

The Quarterly



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



THE COLTON TOUR IN JUNE

July 1961

The Quarterly

Official Publication of The St. Lawrence County Historical Assn.

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COVER: The Potsdam Courier & Freeman photographer had to take two "shots" to take in all the people who attended the Colton tour last month. These pictures were made in front of the Colton-Pierrepont School just after luncheon there.

MEMBERSHIP UP TO DATE?

Mr. David Cleland, Treasurer,
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Dear Mr. Cleland:

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Please send The Quarterly to me at this address:

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STREET and NUMBER

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MAIL THIS HANDY COUPON WITH CHECK -- TODAY!

HARVARD THESIS--This interesting article was written by Mr. Martin in 1908, as a required thesis in a history course at Harvard University, under Prof. Edward Channing. The author recalls long hours of careful research in Boston Public Library, which are attested by the many footnotes and a lengthy bibliography in the original document which Mr. Martin has kindly loaned The Quarterly for publication.

Why the 45th Parallel Is Our Northern Border

By LEE M. MARTIN
(Lisbon Town Historian)

The Northern Boundary of the United States was for many generations a fruitful source of dissension. From the time of the Peace of 1783 for over a hundred years this line was the subject of a series of treaties, commissions, and surveys for the purpose of interpreting its terms. In this brief thesis it is impossible to cover such a vast field; therefore we shall only consider that part of the boundary which relates to the forty-five degrees. In order to explain why that parallel is today part of our northern boundary we must trace its development from the very first down through succeeding changes to the present time.

The first important document which affects this boundary question is the Charter of Acadia granted in 1603 by Henry IV of France to Pierre du Gast; sieur de Monts. It reads as follows: *Nous avons pour beaucoup d'importantes occasions ordonné, commis, and établi le sieur de Monts, Gentilhomme ordinaire de notre chambre, notre Lieutenant général, pour peupler and habiter les terres, côtes and pays de l'Acadie, and other circumvoisins, en l'étendue du quarantime degre' jusqu'an quarant-sixieme, and là établir notre autorité, and autrement s'y loger and assurer; ---etc.*"

It was only three years later that James the First of England granted to the Plymouth and London companies the First Charter of Virginia. "That part of America, states this charter, "commonly called Virginia, and other parts and Territories in America, either appertaining unto us, or which are not now actually possessed by any Christian Prince or People, situate, lying, and being all along the Sea Coasts, between four and thirty degrees of Northernly Latitude from the Equinoctial Line, and five and forty degrees of the same Latitude and in the main Land between the same four and thirty and five and forty degrees, and the Islands thereunto adjacent, or within one hundred miles of the coast thereof;---etc."

Here, for the first time, the 45 degrees is given as the Northern Boundary of Virginia. The reasons which led James to choose this parallel have never been exposed and this remains one of those unsolved problems which continually confront historians. Comparing this charter with that of Acadia it is apparent that the claims overlap; the English claiming the territory between the 45-46 degree of north latitude which had been granted three years before to sieur de Monts. James may have chosen

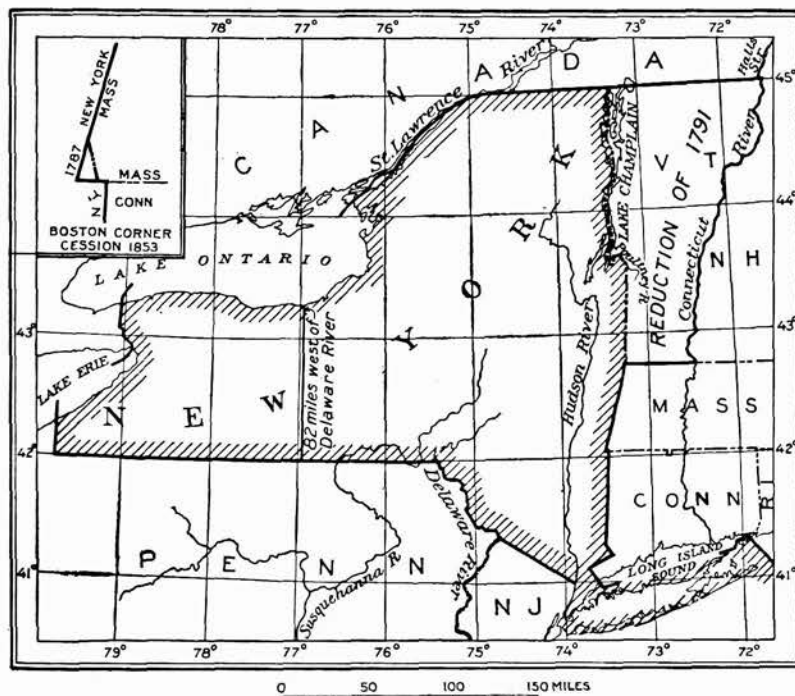


FIGURE 8.—Historical diagram of New York
(From U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Bulletin No. 817, Courtesy St. Lawrence University)

the 45 degrees simply because he wished to get as much as possible and because he thought that his traditional foe, the French, had grasped more land than they could retain. James, however, cautiously inserted the clause "which are not now actually possessed by any christian Prince or people". But let us see if the French had frequented and settled in the countries contiguous to the St. Lawrence River and the Bay of Fundy before the First Charter of Virginia.

In 1506 Jean Denys de Honfleur published a map of Newfoundland.

In 1518 Baron de Saint just landed cattle at Isle du Sable.

In 1535 Jacques Cartier took possession of the country on the St. Lawrence and built a fort.

In 1540, the lieur de Roberval commissioned Lieutenant Governor for "les terres neuves de Canada, Hochelaga, Laguenay, et autres."

In 1541 Cartier fortified Cape Breton.

In 1603, Lieur DeMonts, as has already been explained, received a grant from "le 40 me degre' de latitude jusqu'au 46 me."

In 1604, de Monts with Champlain and Portrincourt, established themselves, during a winter on an island which they named the St. Croix.

From these dates it is evident that the French from the year 1518-1604 had taken possession of the country both on the St. Lawrence and St. Croix river, in the Bay of Fundy.

Whereas it was only in the year 1606, that James the First made a grant to the New Plymouth company, from the 34th to the 45th degree of north latitude, "provided it was not occupied by any christian Power." At this time, the French were in full possession of much of this territory. After the French Territory fell into the hands of England, the latter made use of these facts in all their disputes with the United States. Yet when Captain Argal came northwards from Virginia in 1613, and found the French clearing lands on the Penobscot, he attacked them, saying the territory was part of Virginia, which owned all to 46 degrees N. latitude.

