONAVENTURE

WALKING TOUR OF SHRINES & STATUES

The following information was already compiled and presented in brochure form and on the St. Bonaventure Archives website - Archives.sbu.edu/buildings/statue_mobile. On the Archives website, you can explore the history of even more sites on campus or look for an additional walking tour of the buildings of St. Bonaventure and the plantings. There is also great information on the people, the athletics, the folklore and the collections of The University on the Archives website. They can be reached by calling 716-375-2322. The info presented was used with permission from the Archives Department.



Site 1: University Entrance. The entrance tower is a combination of stainless steel and brown colored "weathering" steel set off by a v-shaped brick wall across the main entrance. It is flanked by two brick walls donated by the Class of 1953, in memory of Br. Ferdinand Woerle, O.F.M. groundskeeper at St. Bonaventure for 60 years. The brick tower on the left bears the seal of the Province of the Holy Name of Jesus, and the right tower bears the seal of the Province of the Immaculate Conception.

Site 2: Statue of St. Bonaventure. Built in memory of three students who died in 1939. Clayton Tong and Charles Collins died in an automobile accident; John Korkak died from injuries sustained in a football game. The statue was ordered in 1940, but did not arrive until 1946 when it was blessed by Fr. Thomas Plassmann, OFM. The statue recognizes St. Bonaventure for his scholarship and his place in the Church. These are the elements which brought Fr. Pamfilo da Magliano, the first president, to choose him as the patron of the college. Funds for the statue were donated by students and faculty.

Site 3: St. Francis Statue. The Statue of St. Francis was used to memorialize some of the donors for the St. Bonaventure statue and others who had passed away recently.

Site 4: Campus Clock. Bought after lightning struck the De La Roche Hall clock on April 18, 1933. The inscriptions on the clock were written by Fr. Plassmann, O.F.M., and translate to "Time God's Gift" on the east side, "Time Heals All Wounds" on the south side, "Time Dispenses Gifts" on the north side, and "Time Hates Laziness" on the west side.



Site 4 with Site 5 in background.

Site 5: St. Joseph's Oratory. Built in 1927, in the style of the Bramante *Tempietto* at St. Pietro in Montorio, Italy where Pamfilo da Magliano, founding President of St. Bonaventure, died. It is said to be the place where St. Peter was martyred. The oratory was built as a gift of the late Thomas Flynn who dedicated money for the chapel in memory of his wife Catherine.

Site 6: Blessed Mother Mary Statue. To the right of the Hickey Dining Hall. On August 6, 1886 at the feast of Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ the statue was placed above the entrance of the original church on campus. After the church was destroyed by fire in 1930, the statue was moved to where it stands today, near its original location.

Site 7: Statue of Fr. Joseph Butler. The statue is of Father Joseph with a student on either side of him. Father Joe was President of the College and Seminary from 1887 to 1911. The statue was unveiled on commencement day June 15, 1921. The seminarian is holding a book of moral theology, and the other figure, a barefoot collegian, has a baseball cap, bat, and ball. Together they signify the two facets of college life - intellectual and physical.

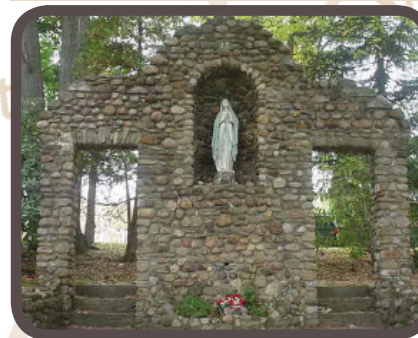


Site 8.



Site 8: Shrine of St. Therese of Lisieux. Known as the shrine of the "Little Flower." The shrine was erected in 1925. The previous year a seminarian became critically ill. His doctors expected an early death. His seminary classmates petitioned to God to spare his life through an all night vigil and held a sacrament to honor St. Therese, the Little Flower. When he survived they had the shrine built as a tribute and thanksgiving for answering their prayers.

