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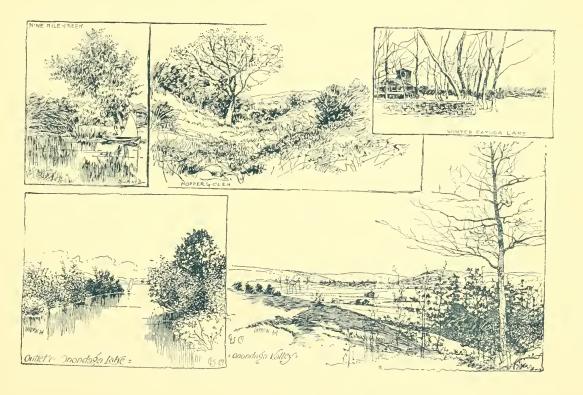




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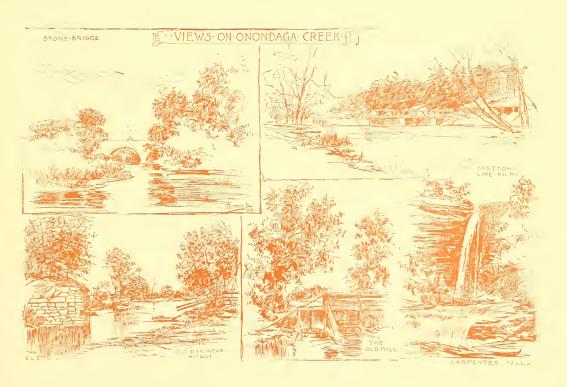
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## \*DESCRIPTIVE %

IE bistory of Syracuse dates from the establishing of a small Indian Trading Post in the Onondaga Valley at the mouth of the creek in 1786, called Webster's Landing, though French missionaries had been in the neighborhood over a century; here the Indians gathered to trade with the white men. For the first twenty years the settlement gained slowly, and in 1805 the first blacksmith shop was opened and a school house was built. The year following the first tayern was erected, on the present site of the Empire Block. Meanwhile the neighboring village of Salina had been laid out and in 1812 contained three public houses and twelve stores, while Syracuse was but a straggling hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants until 1820, when the opening of the Eric Canal, the arrival of the first packet boat, "The Montezuma," the establishment of a post office, and publication of the first newspaper, "The Onondaga Advertiser," gave fresh impetus to the growth. In 1821 the first religious body was organized, and in 1825 the village was incorporated. During the next five years the future city was greatly depressed, there being a population of but two thousand five hundred in



The rapid growth in importance and population during the following decade produced the discussion of its incorporation as a city; the inhabitants differed greatly as to the extent of territory the future city should include, some wanted it to embrace the entire salt springs' reservation, others the village proper only. Up to this time Salina had continued an independent village, but in 1847 it was added to Syracuse and incorporated under one charter, becoming the first ward of the City. In 1850 it had over twenty-two thousand inhabitants; during the next ten years the growth was moderate, comparatively speaking, there being an increase of only six thousand. After the war broke out, however, it attained its greatest prosperity, owing to foreign salt being wholly excluded from the country, and in 1870 the population had reached nearly forty-five thousand, an increase of about seventeen thousand inhabitants, while the ceusus of 1880 showed fifty-five thousand. This rapid growth was considered marvelous in the past, but the years that have since been registered on the calendar have so far surpassed the early records that they are no longer referred to except for comparison. The school census taken in 1887, gives the city a population of eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine, a gain of over twenty-five thousand in seven years. Syracuse has one hundred and forty-four miles of streets and is cosmopolitan in every respect; her citizens are enterprising and take great interest in developing the city's resources. It is one of the leading manufacturing towns in the country, and the many substantial commercial structures that are being erected insure a coustant advance in the value of real estate. The growth is steady and promises to increase even more rapidly in the future, so that it is safe to say the census of the coming year will give the city nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants.

On The New York Central Road FIDOLERS GREEN. · ONONDAGA LAKE PARROW IN ONONDACA CREEK. · LAKE · VIEW THE CLS CO CHITLET ONONDAGA LAKE

SYRACUSE FROM UNIVERSITY HILL INTERIOR . SALT . BLOCK

THE . SALT . BLOCK .