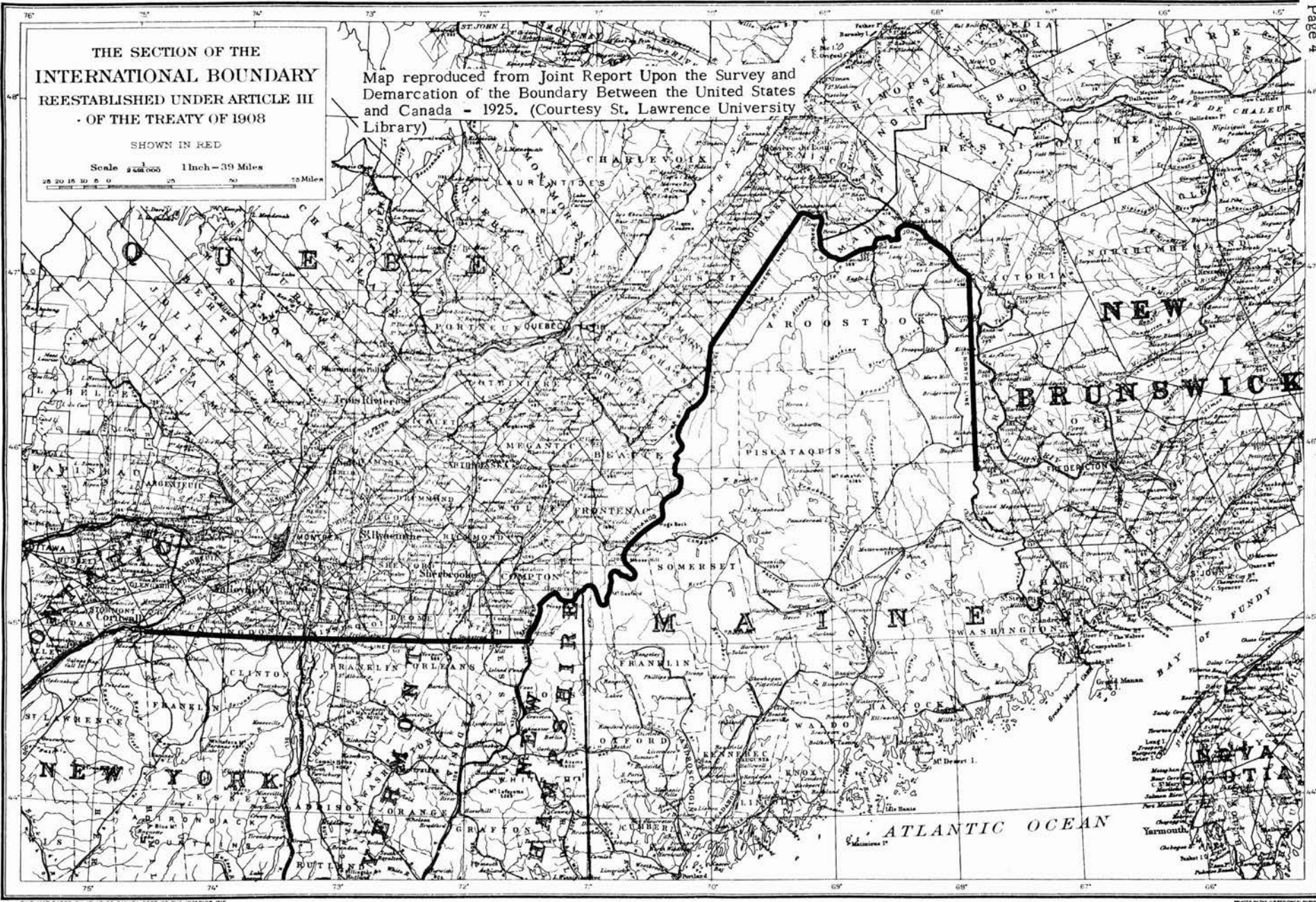
This claim was still further extended by the Charter of New England of 1620. This stated that all that circuit, continent, precincts, and limits of America, lying and being in breadth from forty Degrees of Northernly latitude from the Equinoctial line, to forty-eight Degrees

**THE SECTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
REESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE III
OF THE TREATY OF 1908**

SHOWN IN RED

Scale 1:633,600 1 Inch = 39 Miles
25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Map reproduced from Joint Report Upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary Between the United States and Canada - 1925. (Courtesy St. Lawrence University Library)



THIS MAP BASED ON ATLAS OF CANADA, DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, 1945

PRINTED BY THE GEOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

of the said northernly Latitude, and in length by all the breath aforesaid throughout the Maine Land, from sea to sea, with all the seas, rivers, islands, ports, and havens, within the degrees, precincts, and limits of the said latitude and longitude shall be the limits, and bounds and precincts of the second colony.

The royal proclamation of 1763, however, which established the province of Quebec, described it as bounded on the south by the forty-fifth parallel of latitude from the St. Lawrence to the Connecticut River. Subsequently to this date, Governor Moore of New York, which province then extended its jurisdiction to Connecticut river, and Governor Carleton of the province of Quebec, having ascertained by astronomical observations, the points through which the forty-fifth parallel of latitude would pass, made a report thereof to the British Government. The king in council, therefore, issued an order in 1768 confirming these proceedings, and directing that the line of division should be run out, and continued as far as each province respectively extends.

A line was accordingly surveyed and marked along the supposed forty-fifth parallel of latitude, from the East side of Lake Champlain, where the observations for determining the latitude had been previously made, to the Connecticut River, by Thomas Valentine, deputy surveyor on the part of the Province of New York, and John Collins, deputy surveyor of the Province of Quebec in 1771 and 1772. After overcoming many difficulties, John Collins, who had been duly appointed to act for both colonies, completed the line to the river St. Lawrence. He returned to the office of the Secretary of New York a plan of the line, surveyed and completed in October of 1774. The line thus established was made the limit of the grants of adjoining lands, by the governors of the two provinces, and it has to this day been the limit of the jurisdiction of the two governments.

"The original limits of the United States," says Edward Gannett, "were first definitely laid down in the provisional treaty made with Great Britain in 1782." "Language cannot be found too condensed and too severe," bitterly says Young, "to characterize the terms of this treaty. The English Plenipotentiary, Mr. Oswald, who adjusted it, with Franklin and Jay, after his return to England, when waited upon by the merchants of London, that they might inform him of the concessions and sacrifices he had made, both confessed his ignorance and wept over his own simplicity."

Lord Stormont, in the year of the Treaty, spoke of Mr. Oswald as "that, extraordinary geographer", and on the other hand said of the American Commissioners: "They have enriched the English Dictionary with new terms and phrases--reciprocal advantage, for instance, means the advantage of one of the parties, and a regulation of boundaries, accession of territory". If Lord Stormont could have studied the remainder of this controversy he would have found many other instances of dull Englishmen being outwitted by their keen American cousins.

The definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain concluded September 3, 1783, defines the boundaries of the United States in terms similar to those of the provisional treaty. It thus made permanent the advantages gained by Franklin and Jay from Oswald. It established the boundary in the following language:

Art. 11 And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following shall be their boundaries, viz: from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the North-westernmost head of the Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of North latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the River Iroquois (St. Lawrence) etc."

At once the Northern boundary became a fruitful source of dissension between Great Britain and America. Several of the doubtful points were settled by the Treaty of London, 1794. But as these points did not relate to the

45th parallel of North Latitude, I shall pass them by, in order to give more space to the next important epoch in this boundary dispute.

While there seems to have been no good reason for disturbing a line of boundary so established, yet by the treaty of peace concluded at Ghent, December 24, 1814, it was agreed to provide for a final adjustment of the boundaries described in the treaty of 1783, which had not yet been ascertained and determined. These boundaries embraced certain islands in the Bay of Fundy, and the whole of the line from the source of the St. Croix river to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods. Accordingly in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent it is declared that the part of the boundary between the two countries from the source of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, including by a definite description, that part which extends along the forty-fifth degree of latitude, has not yet been surveyed; and it is expressly provided that it shall be surveyed and marked according to the provisions of the treaty of 1783.

The treaty of Ghent provided that in case any of the boards of commissioners were unable to agree, they should make separately or jointly a report or reports to their respective governments stating the points on which they differed, the grounds on which they based their opinions etc. These reports were to be referred to some friendly party for settlement.

All the boards of commissioners, except that appointed under the fifth article, came to an agreement. "The latter," says Edward Gannett, "After sitting nearly five years, could not agree on any of the matters referred to them, nor even on a general map of the country, exhibiting the boundaries respectively claimed by each party. They accordingly made separate reports to their governments, stating the points on which their respective opinions had been formed.

