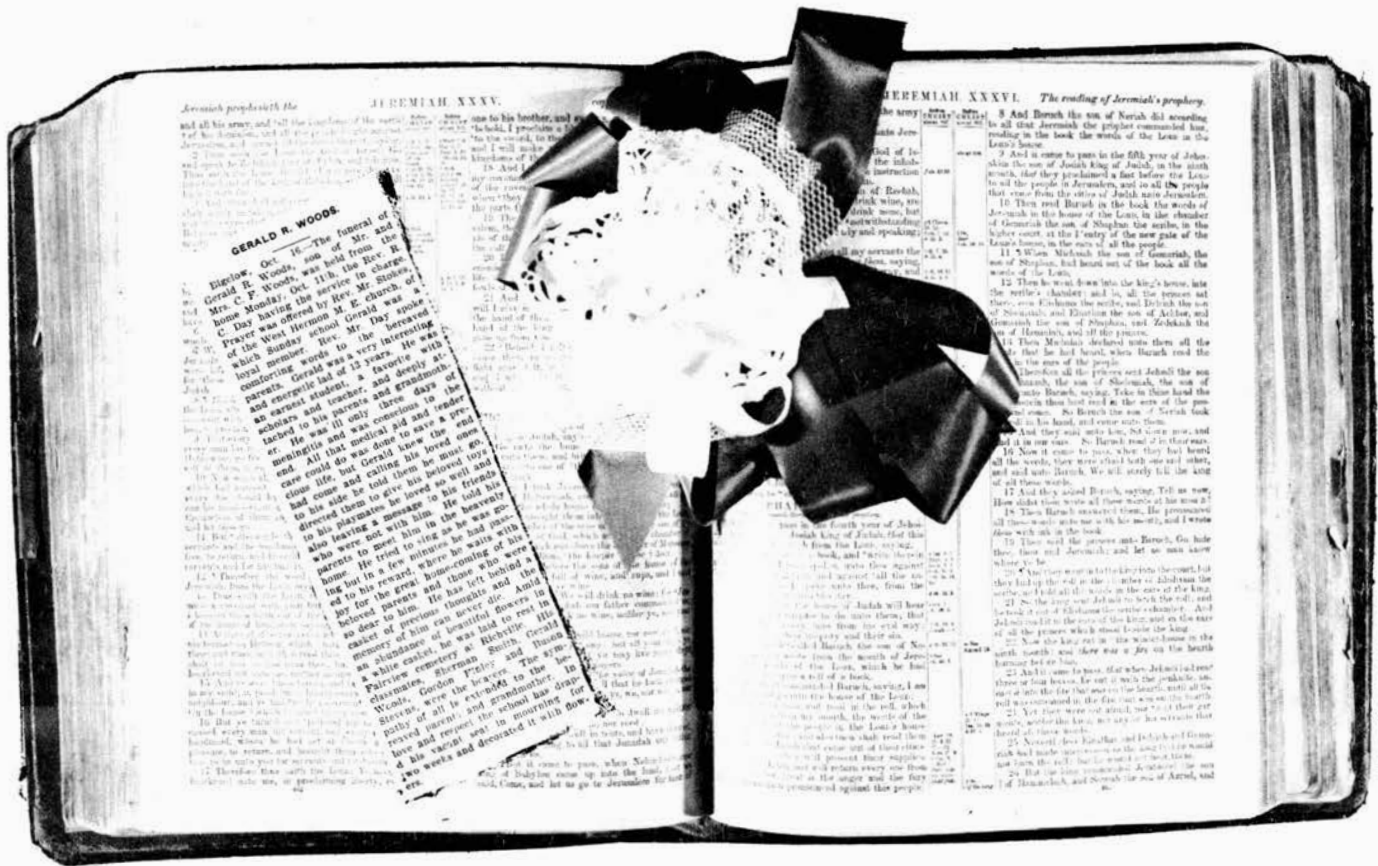


# The Quarterly

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



MEMORIES . . .

# January 1962

# First National Bank in Gouverneur

Gouverneur, New York



**24 Hour Depository Service**

**Drive-Up Window**

**Free Parking For Customers**



**Capital \$100,000.00**

**Surplus \$500,000.00**

**Undivided Profits and Reserves \$145,000.00**

*Gouverneur's Modern Bank*

As an experiment, in this issue we introduce a new department -- OPINIONS, which is intended to provide opportunity for members of the Association to "editorialize" with suggestions of interest and benefit to people interested in St. Lawrence county history.

By Mary H. Biondi

# How Good an Ancestor Will YOU Make?

Do you stop at the roadside in May to pick bouquets of trilliums or dog tooth violets? Do you "clean house" with a ruthless hand when you move into a new community or an old house? Do you plant a tree where one dies or is removed?

Your answers to such questions may indicate how good an ancestor you will make.

Our roadsides are gradually becoming barren wastes in the interests of "speed and vision," with no bush or ground cover for the many wild ground birds who need it for survival. Our field birds such as blackbirds of all branches of that family have increased in staggering numbers. But, such as bluebirds and cedar waxwings are becoming practically non-existent in this part of the country. At one time country people thought the "only good hawk is a dead hawk." Now, it is well-known that with the diminishing numbers of hawks and owls, the rodent population is becoming alarming. Diminishing numbers of foxes, of course, play a large part in this population ratio, also.

Masses of poison ivy, hawthorns and thistles have taken over fields and roadsides. Many of our springtime flowers are becoming extinct through overpicking. One of the noticeably missing flowers which have gone in this manner is the beautiful cardinal flower. This member of the lobelia family once graced our damp roadsides and edged our streams. Now it is a rare sight to see. Trailing arbutus and Lady's slipper are others of the protected, once common, flowers. What flower lover ever finds these today?

An octogenarian neighbor of ours recently told the story of several of the large willow trees nearby. They had been brought over as saplings from Canada and planted by our own ancestors in 1858. Now these trees, over 100 years old, are becoming prey to insects and ice and wind storms. Who will plant replacements as these trees die or are of necessity cut down?

Do you drive unconcernedly by while the State, the County or the Town strip our roadsides bare with chain-saw-happy workmen? Many elm trees died in a dramatic way and people became concerned. But many more trees each year succumb meekly to the blade of the chain saw and the men who operate these saws are not to blame. They are not experts in tree conservation. But we as ancestor-material must consider our children's countryside. We must urge our local officers and the conservation department and various governmental agencies who

are in charge of road repair to consider "planting a tree to replace a tree." This is part of our duty as would-be ancestors.

We once knew a family who planted a tree for each of their children as soon as the child became toddler age and could "help" ever so slightly. What child with such a responsibility and interest would not grow up with a thought to the nurture of trees? We have moved many times and if we had planted a tree at each place we lived, we would have left a goodly heritage of which to be proud in the form of a few maples, sweetgum or firs. This form of immortality would make good ancestor material.

Have you ever driven through the country noting the deserted and uncared-for fruit orchards? Did you give a thought to the ancestors who carried the seed here carefully from New England and lovingly planted and tended the trees for benefit of generations yet to come? We have been loath to credit our ancestors while we tasted the very real benefits of such care.

Have you ever noticed a young couple who have been fortunate enough to move into a well-kept but older house? The first thing is to rid the attic and storage rooms of their years of accumulation. Old photographs, account books, diaries, letters and such are consigned to the incinerator. Soon the Town Historian who is sure to be searching for the missing link in just that locality calls. Such a disappointment for both! Or perhaps the historian never learns of the treasure store he or she has missed. If we can just let our townspeople know what we discover, what information is needed, and so on, we are helping future descendants know their forebears. We are becoming good ancestors.

When you instruct a child in what NOT to shoot at, what fish or game to catch and which they should leave, when you pick only plentiful flowers and leave the protected species for future beauty of the roadsides, and when you "plant a tree to replace a tree" and teach others this valuable lesson, then you may take your place among notable ancestors.

Preserving our family and local records, taking care of our homes, treating our historical shrines with respect and teaching our children the stories of their heritage are all part of becoming a truly memorable ancestor. Will YOU be one?

# The Quarterly

Official Publication of The St. Lawrence County Historical Assn.

## ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

- President*  
LAWRENCE G. BOVARD  
Ogdensburg
- First Vice President*  
EDWARD F. HEIM  
Canton
- Second Vice President*  
LEAH NOBLE  
Edwards
- Secretary*  
MRS. HAROLD JENKINS  
RD-2, Potsdam
- Treasurer*  
DAVID CLELAND  
Canton
- Editor, The Quarterly*  
MASON ROSSITER SMITH  
Gouverneur
- Assistant Editor*  
MRS. BETTE MAYHEW  
Canton
- Committee Chairmen*
- Program*  
MRS. DORIS PLANTY  
Ogdensburg
- Museum*  
FRANK CRARY  
Canton
- Nominations*  
EDWARD F. HEIM  
Canton
- Audit*  
HENRY HORN  
Canton
- County Fair*  
HAROLD STORIE  
Gouverneur
- Yorker Clubs*  
ELWOOD SIMONDS  
Rossie

THE QUARTERLY is published in January, April, July and October each year by the St. Lawrence County Historical Association, editorial, advertising and publication office 40-42 Clinton street, Gouverneur, N.Y.

EXTRA COPIES may be obtained from Mrs. Nina W. Smithers, St. Lawrence County Historian's Office, County Building, Canton, N.Y. at 50 cents each.

### ADVISORY BOARD

- Mrs. Betty Mayhew, Canton
- Miss Elizabeth Baxter, Ogdensburg
- Leonard Prince, Massena
- Mrs. Doris Planty, Ogdensburg
- Harold Storie, Gouverneur

## CONTENTS

JANUARY 1962, VOL. 7 NO. 1 Page

OPINIONS	3
GOUVERNEUR'S VILLAGE PARK <i>By Julius Bartlett</i>	5
RAFTING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE <i>By Daniel C. McCormick</i>	6
THEY NEVER JUST "PASSED ON" <i>By Mary H. Biondi</i>	7
THE GREAT WINDFALL OF 1845 IN NEW YORK STATE <i>By Albert Foreler</i>	8
SILAS WRIGHT CEMETERY <i>By Edward F. Heim</i>	10
CLIFTON MINES <i>By Jeanette B. Barnes</i>	13
LOCAL AND COUNTY HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES <i>Edited by Bette Mayhew</i>	18

## MEMBERSHIP UP TO DATE?

Mr. David Cleland, Treasurer,  
St. Lawrence County Historical Association  
Canton, N. Y.

Enclosed find \$2.00 in cash, check or money order to cover my dues for 1961.

Please send The Quarterly to me at this address:

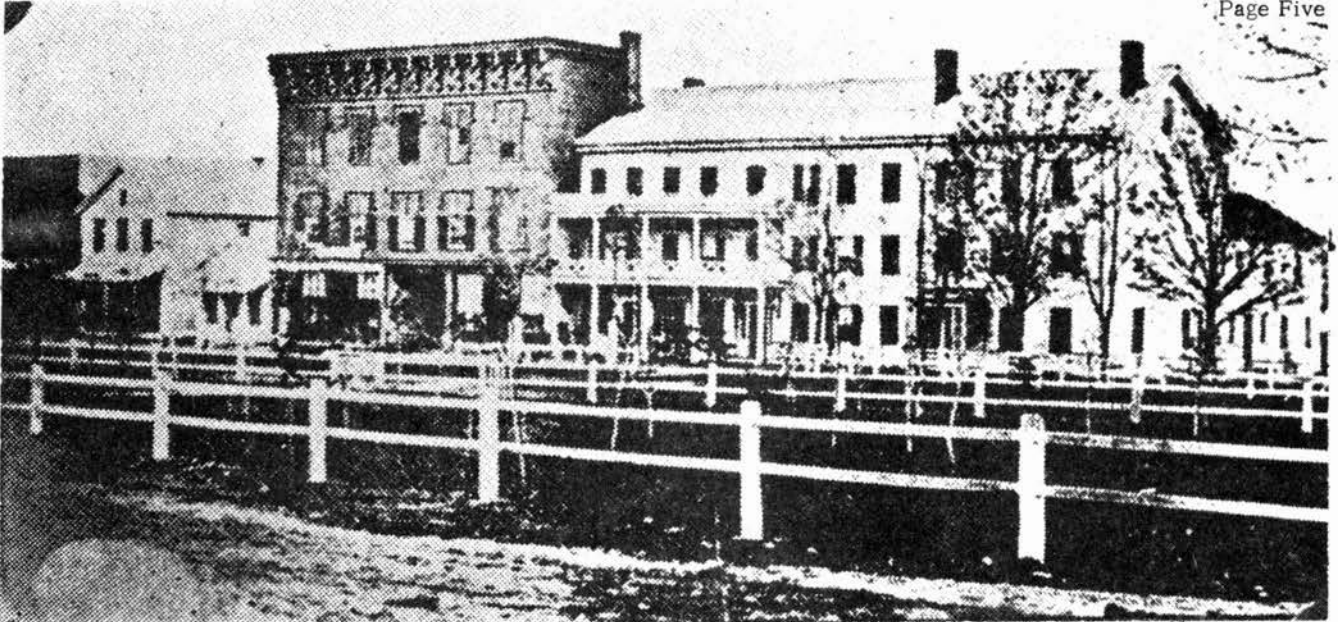
NAME .....

STREET and NUMBER .....

or RURAL ROUTE .....

MAIL THIS HANDY COUPON WITH CHECK -- TODAY!