## PANKS OF SENERA RIVER.

## On the New York Central Road



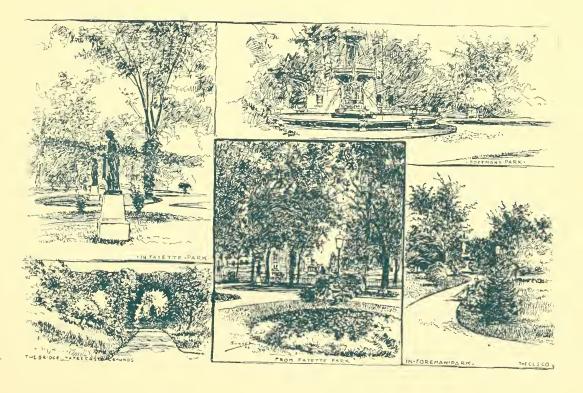






S a place of residence, Syracuse is a most desirably located city and possesses a delightful climate. It is surrounded on all sides by beautiful scenery and summer resorts innumerable; among these may be mentioned Skaneateles Lake, which by its beauty attracts many to its shores to sojourn for the summer,

while Cayuga, Seneca, Oncida, Cazenovia, and other smaller Lakes, Sodus Point, Clayton, Cape Vincent, the Thousand Islands, Saratoga Springs, and the Adirondac Mountains are each within a few hours ride and attract their admirers. Its health is assured by the excellent drainage and natural sewerage, owing to the undulating ground upon which it is built; the area of the city is generous, so that the streets are, as a rule, wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles; they are bountifully shaded and no city can show more palatial mansions and beautiful homes than are to be found on James, Genesee, Onondaga, and other residence streets. There is a good system of rapid transit for the accommodation of the public by means of horse cars and electric railways, whose lines penetrate every section and suburb. There are two first class and well patronized theatres, which are open throughout the season. The excellent schools, colleges, libraries, reading rooms, newspapers and the many fine churches have made an intelligent and refined population. Syracuse is particularly rich in its beautiful parks and squares, which are scattered throughout the city, adding greatly to the enjoyment of the public. The largest of these is Burnett Park, containing one hundred and twenty acres, situated in the ninth ward, overlooking the city; others worthy of note are Fayette and Foreman, in the central part. With its numerous advantages and attractions it is not surprising that the population is increasing so rapidly by the addition of so many permanent residents.





ESIDES a good system of public, and numerous private, schools, Syracuse has an excellent university, where over five hundred students are in attendance. There are three departments: the College of Fine Arts, the Medical College and the College of Liberal Arts. In connection there is a fine library contain-

ing about thirteen thousand volumes, and it will be further enriched by the recent donation of the Von Ranke Library, one of the largest individual collections ever made, consisting of fifty thousand volumes and seventy thousand pamphlets, at present stored in the University, but soon to be placed in the magnificent stone structure just completed for them. There are two other libraries: The Central, which is free, and contains over eighteen thousand books, and The Library of The Court of Appeals, located in the Court House annex, which consists of twelve thousand five hundred volumes. The churches, sixty-two in number, embrace all denominations, with a total seating capacity of thirty thousand; the edifices are mostly of stone and present a handsome appearance, exciting the admiration of strangers by their architectural beauty and magnificence. The new Government building and Post Office has just been completed; it is an imposing and substantial stone structure worthy of more than passing notice. The State Idiot Asylum is also situated here. There has recently been made an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a new City building, the plans for which have been submitted and adopted. The city maintains a well equipped fire department, an efficient police service, board of health, public works and three companies of State Militia; the armory is well situated in spacious grounds and is large and substantial. The county maintains five institutions, the buildings of which are conveniently located, well arranged and commodious.