Under such circumstances, the case soon reached the stage at which it became necessary to refer the points of difference to a friendly sovereign or state. Accordingly the King of Netherlands was selected by the two governments in 1829 as the arbiter. In conformity with the provisions of the Convention of 1827 each government laid before the king all the evidence intended to be brought in support of its claim, and two separate statements of the respective cases.

The Main boundary may be passed over, as we are simply considering the forty-fifth parallel of North latitude. Since it had been discovered that the original demarcation of the forty-fifth parallel widely deviated to the north the King stated in his decision that, "We are of the opinion that it will be suitable to proceed to fresh operations to measure the observed latitude in order to mark out the boundary from the river Connecticut along the parallel of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude to the river St. Lawrence, named in the treaties Iroquois or Cataraquy, in such a manner, however, that, in all cases, at the place called Rouse's Point the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort erected at that place, and shall include said fort and its kilometrical radius."

The State of Maine, however entered a solemn protest against the proposed alterations of her boundaries. The Senate of the United States accordingly refused its assent to the award. The British government thereupon withdrew their assent, and proposed a partition of the disputed territory by a new conventional line. This the United States refused, and finally the dispute became so serious that a new Treaty which is known by the name of its negotiator Lord Ashburton, was agreed upon in 1842.

The portion of this treaty, which relates to the forty-fifth parallel of North Latitude, is as follows:

Article 1 "It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows: Beginning at the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, ---, then down the middle of Hall's brook till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been

known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other, and from said point of intersection, west, along the said dividing line, as hitherto known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river."

Thus, after all these vicissitudes, the forty-fifth parallel still remains today as part of the northern boundary of the United States.

Let us now briefly summarize the history of this boundary line. We have seen how territory to the 46th parallel was granted to sieur de Monts in 1603 by Henry IV of France; and how only three years later the First Charter of Virginia granted all the land between the 34th and 45th parallel of north latitude, which are not now actually possessed by any christian prince or people. This claim was still further extended by the charter of New England in 1620, which granted the territory from the fortieth to the forty-eighth parallel of North latitude to the second company. By the royal proclamation of 1763, however, the line 45 degrees N. was fixed as the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and New York, and this was confirmed in council Aug. 12, 1768. By the treaty of 1783, the 45th parallel was recognized as the northern boundary of the State from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. By the treaty of Ghent, 1814, the same line was recognized as the boundary, and provisions were made for a re-survey. But since this treaty was not assented to the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 provided that the line should run: "Thence down the middle of Hall's Stream till it intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of Vermont and New York on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, west, along the said dividing line, as hitherto known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river."

This, in brief, is the history of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, which has formed part of the northern boundary for over three long centuries of strife and controversy.

Parishville Started Sons of Veterans Camp In November 1880

By HILDA BASSETT

Like many another community, Parishville once had its Sons of Veterans society, Flanders Camp No. 111 of the national patriotic organization which formed in Philadelphia, about 14 years after the end of the Civil War.

First established September 29, 1865, the national society had as its purpose to inculcate patriotism and to perpetuate the memories and carry on the noble work of the Grand Army of the Republic. Only lineal male descendants of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War were admitted to membership. The insignia of the Society was a bronze bar with a medallion bearing a monogram of the letters "SV" in a wreath above crossed cannons.

The Sons of Veterans organization, composed, of course, of younger men, was endorsed by the G.A.R. but as one reference stated: The paternal veterans were destined to have some trouble disciplining the "wilful youngsters".

In 1886 at the National Encampment held in Portland, Maine, the commander-in-chief, John S. Kountz remarked that, "The Sons of Veterans has always received the God-speed of the National Encampment and is destined to exert a powerful influence in behalf of loyalty and good citizenship, taught by the Grand Army, long after this organization shall have passed away".

After several years of more or less unsettled organization of this youthful society, John Rea, at the National Encampment of the G.A.R. in 1888, recommended the appointment of a committee to report the following year, on a plan defining and establishing such relationship with the Sons of Veterans as the character of its membership, its aims and objectives and its natural affinity to the Grand Army of the Republic seem to demand. Later the committee on resolutions reported and adopted the following:

"Resolved; That the Encampment endorse the objectives and purposes of the order of the Sons of Veterans, USA, and hereby give to the order the official recognition of the GAR and recommend that the comrades aid and encourage the institution of Camps of the Sons of Veterans."

At the G.A.R. Encampment in 1889, the Commander-in-Chief welcomed the Sons of Veterans who formed the organization, with these words: "Because of the pride these young men have for the record of their fathers, and having read the story of liberty, are aglow with patriotism and stand ready to march to our assistance, not as conscripts but as volunteers, let us welcome them with open arms." Thus after some time, the Sons of Veterans became a branch of the G.A.R.

In Parishville, the Sons of Veterans received its charter in November 1880. The organization cooperated with the Grand Army in observing patriotic occasions, as Decoration Day and July 4th and was invited to attend Grand Army Assemblages.

First Captain of Flanders Camp No. 111 was Charles Nesbett, and it is believed that he held this office during the time the camp was in existence.

W.O. Daniels, a member of the camp, still remembers attending a large meeting of the Sons of Veterans in Ogdensburg.

The charter of Flanders Camp No. 111, with the names of the first 22 members inscribed, now remains in our museum at Parishville.

Flanders Camp continued to exist for several years and then it disbanded. This was partly due to the decline of the Grand Army of the Republic, through death of its members, and partly to the removal from Parishville and death of many of the Sons of Veterans.

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THE 4th OF JULY IN POPE'S MILLS 1906

By Mrs. India Murton, Macomb historian 1956-May 23, 1961

The parade formed at the hotel of Don Bellinger and went through the village where it disbanded at the church. Leading the parade was the ox-team of Stephen Flight hitched to a farm wagon on which were riding young people dressed in funny costumes.

The ladies of the Macomb Grange served dinners in the dining room of their hall which at that time was on the point of land between the two bridges over Fish creek near the saw mill and grist mill. The mills were doing a note worthy business in that day. An ice cream booth by the side of the Victor Woodworth store was operated by the Ladies Aid.

Adolph McManus, a Canadian, stood on a kitchen chair and read the Declaration of Independence.

The highlight of the day was the cake walk, when several couples dressed in appropriate costumes cake-walked down the street. The first prize was won by Mrs. Frank (Ann) Hastings who was fifty years old at the time. Much praise was showered on the pair.

The evening was rounded out with a dance held in Hastings's hall on the third floor of the Hastings house.

This hotel burned in 1926 together with a house and store belonging to Mr. Hasting.



Pope's Sawmill and Gristmill run by the Pope Family from 1816 to 1927. Note Grange Hall in left background (Photo from County Historian's Collection)

Popes Mills Was Once Industrial

by NINA W. SMITHERS
St. Lawrence County Historian

Timothy Pope, from whom the hamlet of Pope Mills received its name, was a young man when he came to St. Lawrence county in 1804. Of German lineage, he had come to St. Lawrence county from Otsego county at a time when many families were coming up from the Mohawk valley. In 1816 he arrived in Morristown in the area which was later to become a part of Macomb. He bought a large section of land through which Fish Creek flowed, dammed up the waters and built a sawmill and gristmill. Soon a community of little homes grew up around the place. The large mill pond may be seen on the maps of an early date.

