

The Quarterly

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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ONCE UPON A TIME

January 1963

The Quarterly

Official Publication of The St. Lawrence County Historical Assn.

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COVER—Time was when the railroads in these parts were out after business — not pushing it away as in the current 60s. This ad appeared in the St. Lawrence County Business Directory for 1873 — and in those days the railroads welcomed passengers as well as freight! See advertising for competing railroad on Page 4.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN HERMON

By Rebecca C. Brunet

In writing this story of the Civil War, I discovered how little I really knew of the hardships and grief it brought to so many in this entire county and to small villages as far north as Hermon.

In one of our cemeteries is mute testimony of the sorrow and suffering brought to the Billings family who lost four sons in the war.

No one living now seems to remember the effect the book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had on the people of the North, but the history teachers and the author Irving Wersterin in his book "The Many Faces of the Civil War" all seem to agree that it was one of the main causes of the war. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", depicted slavery at its worst.

This made the North oppose slavery and their attitude was reflected in the churches; because of this they were more determined than ever to uphold the Union. Lee Fuller, whose father, Pvt. Lewis Fuller, a member of the 106 Infantry wrote "The History of the 106th", has supplied me with a great deal of information.

Pvt. Fuller also kept a diary and the final muster roll of his company. I had copies of all three made for the town and others for the county.

In the regiment Mr. Fuller was a private in Company A. This was formed at Ogdensburg as a St. Lawrence county regiment, but later received replacements from other parts of the state. This company had a number of recruits from Hermon and Russell. Pvt. Fuller was detailed as company clerk following the surrender of Lee.

This regiment was ordered South in August 1862; they received guns and ammunition along the way. They were all inexperienced troops and were relieved that there was no fighting.

There was a Colonel Judd who imbibed too freely and would get the regiment out in line to fight off the Indians that he thought had surrounded the camp. Pvt. Fuller was a member of the 106th Regiment band organized at this time.

In the spring of 1863, Capt. H. W. Day joined the troops. There are many who remember Capt. Day as a small but very impressive man on his horse leading the parade on Memorial Day until his death.

The group was ordered to battle, but never seemed to



contact the 'rebs', which was a relief to all. It was soon after this that the group retreated. They were forced back by part of Lee's army in one of the hardest marches the regiment ever made.

In September 1863 this regiment was on retreat and didn't know of Lee's advances. According to the history the retreat showed the battle scars. The companies had to rebuild their railroads and after the battle of Mine Run and Locust Grove went into winter quarters. In May the battle resumed; this regiment, though, was held in reserve. The loss was very severe to the Army of the Potomac and at Spottsylvania, at the battle of Cold Harbor, we lost 92 men.

During this time the band only went up to the front once after dark and the same night could hear the enemy's band playing. At this time the regiment started to retreat and with great haste, and according to Pvt. Fuller it was a miracle that any got away alive.

The buildings at Mt. Crawford and within five miles were ordered burned by General Sheridan. To the soldiers it was a grand sight. Pvt. Fuller was within a few feet from the front and remarked in history that the picture represented by the verse "Sheridan's Ride" was not overdrawn as he would never forget General Sheridan and his black horse as they led the way to the front. He was cheered by the boys and although he was ordered back refused to do so. He drove the enemy back, recapturing all they had lost and 32 pieces of artillery, 200 wagons, ambulances, and 5,000 prisoners.

They wintered in City Point and on April 2, started fighting again. Many members were taken prisoners April 6th. General Lee surrendered to General Grant on Sunday, April 9th. The men were happy on both sides and took many long marches, but knowing it was a homeward march and the last review made it more bearable. The regiment was given a grand reception at the Eagle Hall on its arrival in Ogdensburg. They received their back pay and discharge papers on July 1, 1865.

As for the diary, one of the most common mementos were the letters Pvt. Fuller received from home. On many days this was all that was written and gave me the impression that to most servicemen at that time or today

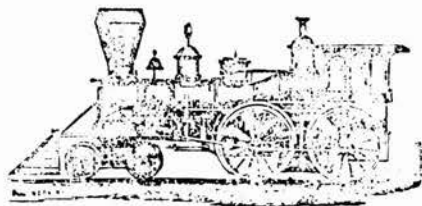
(Continued on Page 17)

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(From St. Lawrence County Business Directory, 1873)

The Old Clifton

What I write of the old Clifton railroad is entirely from memory, and it is a far cry back to the Civil war days, but such is the fact in this matter. The road began at a point of the Rome-Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad (as the northern branch of the New York Central railroad was then called) in the vicinity of East DeKalb, ran in a southerly direction to the Clifton iron mines, something like thirty miles. I do not remember the exact distance, but it was as crooked as the proverbial ram's horn. The surveys were made, I think in the summer and part of winter of 1886, the year after the Civil war was closed. I distinctly remember seeing the surveyors wading in the snow, and the construction work began the following spring, and was carried on during that summer. The road was built entirely of wood, no iron being used at that time, although some was used later, as will appear further on in this sketch.

The road was of standard gauge, and the ties were of spruce, with notches cut near each end. The rails were sawed from hard maple logs and were four by six inches in size, and twelve or 14 feet in length, and were laid on the ties in the notches cut for them, and were held in place by wooden wedges laid in the notches beside the rail on the out-side and driven from both ways until they held the rail firmly in place.