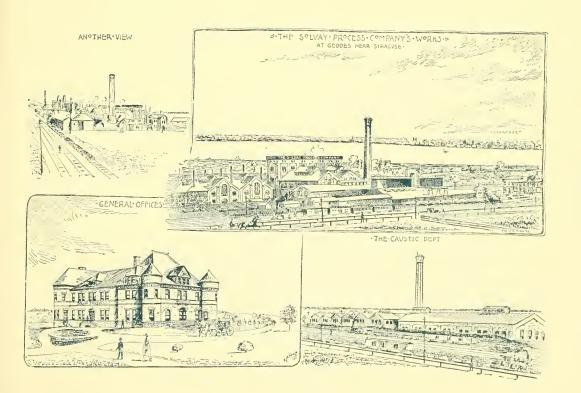


COUNTY COURT HOUSE

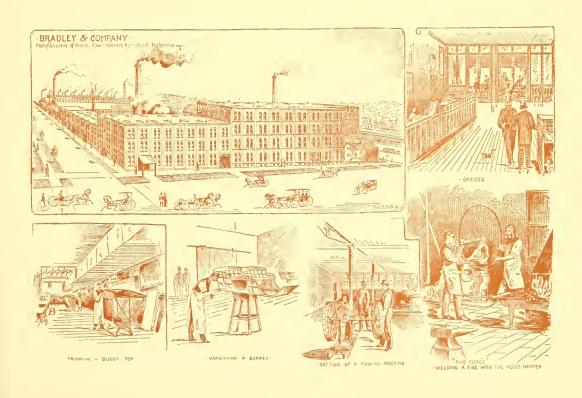


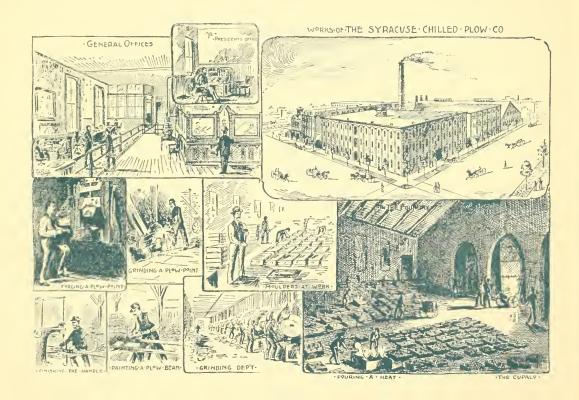
HE city is located at the head of Onondaga Lake, and covers fully eight thousand five hundred acres. Situated in the heart of New York State, it has been correctly named the "Central City." Located on the great water and rail highways between the east and west-by means of the canals-it has direct water

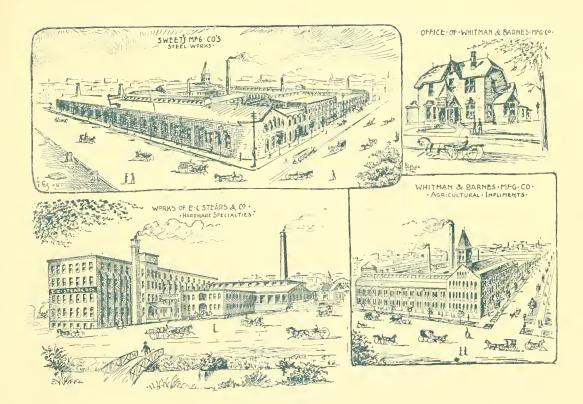
connection with the cities and towns on the great lakes, and fully enjoys the advantages of a magnificent railway system, including the New York Central, the West Shore, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and the Syracuse, Ontario & New York. The competition between these great highways insure a low rate of transportation and the consequent cheapness of raw material necessary for profitable manufacturing. The city retained a monopoly of the salt interests in this country for a long period; in fact, at one time it was about the only article of commerce produced in the place. Its existence was known to the Indians at an early date, and in 1707 the State assumed control of Onondaga's vast and important salt springs, appointing a superintendent, having them surveyed and dividing the land into lots which were sold, reserving a royalty on the salt water. This reservation embraced Syracuse, Geddes and Salina, having forty-three wells, varying in depth from two to four hundred feet, with a total pumping capacity of over twenty-five hundred gallons per minute. But the operation of these famous salt springs, though a vast and important industry, constitutes a comparatively small factor in the commercial interests of the city, for at the present time there are over five hundred industrial establishments, giving employment to at least twenty thousand persons. The manufactured products of this city are used not only throughout the country but their exportation in successful competition with foreign goods is a considerable item.