Timothy Pope and a helper were killed November 7, 1835 by the bursting of the mill stone. Among Timothy's seven children was Timothy, Jr. who took over the mills. At his death his son, Timothy Isaac succeeded him. In 1917 Timothy Isaac Pope relinquished his labors and turned the mill over to his son Marion who carried on for the next twenty years. And so we observe four generations of Popes carrying on a business over a period of years from 1816 to 1937 or a period of 121 years.

In the early years, the mill sometimes operated day and night as the settlers brought their wheat and corn to be ground, but this is not the end of the story: When the mill wheels stopped turning, Marion Pope set up a general store on the corner of the site and continued for another twenty years until fire destroyed the place in 1957. Mr. Pope is now retired and lives in DePeyster.

Members of St. Lawrence County Historical Association will meet at Pope Mills at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, August 26 for the purpose of dedicating a marker commemorating the birth of the hamlet and to honor the pioneers.

A plaque, placed on the old mill stone, will be unveiled. The site is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Murton in memory of Mrs. India Murton, town historian from January 1, 1956 until her death May 23, 1961. Long interested in local history, Mrs. Murton was a dedicated historian. She had spent much time and effort in preparation for this day.

The Grange ladies will serve a luncheon at the hall following the dedication. In the afternoon a field trip will be enjoyed to Oldsville, once an active community in the town of Macomb. Mr. C.B. Olds, a descendant of the pioneer, Benjamin Olds, will be in charge.

OLDSVILLE

CONTRIBUTED

Old maps of St Lawrence county show five small centers of population in the township of Macomb. To the south side of the town are Brasie Corners and Pierce's Corners (formerly Macomb). Toward the eastern limits of the town is a small settlement known as Hickory, close by Hickory lake. Toward the north border and near Black Lake are Popes Mills and Oldsville. Popes Mills continues to attract people from miles around, particularly during the spring run of wall-eyed pike. About fifteen or eighteen families live in the area. Oldsville, once a promising center, has failed to keep pace as have many other small settlements. Most early settlements were made where water power development was possible, and necessary since the early pioneers had to provide most of the commodities which would enable them to survive-lumber for their homes, foodstuff and wearing apparel.

James Olds came into the area in the 1830s, and being more of a miller than a farmer, he saw the possibilities of water power on Birch Creek. He purchased over 300 acres of rugged Macomb land, obtaining title from Gouverneur Morris in 1836. He immediately began planning



Blacksmith Shop at Popes Mills, about 1885 (From an old Tintype in County Historian's Office)



a power dam at what came to be known as Oldsville. A saw mill was soon in operation. Later a stone grist mill was built adjacent to the saw mill. The grist mill was four stories high and complete facilities for grinding grist and making flour were installed. A shingle mill was added to the saw mill. The business prospered for over 30 years under the direction of Benjamin Olds, son of James. In the spring of 1880 flood waters destroyed the dam, which ended the milling in the small settlement.

Before 1900, Macomb Grange used the second story of the stone mill for its meetings for a few years. In 1901 George Olds tore the old mill down to obtain stone for a barn basement. Footings of the mill and some of the walls may still be seen. A "run of stone" of the French buhr type, still rests on the mill site, berry bushes growing nearby. Three water wheels, shafting, gears and pulleys were sold for old iron.

Along with the milling operations, a sizable business in the manufacture of "pearl ash" or "black salts" was developed. A leach of large capacity was erected on the shore of Birch Creek, where wood ashes, brought in from the surrounding area, were leached to obtain the lye, which was then boiled down in large kettles to produce pearl ash. The ash was usually sold in Montreal for chemical purposes. Remains of the old ashery (Hopper) still remained 60 years ago, and the stone foundation is still visible today.

Many older people will recall soap making in the pioneer days. All waste fats were saved by the rural people and in the spring a barrel with holes in the bottom was placed on an inclined plank to convey the lye to a receptacle as water seeped through the ashes. The lye, boiled with fats, produced soap.

With the passing of milling operations, dairy farming became the business of the area, and drainage of marsh land (often spoken of as beaver meadow) along the upper reaches of Birch Creek, began. The valley affected by the drainage project extended to Pierces Corners and almost to Brasie Corners. Largely through the efforts of the Lansings, who owned a large farm south of the Olds property, large ditching operations continued through several years. Even the creek was rerouted and straightened. The creek through the Olds property was opened up for better flowage. Later a rock cut at Oldsville, finished the drainage project. Good meadow land now exists where the beaver once carried on extensively.

Before 1900, adjacent to the above mentioned meadow land, a formation of rock was discovered on the Olds

Fish Creek House (now Sunset Inn) at Pope Mills, in 1909. The old tintype from which this is taken is in the County Historian's Collection at Canton.

farm, which was found to obtain graphite. Two men, Thomas Jenkins and Colonel Holbrook, with others, formed an organization and began mining the rock. It was crushed and refined at Pope Mills, and was used to make roof paint. The operation started in 1904 and continued only a year or two. Thirty years later another organization was set up, largely of Northern New York men, and the mine was again opened up. Milling of the ore was started before the outbreak of World War 11, in the village of Morristown. It continued for three years.

Graphite is used for foundry facings, and being fire resistant, furnace linings and better grades are used as a lubricant. The best graphite comes from Ceylon and Madagascar. The mine, now filled with clear blue water, serves as a swimming hole for neighborhood youngsters.

Driving from Pope Mills toward Pierces Corners, one should stop opposite the Olds house and walk up on the ledge which is just across the road and up the hill. This rugged spot, hidden by trees, is a massive rock of a sandstone nature, which has resisted the glaciers and water of ancient times. Perhaps 500 feet in length and 200 feet wide, it is easily accessible only at one end. At the back is a perpendicular drop of 85 or 90 feet. The place is well worth a visit.



Eugene Murton on the old arch bridge at Pope Mills. Photo taken on the day in 1931 when the state road crew started to take it down. (County Historian's Collection)

Chipman Is An Idea . . .

By MARGARET THOMPSON
(Madrid Historian)

Chipman seems to be an idea rather than a place. It centers around a four corners with a radius of maybe four miles on all sides. It comprises people who have the same interests rather than the same location. These four corners are located on the very southern edge of Waddington and extend into both Waddington and Madrid territory. The two towns were one until 1859.

As a nucleus that explains Chipman, we could mention these things: a group of Scotch immigrants, a Scotch Presbyterian Church, a one time post office called Chipman and a Champion Creamery.

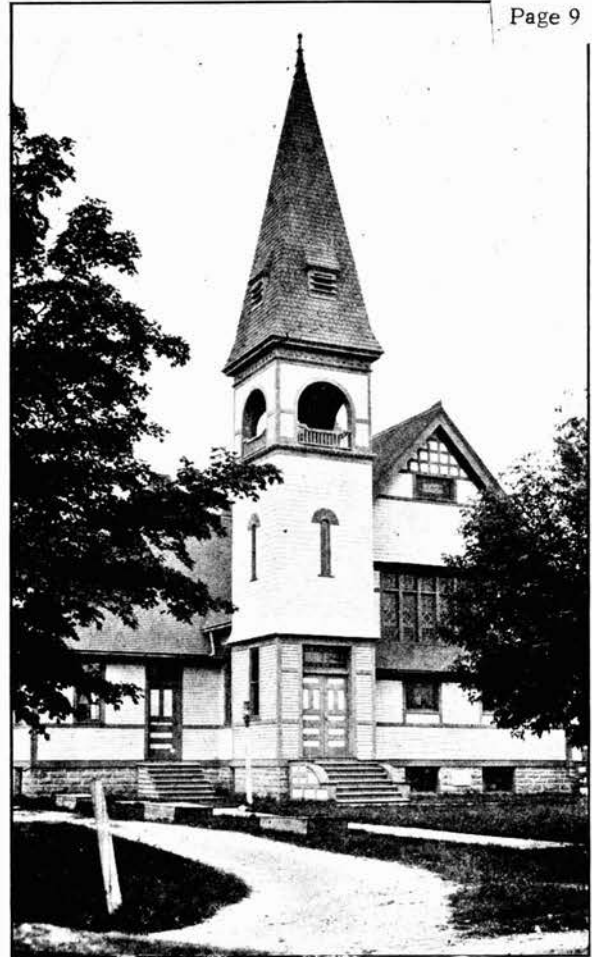
Near the turn of the century in 1800, two Ogdens and a brother-in-law, Waddington, got title from the Mohawks of this region and sold it out to settlers. The names Ogden and Waddington are still on many of our deeds.