COVER--At Mrs. Biondi's suggestion, the cover photograph was arranged to symbolise her article, THEY NEVER JUST "PASSED ON", which begins on page 7. For purposes of legibility it is just a bit exaggerated: The Bible is the Ross Family BIBLE owned by the editor and inherited from his mother's side of the family. We photographed this first with the flower (which happens to be plastic, part of the wrapping of a wedding gift in the family this year), then took a separate photo of the obituary, enlarged this to the point of legibility, applied some shadowy artwork and pasted all to the Bible picture.



PICTURES on this page are reproduced from the Centennial History of Gouverneur, 1905. Above is the Van Buren Hotel as it appeared in 1860 (it burned in 1881) -- with some of the proprietor's saplings in the park. Below right is a winter scene, photographed about

the year 1860. The engraving of Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary appearing on page 17 was taken from an old print published in the Gouverneur Sesquicentennial History, 1955.

# GOUVERNEUR'S VILLAGE PARK

By JULIUS BARTLETT

When the Gouverneur Garden Club last October planted four Norway Maple trees in the Main street village green here, known simply as "the park", a movement was initiated to restore the park as much as possible from the inroads made upon it by necessary highway widening and ravages of blight on its elm trees.

The Gouverneur village park--450 feet long--was originally about 100 feet wide at its upper end and tapered down to a lesser width at the west end. It came about, it seems sure, through a natural flow of travel. East Main street was the DeKalb road, and branching from it where Grove street is now situated, and leading south into the town of Fowler, was the Fowler road. It seems likely that horse and buggy drivers did not want to come all the way down to the DeKalb road to go west, but made a short cut where now exists Church street. No bridge existed in William street at first.

James Averell of Ogdensburg bought this entire park area as well as other acreage in Gouverneur with the intention to erect business places in the present park area. In 1830, Mr. Averell sold off a section at the east end of the plot, extending about 125 feet westward where the trustees of the high school erected a two story building, and began high school operations. In 1837 the Methodist church took charge, naming it the Wesleyan Seminary. This building burned on Jan. 1, 1839. The idea of developing a public park seems to have come up at this time.

The villagers supported their trustees and with a little state aid, erected a new building across the Fowler road--the present Grove street. Meanwhile, the Methodist church continued its support for the Wesleyan Seminary, in terms of patronage and control only, since ownership

was not involved. The Methodist ended their control in 1869.

Peter Van Buren, one of the best known innkeepers of the pioneer days, built a large hotel in 1849 at what is now 49-53 E. Main street, the present Watertown Mattress company store site. In the Civil War period and for some time thereafter, he planted trees in the park opposite the hotel, drawing water in barrels from the Oswegatchie river, by mudboat and oxteam, to water the saplings in what was then a windblown sand area. These were mostly elms, but the park also included maples and basswood. But few of the more than 40 trees still remain.



(Continued on Page 17)

# Rafting on the St. Lawrence

Logging operations, largely for the purpose of supplying Royal Britain's Navy with masts, had an early start in the colonies. There is at least one reference made to the trade in Samuel Pepys' "Dairy", in which Pepys notes the sale of masts to the Navy, masts which had been obtained from a "Mr. Wood of New England".

The St. Lawrence Valley was not included in the areas which were a source of supply to the British Navy until about 1804. The American colonies were, by now, a free nation, while the Baltic states which served as a secondary source in this period, were effectively blocked by Napoleon's Berlin and Milan Decrees. By 1804, a critical shortage of English oak, coupled with the above-mentioned loss of sources, brought a new appraisal of Canadian timber. Some tracts in New Brunswick and other "Down East" spots were exploited during this time, but most of the Navy's checkers and markers were employed in Upper Canada. Under the "Broad Arrow policy", the arrow was mark of Crown property. It appears in British prison garb to the present day.

The boom occasioned by the Napoleonic Wars could not be expected to continue indefinitely, and accordingly Canadian merchants prevailed successfully on Parliament to pass legislation favoring the importation and use of Canadian timbers. Thus, given a solid basis for expansion, the trade grew steadily, if not spectacularly, in the years that followed.

There were three distinct levels evident in this business setup. First there was the producer, who supplied the money to small loggers enabling them to turn out the logs; next, the Quebec exporter, who purchase the rafts after they had been brought downriver, and subsequently forwarded them to England; lastly, the English trader or timber magnate who, in effect, controlled the second group and set the prices in the trade.

The area in which the timber merchants were interested was known first as Upper Canada, then Canada West, and, lastly, as Ontario. It was into this area that many of the displaced American Loyalists moved in the period following the Revolution. The United Empire Loyalists tended to form the backbone of the populace in an area into which later came Englishmen, Scots, Irish, and, occasionally, Americans.

An important figure in this industry was one Delano Dexter Calvin, who was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont in 1798, moved to Rodman, Jefferson county, New York in 1818, where he worked as a laborer for three years. In 1821 he moved to Orleans, still later set up a farm at LaFargeville.

It was in 1825 that he made his first venture in the timber trade, when he rafted some oak from Clayton to Quebec--for a profit of \$100, which was a lot of money in those days. He had a series of ups and downs thereafter, until finally he became established as a forwarder, at Clayton.

In 1834, Calvin set up a branch of his business on Garden Island, and 10 years later he moved his home and entire business to the island, although a semblance of the business remained at Clayton for some years thereafter. He became a British subject in 1845, but he still made an annual pilgrimage to Clayton for the 4th of July celebration.

Calvin was elected to the Ontario parliament in 1868,

and was re-elected several times, finally to resign in 1883 on account of ill health. He died on May 18 of the following year at the age of 86 and was buried at Clayton. His funeral cortege consisted of two river steamers, their flags at half-mast.

In the course of his lifetime, Calvin served in these occupations: labor, farmer, timber forwarder, steamship owner, wrecker (did all of the work involved in salvaging timber and repairing own vessels), shipbuilder (long list of ships bilt. at Island) inventor (ex., set of pumps used to raise boats), statesman (Mem. Provincial Parl., Mem. Canal Commission, as latter opposed enlarging of St. Lawrence and Welland Canals to accomodate ocean vessels).

Of the three classes of the logging trade, D.D. Calvin belonged to the first. He was a producer, the source of supply without which the exporter could not have survived. In addition to buying timber from small cutters, whom he staked, he purchased the output of many small independents.

By the middle of the 19th century, the St. Lawrence Valley, on both sides of the river, was largely denuded of the type of tree the rafter and the market demanded. At the outset, oak was the predominating wood, while, as time went on, elm, walnut, and pine each had a heyday. It was pine which constituted the bulk of the rafts sent downriver in the late years of the Calvin company's existence.

Though the elder Calvin seems to have entered into a number of partnerships during his business career, it was only when he took into his dealings members of his family--two sons, who were the result of his three marriages--that he had anything that resembled success. We use the term "success" to denote his achievements in his personal dealings, since a Mr. Cook, whom Calvin had accepted as a partner, managed to betray the confidence of the organization on a number of occasions. Cook was finally bought out by Calvin, who satisfied himself at this point with an association with a son-in-law, Ira Breck. Breck handled the Quebec end of the operations for many years with much success.

There were three periods in the development of the forwarding business. The first, from 1836 to 1860, was a very slow period, in that Calvin during this time laid the foundations for future successes. The firm used only two or three shamm schooners and a couple of barges in its operations - to bring timber from various lake ports to the Island where it was unloaded and rased for the run to Quebec.

From 1860 to 1885, things went very well, being spurred by a need in Europe which could in no way be alleviated by the declining supplies the Continent had to offer. By this time, the demand for oak had declined and pine was the prime export. The last period, 1885 to 1915, was marked by slow but steady regression. In the last few years it was the company's salvage and towing accounts which did most to keep Calvin Company's head above water financially.

Because it is of prime importance to us, since the economy of northern New York was so closely tied to it for so many years, we will try to cover quite thoroughly the timber business. Note the term is not "lumber",

(Continued on Page 17)

# They Never Just "passed on"

By MARY H. BIONDI

Just when the picturesque obituaries which used to adorn our newspapers passed on is hard to ascertain. Perhaps it was with the starkness of the first Great War that this phase of our earlier life fell by the wayside. In the true lavishness of the Victorian Era, last remarks about a deceased loved one were really embellished until even the most ordinary of lives took on a brilliance and color. Diseases and decline were described in detail and the last moments on earth were equally colorful. No one ever just "passed on."

Here was a simple statement about a young man's rather sudden demise: "He sank rapidly and in less than 24 hours the lamp of his life gradually flickered out." Another tells of a young man "summoned before his time. He was a young man of exemplary habits and a competent, faithful and popular accountant, possessing the entire confidence of his employers. He has many friends who will drop the tear of sympathy for the bereaved family."

Another: "It is no light loss that has befallen us. Every life is exceedingly precious, but in some all instinctively claim a share, and when such a one passes swiftly out of the circle of the living, we are aware of a loss and a vacancy that will long remain unfilled. . . . No life could be so ordered that its end would furnish greater cause for grief than that of Mr. M. Early privations and difficulties had been endured and overcome, and he emerged with the brightness of a generous nature un sullied by contact with hardship. He had taken the first steps on the highroad of success, and the future was bright in promise of honor and prosperity. He was a man of upright character and good habits of life. With his friends, he was just, loyal and companionable. His brief but comprehensive life abounded with deeds that indicate a true and manly heart."

The lengths to which the authors of these eulogies would go to describe the good qualities were remarkable.

After the popularity of the deceased was measured by the amount of flowers or the turnout of carriages and mourners and these were usually recorded in the writeup. Here is a rather mild note: "The deceased, whose unquestioned purity of life was coupled with an innocent and sympathetic nature, was well calculated not only to have but hold her friends. That there were many who were glad to be known as such was evidenced by the large concourse of people who followed the remains to their last resting place, notwithstanding the extreme cold."

Many were the languishing young women, many of whom succumbed to tuberculosis, who saw visions and told about them before their deaths. These were usually written up into their obituaries. For example: "Mary, aged 31 years, after many weeks of patient suffering with consumption, died. Two small children, aged 4 years and 16 months, are left to face life's battles without a tender mother's care. She had a large circle of friends, who deeply mourn her early death. Just before the angel came that men call death, she had a beautiful vision of God when she told Him how she longed for rest and to be with Him in His home in heaven, and when she awoke she knew her desire was to be granted. Peacefully folding her hands and closing her eyes she passed from earth to her home above with an earnest prayer, for her brothers and sisters and the kind parents who so lovingly ministered to her. She is now waiting for her loved ones, as they shall gather one by one in the home circle on the evergreen shore in the sweet bye and bye.

"She was an exemplary and honorable member of the . . . church and a faithful attendant upon the public

means of grace when circumstances permitted. The choir to which she once seemed essential, sang pieces of her own selection, closing with We'll never say good bye in Heaven, and when the wasted body was lowered to its final rest they rendered, by her request, I must pass through the valley and the shadow."

Other references were made often to the valley of the shadow and this excerpt is one of the mixtures of sunshine and gloom that so characterized these items: "Seldom is it necessary to record a more painfully sad, yet not unexpected death than that of E.C.M., who departed this life at her home aged thirty-three years after having suffered nearly a year with consumption. Naturally of a sunny and hopeful disposition, the possibility of serious results from what at first was thought be only a slight overdoing, or temporary indisposition was fought away, until the inroads of the disease were too painfully apparent to be long questioned by her family and friends.

"Even then the delusion that she might be spared to guard with a mother's jealous watchfulness and sympathy the three little boys entrusted to her care, seemed at times to possess her, only to be dispelled by increased weakness and suffering. Finally the last flickering hope that she might be again restored to health and usefulness died within her and the fact that in the immediate future she must pass through the valley and the shadow was fully realized. Then her calm, even cheerful resignation to His will was beautiful to see and an inspiration to all of the household to watch. She assured the writer that her faith in His all-atoning merit was implicit, that her peace was as a river and her submission to the divine mandate complete."

There are frequent references to the lessons to be gained from the last services, or from the last days of the lives of departed ones. Here is a reference to "The In Memoriam address which was an eloquent tribute to the character, works and labors of love, especially in the temperance cause, of the deceased was given. The services were interesting and profitable."

There are poetic passages: "Mrs. D., relict of Charles D., lived to a good old age and passed the three score years and ten allotted to man, but for the past few months she seemed to be ripening for the harvest, and the sickle of Time has garnered and gathered her to the realms from which none returneth." (Perhaps it was this type of writing that killed the picturesque obits.)