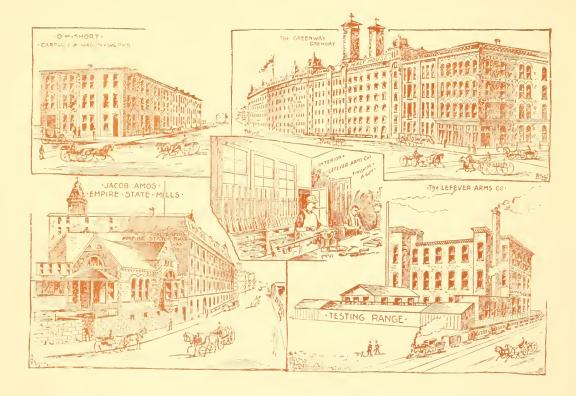


As a manufacturing center it proves an advantageous and inviting field to capital in the establishment of new industries. No city offers more available or convenient sites for the location of great manufacturing plants, andinvestments already made here prove their conmanufacture of agricultural implements, mowing machine parts and knives, plows, power hammers, carriages, earts, wagons and sleighs, Syracuse is not surpassed, while the steel works, rolling mills, blast furnaces, tube, iron pipe, car wheel and sheet iron works contribute to the city's prosperity. The cutlery, guns, hardware specialties, wagon and carriage springs, patented buckles, saddlery hardware, and malleable iron goods manufactured here are used throughout the country. The vast sand beds of Oncida Lake furnish the material for making the manufacture of window and plate glass a profitable and growing industry. The building of steam engines, boilers, and the manufacture of stoves, furnaces, brick, tile, lime, cement, shoes, clothing, etc., are prominent features, while the products of her flour mills, canning factories, beer and ale breweries have achieved a wide reputation for their excellence. Mention must be made of the various kinds of minerals which abound in this section, and as marketable products add greatly to the commercial wealth, inciting the establishment of numerous chemical works; one of these, the Solvay Process Co. being the largest of its kind in this country, using thousands of tons of limestone, salt, etc., daily in the manufacture of bi-carbonate of soda and caustic. The gypsum beds have been worked for a century, and the production is fully one hundred thousand tons per annum. Onondaga limestone is noted for building purposes; many of the finest commercial structures and churches being erected with this durable material.