As early as 1818 three young Scotchmen, John and Thomas Rutherford and Thomas Fife left Jedburgh, Scotland and came to clear land on what we now call the Buck Road. Two years later four Fisher brothers, John, Robert, James and George, came to a place a little further south and settled on the present Madrid road. These seven were close neighbors. At first their houses were log cabins but very soon they built stone houses - stone, although they were burning tons of trees in clearing the land. These houses, styled like the Scottish houses they had left in the "old country", were well planned with arched doorways and deep windowsills. They had big fire places which served for cooking as well as heat.

One of the Rutherford houses and four Fisher houses are still in use -- two occupied by Fisher descendants now.

On the Murray Fisher farm there are still remnants of an Indian long house in their woods. It is said that the first Fisher family often woke up on very cold mornings to find Indian squaws and their papooses lying, feet first, beside their fireplace.

The name "Chipman", although not applied till much later when the postoffice was established, came from



SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

the family of Samuel Chipman who, very early in the century (1801) cleared land and settled here.

This farm is now owned by Arthur Thompson and son.

For years the names Fisher and Rutherford predominated in the area. At present Rutherfords have lost out but many Fisher families still operate farms.

These Scotch families were very thrifty. At the start they had practically no money, operating as best they could from their own land. Some times a letter from home (Scotland) might lie in the post office for weeks before the unpaid postage could be spared from the family funds to claim it.

Almost from the first the settlers began to keep cows and make butter. The milk was placed in big pans on the cellar floor. When the cream rose the pans were skimmed and the cream put into a churn. Butter was traded in at local stores for groceries, the rest sold for as little as 8 cents a pound. Some money was raised from charcoal pits and lime kilns.

Very early these Scotsmen organized a church. The first service was held in the Richard Rutherford barn at the corner where the Buck road meets the Ridge road, Sept. 17, 1819. There were 36 charter members. Rev. William Taylor, a missionary, organized the church and became its first pastor, serving 18 years.

Soon a frame church was built on this site, the membership growing to 370. Then in 1847, because of crowded conditions, a new church was built up near Chipman corners at the present site. Rev. Morrison, the next pastor, preached alternate Sundays in the two buildings. Members came from Louisville (then called Millerville), Daily Ridge, Sucker Brook and Waddington, men, women and children often walking with their shoes in their hands till they neared the church. They had two sermons with time between for a cold lunch.

As churches were built in these other towns, membership split off. A brick church replaced the frame church



This is the Old Rutherford home in Chipman at the corners. Note Grocery sign at far left, presumably location of the post office for a time.

up near the four corners. However, a cyclone carried off the roof in 1888 and the present Scotch Presbyterian Church of Madrid was built in 1890. Mr. Morrison remained as pastor for 43 years. He was followed by Rev. James Robertson, then by Rev. George Harland, there being only four pastors in 130 years. Two short-time ministers came next, then Rev. Garrett Guertsen the present pastor.

We note the sternness and reverence which these pioneers exercised over Sabbath observance. No work was done, no meals cooked, no milk delivered. All this was done the day before. No boy could whistle. All newspapers were put away, the Sunday reading being the Bible and the The Sabbath Reading.

Seeing the need of an outlet for milk, in 1882 Thomas F. Rutherford built what was known as Champion Creamery at the corner. This he kept up very carefully and scientifically and the whole region delivered milk there daily. In his weigh-room he had pigeon holes that held mail from Madrid post office.

This handling of mail brought up the idea of a Chipman post office. So in 1897 Mrs. George F. Rutherford built a home at the corners and was appointed postmistress. A stage route from Madrid to Waddington brought the mail daily to Chipman. Mrs. Rutherford also ran a store there.

When rural free delivery came in 1903 her post office went out but the store remained. Then came the telephone line in 1903 and the store housed the local central run by Mrs. Rutherford. We remember George F. Rutherford, sturdy white-haired statesman, sitting in his captain's chair on the veranda in the sun singing old Scotch songs or reciting from Robert Burns.

All these named improvements came to us through the influence of Thomas F. Rutherford. The next was the electric power line to the factory and from it lines extending along the several roads to private homes. A little later tragedy struck. Mr. Rutherford's son, Lloyd, was killed by a high tension wire above the plant. Champion

Creamery closed in 1926, squeezed out by competition from big milk companies.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Rutherford was later bought by a young Englishman, Robert Grayson, who was highly trained in mechanics in England. He built, beside the house, a garage which has been a boon to Chipman farmers servicing their cars and farm machinery.

In dairying there has always been quite a proportion of Jersey herds. In 1882 two Rutherfords imported Jersey cows from Jersey Island. From these cows thoroughbred Jersey cows spread through the community. We have a St. Lawrence County Jersey Cattle Club and many families belong to the State Jersey Club.

In the Fife family - four generations down from the original Thomas Fife - James and Winnie Fife have a thriving Jersey herd. James won a 140 year Century Farm award from the New York State Agricultural Society.

In 1952 a skeleton was dug up on the farm of William Walker, another farm of four generations in one family. The skeleton was sent to Albany and it was pronounced a young Indian male.

The 4-H Club established in 1924 has done much for the young people. James Fisher has been its untiring leader. The boys and girls have been encouraged to raise and show blooded cattle, the girls are early taught to take pride in cooking and sewing. The members exhibit each year at the County Fair, many go on to State Fair and a few to the National Cattle Show.

The social life in early years rotated around the church and the four country school houses. One of these school houses still stands across from the church. Socials, Christmas entertainments, conventions and similar affairs shaped up social groups.

A unique way of keeping roads passable was this: Each spring the property owners were taxed so many days to work on the roads. After the winter damage, roads were

(Continued on Page 13)



FOUND IN THE ATTIC of the Editor's
home, this handsome Currier & Ives

Lithograph in four colors. (Picture
reduced about one-half)

PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES

154 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

VIEW ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Jones Boys

By Mary Hadlock Biondi and
Doris Jones Hadlock

Out of port in Cardiganshire, Wales, about 1845 three brothers shipped as sailors. They had done their Army training and now decided to try their fortunes across the seas in America. Two were Robert Jones and Bennett Williams, and while full brothers they had different last names, following the Welsh custom of naming some of the boys after the father's family, some after the mother's.

When their ship docked in New York the trio were very anxious to get a look at this new country but one was destined never to see beyond the docks of New York, for as the ship was unloading, a cask rolled on him and he was instantly killed. Bennett immediately went West to settle somewhere in Minnesota; Robert mastered the mason's trade and deserted the sea.

Soon after, gold was discovered in California and Robbie Jones joined the westward trek. Unfortunately, his children failed to listen to stories of that journey for there must have been plenty of hardships in walking clear across this great land. About all we do know is that he and a friend went by way of the Santa Fe trail, crossing Death Valley on foot. There his friend died and Robbie went on alone.