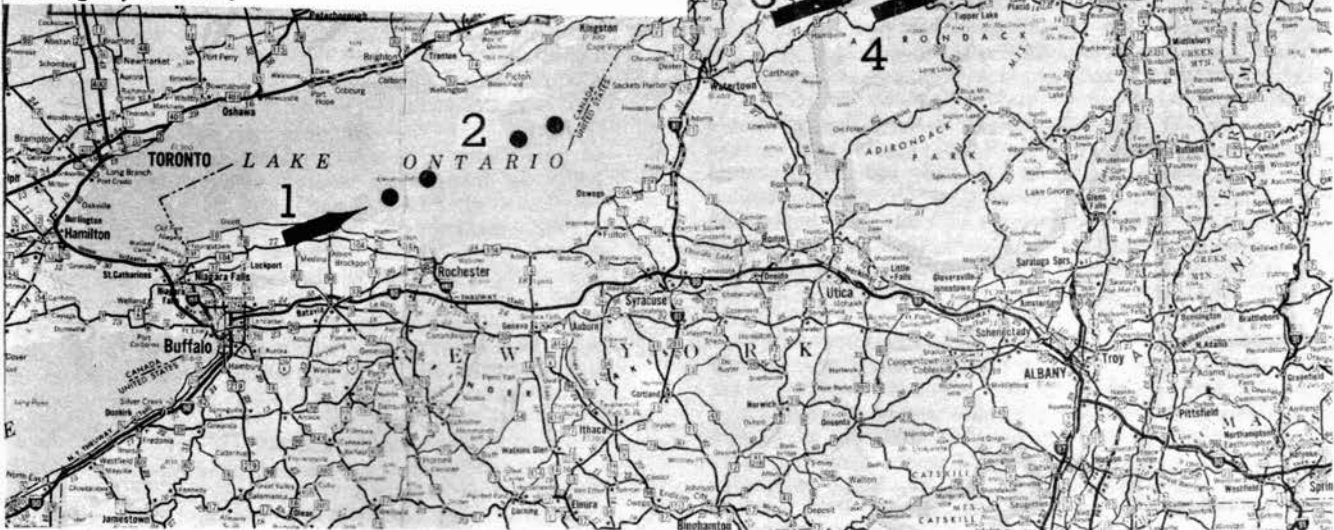
"She contracted the grippe and the disease fastened its deadly fangs upon her so that she found only temporary relief, without cure. Everything that medical skill and loving care could devise was done to prolong her life, but the dread disease had done its work and naught could stay the flight of the immortal spirit.

". . . A long and languishing sickness of several months durations. . . For three months after she gave up to her bed, she battled bravely against the grim visitor, which seemed gradually to undermine her constitution and strength. She had remained upon the same spot for fifty-eight years. A family of four boys and three girls, all having lived to the age of maturity, blessed with health and prosperity, were the fruit of this matrimonial alliance. The death of this beloved wife and mother is the first link broken in the family circle, and the community extends words of sympathy and condolence. . . The Reverend Mr. G. delivered an address abounding in sympathy and consolation to the grief stricken mourners." The reference to so many children who had lived to maturity was noteworthy as an accomplishment in the days gone by.

Most of the diseases which undermined the constitution at the turn of the century have succumbed to modern science. However, people still go to another climate for their health. This reference is made to a local health spot: "He had spent the most of the time during the last few summers at Oak Point in hopes to rusticate and renovate his flagging spirits. But that demon, Bright's Disease, which has baffled the skill of modern medical

(Continued on Page 14)

1. Tornado from Johnson's Creek, Niagara County, to Oak Orchard Creek, Orleans County.
2. Waterspout noticed in mid-Lake Ontario; exact positions unknown.
3. Tornado from east of Antwerp, Jefferson County to Edwards and Russell, St. Lawrence County and beyond.
4. Tornado from just north of Cranberry Lake, close to Sevey, and into Franklin County.
5. Tornado from Union Falls, Essex County, to Peru, Clinton County.
6. Tornado and possible waterspout from Wilmington, Essex County, near Keeseville, across Lake Champlain to Burlington, Vermont.



## The Great Windfall of 1845 in New York State

(Reprinted by permission from Weatherwise, Vol. 14, No. 4, August, 1961)

When I spent long summers at Cranberry Lake in the Adirondack Mountains as a boy, I knew a place called Windfall where some of the year-round residents had their homes, gardens and pastures. It was supposed to have originated in a legendary storm of the past, and on the stairway in our camp hung a large Adirondack map with a narrow two inch oblong marked "Great Windfall of 1845." Years later I used that date as the opening act of history in a book called Cranberry Lake 1845-1959.

Readers complained I told them next to nothing about this first day of Genesis, and wanted to know what the story of this blowdown really was. Their questions stirred my curiosity, too. My son, a reader of Weatherwise, suggested I get in touch with the editor. He might have some details about this "Big Wind" because he was working on a history of the great storms in the United States which occurred prior to the commencement of the Weather Bureau's published records in 1871.

The reply was my big break in tracking down the storm. Along with it came a rough draft of an account of what he termed "The Great Tornado of 1845", and his material is summarized in the following paragraphs, with a few additions and alterations:

On the afternoon and evening of 20 September 1845 four unusual events took place over northern New York State in this sequence:

1. A tornado swept through parts of Niagara and Orleans Counties on the southwest shore of Lake Ontario about noon and then passed out into the lake.

2. A seiche or sudden rise and fall of the water level was noticed along both the United States and Canadian

shores. At Cobourg, Ontario, observers attributed the phenomenon to a violent earthquake.

3. During the afternoon one or more tornadoes raced across the Adirondacks from the vicinity of Watertown to Lake Champlain, passing just north of the famous modern resorts of Cranberry Lake, Tupper Lake, Saranac Lake, and Lake Placid.

4. A series of severe thunderstorms hit the Mohawk Valley across central New York with brilliant displays of lightning visible at dusk in western Vermont.

All of these events seem to have been connected with the same unstable atmospheric conditions attending the passage of a squall line and cold front. The tornado in Orleans and Niagara Counties may well have moved east-northeast across the lake as a waterspout, lifted for a while and then struck again northeast of Watertown. Its agitation of the lake waters could have caused the remarkable rise and fall of the water level. The turbulent conditions attending the squall line could easily have triggered the thunderstorms observed to the southward and eastward that afternoon and evening.

The first tornado damage was reported near Johnson Creek in Niagara County northeast of Buffalo. From there the vortex cut a path northeastward, three quarters of a mile wide and about 20 miles long, through the communities of Yates and Carlton in Orleans County where buildings, orchards, and forests were destroyed. It passed out into Lake Ontario at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek northwest of Rochester, endangering the steamboat Express on its regular run. The funnel was not observed from either shore, but a large waterspout was reported from mid-lake together with hail and thunderstorms.



Chester Dewey, professor of Natural History at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, made a study of the rise and fall of the water that afternoon. At the mouth of the Genesee River the water suddenly moved out, leaving the harbor with its bays and coves exposed. Ten or twelve minutes later the water returned to a higher level than before, and this oscillation was repeated several times. The fall was two feet below normal and the rise two feet above normal. The same fluctuation was observed on the Canadian shore at Cobourg where it continued from noon until dusk. At Oswego a large mass of floating logs swirled out of the harbor and then rushed back in again on the returning wave.

Adding my own research to the above, we find that the tornado, apparently exhibiting a skipping action, struck well inland from the lake shore northeast of Watertown. The first damage reported here came at Antwerp, about 10 miles north of the present Camp Drum military reservation and some 35 miles inland in northeastern Jefferson County. The path of the twister then took a course through southern St. Lawrence County where it flattened over 4,000 acres of timber at Fowler and 6,000 acres at Edwards. Its swath was reported in the press to be three-quarters of a mile wide at Fowler, and after traveling eight miles had increased to one-and-a-half miles at Edwards. The eight-mile stretch was carefully examined by Mr. Z.H. Benton, owner of the Fullerville Iron Works which lay only 150 rods north of the tornado track. He reported in the Watertown Jeffersonian that there was not a tree or building of any description left standing. This article was widely copied in the contemporary press, and a collection of articles about the disaster appeared in the New York Municipal Gazette of 2 March 1846, a journal that carried an unusual amount of meteorological news of the day. A Utica paper quoted the Ogdensburgh Sentinel as stating that this eight-mile section was part of a 40-mile swath running through the rural communities of Fowler and Edwards to Russell on the north and touching Pitcairn and Fine to the south.

Some 15 miles southeast of Russell appeared a second swath, long called the Great Windfall of 1845 on local maps, comprising a one-half mile wide stretch from Cranberry Lake to the eastern boundary of St. Lawrence county. This strip of the 1845 tornado track appeared on a map of the area copyrighted in 1896, and through the good offices of an Adirondack authority, Mr. Warder Cadbury, and the son of the mapmaker, Mr. Lloyd Blankman, the pertinent part of the St. Lawrence County map is reproduced here. A close study of the U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps shows evidence that this swath extended another five miles east into Franklin County to the vicinity of Derrick. The evidence is in the form of place names, such as Windfall Ponds and Windfall Brooks, the most easterly of which empties into the St. Regis River.

For the next 30 miles of forests, lakes and mountains, there are no reports of tornado activity that can be traced today. We do know that a tornado emerged from the wilderness at Union Falls in Essex County on the same compass line as the Great Windfall. The Plattsburgh Republican stated that the whirl cut a 20-mile long swath from 80 to 100 rods wide, sweeping everything before it--trees, fences, barns and houses. Farther along the same compass line buildings in the town of Peru were damaged. Slightly to the south of this track some structural damage occurred in the villages of Wilmington and Keeseville, and out on Lake Champlain the steamer Burlington had several deck planks removed by a whirlwind, and some buildings in the northern part of the city of Burlington on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain received minor injuries from the wind. Whether the Wilmington-Keeseville-Burlington damage line was a third tornado or the continuation of one of the two major windfalls previously described cannot, of course, be determined at this late date.

The airline distance from Johnson Creek in western New York to Burlington in Vermont is approximately 275 miles. If the track had been continuous at the surface of the ground, it would have closely approached the record long track attributed to the Mattoon, Illinois, tornado in 1917 which traveled 293 miles.

Many people had miraculous escapes from serious injury and death, but in the whole course of its destruction no fatalities were laid directly to the storm, though a woman and child were said to have disappeared at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek near Carlton. The speed of the twister was estimated as high as 50 miles an hour. The seiche was first observed at Cobourg shortly before noon, and it was reported the tornado struck Antwerp at 3 P.M., Union Falls at 5 P.M., and Burlington at 6 P.M. If the storm covered the 115 miles between Antwerp and Burlington in 3 hours, it was averaging just under 40 miles an hour, and at this rate it must have first visited Johnson Creek at about 11:30 A.M., was in line with Cobourg about noon, with Rochester shortly before 1 P.M., with Oswego around 2 P.M., and reached Cranberry Lake just before 4 P.M.

From Cranberry Lake to Peru, a distance of 70 miles, the tornado travelled in a relatively straight line, 40 miles of which can be pretty accurately traced by windfall and swath according to contemporary records. It is the first 20 miles of that track which is of particular interest to historians because of the great fire which cleared out the downed timber and perpetuated the destruction of the tornado for many decades. I am very fortunate that a friend of mine, Mr. Ivan Bancroft, who grew up in the Windfall, has described it in detail as he knew it. The following paragraphs come from his typewriter:

"In 1878 my grandfather moved into the area as a Civil War veteran, possibly with a grant of land from the Federal Government. He and my father hewed logs for a house which is still in use as the main building of a resort hotel 2 1/2 miles from Cranberry Lake.

"The land in the 8-mile stretch of windfall I was familiar with had been cleared of every living thing by the wind and the fire that followed. At the western end John Cook tried to establish a farm, and the location is still known as Cooks Corners. The soil was not very productive, but Mr. Cook stayed on, living by hunting, fishing, and a little guiding. The old farm today is as barren as it was in 1870.

"From Cooks eastward for 4 or 6 miles a few willows grew along the streams, some tangles of wild raspberries and blackberries, with now and then some stunted aspens. The rest of the land was mostly rocky, barren, hilly country. In some places moss and paint-brush covered the otherwise bare soil, and sparse grass grew in others.

"About 2 miles farther east lived two families, neither of whom was successful at farming, and the land is still bare except for spots where the State Conservation Department has reforested with pines that seem to do well in the sandy soil. From those farms eastward for about 3 miles was a skipped place. The storm did not cut a continuous strip, but would clear everything from its path for several miles and then skip for a few miles. This skip was and, in spite of much lumbering, still is heavily timbered. At the end of this was the home of Preston Shurtleff, and much of his clearing is still bare. A few more miles of windfall and we come to the clearing settled by the Sevey family who ran the Windfall House. There is still a hotel covered only by second-growth evergreens."

In regard to the further extent of the blowdown, there is a clearing near Childwold which was called "The Slash" for many years, and the storm also hit the town of Gale a bit to the southeast. One old resident reports the tornado denuded the top of the ridge where Route 3 now looks across Tupper Lake for its first view of the big mountains around Placid and Saranac. From Cranberry Lake to Tupper Lake Route 3 follows the tornado track to a large extent.

Last summer when my friend Mr. Loyd Davis of Cranberry Lake offered to drive me over to inspect the Windfall, I asked why the old road was barred with a chain. "Oh," he said, "some fellows hungry for a buck came along one dark night and cut up the bridge with torches and trucked it off to sell for scrap iron." No one lives in the western part of the Windfall now, but he wanted me to see how the deer during the previous

(Continued on Page 12)

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE, of course, to publish all the old cemetery records as they are compiled. But for purposes of demonstrating (1) that with diligence such records CAN be compiled; and (2) an excellent example of how to do it and what a good record looks like, Mr. Heim's splendid work appears herewith.

# how to do it dept.

By Edward F. Heim

## SILAS WRIGHT CEMETERY

A letter dated July 18, 1952, from Village Attorney, Everett E. Howard to the Town Clerk of Canton, New York, states in part: "An examination of the records in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's office indicates that the title to the Silas Wright Cemetery was conveyed by Henry Van Rensselaer to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Society of the Town of Canton on April 19, 1843, which conveyance was recorded September 29, 1843, in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office in Liber 36 B of Deeds at Page 512. Further examination of the records indicates that there has been no conveyance out of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Society of the Town of Canton, which would indicate that said Society is the present owner of record."

"In talking with older residents of the Village and Town of Canton in regard to this cemetery, I find that the same was abandoned (apparently) well over seventy-five years ago. That what little care the cemetery had for years was provided by various civic organizations, especially the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts troops in Canton. I find that occasionally this cemetery has been mowed and kept up by private individuals or once in awhile by employees of the Village." EEH.