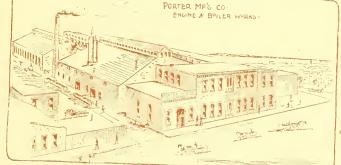




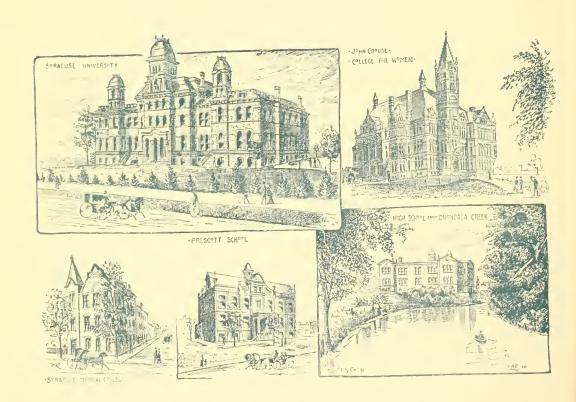


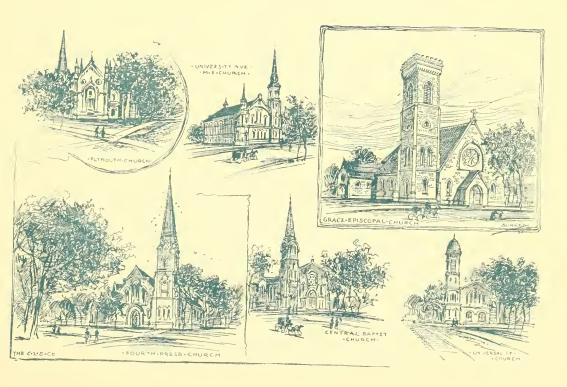


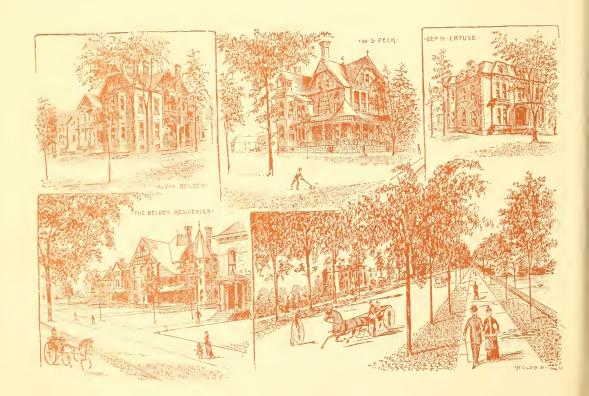


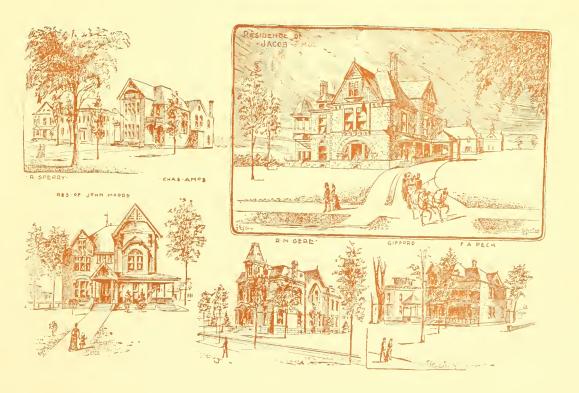


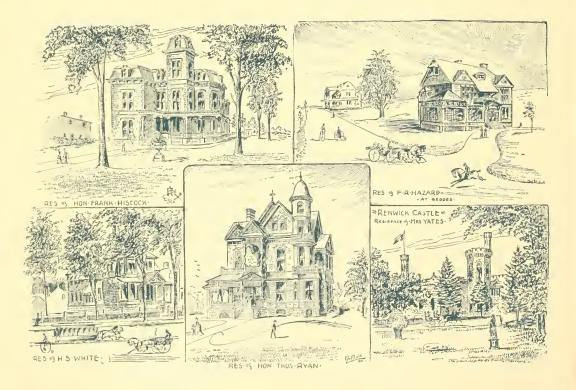