We have no record that he ever even prospected for gold but he did make more money plying his trade than many did prospecting. Why he decided to leave we do not know, but when he did, he apparently decided against that grueling trip back overland and having been a follower of the sea, it was natural that he should ship on a freighter for the dangerous cruise "around the Horn" and back to New York. One thing he had in abundance was plenty of courage.

By 1853 he was in Richville, New York, because we find his name under that date among the Welsh pioneers listed on the tablet in front of the little Welsh Church there. Here he married Phoebe Wood, daughter of John and Harriet Wood, and moved to Hermon. During the following years four children were born to them. It was a difficult time for Phoebe with her tiny babies on the little farm (the "barn in DeKalb and the house in Hermon", so close was it to the line), for Robbie was soon mustered in for Civil War duty on September 6, 1861.

He was a corporal in the First Regiment, Battery D, New York Light Artillery, serving as a cannoneer. His war record of engagements shows that he was in every one up to and including Chancellorsville on May 2 and 3, 1863 when he was apparently captured by the confederates, for at this point occurs a break in his record. We know that he was imprisoned in Libby prison whence few escaped to live and tell the story, but Robbie was one of the lucky ones. Those who tried the escape with him were shot, while Robbie made his way through hazards we can only dream of. He probably came home briefly at this time as later on his war record resumes, showing that he must have done further duty before being mustered out in 1865.

One Welsh trait no war nor hardship could banish was the love of singing. Robbie's son, Bennett used to recall his father's singing early in the morning as he sat outside the door as he had done in Wales as a boy. But now the songs were of the Civil War -- "Tenting Tonight," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and songs of the Forty Niners and the south, as "Kitty Wells," "Nelly Gray," and of course "Clementine."

EXCERPTS from a book recently written and distributed by Bennett Jones' daughter and granddaughter. The work combines two hobbies, recipes and genealogy, in stories and recipes about pioneering in St. Lawrence county in just one family of settlers. Maps and drawings are included also in this do-it-yourself volume called, "Take the Gray Basin".

Robbie's tall, straight and erect soldierly bearing, fearless eye and everyready song were remembered by all who knew him. He no doubt had more adventure than most in the area, even in an adventurous day, and lived life with a zest and depth to be proud of. His four children inherited his love of music and the ear for it; many will remember Will Jones and his fiddle who without any training at all played with a verve that made him in demand for all country dances; Jessie played and taught the piano without any formal training herself; and Bennett could play nearly any instrument a little but unfortunately never studied any. He was later the mainstay tenor of a very popular quartet in Richville for many years.

Bennett followed in his father's footsteps in a life filled with danger in his career of construction. He had assisted in building several large grain elevators in Duluth, Minnesota, then came back to erect many of the large barns near Richville and DeKalb, some of which are in existence today. Many bridges and road projects completed when he was highway superintendent still stand today. Many of the homes as well as barns planned and built by Benny Jones who finally retired at the age of 69, left solid and quiet proof as to his honest, courageous and happy workmanship and life.

County Fare

Wild gooseberries found along and near Pleasant Lake in "the days when" were made into pie to delight the palate. Currants or pieplant could be used in this same type of pie.

PLEASANT LAKE GOOSEBERRY PIE

Fill a good short crust with:
4 cups fresh rhubarb cut into 3/4" pieces
OR 3 1/2 cups ripe gooseberries
3 Tbs. cornstarch, 1/4 ts. salt, 1/4 ts. cinnamon,
1 1/4 c. sugar mixed together and sprinkled over berries, tossing with a fork to coat fruit completely. Bake in hot (425 degree) oven. We like this made with maple sugar.

From an old family cookbook comes this formula for
THE ROYAL ROAD TO BEAUTY

Breathe deeply, bathe daily ---

Think joy, not sorrow --- Eat wisely and never unkindly.

The Settlement, or later Bromaghim Settlement, was made on the central road midway between the River Road and Black Lake Road about five miles out from Ogdensburg. Of course, at the time the "road" was merely a trail of blazed trees and the area was very wild. Many tales have been recounted in the County histories of narrow escapes from wild animals. One of the early recipes the Bromaghims, Lyons and their neighbors the Lovejoys made 'way back at the turn of the nineteenth century was

BROMAGHIM STEW

Cut up 4 squirrels, or 2 rabbits, cover with water in Dutch oven or iron stew pot, early in the day. Add black & red pepper and salt to taste, a tablespoon sugar, and a minced

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Pierrepont Was a Wilderness

By MRS. FULTON CASWELL

The town of Pierrepont received its name from Hezekiah Pierrepont who owned a large share of its area. At one time the town included portions of the town of Fine, Clifton and Clare.

Nowadays it is difficult to appreciate the difficulties of travel in earlier times and the precautions that had to be taken because of the wildness of the country and the prevalence of wild animals. Nathan Judd, former town clerk, tells of a time when his father customarily put an ax over his shoulder as he went out to meet his children coming home from school which was located about a mile distant. This was to guard against attacks by wolves which were very common at the time.

Another story is told of a young man returning from a trip to the grist mill at Cox's Mills, the present Hannawa Falls, with a sack of meal on his back. His father, anxious that he had not reached home sooner, finally took his gun and started out to look for the boy. Not far from home, he came upon a bear, gorging on the spilled contents of the bag of meal which he had torn from the boy's shoulders. The youngster had taken refuge in a tree and dared not come down until his father appeared with his gun and killed the bear.

At one time it was necessary to go all the way to Ogdensburg to have grain ground, and the journey was often made on foot. James Tupper, who lived on what is known as the James Dinsdale farm and Kimball Ames, a neighbor, were making the return journey from Ogdensburg with a bag of meal on their backs. Night overtook them and it became very cold. To keep Mr. Tupper from lying down and going to sleep in the snow, Mr. Ames cut a switch and whipped him, thus forcing him to make the remaining two miles of the journey and no doubt saving his life.

Not only was it necessary for people to protect themselves, but their livestock as well from wild animals. The loss of an animal was a hardship, which perhaps explains the chances taken to save one as reported in the following story related to me by the late Charles Lobdell. Hearing a commotion outside one night, he went out to find a bear trying to carry off one of two hogs kept in a log enclosure. The bear was having difficulty climbing the fence with his burden. Using a pine stump as a weapon, Mr. Lobdell killed the bear.

The traveller often rejoiced to find a place of refuge on his tedious journey, for both himself and his horse. One such place was the Packard hotel once located near West Pierrepont on the Russell turnpike. Not only was this a stopping-place for travellers, but a place for community celebrations. The proprietor was Charles Packard, one of the early settlers of the town. Upon rising one morning after one of these celebrations which lasted into the early hours. Mr. Packard is reported to have expressed his frame of mind by slamming the kitchen door as he passed through. To his wife's reprimand he replied, "There are sixty-three doors in this hotel. I bought and paid for every one of them, and if I want to slam one of them, I will!" A later count proved him right.

CHIPMAN

(Continued from Page 10)

scraped and dirt drawn in for repair. A man with a big property worked with a team so many more days than a small property owner.

In this community much effort has been put forth to educate the youth. A goodly proportion of the residents have had higher education and all walks of life have taken many to other fields, among them ministers and teachers.

Old memories like these, I suppose, are the reason why communities think of themselves as a unit. Just so, after 140 years, this community thinks of the area as Chipman.