There were many sharp curves along the route and it was found by experience, that the car wheels crowded so hard on the outside rails and wore them out so fast that the operators hit upon a scheme of putting strap-iron on the outside rails to protect them; the iron was about three-

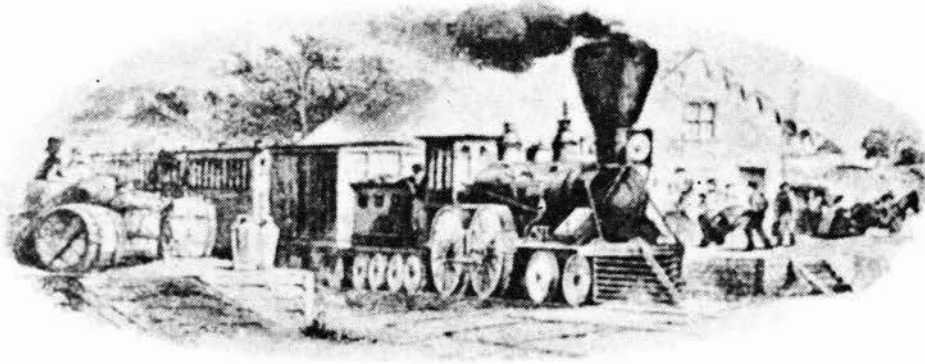
(Continued on Page 5)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

William Earle Dodge, author of this article, was born in Marshville, a hamlet near Hermon, December 5, 1855. He died in Hermon at the home of Dr. F. W. Delmage, November 27, 1929. His mother, Rosina Earle, belonged to an old northern New York family which migrated to this region shortly after the American Revolution. His father, William Dodge, belonged to a family of prosperous landholders and land agents, which was connected by marriage to the family of the Watertown Lansings. Willy Dodge was the first cousin of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in

the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson and uncle of the late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. A thoughtful student of American and world history, he had the background and intelligence to note and judge well the many changes that took place during his long if relatively uneventful life. He wrote this essay on the old Clifton railroad for the Hermon High School Life. During his last years Willy Dodge was night operator for the Hermon Telephone Company. An original humorist and an artist by temperament, he designed and executed the colored pictures and

decorations on the theater curtain and wings of the old Forester's Hall in Hermon and for a time he owned and operated a small photographic studio there. For many years he climbed once each week to wind up the old Highland town clock in the Hermon Baptist church tower. A kind and good man, he loved children, books, music, dogs, and good food. He was a stalwart Democrat in a Republican community and a communicant and custodian of the St. Augustine's Episcopal Mission Church in Hermon.--Contributed by Rutherford E. Delmage.



Railroad

By WILLIAM E. DODGE

fourths of an inch thick by two or three inches wide and somewhat longer than the rail, so that it would lap over some distance on the next rail, thus breaking joints. Holes were drilled through this iron about two or three feet apart, and spikes were driven through, fastening them securely to the rails. But in time it was found that the trains passing over them gradually drew the spikes at the ends of the rails, so that the iron began to spring up at the ends a little more as each train passed over, until sometimes, when a car was coming the other way, the iron would pass over the wheel and break through the bottom of the car, and sometimes throw it off the track.

I believe an improved form of these engines are still used on some of the lumber roads, for hauling the logs out of the woods, and indeed, I don't know how a better type could be devised. They were short and compact and answered the purpose very well.

The cars were short, dumpy affairs on four wheels with a low box on top that would slide to one side and dump. They were used to haul iron ore, and later pig iron, down to the railroad at East DeKalb. I remember going with my people one winter to visit some friends in Clifton. We went several miles through the dense woods, passing great spruce trees and other timber which would be worth a fortune if we had them now, and we stopped and picked spruce gum off the trees, not the Wrigley kind, but the real thing. As we drew near the settlement we passed long rows of machinery beside the road to await construction of the mill building in which they would be used. I remember seeing men burning charcoal; they built great conical piles of wood and covered these tight with earth and fired them on the inside, and whenever the fire began to break out at any point they threw dirt and rode upon it to smother it out there, thus charring it without burning it up.

We also visited the furnace where the pig iron was made--the furnace consisted of a large stack built of fire brick. With buildings attached on one side, the building was high up near the top of the stack. Here the workmen fed the furnace with baskets of crushed iron ore and charcoal, alternately one of iron and one of charcoal the casting was done in the lower building at the bottom of the stack. The stack was tapped at the bottom and melted iron was allowed to run down a channel in the sand. There were cross channels at right angles to the main channel and when they were all filled the workmen took something that looked like old fashioned flat fire shovels, and stuck them through the melted mass at equal distances, then separating it into the pigs, so that when they were cold they would come apart without breaking. There were great bellows constantly blowing air into the stack to keep the fire burning fiercely, and we could look through key holes and see the molten metal dripping down.