Site 9: Statue of St. Francis. The statue uses the symbolism of St. Francis' love for animals. A dove is placed at his feet, another on his shoulder. Inscribed on the surface of the pedestal is a lamb and a wolf, between them is a sketch of Portiuncula. The lamb is symbolic of the Lamb of God. The wolf reminds us of the story the Wolf of Gubbio, and the Portiuncula is the mother of the Franciscan Order.



Site 10: Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. In 1925, seminarians at St. Bonaventure decided to drain the swamp which was on the site of the Grotto. Rocks were collected from all over campus and the Grotto was built piece by piece. Rev. Walter Hammon,

O.F.M. is largely responsible for the construction.

Site 11: Merton's Heart, a barren patch on the hillside across the Allegheny River, is named for Thomas Merton, a Cistercian monk. Before entering the order, he taught at St. Bonaventure and was known for his walks in the hills.

Site 12: Veteran's Memorial.

Site 13.



Site 13: St. Francis. This statue is located behind Francis hall. It is relatively small and is made from white marble. It shows St. Francis as a friend to all life through his love for animals. Depicted in the statue is St. Francis of Assisi being interrupted in his scripture readings by animals of the forest, and Francis is taking the opportunity to show these animals some compassion.

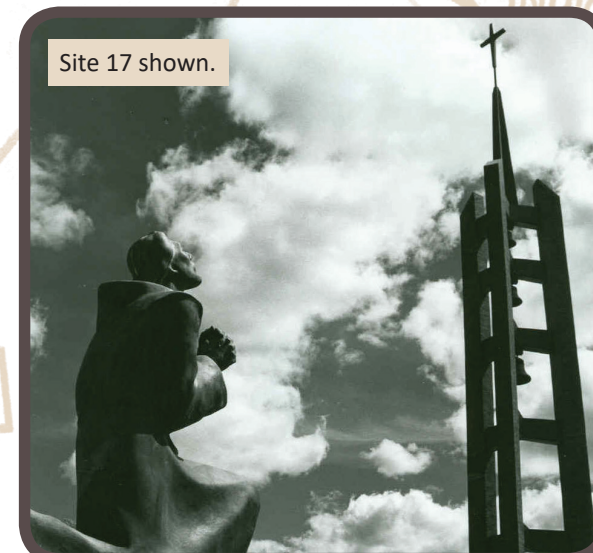
Site 14: New Shrine of St. Joseph. Located in the woods behind Francis past the Glen of St. Clare. It was built on the bottom of an abandoned oil tank storage lot, part of a large oil tank farm. The shrine was a result of the Seminary students' efforts. They built it entirely out of materials rejected from the construction of new seminary. The statue has been removed to storage.