Colton Tour in Pictures



OUR OFFICERS, l. to. r. secretary; Mildred Jenkins, Potsdam; president; Mrs. Nina Smithers, Depeyster; county historian; Burt Rogers, Canton; trustee; C.B. Olds, Waddington; vice-president; Mrs. Olds; 2d vice-president; L.C. Bovard, Ogdensburg; Atwood Manley, Canton, past president.



STARK POWER STATION



The control station at Colton houses the control center of all the five dams and also controls all of the transmission lines to Northern New York.

Cracker Barrel

BRASHER: (Mrs. Joseph O'Brien). CANTON: (Edward Heim). During this past quarter, my efforts were spread over a vast area. Effort was continued to build up the new Grasse River Historical Association at Canton. I attended the Civil War Meeting at DePeyster and spent considerable time helping prepare the display of Civil War items at the Canton Library, and supervising the work while the Paige room was open to the public. Considerable time was spent clipping newspapers and preparing and pasting clippings in proper scrapbooks. I have been appointed to the committee for the Remington Memorial to be held late in September or in October. I attended the Work Shop and Field Trip Sunday, June 11 at Colton. I visited the Niagara-Mohawk Power Development with members and guests of the St. Lawrence County Historical association. It was a well-planned and very worthwhile trip. Future plans include work with the Civil War Round Table group; the Remington Memorial Committee; work in town cemeteries; and helping veterans groups place proper markers on the graves of deceased veterans.

RENSSELAER FALLS: (Mrs. Nina H. Wilson). On May 17 the historian, assisted by Mrs. Elmer Jenkins as co-chairman, held an exhibit of Civil War times. Nina Smithers loaned items from the County Historical Center at Canton. The people of the village responded well to the appeal for keepsakes with discharge papers, records and many interesting articles. One of note was a watch worn by George Graves which saved his life by stopping a bullet from entering his body. Many others had an interesting history. The exhibit was held in the Hepburn library from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and was attended by over 125 people. We found a list of 59 men living in the vicinity who served in the Civil War.

CLAIRE: (Mrs. Fern Colton). CLIFTON: (Mrs. George Reynolds). COLTON: (Mrs. Lorena Reed). DE-DALB: (F.F.E. Walrath). DEPEYSTER: (Mrs. Emery Smithers) held on April 16 a Commemorative event in the Methodist church where, in this same building, the first Civil War rally in St. Lawrence county was held. There was an exhibit of Civil War articles. The speaker was Assemblyman Edwyn Mason, Hobart, N.Y. The Civil War Honor roll was on display. EDWARDS: (Miss Leah Noble) had a Civil War exhibit initiated during National Library week, and the exhibit is still continuing. I am working on a clipping library and have finished 'History of our Catholic Congregation'. FINE: (Mrs. Rowland Brownell) I am working on our Civil War project. It is interesting, but it will take much time. FOWLER: (Mrs. Robert Yerdon). GOUVERNEUR: (Harold Storie). HAMMOND: (Mrs. Edward Biondi) is busy collecting display material and readying for an exhibit in our 'museum'. Have had much reaction to our minerals, photos, spinning and cooperage displays so far. Nearly completed cemetery census, old records coordinated and typed, have done much research for correspondents, helped school children with essays on local history. Always writing! HERMON: (Mrs. Rebecca Brunet). I have nearly completed my work on Marshville and also have found a few abandoned roads and expect to start on the Civil War research shortly.

HOPKINTON: as yet, no new historian has been appointed to replace Mrs. Dorothy Squires who moved away.

LAWRENCE: (Mrs. Gordon Cole) is trying to find material relating to the Civil War and is working on scrapbooks.

LISBON: (Lee Martin) sent Editor Smith a thesis on why the 45th parallel is part of the Northern boundary of the U.S.

LOUISVILLE: (Mrs. Lorraine Bandy). The Louisville Civil War Centennial was a real success. We served 800 to the turkey dinner. The assembly was written and produced by the sixth grades of the Louisville Elementary school and viewed by 350. Bulletin board displays as well as table displays were on view for two weeks. I am now preparing another Civil War display of Louisville items to be placed in the Boston Store at the Massena Shopping center for the month of August. Have set up new easy arrangements of historical records and articles at our Town Clerk's office. I am also working on a

'History Center' idea for this area, doing Geneological work for Iowa and New York state contacts. MACOMB: It was such a shock to read of the death of historian, Mrs. India Murton, who gave us so many interesting folklore tidbits about her town. We welcome Willis Kittle who has been appointed to fill out India's term. Mr. Kittle is working on Macomb Day to be held August 26; he attended the St. Lawrence county Historical Association tour. MADRID:

(Mrs. Arthur Thompson) has made many pictures to go with my article on Chipman. Madrid has a new rescue squad including an ambulance and resuscitator. We note the death of Mrs. Mann, widow of the late Fay Mann, the undertaker of Madrid. MASSENA: (Anthony Romeo) is preparing for the Civil War period exhibition for early August. Historians of the area have been invited to display their artifacts and to participate in all activities. Harte Haven Shopping center has offered aid. The Boston store has contributed all of its window space. MORRISTOWN: (Mrs. Doris Planty). NORFOLK: (Mrs. Ralph Wing). OSWEGATCHIE: (Mrs. Orma Smithers) called in her news by telephone to report that plans for the town's celebration of the Civil War activities will be held at the Church in Galilee. Her article with pictures on Eel Weir Park and Bridge will be ready for the fall issue of THE QUARTERLY. HEUVELTON VILLAGE: (Mrs. Ida Downing). PARISHVILLE: (Miss Doris Rowland). This is an excerpt from a letter written by Isaac Parker, Potsdam, to his son, A.X. Parker in Law School in Albany, Oct. 1, 1854. (They are my grandfather and great-grandfather.) "I start tomorrow to meet the Supervisors at Canton. I dread the job. These Potsdam-Canton hotheads will make it harder than ever. Radway got the nomination for County Treasurer over Russell, who had held it for 21 years. We shall probably have two counties out of old St. Lawrence. Canton and probably several towns south of it will fight hard to get an appropriation of \$5,000 to build a new jail. But Potsdam will offer to build all the county buildings, if they will let her have it here or in the even of a division we will build it here for the new county." PIERCEFIELD: (Mrs. Beulah Dorothy). I have been giving information and aid to the local seventh graders on the history of their villages. PIERREPONT: (Frank E. Olmstead) is working on scrapbook and attended the Niagara Mohawk tour on June 10. PITCAIRN has never had an historian appointed. POTSDAM: (Dr. Charles Lahey) is busy planning the third SEMINAR IN NORTH COUNTRY LIFE for this summer session at the University of the State of New York, Potsdam Teachers college. Dr. Lahey is also working on local history for schools. Dr. Louis Jones of the NYS Historical association plans to have that association's annual meeting in Potsdam in September. ROSSIE: (Mrs. Virgie Simons) is continuing with research on Civil War. RUSSELL: (Mrs. Jeanette D. Barnes) I had a very successful Civil War display of war relics. Everyone was very nice about lending their relics. I had over 50 names on the register. I am going to start on my cemeteries this month. STOCKHOLM: (Lindon Riggs). WADDINGTON: (Mrs. C.B. Olds) attended her 50th Alumni Reunion at St. Lawrence in June.