The company also tried its hand at making steel. I do not remember much about the steel works except that it

was a long wooden building with a tall smoke stack at one end. This stack was about as high as the one on the Hermon condensary, except that it was square and was built of red brick with the figures 1868 in white brick near the top on each of the four sides. This stack, I think, is still standing, although the buildings are all gone, of course. We took dinner one day with the late Cornelius Dailey of Ogdensburg who was superintendent at that time.

One of the railroad engineers (a new man) was asked why he did not run his train faster, and he said (by way of excuse) that he was afraid of the slivers, and I think perhaps there was some danger of that.

The bridges were mostly piers of logs, much the same as are sometimes built in rivers to hold log booms, and they were partly filled with stones to keep them in place. Stout timbers were then strung from one to the other, and upon this structure the track was laid. Some of the higher bridges were built of sawed timbers in the form of trestles; stout beams were built and well braced, and were placed at short intervals across the stream, and upon these the track was laid as on the log piers.

After the road was discontinued, most of these timbers were stolen by people living along the line, partly for fuel and partly for timber for building purposes, as there was much good timber in them.

This, I believe, describes the roadbed and how it was laid, but there are a few more common things about the road that may be of interest.

The engines were almost as odd as the road itself. The first two were built on four wheels, much like the old fashioned horse street car, enclosed with windows all around and a door on each side, and a large funnel shaped smoke stack, such as was used at the time on all wood burning engines, and also a whistle and bell on the roof. They had an upright engine in the other end. Back of that was a watertank with a space between the boiler and the engine, for the engineer and fireman to do their work--we used to call them dummies. The first one was drawn up to the woods by horses, and was used in laying the track down from the woods, instead of beginning at DeKalb and working up as would have been done had they have been laying iron rails.

These engines were painted a bright red and we thought them quite gay when they were new.

The third engine was built up quite the same except that it was painted grey and carried a horizontal boiler. It was fired from a tender behind, much the same as engines are today.

The next engine was of a different type. She carried a horizontal boiler and a cab behind, much the same as our modern engines do, but it carried its watertank on top of the boiler like a great saddle. The next two engines were of the same type except they were heavier. They all were of

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DANCES

of St. Lawrence County

By HOWARD M. SMITH

The first settlers began to arrive in St. Lawrence county in 1793. Some came up the Hudson river from New York to Rome and then either by the way of Oswego and the St. Lawrence River or overland through Carthage. Others crossed the St. Lawrence river from Canada and most of those from New England crossed Lake Champlain arriving at Port Kent or North West Bay and travelled the roads leading to Hopkinton and then on into the county.

The people of Scottish descent settled in the areas around Gouverneur, Hammond, Rossie, Lisbon, Madrid and Waddington. The English and others settled in the remainder of the county. The French Canadians generally settled in small communities across the tracks in areas near the saw mills. Their working hours were long, the pay small, the families large and the opportunity for education was practically nil, so they lived in their own little communities, speaking French, keeping their customs and preserving their folklore. When the Irish arrived around 1850 they settled in areas around Brasher, DeKalb and Colton.

During the first part of the century life in this area was hard. People worked from daylight until dark and then during the evening by the light of candles the women sewed, spun and wove while the men mended harnesses and did other small jobs around the house and barn. Roads were poor, houses small and floors were not smooth. And so is it any wonder that the square and contra dances fitted so admirably into the social activities of the people.

The Origin of the Dances

In the 18th and 19th centuries France was called the nursery of arts which included dancing. The dances from various areas and countries would find their way to France. Here they would be perfected and polished by the French Court dancing masters and returned almost unrecognizable from the original dance.

The Quadrille

The quadrille was first brought to England about 1066 by William the Conqueror from Normandy. Later it returned to France where it appeared in 1745 in the French ballet with many dignified and intricate steps.

While nobility were dancing the stately steps on smooth floors amid much pomp and glitter, the common people were dancing in kitchens, on fields and cobble stone pavements. The common people discarded the intricate steps for the simple, natural steps which could be danced under the conditions with uninhibited pleasure and it is the dance which survived and is substantially the same as the present quadrilles.

From England the Puritans brought the dance to New England and then the early settlers brought it into St. Lawrence county.

The Contra Dances

Near the end of the 18th century English country dancing had become a fashionable pastime in England. These dances came in various sizes and shapes but most of them died out with the exception of the contra dances, then called longways, in which the active couples do not cross over. Like the quadrilles, the contra dances first

As part of the dance program presented by his group at the Association's annual meeting in October, 1962, this distinguished authority on old-time dances distributed copies of this article to members present.

came into New England and from New England into St. Lawrence county. These dances fitted well into the social life along the frontier. Only about five of the contra dances which were danced before 1850 have survived and they are: Money Musk, Fisher's Hornpipe, College Hornpipe, Soldier's Joy, and Sir Roger de Coverly (which we know as the Virginia Reel). All the other contras danced from 1850 on have originated since 1850. The contras have changed less from their original form than almost any of the other dances. The basic steps were and still are: forward and back, cast off, right and left, ladies chain, right hand star, left hand star down the center and back, circle four to the right or left, promenade and reel. There are two changes which have taken place in the contras since 1800, neither of which have altered the steps. The first change took place sometime after 1850 in which the partners of the active couples exchanged places (i.e. gentleman on the lady's side and lady on the gentleman's side). This resulted in a gentleman and a lady dancing the right and left instead of two gentlemen together and two ladies together. The next change occurred around 1949 (About 100 years) in which the couples stand side by side in the line facing other couples.