On pages 18 & 19 of Book No. 23 of the History of Silas Wright, compiled by the former Canton town historian, Mrs. Karl Mayhew, jr., we find the following statement: "Some refer to this cemetery as the Silas Wright Cemetery and others as the Old Cemetery. Ground was deeded to the Presbyterian Church by Henry Van Rensselaer, a large land owner of Ogdensburg.

"Ten Dollars was the price for this acre of land.

"Shortly after the Great Man's death, a subscription for his monument was raised throughout St. Lawrence County. No individual gift could be more than \$2.00 so that all citizens of the County might participate. A considerable portion of the fund was contributed by the children of the public schools who brought their pennies to help toward the fund.

"A marble shaft was decided upon and quarried in Silas Wright's home state of Vermont. It was transported by water down Lake Champlain, the Richelieu River to the St. Lawrence River and then up river to Ogdensburg. From there it was brought to Canton on especially made sleighs drawn by ox teams.

"This buying ground is unique in that those buried here for the most part are of a single generation. The generation that founded Canton. It is fitting that Governor Wright should lie here surrounded by his friends and contemporaries."

The cemetery became weed-choked, the tombstones fell and broke. In 1903, a Mr. B. Keever wrote a letter to Williston Manley, editor of the St. Lawrence Plaindealer, which was published in the July 8th edition. It jarred Canton and the North Country citizens into realizing their neglect of a great man by allowing local differences to leave his grave so unkempt. Mr. Manley agreed to do all in his power to rectify this great wrong, agreeing to be in charge of subscriptions, pledging \$10 or more and offering free printing for letters, etc.

The work began in 1904. The labor was let by contract. The entire cemetery was plowed up. The tangle of grass, weeds, brambles and undergrowth was taken out, roots and all. The cemetery was carefully graded and soil pipes laid. A thriving hedge was planted between the cemetery and the freight yards and the cold storage building. The grading was so done as to make the grave of Silas Wright, Jr., the highest point in the cemetery. The head stones and monuments were repaired.

Donald E. Smith of Ogdensburg, who laid out the plans for the Old Cemetery, donated his services of \$40 and added \$10 to the subscription list. The exact figures of the subscription list are not available at this time, it is said that over \$3,000 was subscribed and that the Village of Canton agreed to take care of the Old Cemetery forever after. Sources of information for this report include town and village clerk's records, county clerk's records, Rev. Jack Wells' records at the Presbyterian Church, reports made by Mrs. Mayhew, former historian, G. Atwood Manley, Andrew K. Peters, St. Lawrence University librarian, Carl Witherbee, and the work of the present historian who spent many hours during the summer of 1960, reading and recording information from the stones in the cemetery. Some of the names and dates are obliterated due to age and damage resulting from years of neglect. Many of the inscriptions we are unable to read and copy.

We have also prepared a map showing numbers of graves to correspond to the alphabetical list, according to family names.

We find the graves of three veterans as follows:

LOT #201, STONE, In Memory of Col. George Stone who died June 20, 1840, in the 91 yr of his life.

#14, GAMBLE, Thomas Gamble, Co C or G 11 NY Cav. died Wash DC 11-18-63, age 35 yrs.

#187, KIP, Frank E. Kip, 11 NY Cav., Scotts 900, killed Germantown Tenn., 4-18-65, age 30 yrs.

This cemetery is located on the corner of West and Miner streets in Canton and covers one acre of land. At this time the property is maintained by the village of Canton and is in good condition.

There is a nine foot road starting at the corner of West and Miner street., winding around the Silas Wright lot and leaving the property on West street, near the coal yard. The hedge mentioned previously as being planted in 1904, has grown and in some areas covers a number of graves.

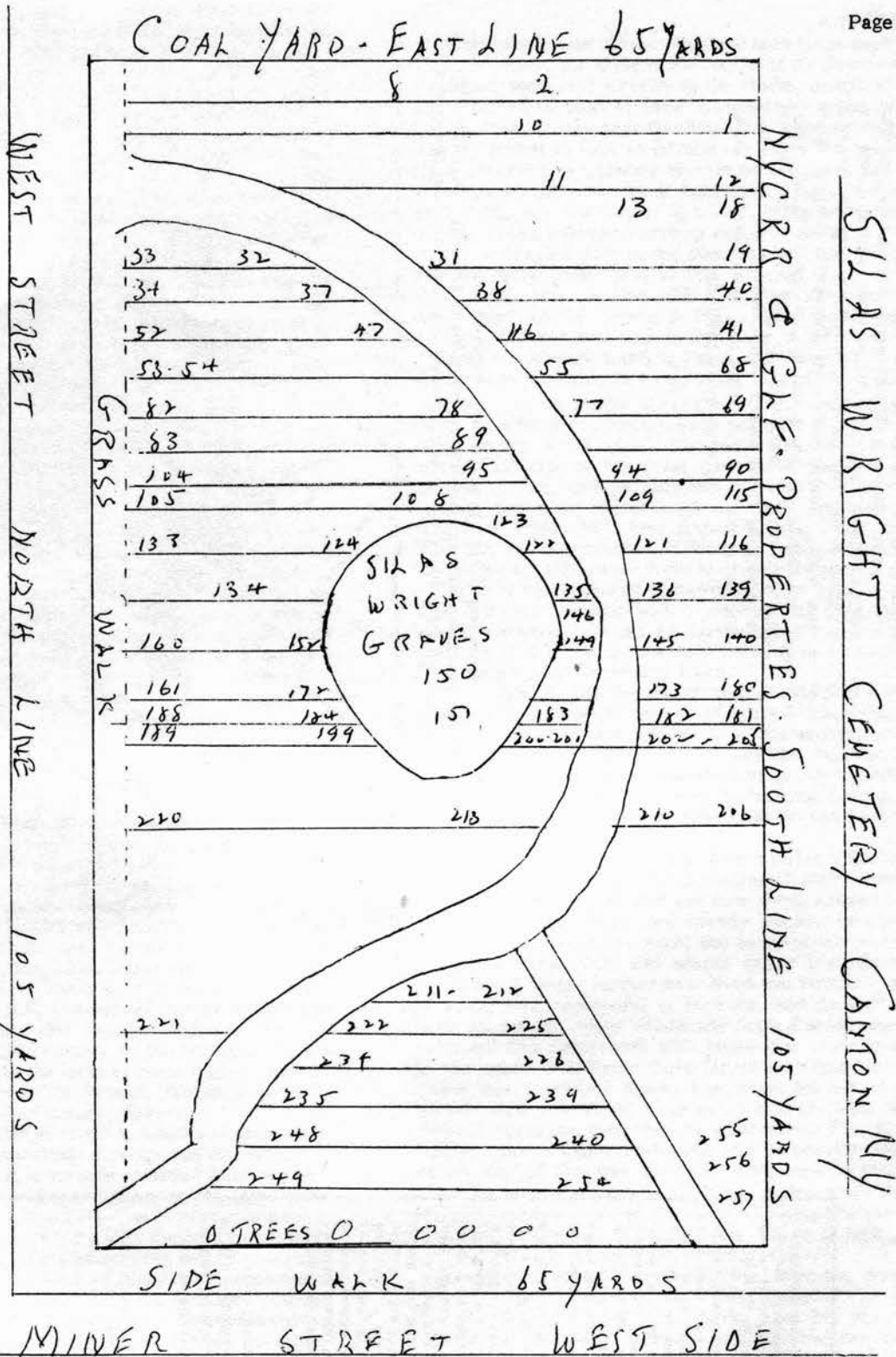
Veteran's organizations and local historical groups plan to place markers at the graves of known veterans and flags will be placed during Memorial Day services, as has been done for many years. No new burials have taken place here for many years and we doubt that in the future there will be any additions to disturb those resting peacefully.

These are the graves:

#17, ABBOTT, Clara, wife of S.M. died July 18 1856, age 24 years.

#38, ALDRIGE, Ernest E. son of E & VS died May 28, 1868, age 2 years.

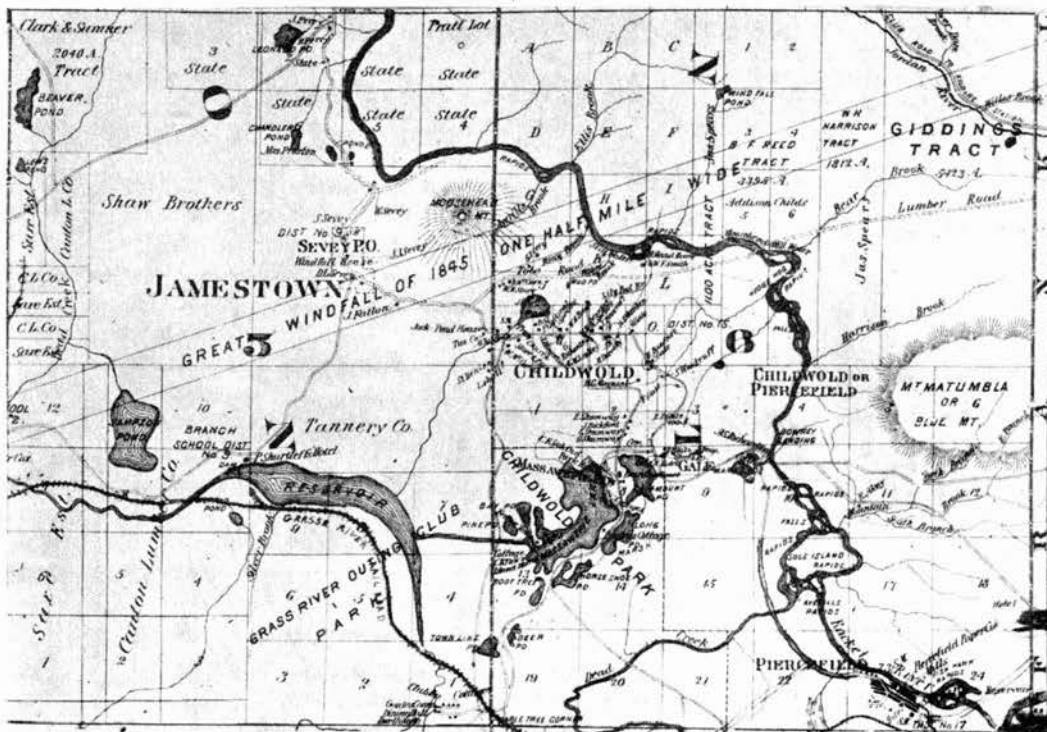
#9, ALLEN, Sally, wife of John died April 17 1831, age 25 years.



Saturday Oct 15-1960  
 Hiram - Canton NY

JOHN, Son of above who died May 17 1830, age 4 years.  
 #10, JOHN ALLEN died March 7 1848 age 50 years.  
 #228, LUCY, wife of Reuben Allen died July 15 1843 age 35 years.  
 #229, MARY, wife of Reuben Allen died Sept 15th 1852 age 42 years.  
 #230 WILBER H. son of Reuben and Mary ALLEN died Jan 4 1850 age 4 mo.  
 #7, AMES, Elizabeth A. wife of John F. died July 9 1842 age 23 years.  
 #147, BAKER, Royal S. son of Dr. E.A. died May 13 1840 age 21 years.

#148, ABIGAIL, wife of Dr. E.A. died May 29 1848 age 62 years.  
 #149, ELIJAH, M.D. died Aug 9 1855 age 73 years.  
 #140, HARRIETT R. daughter of Hiram & Sophrona, died July 11 1842 age 11 years.  
 #141, ESTHER M. daughter of Hiram & Sophrona, died July 23 1842, age 9 years.  
 #95, BARBER, ? daughter of W & E died March ? 1870 age 14 years.  
 #96, WILLIAM, died Feb. 1 1864 age 60 years.  
 #99, OUR MOTHER, LUCRETIA, wife of Reuben, died March 25 1861 age 76 years (Continued on Pages 14, 15, 16)



A section of the "New Map of St. Lawrence County, N. Y." by Edgar G. Blankman, Canton, N. Y. Copyright 1896. The path of the Great Windfall cuts through the central section from southwest to northeast. Courtesy of Mr. Lloyd Blankman.

## WINDFALL of 1845

(Continued From Page 9)

winter of deep snow had killed many of the young pine planted by the Conservation Department. He had found several yearlings dead of starvation in the area, and spoke persuasively of the need for a snowmobile to bring in feed in another such hard winter. So the great Windfall of 1845 is now a game refuge, but so deep are its roots in the folk memory of the Cranberry Lake region that an atlas published by C. S. Hammond Co. in 1927 showed a mythical village named Windfall in the vicinity of the abandoned Cooks Corners.

**TERRIFIC WHIRLWIND.**—A most terrific whirlwind passed through the northern part of the county of Orleans, in this State, on Saturday last, which for its magnitude and extent of devastation, was perfectly frightful. It commenced at Johnson's Creek, in Niagara county, took a northeast course through the towns of Yates and Carlton, in the county of Orleans, and spent its fury in the lake. It is reported that its track is some 160 rods wide, and seventeen or twenty miles in length. Huge forest trees were twisted from their trunks and hurled in mid air-like feathers. Orchards are uprooted, barns and houses unroofed, and many so completely destroyed as to leave scarce a wreck behind. Some of the best and ablest farmers are completely ruined, and many have sustained heavy losses in the destruction of the corn and grains wherever they were stacked.