Yorker Cracker Barrel

CANTON: Foote's Followers - Miss Pierce's group visited the St. Lawrence County History center, the Civil War Exhibit at the Canton Free Library and attended the State Yorker Convention at Lake Placid. GOUVERNEUR: The Marble Village Yorkers attended the Convention at Lake Placid and while there visited John Brown's grave and rode the chair-lift up Whiteface Mountain. Janet Peck was awarded the Yorker prize of \$5 for the outstanding senior Yorker at the Moving-up Day ceremony. Mrs. Georgiana Wranesh, sponsor. LISBON: Thirty-two Yorkers from Lisbon attended the State Convention at Lake Placid on May 13. They visited John Brown's cottage and grave and Robert Louis Stevenson's cottage in Saranac Lake. Mr. Joseph Krywaczuk, one of the coaches at Lisbon Central, drove the bus and accompanied

the Yorkers to the meeting. Their thanks will be conveyed by an honorary membership in the Yorker association. He is the fourth to be made an honorary member this year by the Yorkers. Rachel Dandy, sponsor. MADRID-WADDINGTON: sent in no report for the Grasse River chapter. MASSENA: The Andre Massena chapter did not send a report.

LOCAL HISTORICAL

Associations

CANTON: The Grasse River Historical association had very interesting monthly meetings and had a fine exhibit in the Josephine Paige room of the Canton Free library with over 2000 items exhibited and over 200 registered viewers with many not signing the registration book. Members took turns at appointed times being on hand to explain the items exhibited. Three members of this association, Bert Rogers, Atwood Manley and Andrew K. Peters are serving on the committee of the St. Lawrence county Historical association to look into the matter of purchasing the historically famous Silas Wright home on Canton's Main street for a County Historical Center. Plans are under way for full participation of association members in the Remington Memorial program for fall.

EDWARDS: GOUVERNEUR: A committee has been appointed to study ways and means of promoting a museum. The August meeting has been cancelled as so many members plan vacations then.-Harold Storie, **PARISHVILLE:** The Parishville Historical association will hold a monthly meeting on June 28 at which time plans will be made for a Civil War exhibit in August. Name plates for the markers for Civil War Veterans graves will be purchased and attached to the markers which were given by the town.-Hilda Bassett, secretary.

Malcom Booth Serves Smiths Cove Museum

Malcolm A. Booth of Hammond, secretary of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association from 1956 to 1960, began work April 5 as director of public relations for the Old Museum Village, Smith's Cove, Monroe, Orange County, New York.

The 34-building museum village was begun in 1950, using items collected during the years before by Roscoe W. Smith, and has been expanding ever since.

Mr. Booth was historian for the Town of Morris-town from 1953 to 1956, while he was also majoring in history and government at St. Lawrence University, Canton. He combined his duties as secretary of the Historical Association with those of Canton correspondent for the Watertown Daily Times from 1956 to 1960. He also served as a commissioner on St. Lawrence County's Temporary Commission for the Observance of the 'Year of History -- 1959', chairman of the historical association's Boy Scout committee, and a member of the program committee during this time.

More County Fare

(Continued from Page 12)

onion. Cook slowly for several hours, until meat is tender enough to loosen from bones. If desired, remove meat from kettle and take out bones. Return meat to kettle. Add vegetables, such as : 2 cups corn, a cup beans, 2 cups cut up potatoes and 4 cups tomatoes if available, a cucumber cut up, a large carrot cut up, a small summer squash cut up, and butter the size of an egg.

You can imagine the substitutes that were necessary: maple sugar for white, wild leeks for onion, chipmunk for squirrel, and any other vegetable on hand. Tasty, though, and filling!

North Country folks like to find better ways of using local foods and none has had more promotion than maple products. However, some of the simple ways you will recall were some of these: dishes of new syrup for dipping fritters or "baptists" (which were fried chunks of bread dough) and said to be so called because they were totally "immersed."

Apples baked with crumbled maple sugar in the core holes, basted frequently with the resulting juice, and served hot with a sprinkling of cinnamon and fresh cream.

A north country plain dessert of boiled rice in a sauce dish, maple syrup poured over and topped with nutmeg.

Maple sugar hard sauce made by working together a cup of powdered maple sugar, a half cup butter and 1/2 ts. vanilla until smooth. Mix 1/4 ts. nutmeg with a tablespoon of powdered maple sugar and sprinkle over the top. The powdered sugar is a good way to use up vintage syrup (last year's) by cooking in a large pan until just past the sugaring off stage. Pour into a bowl and stir to a pale beige color. Keep working until coarse grains develop. Use in cooking, or seive to use in finer things.

Ginger snaps, maple mouse, pies and cakes are some of the more elegant ways to use maple. It would require pages to tell you how to make all of them.

As soon as a patch of land was cleared, the early settlers planted corn and wheat. They had to take it many miles to have it ground for use, and one of the early ways they contrived to use this coarse meal was in a

CAKE

Mix three cups corn meal with one cup flour and a teaspoon of salt. Dissolve one teaspoon soda in a cup sour milk and add this with a cup of tepid molasses and mix thoroughly. Turn into a moderately heated Dutch oven to bake.

Corn meal mush and johnny cake were two other ways to fill the needs of the hard-working family. Many times a large bowl filled with one of them was placed in the center of the table to make the whole meal, each person dipping out a share and pouring over sugar and milk, or butter and maple syrup. Passed down through many of our pioneer families are as many ways of making johnny cake. Since it was a staple food, each family made it to suit its members.

LOCAL HISTORICAL MUSEUMS

PARISHVILLE: The museum has been newly redecorated and will be open to the public the second and fourth Wednesday afternoons of each month from 2 to 5 p.m.-Hilda Bassett. **POTSDAM:** "Busy" is a mild word for the Potsdam Public Museum. The floor has been repaired and painted with a gray enamel paint for cement floors. Two old oriental rugs have been given--one by Elizabeth Cubley and one by Helen Keller. A friend has purchased a 'new' antique Kerman which will be placed in front of the cases of Burnap pottery, a delft vase faience--dating from the 17th century with the '3 bells' mark and a ruby thumb-print jug have recently been given. There is an excellent 'Civil War' exhibit on display and last, but not least, Helen Keller and Dee Little are writing an article every week which appears in the Potsdam Courier and Freeman on Potsdam's Part in the Civil War. The first article appeared in April on the anniversary of the Civil War and will run six months. Many classes of 20-35 pupils have visited the Museum from Potsdam, Norwood and rural schools for conducted tours by Mrs. Keller and Mrs. Chapman. Pioneers and Indians are stressed and this year--a bit about the Civil War.-Marguerite Gurley Chapman.

In Common Council of the City of **NEW YORK**
August 30th 1847.

Alderman Kelly presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Viz:

Whereas, the Common Council of this City have been informed of the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen the Hon. **Silas Wright**, formerly Governor of this State, and for many years its honored representative in the Senate of the United States, and *Whereas*, we are deeply impressed by the sudden dispensation in calling him among us in the midst of his honorable and useful career, and so eminently fitted to adorn every Station to which a free and enlightened people should call him, and *Whereas*, we are desirous of expressing our deep regret at the loss we in common with our State and Country sustain: therefore

Resolved, that the chair of the President be dressed in mourning for the space of three months, and that the members of this Board wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days, and that on the day after the passage of these resolutions the flags on the City Hall be displayed at half mast, and that the superintenders of public buildings generally, and masters of vessels, be requested to pay the same mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead.

Resolved, that a copy of the above, under the seal of the City, be transmitted by his Honor the Mayor to the family of the deceased with the sincere condolence of the Corporation of the City of New-York, with those who have been so suddenly and deeply afflicted by this dispensation.

Wm. A. Brady
Mayor



Resolution by the Common Council of the City of New York, dated Aug. 30, 1847 and signed by the renowned (Diamond) William J. Brady, Mayor of New York City. (From the Bank's Historical collection)

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