The Lancers

The Lancers were invented by Laborde in Paris in 1835 and came to the U.S.A. about 1857. This is a very graceful dignified quadrille with nice figures and music which gives the dancers an opportunity to display the individual style, grace and skill which is so important to a dance of this type. In the early years it was prompted by a member of each set. In the 1890s the figure "grand square" was added. Around 1900 along with quadrilles and contras the Lancers lost its popularity but this year (1962) it is being taught again by Ralph Page, one of the leading New England callers. The Potsdam Polka Dots have danced the Lancers since 1950 and at one time were the only club in the USA dancing this dance.

The Waltz

While the origin of the waltz is vague and uncertain, it is supposed to have come from the LaVolta which was danced in Provence, France beginning about 1400 and was known as one of the most ancient of French dances. Later it was called Volte and went to Germany where certain changes occurred. One of the first waltzes of record was the German waltz "Ach, du lieber Augustin" in 1770. In 1793 the waltz appeared in the Paris opera. It was introduced into the English ballrooms about 1812 and came to the USA about that time.

Note:--From an old manuscript here are the instructions for dancing the Volte. "If you wish to dance the Volte, you should place your right hand on the damsel's back and the left below her bust, and pushing her with your right thigh beneath her rump, turn her."

Thus with the introduction of the waltz to the custom of group dancing such as is found in the quadrilles and contras, was added the dancing of a gentleman and a lady as a couple independently of the others.

The Two-Step

The two-step may have descended from several dances as

(Continued on Page 15)

IN THE ST. LAWRENCE GAZETTE
 OF APRIL 21, 1829
 APPEARED THE FOLLOWING NOTICE

The Executive Council have given notice that sealed Tenders will be received at their Office until the first Thursday in May next for the term of seven years to be established between Prescott and Ogdensburgh. Brockville Gazette.

WHILE OUR NEIGHBORS ACROSS THE RIVER WERE PLANNING A HORSE OR STEAMBOAT FERRY BETWEEN PRESCOTT AND OGDENSBURG, A GROUP OF ENTERPRISING MEN IN OGDENSBURG, INCLUDING HORACE ALLEN, BARON S. DOTY, WILLIAM BACON, DAVID C. JUDSON AND AMOS BACON, WERE ORGANIZING THE OGDENSBURGH BANK, WHICH WAS CHARTERED BY THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE ON APRIL 30TH, 1829 AND CONTINUES AS THE OGDENSBURG TRUST COMPANY.

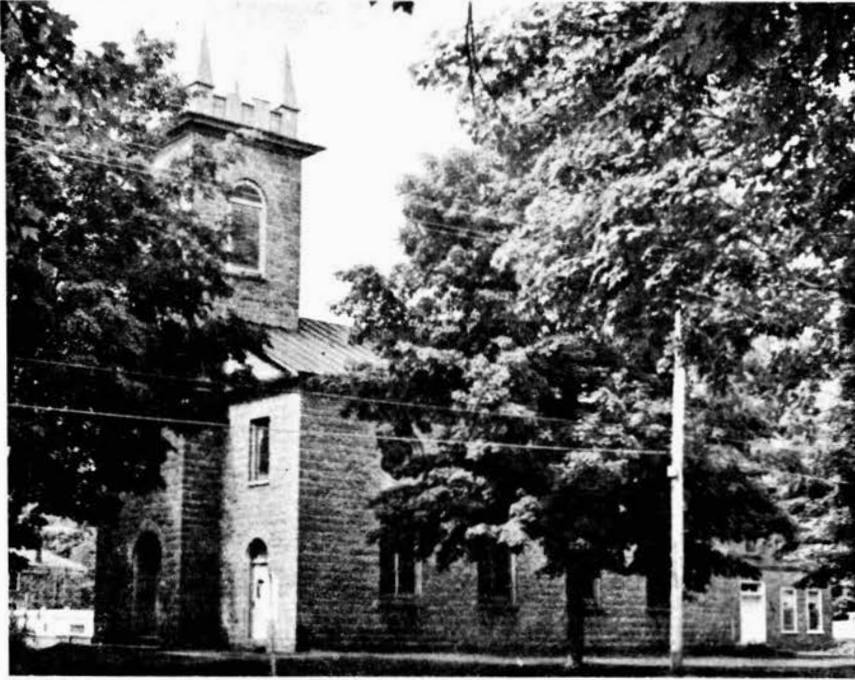
THE TRUST COMPANY TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HONOR THOSE PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZENS, BOTH LIVING AND DEAD, WHO OVER THE YEARS HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH OF THEIR TIME, ENERGY AND THOUGHT TO MAKE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN AND WHO ARE INTERESTED IN PRESERVING IT'S HISTORY,



OGDENSBURG TRUST COMPANY

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History of St. Paul's Church

The history of St. Paul's Church in Waddington is very closely bound in with the history of the Ogden family and their speculations in land in northern New York State. Northern New York land had been sold in large tracts to emigrees from the French Revolution; but it was not until after the War of 1812, when the boundary was finally settled, that any number of persons could be interested in coming to the northern frontier. The Ogdens had long been interested in this area.

