word “pacificus” means peaceful which is the exact word that describes the Church resting in the valley of Humphrey.

Continue on Chapel Hill Rd. for 3 mi. to 5 Mile Rd. Turn right and drive for 3.7 miles and turn left on to Buffalo Rd. Continue 3.1 miles to the I-86 East intersection. Turn left and go 14 miles to Exit 28, Cuba. (To shorten the trip, get off at Exit 26 and follow the directions to no. 11 below.) Turn left on to Rt. 305. Drive 1.7 miles to the North Shore road, turn left. At 4.2 miles you’ll arrive at the Seneca Oil Spring Park. Drive .2 miles down the dirt drive to the parking area.

10. Seneca Oil Spring. The first European to make note of an oil finding on the American continent was Fr. Joseph De La Roche d’Aillon, a Franciscan Friar who visited the oil spring in 1627. The oil spring has now disappeared, but a spot is marked by a boulder monument.

Reverse direction, returning to Olean on I-86. Use Exit 26, turn right on Union St. heading 1.5 miles to W. Henley St., turn right.

11. St. Mary’s of the Angels was founded in 1850, replaced in 1858, and rebuilt again in 1915, when the new Church was opened for divine services. The Gothic style Church constructed of Pennsylvania Marble is 150 feet long and 72 feet wide. The Franciscan friars served as pastors at St. Mary’s from 1855 to 1876.

Continue down W. Henley to 4th St., turn right, then left at the light onto State St. Drive 2.4 mi., turn left into the West Campus Entrance to return to the starting point of the tour.

Total distance: 94 miles; approximate drive time: 2.5 hours.
The tour begins in the parking lot in front of Hickey Dining Hall.

1. **St. Bonaventure University**—The first building. Bishop Timon, first Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo laid the cornerstone to the first building of St. Bonaventure, the Monastery and Chapel, on August 20, 1856. The building ultimately included the monastery, St. Bonaventure’s Church and the Seminary. However, on May 5, 1930 the entire building was lost to a fire. Within a year of the fire, Hickey Memorial Dining Hall was built on the spot of the former monastery and chapel. The statue of the Blessed Mother from the niche at the top of the chapel was placed to the right of Hickey on the site of the former Sanctuary as a remembrance of St. Bonaventure’s beginning. The rear portion of Hickey is all that remains of the original structure. It was part of the Convent for the Sisters who handled food service in those early days.

Turn right out of the parking lot, then left onto route 417 West, Main St.

2. On the right see the **Stations of the Cross**. Chester Oakley was a specialist in ecclesiastical and institutional architecture and was responsible for the creation of the Stations of the Cross in 1926.

3. Next we pass the entrance to **St. Bonaventure Cemetery** which was established on November 3, 1858 after the friars realized that a modern cemetery was necessary. Many of the friars who’ve served locally are buried here.

4. Continuing along Main St. we come to the **Motherhouse** of the Sisters of the 3rd Order of St. Francis. In 1861, the first convent was built on the rise just above the highway. Parts of the foundation may still be seen. In 1958 the current motherhouse built. The convent was also once used as an Academy for young women.

5. Further along Main St. to the west, and across the street from St. Bonaventure’s Church is the former site of **St. Nicholas Church**. The cornerstone for the first Catholic Church in Allegany, St. Nicholas, was laid on July 2, 1854. Father Pamphilus da Magliano was pastor here until the Church was built on campus. After years as a Church and parochial school the Church suffered from the ravages of time and was torn down October 15, 1934.

6. **St. Bonaventure’s Church** was built in 1931 to provide the parish with a new home after the campus fire.

Continue west on Main St. Turn left onto 1st St., then, after crossing the river, right onto 9 Mile Rd.

7. Continuing along 9 Mile Rd. for 5.5 mi., we come to Chipmunk, one of the first communities served by the Friars. On the left is **St. John’s Church** – The statue is of Kateri Takawitha otherwise known as the “Lily of the Mohawks”. She was the first lay North American Catholic to reach beatification. Continue west 2 mi. on 9 Mile Rd. to Route 219 North (Business). Turn right and stay on route 219 to Ellicottville. (17.5 mi.) (An interesting side trip is the Seneca Nation of Indians Museum in Salamanca. Continue straight on Rt. 417 when Rt. 219 turns right to visit the museum.)

8. **Ellicottville**—the first home of the Franciscans. On arrival in New York State, the Franciscan friars came to Ellicottville. Their second place of residence was near **St. Philip Neri Church**, built in 1854, the first Roman Catholic Church in Ellicottville. It was across from the current Quality Market on the SE corner of Mill St. On Easter Tuesday April 13, 1909 the Church was destroyed by fire. Continue on Rt. 219 for .4 mi.

9. Across the road from the Ilex Inn is **Thomas McMahon’s** house, home to the friars during their first several months in America. Continue .3 mi. to Holy Cross Cemetery, where many of the McMahon family are buried. Turn around here and head back south on Rt. 219 for 5.8 miles. In Great Valley, at the flashing light, proceed straight through the intersection onto Humphrey Rd. Continue on this road, bearing left at the stop sign at 1.6 mi., continue to Chapel Hill Rd. 5.8 miles beyond that and take the right fork onto that road. On the left at .4 miles you’ll come to:

10. **St. Pacificus Church**. Founded by Fr. Pamphilus da Magliano in 1855, the building cost $500 and had enough room to serve the seventy Catholics in the congregation. The Church was named after St. Pacificus of San Severino. The reason for the choice of name is unknown, but the