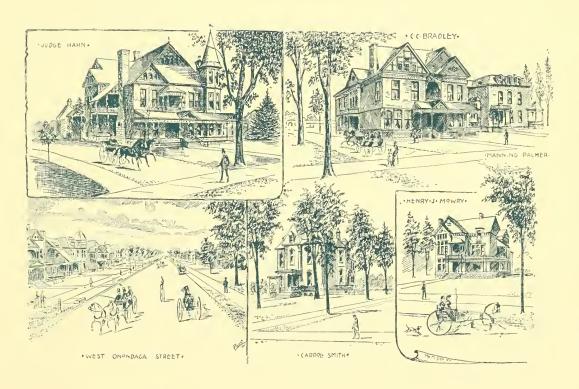


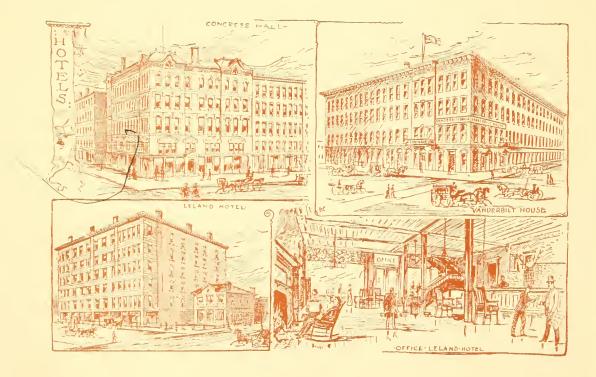


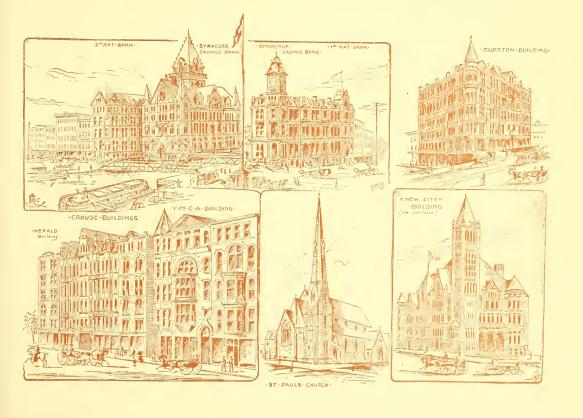


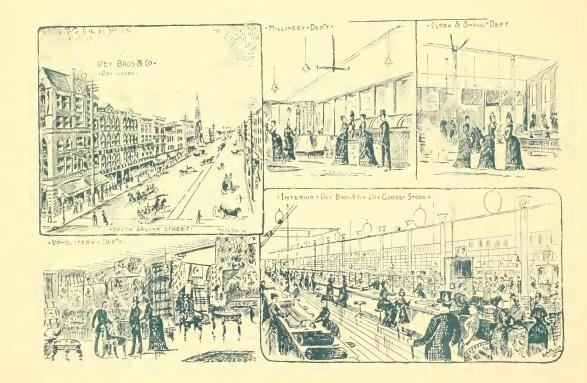


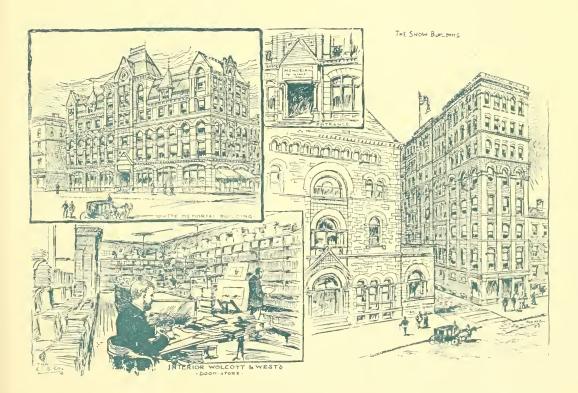


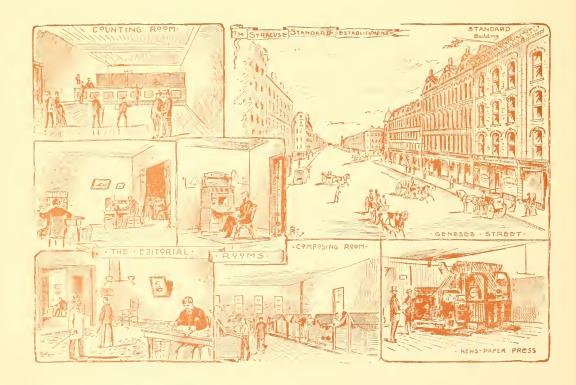












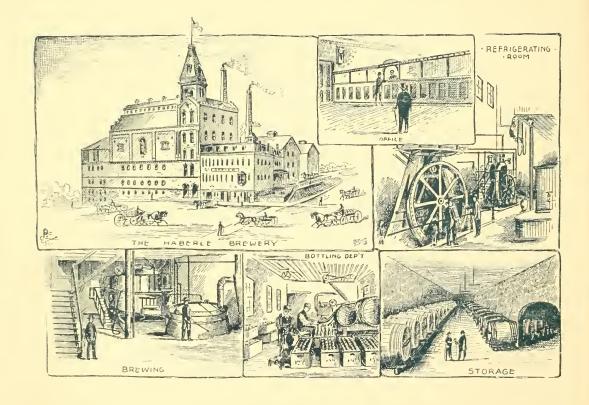