In the "History of St. Lawrence County," edited by Gates Curtis in 1894, we read that the first permanent settlement was made by Samuel Allen in 1797, although he is said to have found a Dutch family dressed in furs and skins living on the site. On November 14, 1797, a son, William L. Allen was born, making him the first white child born in this area. The land was originally part of the Macomb purchase but no lands were sold until 1798, although some other settlers may have arrived before that time. Title to the land area of Waddington, about 64,000 acres, was vested in David A. and Thomas S. Ogden of New York City about 1798.

The point where the village now stands was part of the village of Madrid, and was called Hamilton to honor Alexander Hamilton, a friend of the Ogden family. The name was changed to Waddington in 1818, as a result of Hamilton's duel at Weehawken with Aaron Burr. The village had a natural source of water power since the narrow part of the St. Lawrence River which flows between the village and Ogden Island dropped some eight feet in a distance of about 50 rods, and for this reason was called "le petit sault" by the French, which means "the little jump." The records for the celebration of the 4th of July in 1798 show about a dozen families living on the site. This celebration was held on Point Iroquois where Jacob Redington read the Declaration of Independence and made an address, muskets were fired, and a ball was held to end the day.

The land in the village was surveyed by Benjamin Wright, and in 1799 was opened for sale.

By 1802 the land commissioners began laying out roads. In 1803 the Ogdens conveyed to their brother-in-law, Joshua Waddington, a one-third interest in their lands and for many years the three men were partners in the land interests in this area. A dispute arose with the Indians over the ownership of Ogden Island in 1803, but this was amicably settled. In 1803-04 a small grist mill and saw mill were built on the village site, power being furnished from water which was turned into the mill race by a wing dam.

By 1815 the village of "Hamilton" had two saw mills,

a grist mill, a trip hammer, a fulling mill, and several small shops. Water power was a prime reason for the location of villages and "Hamilton" had a natural advantage. There were no good roads between all parts of the State, and no railroads to destroy the small industries established where water power was available. This then, was the state of affairs when the church was built.

The Building of St. Paul's

As early as 1812, David A. Ogden made application to Trinity Church, New York, for aid in establishing a Church in Waddington. The Tr. Rev. John Henry Hobart was Bishop of New York (the whole state was his diocese) and was also Rector of Trinity Church. He placed the resources of Trinity in back of many missionary projects and did this for Waddington. The Vestry of Trinity Church passed a resolution on February 13, 1812, that \$3,000 be granted for the establishing of a parish in Waddington on condition that a Glebe of 300 acres of land adjacent to the village and a village lot for the site of the church be given for the use of the Church. One half of this sum was to be paid when the walls were up and the roof put on the building, the other half to be paid when the building was completed. A Subscription Paper, dated March 30, 1812, is headed with this paragraph: "The subscribers do severally promise to pay toward erecting and furnishing a stone church in the village of Hamilton in the town of Madrid the sums affixed to our names respectively. To be paid to David A. Ogden on producing satisfactory evidence that the walls are up and the Church enclosed." There then follow the names of nine persons, three of the Ogdens. Two subscribed \$200.00 each, two \$100.00 each, four \$50.00 each, and one \$30.00 and two hundred pounds of white lead.

According to Child's Gazeteer, the Church was organized with ten communicants, and was erected at a cost of \$8,000.00. The War of 1812 must have interfered with the construction since the building was not started until 1816, and was completed in 1818. On December 8, 1817, at a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church, New York, the Comptroller laid before the Vestry a deposition of Martin Hoffman, showing the completion of the church erected at the village of Hamilton in the county of St. Lawrence by David A. Ogden, Esquire. This was deemed satisfactory evidence that the walls were up and the church enclosed and the remaining \$1500.00 granted by the corporation for this purpose was now paid to Mr. Ogden. Apparently

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Much of the material contained in this history of the oldest church in St. Lawrence county was culled from the Vestry records by the late Miss Marion Forsythe in the hope that a history of the parish would be written at some future date. This is not a complete history and many of the interesting items from the Vestry minutes are not included for lack of space. It is still to be hoped that a complete history will be written in the future.



the walls were up and the roof on by December, 1818, but the interior not completed, since the first service held in the church was in June, 1818.

The church is solidly built of stone and it is likely that the stone was quarried locally, since there were several farriers in the vicinity. The same stone was probably used by the Ogdens for the construction of the Island House and the mansion known as Ellerslie which lay slightly to the west of the village and which was occupied for many years by the Gouverneur Ogdens.

The Plan of the Church

The design of the church has been a subject of controversy for some years. The state historical marker on the street in front of the church states that it is modeled on St. Paul's, New York, but there are many who feel that this perpetuates a tradition for which there is no real basis. There is no record of who designed the building, nor are the original plans still in existence. It is a fine example of Georgian architecture and very well built, but it lacks the porticos and high tower which are so typical of St. Paul's Chapel in New York City. Since many of the founders were members of St. Paul's, New York, it seems likely that they chose Georgian rather than Gothic architecture because of their interest in the New York Church, but it is not an exact duplicate. Even the interior shows more differences than similarities and the columns which supported the old galleries were certainly not the same style as those in New York. There is a possibility that the building was designed by Jean-Jacques Joseph Ramee who fled from Paris in 1792, and who was brought to northern New York in 1811 by David Parish with whom Isaac Ogden had business associations. It is a matter of record that this Ramee made plans for a fort for the defense of Ogdensburg, for the interior decorating of Parish mansion (now the Remington Memorial), for the landscaping of Waddington Island and perhaps the Island House.