A woman and child have disappeared and have not been heard of since. Her house was situated at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek. It is probable that she was carried by the strength of the storm into the angry waters of Ontario and lost.

Two contemporary news clippings on the tornadoes found among the manuscripts of William C. Redfield and now in the Sterling Library of Yale University.

**THE GALE OF THE 20TH SEPT.**—A counterpart to the storm which was felt with such severity in this neighborhood appears to have occurred on the afternoon of the same day, in St. Lawrence county, passing through the towns of Fine, Russell, Edwards and Fowler, passing within 150 rods of the village of Fullerville.—It took, says the Ogdensburgh Sentinel, a South-westerly direction in a track 40 miles long, varying from one mile to 60 rods in width, tearing off branches from the largest trees, and mingling them at the height of sixty feet in the air, with hay and grain, fowls, beds, bedding and clothing of every description, taken from the houses which the fury of the elements had overthrown. Whole stacks of hay and grain, and household furniture, were blown from one-half to three-quarters of a mile into the woods and destroyed. The tempest continued about ten minutes, passing off with a torrent of rain.

Two remarkable escapes are related. When the tornado struck the house of Mr. E. Leonard, Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Ferris, with seven small children, fled to the cellar, which they had no sooner reached than the house was hurled twenty feet from its foundation. A Mr. Cole and wife and child were sitting in a log house; the whole house from the bottom log was carried from them, passing over their heads, without injuring them.

The track in the towns of Edwards and Fowler covers about 6000 acres of forest, on which the tempest has left scarcely a large tree standing. It destroyed eight dwellings and nine barns.—*Utica Gas.*

# CLIFTON MINES

By JEANETTE D. BARNES

The magnetite ore bodies comprising the Clifton Mines, were located in the south central part of St. Lawrence county on the western slope of the Adirondack Mountains. The mine was located five and one-half miles south east of the village of DeGrasse. It is part of a scattered mining district noted for the variety of its minerals.

Evidence of an early operation at this site was indicated by a large brick stack adjacent to the ore body, standing 160 ft. high and dated 1868. Small pits and short tunnels in which were unearthed crude mining tools, gave evidence that this operation was short-lived. The ore was smelted in a charcoal furnace on the Grasse River, not far from the mine.

Old timers, however, recall a narrow-gauge railroad running from the property north to DeKalb Junction on the New York Central railroad. Probably not over 10,000 tons of ore was removed during this operation.

In 1940 magnetometer surveys and diamond-drilling had proved a commercial ore body warranting a sizable operation, and in July 1941, the M.A. Hanna Ore Co., of Cleveland, Ohio decided to develop the property.

Due to the inaccessibility of the ore body, it was necessary to construct telephone lines, power lines, highways and railroad tracks before actual development could start. This work was pushed with all possible speed to bring the plant into production and help meet the increased demand for iron ore.

Temporary headquarters were established in an old hotel building in the hamlet of DeGrasse, and all construction work was directed from this point.

A rough trail was cleared through 5 1/2 miles of heavy timber to the proposed plant site, and tractors and teams transported lumber and cement for the first stages of construction. Meanwhile, gas shovels, bulldozers and trucks were completing the highway along the route of the original trail. The preliminary survey for this highway followed a footpath through the woods which is indicated on maps published in 1865 as the Lake George Road. Local historians advise that this was a military highway used during the War of 1812 to move troops from Lake George to the St. Lawrence River.

In order to have outside communications from the temporary headquarters in DeGrasse, it was necessary to build approximately fourteen miles of telephone line from the village of Edwards. This line was later extended to the plant site where the Warden-Allen Co., of Milwaukee had erected a temporary field office and commissary, preliminary to the start of construction on the plant buildings.

Simultaneously with the above work, the Acme Construction Co., of Cleveland, Ohio started construction of a twelve mile railroad track from Newton Falls to the mine.

In the first stages of this work, it was necessary to bridge the Oswegatchie River. Stiff grades and heavy cuts and fills were encountered in climbing the Oswegatchie valley and skirting the impounded waters of the river above the dam of the Newton Falls Paper Co. On December 22, 1941 the first train arrived at the mine carrying structural steel and mill machinery for which the foundations had been poured during the fall and early winter months.

Previous to the completion of the railroad, the timber and shallow overburden covering the ore body had been removed, and the rock stripping operations started. Surface trenches and diamond-drill cross sections in-

dicated an economical open-pit operation to a depth of approximately 120 ft. below the crest of the ridge through which the ore body ran.

Stripping operations were carried on during the winter of 1941-1942. While these were in progress, construction of the primary and secondary crusher buildings was being pushed through the winter, and the first direct-shipment of lump ore was loaded on June 3, 1942. Production of lump ore then continued. A temporary stock pile trestle was erected and all mill grade ore coming from the pit was sent to the stock pile after having passed through two stages of crushing.

Offices, shops, engine room and miners' change rooms were housed under one roof in an U-shaped brick building. This building was 192 ft. across the front.

Being isolated from state and county highways, the company had to assume all road maintenance and snow removal on the road between the plant and DeGrasse.

Temperatures ranging to 50 degrees below zero when experienced in an open-cut rock-stripping operation in New York State granite, gave definite proof of a loyal crew and the ability of modern equipment to "take it."

Miners were drawn from the surrounding towns and villages in this vicinity to work the mines. Most of these had never been in or near a mine before, but help was needed and they received a weekly wage of \$70.00 which in 1941 was considered good pay.

The company employed over 200 men from the surrounding countryside to work in three 8 hour shifts, 7 days a week.

They proceeded to produce some 900 tons of crude ore daily--a feat showing what enterprising Americans can do when the need arises.

The iron ore deposit is such that for every ton of mined material, 50 per cent was pure ore, and in some instances averages sometimes run as high as 65 per cent.

Dust collecting units were installed in the mine and the mills as a preventive measure and periodically dust samples of the air were taken by the company safety engineers to determine the dust content for the safety and health of the miners. Every known precaution was taken to protect the miners and all other employees.

In one instance, engineers went about to drain a half mile lake, to prevent its seepage into the underground mine.

The mine was under the supervision of Guy B. Hunner, superintendent of Clifton Mines Division, Hanna Ore Co. Inc. with Fred W. Sutter, assistant superintendent and mining captain, John C. Durfee, mill superintendent, A.E. Walker, chief Geologist, William Ford, chief chemist and Harry Anderson, chief clerk.

Eight new two story homes were built in upper DeGrasse to house the personnel and bosses of the mines. To this day they stand graciously in a row across the river, a reminder of the days when Clifton Mines was operating in full force and running day and night. The mines continued to operate until the fall of 1952 when they ceased operations and closed down permanently. Most of the employees went to work at the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, at Star Lake where to this day most of them are still employed.

Clifton Mines when it was operating was great help to Russell and many other nearby communities, as it provided employment for many men. It was a godsend for all concerned.

When Clifton Mines ceased operations, the buildings

(Continued on page 14)

## CLIFTON MINES

(Continued From Page 13)

were torn down and hauled away by the highest bidders. All that now remains to be seen at the site are some open pits where ore was removed, side walks where proud office buildings once stood erect, and a few skeletons of the Mine itself. One cannot get into the site where the mine stood because of the danger from landslides and caveins.

Clifton Mines will live in the minds of many people for many years. The employers were wonderful people to work for. They were just plain ordinary people. They mingled with all the employees and in many instances visited and dined in their homes. In turn they often invited their employees.

## NEVER "PASSED ON"

(Continued From Page 7)

science, undermined his constitution and his system succumbed to its ravaging devastation."

Of all the words of praise, this closing complete obituary is a masterpiece of writing when the deceased had very few inspirational qualities and was interested in spirits, but not in "flagging spirits."

"The sudden death of E.Y., was a great surprise to this community, and the incident is one long to be remembered. He had, in his early days, acquired a thirst for the 'oh-be-joyful' which he maintained until his death, and which he would endeavor to quench as often as his ready finance would permit. He owned a residence on ---street where he made his abode but at the time of his death he was seated in a baroom partaking of a frugal diet that the landlord had furnished him when he began gapping and immediately passed away. Mr. Y's only fault was his adiction to drink. He was strictly honest, obliging and would in no way say or do anything to injure his fellow man. He lived the life of a bachelor and leaves a number of relatives and friends to mourn his sudden departure."

\*\*\*\*\*

(Note: The spelling and punctuation in the quotes from obituaries were copied as they were published. MHB)

## WRIGHT CEMETERY

(Continued From Page 11)

- #100, BARBER, REUBEN, (unable to read)
- #129, BARLON, CATHERINE, died Jan 18 1852 age 75 years 8 months.
- #55, BARNES, MEHITABLE, wife of Richard, died Dec 10 1846 age 72 years.
- #57 JOSEPH, Died Nov 16 1871 age 74 years.
- #57, SOLOMO, HUTCHINSON, HIS wife, died Nov 16 1185 age 85 years.
- #255, BARNHART, CATHERINE, wife of Wm. died Aug 23 1868 age 67 Erected by her daughter Esther De Lancey.
- #112, BENEDICT, Devereux Matoon, son of Ransom & Eliza, of Middlebury Vt., died 2 june 1830.
- #214, BENHAM, MOSES, DIED MAR 27 1863 in his 88 year of age.
- #213, ESTHER, wife of Moses died Apr 2 1842 age 64 years 5 mos.
- #30, BENNETT, FANNY, wife of James, died Sept. 3 1847 age 59 years.
- #31, JAMES, died Feb 21 1848 age 69 years.
- #252, BIGELOW, ELEANOR, sister of Silas Wright, died Mar 21 1876, age 84 years.
- #250, SILAS W., age 8 years.
- #251, SILAS W., died June 9, 1860 age 42 years.
- #131, BINGHAM, Saumuel J. born Canterbury Ct., Nov. 1st 1792 died Nov 24 1871.
- #132, Cynthia, wife of S.J. Bingham Died Nov 25th 1866, age 71 yrs.
- #133, Abigail, wife of Luther Bingham Died March 12th 1848, age 88 yrs.

- #124, BIRD, Thomas B., died Sept. 4th 1833 age 46 yrs.
- #124, Archie Laus, died Dec. 29th 1832 age 3 yrs.
- #235, BIXBY, Sophia, wife of Hiram Bixby died Dec. 25th 1841, age 43 yrs.
- #16, BLODGETT, Sally, died May 23rd 1852 age 90 yrs.
- #75, BOTSFORD, Susan, wife of C.Z. Botsford, died Jan 28th 1813, age 34 yrs.
- #76, Julia, Ann, wife of Cyrenas Botsford, died Apr. 19th 1837, age 24 yrs.
- #166, BOYNTON, Nathan S., died March 6th 1839, age 30 yrs.
- #240, Charles, died Dec. 10th 1856.
- #241, Hannah, wife of ? Boynton, Died ? 187, age ? years.
- #45, BRIDGE, Ephiam, died Apr. 24th, 1837, age 21 yrs.
- #15, BRIGHAM, Stowell, drowned, April 11th 1874, age 64 yrs.
- #63, BROWN, Maria H., dr of Walter Brown Born Aug. 9th 1816, died Nov. 7th 1836, Erected by her Mother Mrs. Mary Brown.
- #64, Walter Sr., Died May 20th 1845 age 71 yrs.
- #67, Mary Thayer, wife of Walter Brown Jr., died Oct. 20 1891.
- #65 BROWN, CONT., Ransom B., only son of W. & M. Brown Jr., Born July 17th 1842 Died Feb. 10th 1852.
- #66, Walter Jr., died Mar. 8th 1860, age 56 yrs.
- #62, Eliphas, died Oct. 13th 1856, age 42 yrs.
- #222, Daniel R., died March 3rd, 1840, age 41 yrs. "Prepare to meet thy God."
- #152, BULLIS, Clara, dr of E. & Sally Bullis, died June 11th 1841.
- #153, George, son of E & Sally Bullis, died June 11th 1841.
- #53, George, son of E & Sally died Aug. 16 1839.
- #156, Charles, adopted son of Major L. & Elvira, died Jan. 20th 1852, age 5 yrs.
- #2, BUSH, John, died Nov. 17th 1864, age 66 yrs.
- #81, CAHOON, Marie, dr of S N & M, died Oct. 22nd 1861.
- #82, Martha, A. wife of Saml. died Feb. 1st 1842 age 38 yrs & 9 mo.
- #163, Mary Ann, (Relict) of Daniel, died May 12th 1852 age 43 yrs. "She is not dead but Sleepeth."
- #164, Sarah, wife of Daniel, died Nov 16th 1840, age 35 yrs.
- #167, Daniel, died Aug. 22nd 1842, age 38 yrs 4 mo.
- #71, CARROL, Oscar, son of J. & R.A. died May 9th 1852, age 11 yrs.
- #226, Chalmers, Harriet, wife of Alfred died Oct. 3 1840, age 22 yrs.
- #157, CHAMBERLAIN, Harmony, A. dr of John & Mary, died May 2nd 1843 age 5 mo.
- #90, CHAMPLAIN, Harriet, N. dr of Silas & Minerva, died Mar. 17th 1852 age 5 mo 21 da.
- #91, Silas, M, died July 25th 1847, age 2 yrs.
- #92, Henry F. Son of Silas & Minerva, died Apr. 2nd, 1833, age 5 mo 9 da.
- #68, CLAPP, Sybiem, E. Dr. of J.W. & M.M., Went home, Mar 24th 1861, age 2 yr 2 mo.
- #142, CLARK, Henry, a son of A.M., & H.B., died May 1st 1852 age 1 yr 9 mo.
- #143, Sarah, dr of A.M. & H.B., died Jan 11th 1846 age 4 yrs.
- #145, On edge of road, Justus, died July 16, 1846, age 80 yrs
- #144, Eli Jane, died Sept. 24th 1831, age 4 yr.
- #144, Royal A., died Feb. 9th 1840, age 6 mo 28 da.
- #135, Robert, son of ? Robert & Janet, died July 23, 1842, age 9 yr.
- #135, ALSO-dr of Robert & Janet, no date.
- #146, Almeda, dr of Dr. Elijah & Abigail Baker, and wife of Robert, died Feb. 9th 1842, age 26 yrs.
- #158, Jehial H., son of Wm. & M.A., died June 30th 1846.
- #159, CLARK, CONT. Isabella, dr of Wm. & M.A. died Mar 11 1854, age 24 yr.
- #160, Harriet, dr of Wm. & M.A. died Mar 24 1855, age 20 yrs.
- #6, COAN, Bright, son of Vincent & Maryann, died June 23rd 1845, age 10 yrs.
- #224, CONGER, Sarah M., wife of Eli B., and dr of J.J. & S Herriman, died March 6 1859, age ??
- #124, CONLEY, Wilbur W., died Feb. 24, 1882, age 35 yrs. A.B. CONLEY, ????