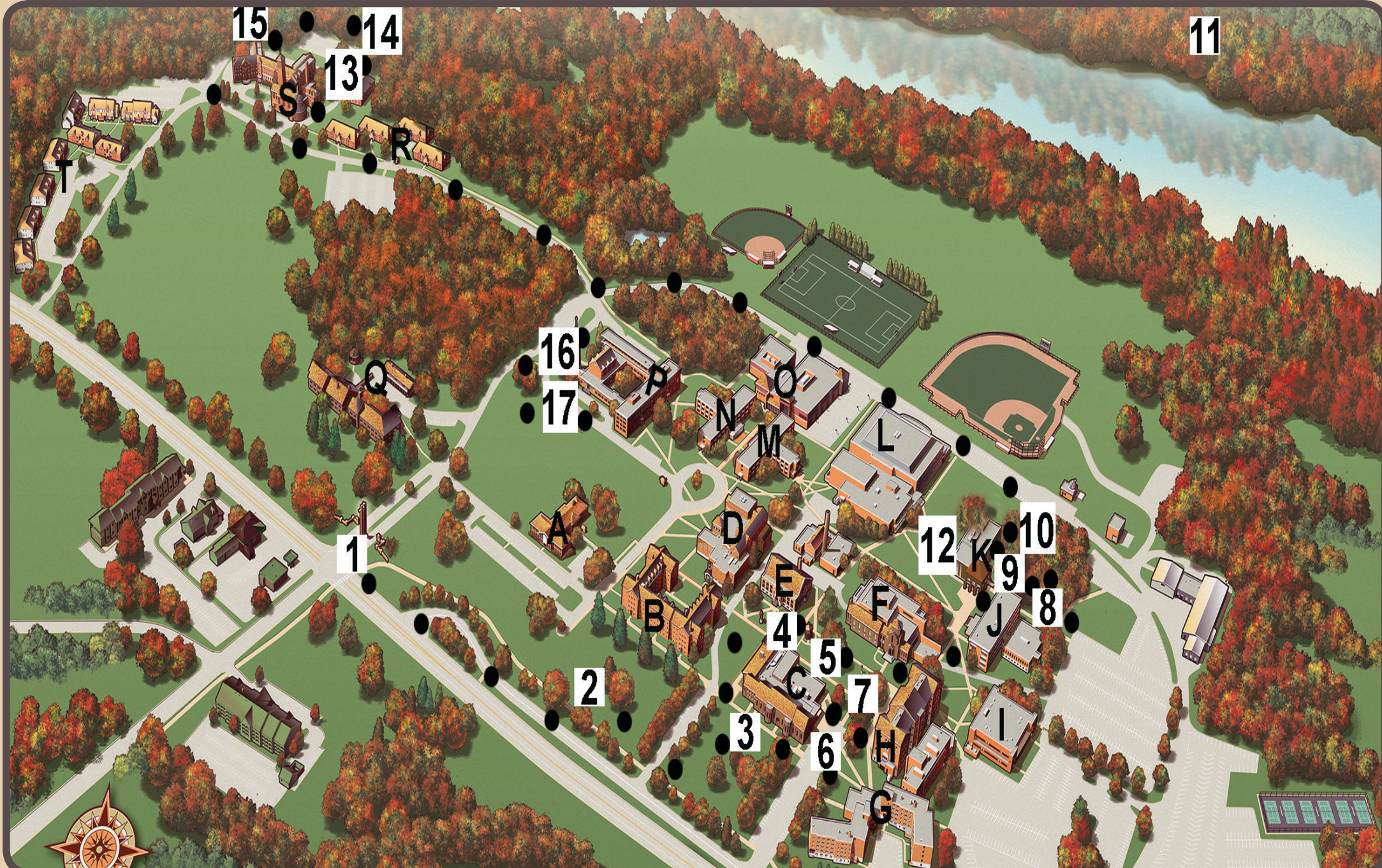
Site 15: Shrine of Our Lady of Wisdom. Located at the end of a blacktop path behind Francis Hall. Designed by Rev. Columban Duffy O.F.M., Professor of Dogmatic Theology, and created by sculptor Frederick C. Shradly. The eight foot tall sculpture was carved in Italy from white carrara marble found near the outskirts of Rome.

Site 16: Doyle Bells. Built in 1961, The Doyle Hall bells are a part of the Chapel complex. The bells are dedicated to Mary, Queen of the Order of Friars Minors. The bells begin ringing at 9am and ring every 15 minutes until 9pm.

Site 17: Francis Statue by Doyle. In 1957, Betti Richard of New York City was commissioned by the Friars of St. Francis Church of NYC to create the life size bronze statue of St. Francis. The statue located in front of Doyle is a copyrighted reproduction produced by Alva Museum Replicas, Inc. of NYC.

Site 17 shown.





Sites 1-17 are highlighted on the previous walking tour. This map is a reference to the location of the sites.

1. University Entrance
2. Statue of St. Bonaventure
3. St. Francis Statue
4. Campus Clock
5. St. Joseph's Oratory
6. Blessed Mother Mary Statue
7. Statue of Father Joseph Butler
8. Shrine of St. Therese of Lisieux
9. Statue of St. Francis
10. Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes
11. Merton's Heart
12. Veteran's Memorial
13. St. Francis Statue
14. New Shrine of St. Joseph
15. Shrine of Our Lady of Wisdom
16. Doyle Bells
17. Francis Statue by Doyle

All information from the St. Bonaventure Walking Tour and this map were provided, compiled and updated by the St. Bonaventure Archives Department. Used with permission. When people walk around campus, they often pass by these religious shrines without paying them much notice or appreciating the reasons for their presence. There are also some which many people have never seen, hidden from the main campus and often neglected.