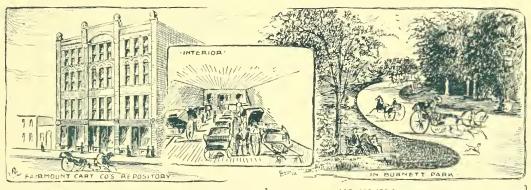






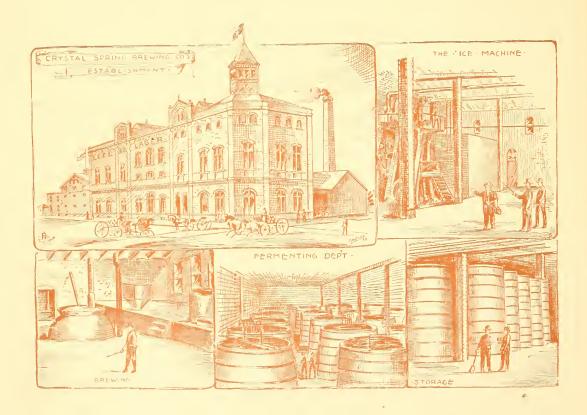
THE PECK . BUILDING

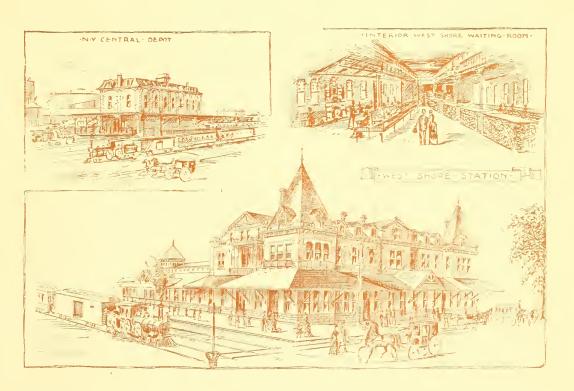














ON FAYETTE PARM



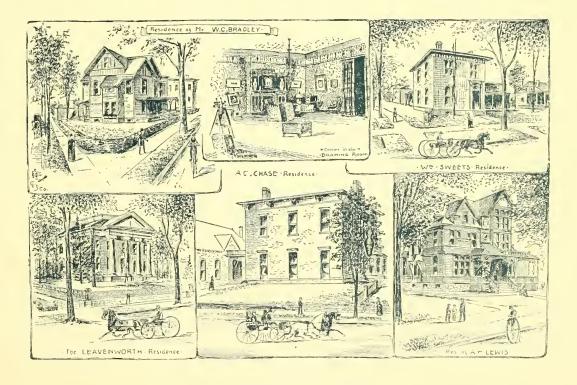
THE WPRESS NEWSPAPER PRESS.