- Nancy, his wife. ????
- Francis E., died Sept 8th 1854, age 2 yr.
- Julia E., died Aug. 25th 1862, age 5 yr 6 mo.
- Warren, died Sept. 12th 1862, age 3 yr 8 mo.
- #116, COOK, Sylvis Ann, dr of C. & T., died Aug 16 1842, age 23 yrs 14 da. "Beloved Daughter Farewell"
- #117 COOKE, Thankful C., wife of G. Cooke, died Jan 30th 1861.
- #118, Christopher, died May 1st 1862, age 79 yrs.
- #3, DANO, Rosella, wife of P.P. died Apr 9 1862.
- #4, Ida, dr of P., died May 11 1862, age 2 yr.
- #125, ELDRIDGE, Martha, Dr of W.A. & R. died May 4th 1862 age 26 yr.
- #126, Rebekah, wife of W.A. died July 17 1851 age 59 yr.
- #127 William, A., died Jan. 18th 1875 age 79 yrs.
- #128, Louisa, dr of Wm. A. & R. died Apr. 20 1842 age 13 yr.
- #130, James Edwin, son of G.F. & H. died Mar 23 1859 age 22 yr 10 mo.
- #58, FOLSOM, Eli, died Aug 8 1843 age 43 yrs.
- #59, Franklin, died Dec 21st 1857, age 30 yrs.
- #60, Eli, son of Eli & Amanda, died May 17 1842, age 1 yr.
- #61, Carlos, died March 24 1853 age 15 yrs.
- #88, FOOTE, Charles, died Jan. 7 1872 age 34 yrs.
- #89, William H., died Sept. 14, 1862, age 22 yr 6 mo.
- #182, Sacred to the Memory of a daughter and son of Henry and Amelia Foote.
- #181, Flat stone near edge of road unable to read.
- #181, Louise, dr of ? & Amelia, age 2 died ?
- #200, Sacred to the Memory of Daniel, died May 10th 1801, age 78 yrs.
- #200, Also, George Foote, unable to read.
- #203, Julia E., wife of Chauncey, died Oct. 16th 1856, age 63 yrs.
- #183, FOOTE, In Memory of LOVIS wife of Stillman, esq died Feb 29th 1811 age 47 yrs. "Under pains severe control, Deprived of Edens blissful charms, She bids adieu to Happiness below But heard a Saviors voice Let guilty man rejoice."
- #183, Stillman, esq. died December 27 1834, age 71 yr.
- #86, Mother Hannah S. Fobes, wife of Herman, died July 4th 1901, age 88 yr.
- #87, Herman, died April 6th 1886, age 73 yrs.
- #106, FROST, In Memory of Clarrisa, wife of Ebenezer, died June 22 1831, age 33 yr.
- #215, GAGE, Clara E., dr of Oscar & Elvira, age 3 yr 5 mo died ???
- #216, D.R.B., son of Oscar & Elvira, died Apr 7th, 1858, age 14 mo 2 da.
- #231, GAIGE, Emily B., wife of Truman, died Dec. 22nd 1842, age ?? Unable to read inscription.
- #233, Truman, died Sept. 29th 1824, age 39 yrs.  
George L., son of T & N.P. died Jan 19 1833 age 16 yr.  
Clarinda, Dr. of T & N.P. died Apr. 7 18 2 age 2 yr.  
Also two infants.
- #234, Nancy P., wife of Truman, died Jan 31st 1854 in her 65 year.
- #14, GAMBLE, Thomas, died Washington D.C., March 18 1863, age 35 yrs. (Was a Mason)
- #97, GARDNER, Harriet, wife of Reuben, died Sept. 15 1846, age 36 yrs 8 mo.
- #41, GILL, Giles, died June 20 1870 age 81 yrs.
- #42, Ruth Julia, dr of Giles & Belinda, died Dec. 11 1837, age 20 yrs.
- #43, Belinda, wife of Giles, died Aug 9 1837 age 47 yrs.
- #44, Amelia, wife of Giles, died March 26 1847, age 58 yrs., formerly consort of Ephriam Bridge.
- #5, GOODALE, Harriett, dr of J., died July 21 1815.
- #227, GREEN, In memory of Martha L. wife of Russell, dr of Francis L., & Elizabeth Horton, died 16 July 1837 age 22 yrs.
- #85, HAMILTON, Sarah A., died June 19 1858.  
Wilbur, died June 24, 1858, age 1 yr.
- #109, HARISON, Mary DeLancey, dr of M. & Susan, born Oct 1 1864 died Aug. 28 1868.
- #110, Susan Morley, dr of M. & S. born July 25, 1862 died Aug 12 1868.
- #253, HASELTINE, Colby, died Nov 7 1870, in his 67 yr.
- #254, Miranda, wife of Colby died Apr 2 1861, age 54 yr.
- #52, HAWLEY, George son of E.W. & Harriet, died June 8 1845, age 7 yr.
- #79, HEATON, Mrs. John, formerly wife of Thomas Stevens, died Feb. 19 1870 age 70 yrs.
- #29, HERRICK, Amanda, wife of Wm. H. died Apr. 29, 1862, age 47 yrs.
- #225, HERRIMAN, Joseph J., died May 12 1877, age 81 yrs. Sally Lewis, wife of J.J.H.
- #47, HILL, Calvin, died Feb. 25 1839, age 55 yrs.
- #48, Harriett, died May 6 1868, age 80 yrs.
- #8, Almira, dr of R.S. & Sarah, died Apr 13 1818, age 2 yrs.
- #49, Sarah, wife of Russell, died July 25th 1847 age 28 yrs.
- #49, Harriet, dr of R. & S.
- #51, Ann E., wife of Russell, died Aug. 24th 1882, age 59 yrs
- #50 Russell, died Feb. 15 1881, age 66 yrs.
- #77, HOLLAND, Polly, wife of J.J. died Apr 7th 1831 age ???
- #108, HOWARD, Mariah, dr of Wm. H., died March 2 1831, age 1 yr.
- #188, HUNTINGTON, In Loving Memory of Matilda L., born in Scotland Nov 25 1820, Died Mar 6 1883, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."
- #105, HUTCHINSON, Abigail, wife of Jas., died Sept. 19 1849, age ???
- #207, ISHAM, Josephine, died Dec. 3rd 1852, age 10 yr 2 mo.
- #120, JENISON, Miriam, died Mar 31 1870, age 71 yrs. wife of Minet, formerly wife of Gailor Sherman.
- #122, JENISON, Sarah, wife of Minet, died Sept. 19 1842 age 44 yrs.
- #123, Minet, died June 5 1870, age 58 yrs.
- #20, JOHNSON, Martha, dr of W. & Bridget died Aug 6 1851.
- #22, William, died Apr 25 1856, age 70 yrs.
- #204, JONES, Lois, dr of H. & Sally E., died Apr 23 1831, age 6 yr 5 mo.
- #205, Pattery, son of H. & Sally, died Mar 10 1829 age 4 mo.
- #249, Frederick L., son of H.H. & H.L. died Oct 15 1862, age 2 yr 2 mo.
- #24, KERR, Jane, dr of ? Mary, died ? 10 1851, age ??
- #25, Sarah, dr of S & Mary, died Sept 21 1851.
- #26, Joseph, s., died ???
- #242, KINGSBURY, Louise, dr of A., died Oct. 18 1858, age 39 yrs 6 mo.
- #243, Sarah, wife of A., died July, 20 1856, age 74 yrs.
- #244, Abram, died Dec. 15 1868, in his 89 yr.
- #187, KIP, Albert Rickman, born NY City, Sept 12 1874, died Dec 17 1880.  
Lovina Hor, born Savoy Mass., Aug 2 1802, died Feb 13 1879.  
Cornelia Ann, born Jan 17 1824, died Mar 20 1857.
- CIVIL WAR VET - In Memory of Frank E., 11th NY Cavalry, Scotts 900 born Oct 10 1835, killed at German-town Tenn., Apr 18 1865.
- #13, LA GROW, Susan dr of L & M.L., died May 20, 1861.
- #246, LAWRENCE, Henry, died Aug 1st 1860, age 73 yrs.
- #247, Elenor, wife of H., died Aug 7 1858, age 70 yrs.
- #18, LEWIS, Anna, wife of Daniel died March 9 B 55, age 83 yrs.
- #190, LOW, Lydia, A., dr of A.C. & H., died ?? age ??
- #191, William, son of Alvin & Harriet died Feb. 23 1832, age 1 yr 2 mo.
- #192, Benjamin L., son of Alvin & Harriet, died July 22 1817, age 14 yr 3 mo.
- #193, A.C. Low, died June 17 1843 age 42 yr 8 mo.
- #194, Lydia, widow of Samuel, of New Hampshire, died July 30 1840, age ?? yrs.
- #177, MILLER, Abraham, died June 23, 1842, age 34 yrs.
- #178, Hugh, son of Hugh & P., died May 22 1861, age 9 mo.
- #179, Anne, dr of Hugh and Margaret died May 9 1848, age 5 yrs.
- #180, Charlotte, dr of Hugh & M., died Jan. 18 1851.
- #94, MOODY, George B., died March 28 1865. also Frederick M., who died in Kansas Sept 14 1861.