There is a walking tour of the Buildings:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| A. Hopkins Hall | F. Friedsam Library | K. Swan Center | P. Doyle Hall |
| B. Devereux Hall | G. Shay Loughlen Hall | L. Reilly Center | Q. Friary |
| C. Hickey Dining Hall | H. De la Roche Hall | M. Robinson Hall | R. Glen of St. Clare/ Gardens of Br. Leo |
| D. Quick Arts Center | I. Murphy | N. Falconio Hall | S. Francis Hall |
| E. Butler Gym | J. Plassmann Hall | O. Richter Center | T. Townhouses |

Visit the Archives website at Archives.SBU.Edu which includes the additional walking tour.



Historic Registry Sites



Allegany Council House
Jimersontown, 2017
-Historic Significance: Event

Bank of Gowanda
8 W. Main St. Gowanda, 2001
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

Beardsley-Oliver House
312 Laurel Ave. Olean, 2008
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Bedford Corners Historic District
NY 305 by Deer Creek Rd. & Dodge Creek Rd.
Portville, 2003
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering,
Event

Bryant Hill Cemetery
Bryant Hill Rd. Ellicottville, 2003
-Historic Significance: Event

Cattaraugus Village Commercial Historic District
9-52 Main, 1-17 Washington, & 14 Waverly Sts.
Cattaraugus, 2014
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Conklin Mountain House
304 E. State St. Olean, 1998
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

East Otto Union School
9014 East Otto-Springville Rd. East Otto, 2004
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

Ellicottville Historic District
Elizabeth, Monroe, Martha & Adam Sts.
(Village Square) Ellicottville, 1991
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering,
Event

Ellicottville Town and Village Hall
NW corner of Washington & Jefferson Sts.
Ellicottville, 1973
-Historic Significance: Event

First Congregational Church of Otto
9019 Main St. Otto, 1999
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Gladden Windmill
Undetermined Location, 1973
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

Gowanda Village Historic District
37, 39, 41-45, 47-49, & 53 W. Main St., Gowanda,
1986
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

House at 520 Hostageh
520 Hostageh Rd. Olean, 2009
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Jefferson Street Cemetery
Jefferson St. Ellicottville, 2012
-Historic Significance: Event

John J. Aiken House
6805 Poverty Hill Rd. Ellicottville, 2013
-Historic Significance: Architecture

Leon Grange #795/Historical Society Museum
Rt. 62 Leon, 2014
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Eng.

Leon United Methodist Church
Corner of Rt. 62 & CR 6 Leon, 2000
-Historic Significance: Architecture

North Lyndon Schoolhouse
7617 North Center Rd. Lyndon, 2000
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

Oak Hill Park Historic District
Laurens, N. Second, Third, Fourth, & W. Sullivan
Sts. Olean, 1997
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Olean Armory
119 Times Square Olean, 1995
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

Olean Historic District
101-133 N. Union, 110-114, 116 W. State & 102,
116, 120 S. Union Sts. Olean, 2015
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Olean Public Library
116 S. Union St. Olean, 1985
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Olean School Number 10
411 Henley St. Olean, 2010
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

Park Square Historic District
N. Main, Pine, Chestnut, S. Main, Elm & Church Sts.
Franklinville, 1986
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering



Pfeiffer-Wheeler American Chestnut Cabin
Lillibridge Rd. Portville, 2002
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Portville Free Library
2 N. Main St. Portville, 1991
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering,
Event