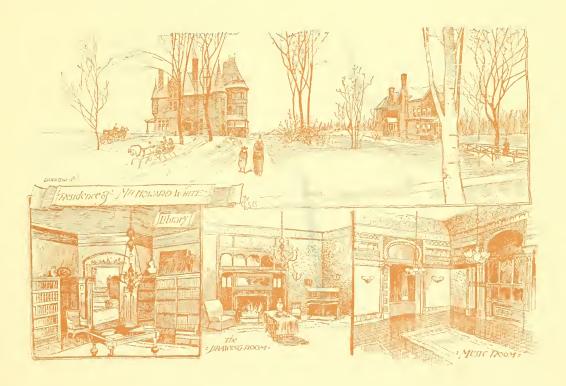
D.E. CROUSE'S NEW STABLE

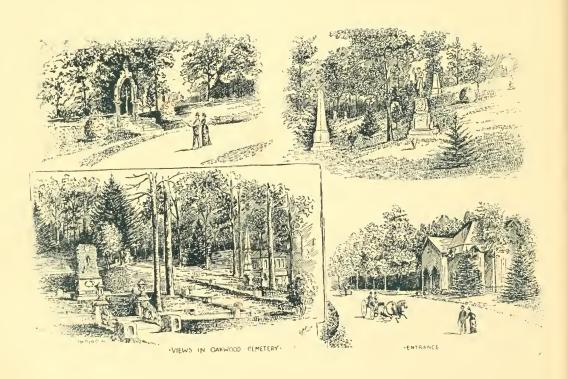


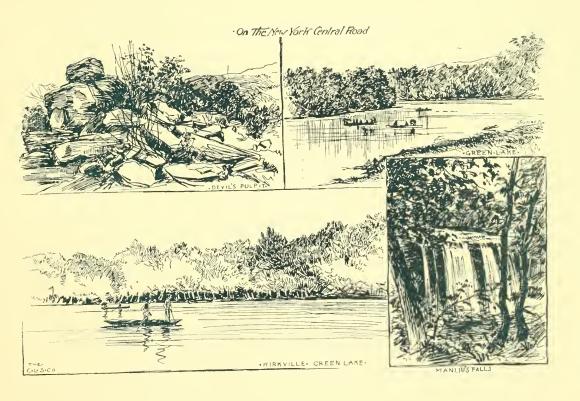
RETAIL STORE .

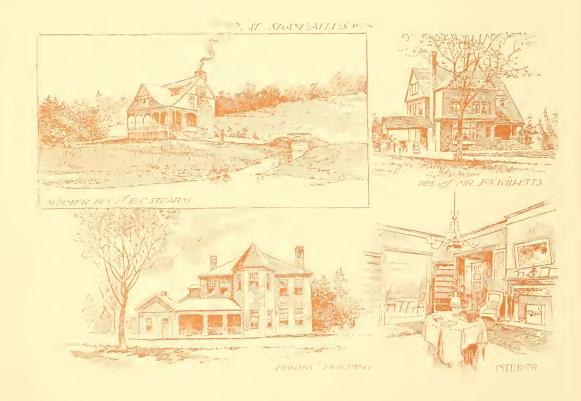






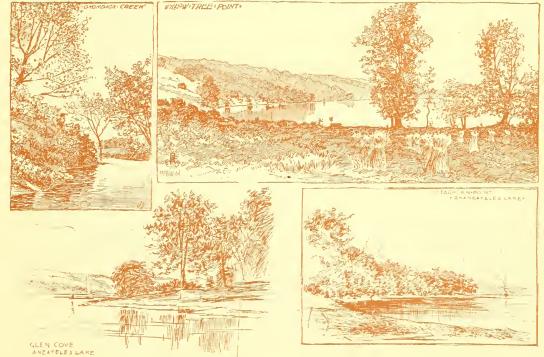


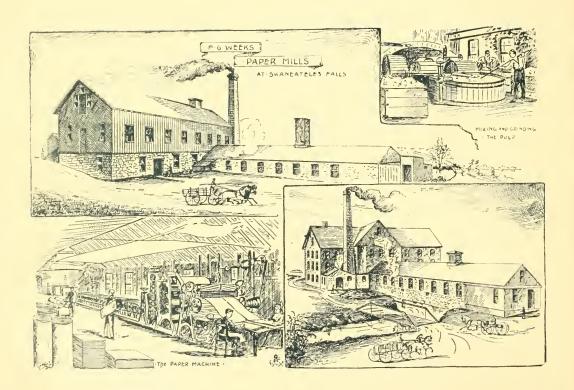


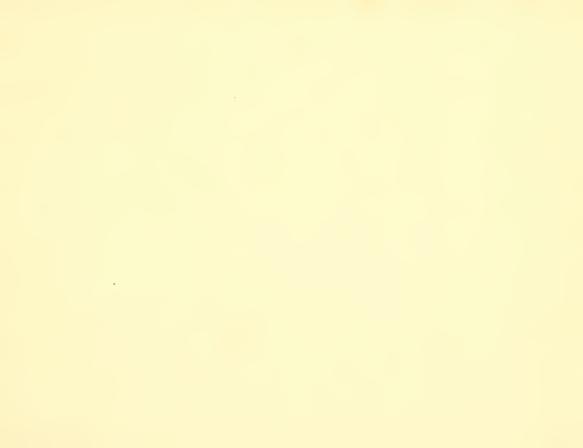


## On the New York Central Road

## Skaneattes Lake Viewey













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