The First Services

The first person baptized in St. Paul's was John Crawford, the son of John and Mary Ann Crawford. He was slightly over a year old when he was baptized on June 7, 1818, the day that The Rev. Amos Baldwin held the first service in the church.

The Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart consecrated the church on August 22, 1818, with more than 500 laity present, according to Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden's diary. On the following day Myron Newell Archibald, son of Thomas and Irena Archibald, was baptized, and seven persons were confirmed by the Bishop. Those confirmed were: Judge

Atwater, Mrs. R. Atwater, Miss Catherine Atwater, Miss S. Ogden, Mrs. J. Short, Mr. Squires and William H. Vining.

The first marriage and funeral recorded in the present records were in 1825, but there were doubtless marriages and funerals before that date.

The First Vestry and Rector

The parish was incorporated on October 19, 1818, and a Vestry was elected. Those elected to the first Vestry were: David A. Ogden and Gouverneur Ogden, Wardens; Jason Fenton, Robert McDowell, Thomas Short, Thomas Archibald, John Derry, John S. Chipman, Thomas Rutherford and Elisha Meigs, Vestrymen. The parish had called The Rev. Amos G. Baldwin as Rector and it was he who held the first service in the church on June 7, 1818. Mrs. Ogden records this fact in her diary and follows it with this note, "Mr. Baldwin drank tea and spent the evening with us. He is quite musical and facetious, rather fond of mimicking Connecticut psalm-singers." After that first service a subscription paper was circulated in the village and \$400.00 was subscribed to pay the salary of the first Rector.

The Vestry meetings of those days reflect the changes that have been made since that time. Mrs. Ogden records in her diary for November 20, 1818, "The Vestry held their meeting at our house and drank a bottle of gin and a bottle of wine." Whether this was the exception or the rule for those early Vestry meetings is not known.

The first Rector was not expected to limit his activities to Waddington and he was certainly an active missionary. He held services in Ogdensburg and helped establish that congregation. He also held services in Russell, Louisville, and other surrounding communities. Waddington was for many years a center of missionary activity for the North Country, helping to establish some parishes which no longer exist, as well as the now thriving parishes of Ogdensburg and Potsdam. The first service of the Episcopal Church in Potsdam was held by The Rev. Seth Beardsley, Rector of Waddington from 1825 to 1827.

The Tower and the Bell

Apparently in 1818 the church was regarded as complete, although the tower was not raised to its present height at that time. Although the tower was much shorter than at present, a bell was one of the first gifts received by the new parish. The bell was the gift of the Honorable John Ogilvie, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for ascertaining the line between the United States and His

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The Body of
B. Franklin, Printer,
Like the Cover of an old Book,
Its Contents torn out,
And Strip of its Lettering & Gilding,
Lies here, Food for Worms.
But the Work shall not be lost;
For it will as he believ'd, appear once more
In a new and more elegant Edition
Corrected and improved
By the Author. —

Given by B. Franklin to Sam^l Morris
August 31 1776 —————

B. F. is his own hand writing —————

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Majesty's Province of Upper Canada.

For July 7, 1818, Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden's diary has this record: "The church bell arrived. It was hung across a rail and rung by the sexton. It had a silver sound. The people in procession escorted it to the belfry in the rain. It was lodged in the vestry room." This bell was formally reported as having been received at the Vestry meeting on October 17, 1818.

The vestry sent a letter of thanks to Mr. Ogilvie, who answered their letter with a note of thanks for having the bell inscribed with his name as the donor and the hope that "God send the bell may ring in peace to the end of time." Apparently, the custom of ringing the bell at the time of death of any resident of the village caused some controversy, for on November 16, 1820, the Vestry passed two resolutions concerning the ringing of the bell. The first provided that "The practice of tolling the church bell for the death of any individual between sunset and sunrise be discontinued;" and the second resolution provided that the Sexton would not toll the bell in the future at the death of any individual unless at the request of some near friend or relative of deceased.

The completion of the tower was apparently a matter of concern to the founders of the parish, and almost immediately after the church was opened the Vestry proceeded to have work done on the tower. In 1824 the Vestry accepted the offer of a Mr. Proctor to cover the belfry and directed the clerk deduct the amount for this work from Mr. Proctor's note to the Vestry for the rent of the glebe meadow. In 1827 the Vestry accepted with thanks the donation of \$225 from Mr. Joshua Waddington for the purpose of erecting a tower on the church. However, not until 1842 was the committee on repairs authorized to receive proposals for the completing of the tower. Where the money was raised or how much work remained for the completion of the tower is not mentioned in the minutes, but there could be little work left since the two bids received were for less than \$75 with the bidder to furnish the timber and the Vestry the rest of the materials. On January 25, 1843, the tower was reported completed. It had been raised to the present height and completed with the trim as it now stands. This was the last major item of construction on the building.