- #114, Simeon D., born May 13 1802 died at Hamilton Mo., July 10 1873.
- #113, Susan B., wife of S.D., died Sept 15 1847 age 43 yrs.
- #115, MOODY, Sarah D., dr of S & S died June 11 1852.
- #171, Medad, died May 15th 1827, age 52 yrs.
- #172, Sally, wife of Medad died Nov. 16th 1865 age 82 yrs.
- #111, MOON, Martha, dr of John & Salvia, died Apr 11th 1823, age 3 yr 2 mo.
- #168, NORWAY, Cornelia, R. dr of Wm. & Elizabeth died Feb 29th 1836, age 9 yr.
- #169, William, son of Wm. & Elizabeth, died Sept. 28th 1830, age 16 yr.
- #170, James, son of Wm. & Elizabeth, died June 21st 1831.
- #28, PACKARD, Baby, infant son of G.G. & H., died Sept. 29th 1867.
- #69, PAIGE, Lucinda, Fitch, wife of J., born Guilford, Vt., Nov. 24, 1793, died Feb. 25, 1877.
- #70, Fanny Fitch, wife of L.C., born Guilford Vt., Nov. 24 1794, died July 22 1839, "Her children arise up and call her blessed."
- #71, Isabel, born ? N.H., July 23, 1791, died May 11 1869.
- #72, John S., son of L.C. & P., died Nov 3 1836.
- #54, PARO, Marion, dr of R. & E., died Oct. 16 1858, age 4 yr.
- #40, PATTEN, Sampson, died June 8th 1839, age 42 yrs.
- #40, George, son of Sampson & Clara, died Oct 18th 1842, age 22 yr.
- #139, PECK, Lester, infant son of N.C. & L., died Apr 12 1867, age 11 mo.
- #53, PERRO, Mary, dr of R. & C., died March 17 1886, age 9 yr.
- #39, PHILLIP, Mary, wife of Jeremiah, died March ?? 1876, age 72 yr.
- #220, PICKET, Eliza, wife of H., died Apr. 7 1865, age 21 yr.
- #138, POLLARD, Electa, wife of P., and Dr of D.&P. Walker born Feb. 8th 1794, died Sept. 7 1851, "Not lost but gone before."
- #206, POST, William Henry, son of E.E. & Sabina, died March 26 1843, age 6 yr 10 mo. "Suffer little children to come Unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."
- #195, POWER, Sister Louisa, died Oct 18 1868, age 77 yr.
- #84, PRATT, Helen, died March 29 1855 age 38 yr.
- #101, Smith, died Aug. 17 1813, age 52 yr.
- #102, Martha A., wife of Smith died June 21 1853, age 64 yrs.
- #103, Sylva, dr of S. & M. died Apr 16 1850, age 23 yrs.
- #104, Adah, dr of S & M. died May 17 1852, age 28 yrs.
- #165, PRENTIS, Roxana, wife of Daniel, died July 8 1822, age 19 yr.
- #119, RICH, Anna Montgomery, 1790 1868
- #208, REACH, Jerome R., son of R. & L. died June 28 1856 age 8 yr.
- #189, ROOD, Asa, died Dec. 18 1856, age 66 yr.
- #248, RUSSELL, Ruth P., wife of P. B., died Mar 11 1852, age 36 yr.
- #107, SANDERSON, Agnes, wife of Osien, died May 25 1857.
- #256, SHARPSTENE, Abby, dr of L. & M., died July 8 1862, age ??
- #257, George Emra, son of L. & M. died Apr 26 1850, age 1 yr.
- #27, SHAW, Little Willie, son of A.B. & Jane, died Feb 10 1860, age 2 yr.
- #83, SHEPARD, Amelia, dr of H.L. & M.E. died Oct 28 1849.
- #121, SHERMAN, Sacred to the Memory of Golar, died Oct. 15th 1842, age 45 yr. 7 mo.
- #209, SIMMONS, Caroline wife of George H. died July 31st 1852, age 58 yrs.
- #210, George, H., died Mar. 16, 1881, in his 89 yr.
- #245, SKINNER, Dear Little Willie, oldest son of Wm. H., & Marie, died May 16 1853, age 3 yrs.
- #211, SMITH, Myron, son of A. & Louisa died Dec. 3 1845, age 1 yr.
- #212, Anson, son of A. & Louisa died June ?? 1844, age 2 yr.
- #154, In Memory of Charlene, wife of ?? died June 21 1831, age ??
- #155, Amos M., died July 11th 1840, age 62 yr.
- #161, Julia A., died June 8 1860
- #162, Celia M., died Apr. 30 1849, age 28 yr.
- #78, STEVENS, T.S., died July 11 1837 age 40 yr.
- #80, Lucia D., born Apr 30 1827 died Apr 22 1854.
- #32, STICKLES, George H., son of George & C., died Aug 10 1851.
- #56, STILES, Tarifila, died July 16 1834 age 56 yr 6 mo.
- #201, STONE, (VETERAN), In Memory of Col. George died June 20 1840, in the 91 yr of his life.
- #184, SYMONDS, Jane M., dr of J. & L.M. died Sept 3 1866, age 17 yr.
- #185, Zenia, dr of J. & L.M., died July 18 1858, age 6 yrs.
- #186, Carolyn M., dr of J. & L.M. died Nov. 29 1862, age 6 yr.
- #232, TRUMAN, Mary A., dr of John & Anna died March 11 1843, age 17 yr.
- #237, Arthur J., son of J. & C., died Sept. 23 1862, age 3 yr.
- #238, Clarissa, wife of John, died Sept. 15 1873, age 51 yr., "She sleeps in Jesus."
- #239, Anna, wife of John, died Oct. 30 1856, age 71 yr. "She sleeps in Jesus blessed sleep."
- #236, Our sweet Babe, ???
- #35, TUTTLE, Emma Ida, dr of Mills & Mary D., died Apr 7 1852, age 2 yr.
- #196, VAN ALLEN, Alfred S., died Nov 25 1869, age 34 yr.
- #197, Julia A., dr of Orrin & Julia died Sept 4 1842 age 6 mo.
- #198, Julia Ann, wife of Orrin, died Apr 2 1842, age 27 yr.
- #199, Orrin S., died June 3 1876, age 65 yr.
- #37, WALKER, Betsy, wife of Harry, died Mar 6 1821, age 23 yr.
- #136, Daniel, died Sept. 11 1851, age 80 yr. "For it pleased the Father ?? him should ?? all fulness in death."
- #137, Prudence, wife of Daniel, died Oct 22 1842, age 69 yr.
- #33, WELLS, Sarah M., dr of T & S, died March 29 1859, age 2 yr.
- #36, WHEELER, Adelia Ann, only dr of Rev. E & S, died Nov 23 1853, age 15 yr.
- #46, Eugene, son of L & M died Aug 31 1849, age 3 yr.
- #93, WILLIAMS, Ezra C, died Nov 20 1845 age 45 yr.
- #23, WILSON, Henry S., died July 7 1853, age 28 yr.
- #73, WINSLOW, ??? dr of LEB & E died Dec. 21 1863, age 6 yr.
- #74, Dear Little George, only son of G S & W J., died Apr 25 1850, age 3 yr.
- #223, WRIGHT, Amanda M., wife of John H. died Apr 11 1852, age 30 yr.
- #150, SILAS, BORN MAY 24 1795, died Aug 27 1847. On a bronze plaque, "Silas Wright, farmer, lawyer, statesman, Citizen of Canton, United States Senator, 1833-44 Governor, of the state of New York, 1845-46. This Tablet placed by Gouverneur Morris Chapter D A R and the State of New York 1931.
- #151, CLARRISSA A., wife of Silas born July 9 1804, died Aug 15 1870." Erected by the Citizens of the County of St. Lawrence.
- #221, YOUNG, William E., son of Wm. & Caroline, died ??age ??

The following graves are identified by number and as much of the inscription that can be read on each stone is copied herewith. No family names are available, how ever.

- #1, Little Willie, ?? "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."
- #11, Charlotte, dr of ?? died 1831.
- #12, Broken Stone ?? no name, died 1830.
- #19, Little George ??.
- #34, Eva Jane ??.
- #98, Sacred to the Memory of Eliza Jane. birth ?? death ?? parents ??
- #173, In Memory of Elizabeth, dr of ??, & Delia S., died ?? age ??.
- #174, In Memory of Mary F., died Sept 29 1831 dr of ?? age ??.
- #176, Sarah, wife of David ?? died May 27 1840, age ??.
- #175, Unable to read.
- #202, Unable to read.



(Continued From Page 5)



THE GOUVERNEUR WESLEYAN SEMINARY

In 1873, the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary trustees, who still owned the east end of the park, suggested that they would deed their lot over to the village for exclusive use for park purposes, if William J. and James G. Averill, sons of James Averell, deceased, would do the same with their part of the park. The two men agreed, and it may now be noted that in case any litigation over title to the park should arise, former Governor Averell Harriman, would be an heir, as William J. Averell was his grandfather.

Gouverneur's familiar Memorial Arch, which stands at the center of the park, was dedicated in 1905, during the village's centennial and home-coming ceremonies. Originally erected to commemorate the pioneers who established the village, as well as "Our Nation's Defenders", the Arch today carries bronze plaques in memory of the war dead of World Wars I and II. During the sesqui-centennial ceremonies in 1955, the committee in charge installed a similar plaque in honor of the centennial committee of 1905.

In 1955, the sesqui-centennial committee erected and dedicated the Memorial Clock which stands at the western end of the park, using funds remaining from the 1955 celebration.

The park at one time contained a cannon from the Civil War, which was removed and contributed to the first scrap drive in World War II. A fountain was installed in 1873.

The park was hard hit by circumstances as motor traffic in 1929 forced the stripping off of nine feet on both East Main street side next to the stores and the Church street side as well. In 1955-1956 the building of the West Main street bridge necessitated the removal of about six feet more on the East Main street side. The overall length remains the same. It has been suggested that the park should be turned into a parking lot, but the community would be unlikely to permit further changes in the park--especially since other parking facilities are available.

Christmas lights in strings are festooned around the ornamental lights from pole to pole in the Yule season and large illuminated evergreen trees from the woods are placed in the park each year.

## RAFTING

(Continued From Page 6)

for so many years, we will try to cover the quite thoroughly the timber business. Note the term is not "lumber", "logs", etc., but rather "timber", indicating that the trees were cut and squared only.

As we mentioned earlier, oak was the basis for the founding of the Calvin Company. It was used to shape the keels and frames of many of the latter day wooden sailing and steam ships of the Royal Navy. As oak became more difficult to obtain, pine took its place in the rafting

season. And, as the tracts of nearby oak, walnut and pine gave out, Calvin moved farther afield, seeking timber at ports, and excused for ports, up and down the lakes.

The great timbers were sent down the river in one of two forms. They were either "Squared" or "waney". The latter form gave the log an octagonal shape when viewed from the end. While little trouble was experienced when pine was to be rafted, it was necessary to insure that the oak was properly secured, in order that it did not break away and sink to the bottom of the river. To illustrate the differences between the two types of wood: the oak drams had to be buoyed by lashing enough pine to each crib to keep the heavy oak afloat, while the pine and elm were shaped up in triple layers due to their lighter weight.

It might be well to mention here that the basis unit of the timber raft was the dram, or crib--an interlacing of floats and traverses which was usually 42' by 20'. The number of drams making up a raft varied with the period, in that the number increased as the years went by. Whereas the average oak dram contained 8,000 cubic feet of lumber in the 1840's it contained 12,000 to 13,000 cubic feet from 1890 onward. The reason for this is obvious; an increase in the size of the drams, and the resulting raft, made possible lower transportation costs. A similar increase in the size of the pine drams was to be noted.

Most of the men who spent their summers on the rafts were of either French-Canadian or Indian background. The latter were highly sought after as raft-bosses, while the former more often served as operators of the mammoth rudders and sweeps with which a semblance of control was maintained. It was felt that the Indians, who were perhaps at least as much at home on the water as the French were too undependable to be trusted with anything more than minor responsibilities.

The author of "Saga of the St. Lawrence" illustrates this point with several very pungent anecdotes.

It should also be remembered that the rafts were, almost from the first, formed and started on their way by steam tugs owned by the Calvins. While these vessels were at first merely former passenger boats cut down to perform a new task, the later boats were specially built for the trade. The first of these Island-built boats were the RAFTSMAN, turned out in 1841. After launching she was taken downriver, through the rapids, to Montreal, where her engines were installed. She was employed for years in towing the rafts from Lachine to Quebec.

These rafts were often broken up at the head of each rapids, and the individual drams, or groups of them, floated through. In either case, it was a job to reassemble the drams, and round up timbers which had broken loose.

In the last years of the company's operation, its principal source of revenue was the fleet of vessels it had built up to aid or complement its rafting jobs. The tugs built on the Island, including RAFTSMAN and FRONTENAC, carried on the work of the Government Tug Line, which Calvin had talked some of his friends in the Legislature into backing. He was thus able to keep his boats busy when they were not maneuvering rafts at the Island or towing them between Montreal and Quebec City.

An idea of the construction methods of the day can be ascertained when one stops to realize that RAFTSMAN, built in 1841, abandoned and sunk 30 years later, was raised, had new engines installed, and was still in operation in 1951, 110 years young!

Louisville Bay was evidently used by the rafters to check and loosen the drams before the rapids run. The photo of the tug Petrel of the Collins Bay Towing Company was supposedly taken at Louisville Bay.

Several of the farmers in the area below Long Sault Rapids supplemented their incomes by salvaging timber which had broken away from the rafts as they traversed the rapids. This after the rafting crews had made a sweep of the area, retrieving as many of the loose pieces as possible.

# Cracker Barrel

(Including the names of all Town and Village Historians together with a continuing report of their activities) BRASHER: (Mrs. Joseph O'Brien). CANTON: (Edward Heim) is continuing routine work, but has nothing unusual to report. DEKALB: (F.F.E. WALRATH) has been busy searching for names of Civil War Veterans, also answering many letters of inquiry for lost relatives and friends and other historical information. DEPEYSTER: (Mrs. Emery Smithers) engaged a man to repaint the historical marker not on a state road. The historian's expense account was used to pay for the same. Studying the genealogy of the pioneers of the town has proved most interesting and fruitful. EDWARDS: (Miss Leah Noble) is trying to complete an article on "The Universalist Society" which is disbanding and has written 'hundreds' of veterans' cards and is organizing the museum. FINE: (Mrs. Rowland Brownell) is working on Civil War projects, "The Town of Fine as it was in 1861". This will include the dress of the people, kind of furniture, stoves, etc. "I am anxious to find out what crafts were popular in town at that time. GOUVERNEUR-village (Julius R. Bartlett). HAMMOND: (Mrs. Edward Biondi) has finally completed cemetery census after finding two additional private family cemeteries. She has worked many hours on research for two inquiries involving much tracing. As a result published an article in the newspaper together with Lawrence Bovard on a story we dug up. Visited seventh grade at the invitation to discuss local history. Made and took maps showing old places of residence. Used former historian's list of Firsts as basis for talk. Attended State Historical Workshop at Potsdam in September. Between three and four hundred people viewed my 'medicine show' in the Historian's Center in Hammond. (Gathered old herbs, borrowed skunk's oil, sulphur and molasses, jars, pill scales, doctor books, surgeon's kit and early doctor's saddle bags for display.) This was all local to Hammond in nature. Have written at least four historical articles for publications. HERMON: (Mrs. Rebecca Brunet). I have finished my report on abandoned villages and roads in September but Mrs. Smithers found an obituary on one of the first settlers who has descendants living in DeKalb. I have asked for information and would like to wait until April to see if it is going to improve the story. We had an historical exhibit during the book week at the Hermon library on the Civil War with articles loaned from the County Historical Center. Many enjoyed it, but no one seems to have information on articles pertaining to the event. HOPKINTON: (Mrs. Vaughn Day). I'm trying to add to some of Dorothy Squire's articles that she had started. I'm finding that it takes considerable time to gather data. LISBON: (Lee Martin). LOUISVILLE: (Mrs. Lorraine Bandy). In October spoke to the 4th grades on local history and in November spoke to Massena senior high Yorker Club on "How to start projects"; spoke to third grades in Louisville elementary school on local history. All of these students were able to see the movie "History of a Community" which she obtained through the audio-visual dept. of the school system. In December she is helping Norwood Historical Society to get started on project work in their schools. MADRID: (Mrs. Arthur Thompson) reports the deadly bridge is gone and a new grade crossing is in use over the Rutland tracks. MASSENA: (Anthony J. Romeo). There has been a tremendous interest in the study of history in our schools here because of the work of Mrs. Bandy and myself. We have coordinated our efforts and the results are gratifying. The Yorkers especially have a new verve for projects, papers and studies. We have made good strides toward acquiring an historic center in this area. This movement has resulted in more gifts to the historian's office. MORRISTOWN: (Mrs. Ernest Planty) has completed recording burials in Sunnyside cemetery; taken many pictures of old buildings in town;