Randolph Historic District
Main & Jamestown Sts. to Borden St. Randolph,
2012
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Simeon B. Robbins House
9 Pine St. Franklinville, 2003
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Salem Welsh Church
11141 NY Rt. 98, jct of Galen Hill Rd. Freedom,
2001
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Complex
109 S. Barry St. Olean, 2001
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Temple B'Nai Israel
127 S. Barry St. Olean, 2012
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

US Post Office in Little Valley
115 Main St. Little Valley, 1989
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

US Post Office in Olean
102 S. Union St. Olean, 1989
-Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/
Engineering

William E. Wheeler House
29 Maple Ave. Portville, 2002
-Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering,
Person

Museums & Societies

African American Center for Cultural Development

Olean
(716) 255-7965
FB.com/African-American-Center-for-Cultural-Development-295530000534231

Allegany Area Historical Association & Heritage Center

25 N. Second St., Allegany
(716) 372-2918
FB.com/AlleganyHeritageCenter

Allegany State Park/Allegany State Park Historical Society

Admin Building Natural History Museum
Old Quaker Store Museum
(716) 354-9121
FB.com/AlleganySPHS

American Museum of Cutlery

9 Main St., Cattaraugus
(716) 257-9813
AMCut.com

Antler Shed Whitetail Museum

8558 Hebdon Rd., West Valley
(716) 699-4427
Fb.com/Len.Nagel

Ashford Historical Society Museum

5380 School St., West Valley
(716) 942-3223

Cattaraugus Area Historical Society Museum

23 Main St., Cattaraugus
(716) 257-3429 or 257-3971

Cattaraugus County Historical Museum

9824 Rt. 16, Machias
(716) 353-8200
www.CattCo.org/Museum

Cutco/Ka-Bar Visitors Center

1040 E. State St., Olean
(716) 790-7000
Cutco.com

Dayton Historical Museum

9561 Rt. 62, Dayton
(716) 532-3758

East Otto Historical Museum

8982 Reed Hill Rd., East Otto
(716) 257-3337

Ellicottville Historical Museum

2 Washington St., Ellicottville
(716) 699-8415
FB.com/EVLHSM

Fannie E. Bartlett House & Olean Point Museum

302 Laurens St., Olean
(716) 376-5642
CityOfOlean.org/History

Gowanda Historical Museum

2 Chestnut St., Gowanda
(716) 532-4064
GowandaAHS.org

Hinsdale Historical Society Museum

3826 Main St., Hinsdale
(716) 307-7699
FB.com/EVLHSM

Howe-Prescott Pioneer House

3031 Rt. 98 South, Franklinville
(716) 676-2590
IschuaValleyHistoricalSociety.org

Ischua Valley Historical Society at The Miners Cabin (Simeon B. Robbins House)

9 Pine St., Franklinville
(716) 676-2590
IschuaValleyHistoricalSociety.org

Leon Historical Society Museum

62 Main St., Leon
(716) 296-5709
FB.com/Leon-Historical-Society-197130763730122

Mansfield Area Historical Society Museum

7691 Toad Hollow Rd., Little Valley
(716) 307-2904
FB.com/Mansfield-NY-Historical-Society-1620924184788183

Medora Ball Museum (Otto)

9068 Otto/East Otto Rd., Cattaraugus
(716) 257-9479

Perrysburg Historical Museum

10460 Peck Hill Rd., Perrysburg
(716) 532-1558
townofperrysburgny.org/perrysburg-historical-museum

Portville Historical & Preservation Society Museum

17 Maple Ave., Portville
(716) 933-8917
PortvilleHistory.org

Regina A. Quick Center

3261 Rt. 417, St. Bonaventure
(716) 375-2494
FB.com/QuickArtsCenter

Salamanca Area Historical Society Museum

125 Main St., Salamanca
(716) 945-2946
FB.com/Salamanca-Area-Historical-Society-Museum-204855169671116

Salamanca Rail Museum

170 Main St., Salamanca
FB.com/Salamanca-Rail-Museum-171739779583682

Seneca-Iroquois National Museum/Cultural Center

82 Hetzel St., Salamanca
(716) 945-1760
FB.com/SenecaMuseum