Apparently the original bell was too small or may even have become cracked, for a new bell was proposed for the tower. In November 1845, a committee was authorized to pay out of church funds the balance due on the bell. This is the present bell which is suspended near the top of the tower by an arrangement of heavy, hewn timbers. Its placing and the construction of the framework must have needed considerable ability for there is no mention that this framework has ever been repaired or replaced and the bell rings well and easily to the present day.

The Pews

The Pews in the church were sold at first, and it would seem were sold yearly. The first sale of pews was on August 1, 1818, and they were sold until the following Easter. Since the annual meeting of the congregation is held on Easter Monday, it seems that the sale of pews was, at first, part of the business transacted at the annual meeting. The records list the names of the purchasers of the pews at the first sale and there were 73 men who bought pews. The largest amount paid was \$9.62 1/2, and the smallest was \$.75. There are three terms used in the records in regard to the pews; they are referred to as having been "rented", "sold", or "auctioned". Since the terms of the sale were for one year, and since the amounts listed in the records of the first sale vary without any regard for the location of the pew, it seems likely that the pews were sold at auction for one year at a time. The term rents might apply to the amount paid when the pew was bought for one year since it would seem the pew was actually rented rather than purchased.

In 1822 the Clerk was instructed to give notice that unless all arrears were paid the accounts would be given into

the hands of a Justice for collection. On March 31, 1823, the clerk reported that he had put up notices in the most public places in the village but that he had difficulty in obtaining the sets of subscription papers so that he could collect the due amounts. The clerk was promptly ordered to call upon each person indebted, to procure their notes for the amounts due, and to prosecute unless the notes were paid when due. There is no record of any further action being taken.

In 1827 Mr. David A. Ogden had resigned as Warden and requested that his account with the church be liquidated. He protested against the control exercised by the Vestry in the matter of the pew rents and requested that his dissent be recorded in the minutes. This was done but the nature of his dissent is not recorded. The Vestry requested that he remain as Warden but he declined. The Vestry voted thanks for his liberality in the erection and subsequent support of the church "from its consecration to this time regret his loss in the management of its concerns."

In 1840 the pew rents were still a matter of concern to the Vestry. David A. Ogden had retained a right to one-half the pews in St. Paul's Church and this right was retained by his widow. The Vestry appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Isaac Ogden, Mr. Nathaniel Taggart and Mr. S.J. Dewey to see Mrs. Ogden and to determine upon what terms she would release her right to one-half of the pews in the church. The Vestry received this report which was put on file. The Vestry then had the pews inspected and valued with a view to the amount that could be realized if these pews could be sold, and a committee was appointed to submit a plan for the purchase of Mrs. Ogden's right if she would consent to sell the pews. On November 16, 1840, the committee reported that a proposition had been made to Mrs. Ogden, that she found the terms agreeable and the Vestry decided to accept the offer. The terms of this sale are not recorded in the records. Some hitch must have arisen, because in 1843 another committee was appointed to consult with Mrs. Ogden about the purchase of her right to one-half the pews and on October 6, 1843, the Rector reported that a deed had been executed by Mrs. Ogden transferring her right to the Vestry. On Easter Monday, 1844, the pews were "now rented for the ensuing year to the highest bidder," and the sale prices ranged from \$.50 to \$10.25. After the sale in 1845, the Vestry passed a resolution that the unsold pews be sold at private sale for one year and that Mr. Edsall was authorized to "... furnish seats gratis to all those that desire to attend Church and have not seats leased."

In 1855, after some negotiations with the heirs of Mrs. Ogden, the Vestry authorized Mr. Hosea Fenton to alter the pews in the center of the church, and to make 22 pews of equal width out of the 26 widening the panel between the doors, inclining the back of the pews to make them more comfortable, and to paint the new work to correspond with the old. The cost of these alterations was \$65.

The pews remained a subject of controversy until 1876. In the years before that time there were several instances when the Ogden heirs protested against the action of the Vestry in selling the pews on the south side of the church, and the Vestry appointed a committee to delve into the legal status of the Ogden heirs and "Their right to interfere with the customary proceedings of the Vestry in renting the same, and disposing of the rents arising therefrom." In 1876 the free pew system was adopted and since that time the pews have never been sold, rented or auctioned. In the years from 1818 to 1876, there were always six pews which were not sold and were reserved for those persons who wanted to attend the services but could not or did not buy a pew at the annual auction.

Music in the Church

Though the original building was not equipped with an organ, there is no sign that music was neglected in the services. Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden had a piano at Ellerslie and there is a hint in her diary that there was a piano at the Island House. The shipping of a piano to Waddington at this early date must have been a serious undertaking; but in August 1818, Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden could record in her diary, "The piano was tuned to perfection by Colonel

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Webb, an amateur from Boston, President of the Handel and Haydn Society there. On Sunday evening we had an oratorio at the Island. Friends from the village were invited: Our first essay toward chanting. It was pretty well done."