doing research on old places of interest; has turned in year's report to Town Board and County Historian; now doing her historical work in the sunny south in Florida for a few months. OSWEGATCHIE: (Mrs. Orma Smithers): Have been asked to tell the story of how the Lost Village road really got its name and to give talks to Kiwanas and other places on the town history. She is working on her report and has finished the history of Oswegatchie and one abandoned cemetery. PARISHVILLE: (Miss Doris Rowland). The death of our dear Mrs. Daniels is important on our historical calendar. A sentence from a letter from my Great Grandfather to his son, in a letter written in 1854 states that "He, Isaac Parker and his wife, Amanda Patrick Parker are leaving the Universalist church in Potsdam and joining the "New Presbyterian Meeting House". The letter was written from Potsdam to his son, my grandfather A.X. Parker, who was studying law in Albany. I attended the two meetings in Canton, the association annual meeting and Mrs. Smithers' annual meeting in addition to routine work. PIERCEFIELD: (Mrs. Beulah Dorothy) is working on her annual report. PIERREPONT: (Frank E. Olmstead) attended Mrs. Smithers' workshop meeting at Canton on Oct. 28 and worked on his yearly reports. PITCAIRN: is the only town without an historian. POTSDAM: (Dr. Charles Lahey) chaired a most successful NYS Historical Association Workshop at Potsdam in September. ROSSIE: (Mrs. Virgie Simmons) spoke to the seventh grade at Hammond Central school in October. "I told them some of the folklore and history of Rossie and showed old pictures. A question and answer period followed with much enthusiasm shown by the students. RUSSELL: (Mrs. Jeanette D. Barnes); "I have been on the sick list and haven't been able to finish the rest of the cemeteries. I am writing my yearly report. STOCKHOLM: (Lindon E. Riggs). By request of the Buckton Cemetery Association I have finished a new map of the cemetery that includes the new addition. Some fine articles were sent in for future issues of the Quarterly and this one. WADDINGTON: (Mrs. Ethel Olds) has assembled list of Civil War enlistments with other exhibits for display at the end of December.

## Yorker Cracker Barrel

CANTON: Foote's Followers three groups of 7th and 8th graders are busy at work. Lt. Col. Carl Knauerhase's group has been studying an 1858 map and collecting names from it with the hope of interviewing descendants of these 1858 residents. Mrs. Mary Pierce Doucet's group has written articles on church history and community history. The group Mrs. Carl Ayers sponsor's is making a scrapbook depicting the History of Canton. The officer's of this group include Wayne Parow as president; Jeanne Poticher, secretary and David Harper, treasurer. LISBON: Some members of the Pioneer Chapter (high school) are working on Civil War Project with Mr. Ward as their sponsor. Lisbon chapter members are working on projects such as St. Lawrence Seaway, Remington, Upper Canada Village, North America in 1703-1763, Andrew O'Neil family. They made pages from the New England Primer and Hornbooks which they displayed at school. They are now on exhibit in Hepburn Library. St. Lawrence chapter has been rehearsing a play from our collection of Yorker Plays.--from Mrs. Rachel Dandy, sponsor. MASSENA: The Andre Massena chapter under the direction of Miss Barbara Calipari is working hard, but has sent no report to date.

### POTSDAM PUBLIC MUSEUM

The annual meeting of the Potsdam Public Museum will be held Monday evening, January 8th. Potsdam's service in the Civil War will be featured and the brochure on the Civil War made up of the articles by Helen Keller and Dee Little will be offered for sale for the first time. The Museum furnished documents and pictures for the 150th celebration at the Presbyterian church as well as costumes for the "Historical Service" and the Living Pictures.--Mrs. Marguerite Gurley Chapman, president of the Museum Association.

Norwood has formed a Historical group, with Mrs. Harland Bancroft as president, Mrs. Royal Lyman, co-chairman, Mrs. Mark Jenner, secretary-treasurer. Program chairman is Mrs. Charles Bartlett and her committee includes Richard Dunne and Walter Hydorn.

The group held an officers meeting, Wednesday evening Dec. 6, at Mrs. Royal Lyman's home, in Norwood, and Dr. Lahey was present to talk to them.

Norwood has a very nice window display on Main street, in the former drug store. The committee in charge of the window display is: Mrs. Walter Hydorn and Mrs. Frank Baldwin, assisted by Mrs. Mildred Leonard.

OCTOBER

## ANNUAL MEETING

By MILDRED JENKINS, SECRETARY

The Civil War was the theme of the annual meeting of the Association, held in the Masonic Temple, Canton, Saturday, October 21, with more than 60 persons present at the luncheon. Each member was asked to bring an item of interest relating to the Civil War. There were many interesting papers, guns, buttons, uniforms, and several articles on display, throughout the day. The meeting was opened by the president, Bert J. Rogers, who turned the meeting over to the program chairman, Mrs. Doris Planty of Ogdensburg. Mrs. Julia Stuart and her "Accordian Capers" from Massena, favored the audience with a medley of civil war songs. The six girls who played in the Accordian Capers were: Chery Lafian, Louisville; Linda Hartson, Winthrop, Karlene Bandy, Louisville; Irene Whittman, Massena; Marsha Jesmur, Massena; and Donna Page, Massena.

Mrs. Marguerite G. Chapman, Potsdam, presented the out-going president, Bert Rogers, with a citation, in behalf of the trustees, in esteem and appreciation of the work that he has done for the Association. Mr. Rogers has been President of the Association for the past three years. Former Assemblyman Warren O. Daniels, of Parishville, was guest speaker and was introduced by President Rogers.

David Cleland gave the treasurer's report which showed, after all this year's expenses were paid, a total of \$489.00 in the treasury.

President Rogers in his report noted that "This has been a year of change, and challenge, and progress. Our membership has steadily advanced, until now I would estimate the membership to be well over 700. Likewise, our treasury is in the soundest condition that it has been in years. We have had interesting programs this year under the able leadership of Doris Planty, program chairman, who will report on it later.

"Atwood Manley, who got our Quarterly off to such a good start, resigned at the last annual meeting. We owe Atwood a debt of gratitude for this pioneering work in getting this fine publication established under rather trying circumstances. We turned to Mason Smith, who has edited the Quarterly for the past year and has done an outstanding job. We made an attempt to set up a County Historical Museum by buying the Silas Wright house, but the fact-finding committee decided that the time was not ripe, as I stated in the last Quarterly.

"I recommend that this association consider incorporation and that a committee be appointed to study this subject and be prepared to accept contribution and trust funds for the purpose of establishing a County Museum.

"We congratulate our distinguished past president, Carlton Olds, who is being signally honored by St. Lawrence University today. We also extend our sympathy to our vice president, Mrs. Ethel Olds, who is ill and unable to be with us. Both have made valuable contributions to this organizations.

"We are pleased to see so much interest at the local level in historical work at Parishville, Norwood, Hammond, Gouverneur, Louisville, Macomb, DePeyster, and finally

in the splendid achievement of the Grasse River Historical Association, in putting over the Remington Centennial Celebration under the able chairmanship of Atwood Manley.

"I appreciate the fine cooperation of all the officers and members of the Association with special reference to our able county historian, Mrs. Smithers; to Harold Storie and his staff, who did such a wonderful job at Gouverneur Fair; to Mason Smith, the Editor of the Quarterly, and to our hard-working secretary, Mildred Jenkins; and treasurer, Dave Cleland; and to our able and enthusiastic program chairman, Doris Planty. With such fine leadership and membership, I am sure that the success that we have had, is only the prelude of things to come."

Mason Smith, Editor of the Quarterly, spoke and mentioned ways on improving it, and urged advertising.

Mrs. Nina W. Smithers, county historian, said that the theme for the year on the Civil War, had been adopted by the History Society, and twelve towns in the county had exhibits this year. There are 32 towns in the county, and 31 of them have town historians.

Mrs. Doris Planty, the program chairman, reviewed the year's program and Mrs. Mildred Jenkins gave the secretary's report.

Mrs. Marguerite Chapman, Potsdam, explained that the marker by the bridges in Potsdam, has been removed temporarily, due to the construction work, but will be replaced at the completion of the work.

Harold Storie, who was chairman of the Historical display at Gouverneur, reported that nearly 70 new members were taken in at the Fair.

Miss Ruth Crandall, Colton, the Association's newest member, was present and brought a display of old buttons, a gun used during the Civil War, and other articles of interest.

New business included a report of the nominating committee, given by the chairman, Edward Heim, as prepared by the nominating committee, and the following slate of officers was voted to be accepted as read for the coming year: President, Lawrence Bovard; First Vice President, Edward Heim; Second Vice President, Leah Noble; Secretary, Mildred Jenkins; Treasurer, David Cleland; Trustees, Mrs. Edward Biondi, 3 year term to succeed Mrs. Virgie Simons; Mrs. Doris Planty, 3 year term to succeed herself; Mrs. George Little, 3 year term to succeed Mrs. Ella Lahey.

Committees: Program committee, Mrs. Doris Planty, chairman; Mrs. Nina Smithers and Miss Doris Gates. Museum committee: Frank Crary, chairman; Mrs. Marian Brickly, Mrs. Elsie Bresee, Mrs. Marguerite Chapman, Mrs. Frederick Ramsdell, and Mrs. Nina Smithers.

Editor's committee: Mrs. Bette Mayhew, Harold Storie, Miss Elizabeth Baxter, Leonard Prince and Mrs. Doris Planty.

Audit committee: Henry Horn, Grover Hatch and Mrs. W.B. Fleetham.

Nominating committee: Edward Heim, Carol Olds, and Mrs. Nina Smithers.

Fair committee: Harold Storie, Eugene Hatch, Mrs. Martin Kelly, Mrs. Hazel Hudson, Mrs. Bette Mayhew and Mrs. Howard Smith.

Yorker committee: Elwood Simons and sponsors of the several Yorker Clubs in the County. The secretary was instructed to cast one ballot to adopt the slate as read.

Following the election of officers, the new president, Lawrence Bovard, spoke briefly and urged the members to think about incorporation, to receive endowments and gifts, and to own property.

Mrs. Nina Wilson, Rensselaer Falls, observed her 75th birthday that day and "Happy Birthday" was sung to her by everyone present, accompanied by the sextet of teenage girls, who are members of the Accordian Band of St. Lawrence county, Massena.

The tables were attractively decorated with autumn leaves, bouquets of fall flowers and yellow and brown streamers, lengthwise on the tables. The meeting was then adjourned at 4 p.m.

WHO ARE YOUR HEIRS IF YOU MAKE NO WILL ?

The property of a deceased citizen of the State of New York, who leaves no WILL, is distributed according to laws made to meet the ends of impartial justice.

Who your heirs would be and how they would share, under the law in effect at the present time, are shown under classification fitting your status.

**Married Man or Woman with Child, Children or Descendants**



**Wife or Husband, One-Third**  
A Widow may claim dower in Real Property acquired by her Husband before Sept. 1, 1930, where marriage was prior to that date.

**Child, Two-Thirds or Children, Two-Thirds, Divided Equally**  
Grandchildren take their deceased parent's share.

**Widow, or, Widower with Child, Children or Descendants**



**All to Child or Children, Divided Equally**  
Grandchildren take their deceased parent's share.

**Married Man or Woman withOUT Child, Children or Descendants**

*If Parents Survive*



**Wife or Husband, \$5,000 Plus One-Half Residue**  
A Widow may claim dower in Real Property acquired by her Husband before Sept. 1, 1930, where marriage was prior to that date.

**To Parents the remaining One-Half of Residue**  
Estate must exceed \$5,000 for parent or parents to share. Parents share equally.

*No Parents, but Survived by Brothers, Sisters*



**Wife or Husband, \$10,000 Plus One-Half of Residue**  
A Widow may claim dower in Real Property acquired by her Husband before Sept. 1, 1930, where marriage was prior to that date.

**To Brothers and Sisters One-Half of the remaining Residue, Equally Divided**  
Estate must exceed \$10,000 for Brothers, Sisters to share. Nieces and nephews receive their deceased parent's share unless only nieces and nephews survive, in which case all nieces and nephews receive equal shares.

*No Parents, Brothers, Sisters or Their Descendants*



**All to Wife or Husband**

**Unmarried Man, Woman, Widow or Widower withOUT Children or Descendants**

*If Parents Survive*



**Mother One-Half**

**Father One-Half**  
If only one parent survives he or she takes the whole.

*No Parents, but Survived by Brothers, Sisters*



**All to Brothers and Sisters, Divided Equally**  
Nieces and nephews receive their deceased parent's share unless only nieces and nephews survive, in which case all nieces and nephews receive equal shares.

*No Parents, Brothers, Sisters or Their Descendants*



**All to Next of Kin of Equal Degree, Divided Equally**

**BULK RATE  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 3  
Gouverneur, N. Y.**

**NON-PROFIT  
ORGANIZATION**

Have Your Lawyer Draw Your Will . . . Consult Your Insurance Man

Name THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

As Executor and Trustee to Settle Your

Estate and Carry out the Terms of Your Will

THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

Canton, N. Y. \* Madrid, N. Y. \* Norwood, N. Y.