Apparently the choir met at the "Elms" (the Gouverneur Ogden's home before Ellerslie was completed) or at the Island House to practice since the church was without an organ. The first time chanting was attempted in the church was on April 4, 1819, when Mrs. Ogden records that it was ". . . tolerably well done." There are several other references to choir gatherings at Ellerslie prior to 1824, but on Christmas Day, 1824, Mrs. Ogden states in her diary that she sat in the gallery with the ". . . flutes," and they sang "Devizes, Ashley and Denmark." The first organ arrived in the spring of 1830 and was probably a reed organ. There is no mention of the acquisition of an organ in the Vestry minutes, but in her diary on March 20, 1830, Mrs. Ogden records that she "rode to Church to practice on the organ." Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden was the organist, and from the entries in her diary enjoyed this work. In April she noted in her diary that "The singers all met in the Church to practice with the organ," and after that there are many references to the "singing school" and "organ practice."

The present pipe organ was acquired later. The inscription plate has the date 1858 recorded in pencil after the builders inscription, so it may have been acquired after that. It has been called an organ which "was danced into the church," since part of the cost was defrayed by some dances held on Ogden Island. An immense platform was built outdoors at the Island House and the first dance was so well attended that a second dance was held in the same place a week or two later. The records of the Waddington Presbyterian Church contain this entry for 1858, "Several of our members were brought before the session for attending a dance at Ogden Island. They were criticized to some extent. The dance was sanctioned by Isaac Ogden for the benefit of the Episcopal Organ Fund."

Mrs. Ogden's services as organist were apparently voluntary and there is no record of who succeeded her. By 1878 there were persons who seem to have been dissatisfied with the music, for two resolutions were passed at the Vestry meeting of April 23, 1878, with regard to the music of the church. They were as follows: "Resolved that the time has arrived when we consider it expedient for an improvement in the music of the Church, that a salaried organist be obtained, and that means be ascertained, what amount can be raised for this purpose;" and "Resolved that the Rector and S.J. Bower be appointed a committee to ascertain what action is best to be done in regard to changing organist and to report at the next meeting." On April 30, 1878, a resolution was passed that a sum of \$50 annually be guaranteed by the Vestry to be as organist's salary and that the position be offered to Mrs. William Daniels. However, Mrs. Daniels declined and on April 14, 1879, \$12.50 was allowed to Miss Lottie Rand as organist. Among the liabilities included in the treasurer's report on April 18, 1881, were: organist's salary, \$12.50; and \$5 for blowing the organ.

Finally on April 3, 1888, a note was received by the Vestry from Miss F. Myers that she would continue as organist for the following year free of charge. It was moved, seconded and carried that the offer of Miss Myers be accepted and the Clerk instructed to thank her for her generous offer.

The Glebe

The grant from Trinity Church, New York, required the gift of 300 acres of land adjacent to the village as the parish glebe farm. The idea was, of course, that the income from the glebe farm would support the church, and this had worked out well in other parishes. Early in 1818 a committee was appointed to inspect the glebe farm and to make a report about clearing the land under the most advantageous terms. The committee reported that in the absence of funds that a part of it, perhaps ten acres, should be

put up at auction to lease for some years with the bidder at the end of his lease to leave the land fenced and well stocked down to grass. This was the beginning of the practice of leasing, the glebe land in small lots for a period of years with the leasor to leave the land cleared, fenced and well stocked down to grass. From time to time various persons trespassed upon the glebe and removed some of what the committee considered a good stand of pine, ash or cedar. The committee was authorized to prosecute trespassers in the name of the corporation, and from time to time to sell off the timber to obtain further funds to have the glebe cleared until all the land was under cultivation. Apparently Mr. Joshua Waddington paid for some of the clearing, for there are several references to claims that he had against the corporation on these grounds. The Vestry was finally forced to ask Mr. Waddington for a release from these claims and the release was read to the Vestry on July 6, 1841. This release was for more than \$1,200 and represented a very generous gift. The release was copied into the Vestry records and it is a long and interesting document.

Finally, by 1860, the committee reported to the Vestry that in their consideration the time had come to sell the glebe land and invest the proceeds "for the support of the Church and clergyman thereof." In August, 1860, the Vestry received a court order giving them permission to sell the glebe and this was finally accomplished in 1863. By January 3 of that year all the land had been sold, a total of 298.12 acres, for the sum of \$6050.50, of which the largest part was invested in bonds and mortgages, and \$1250.50 was used to purchase a rectory.

The house which was purchased in 1863 seemed to be the answer to a very vexing problem which had faced the Vestry since the opening of the church: where, and how, should the Rector be housed? The first mention of a rectory appears in the records when The Rev. Seth Beardsley was called as Rector in 1826. He was willing to accept the call, the Vestry was informed on March 8, 1826, "on condition that he be furnished with a dwelling-house and the privilege of getting his wood from the glebe lot." Since Mr. D.A. Ogden "intimated" that he would furnish the house at his own expense beyond his annual subscription, the Vestry accepted the offer of the new Rector and thanked Mr. Ogden for his liberality. But on May 21, 1827, the Vestry was vexed with the problem of calling The Rev. Mr. Hollister to take the parish since the Rev. Seth Beardsley was going to LeRay, and since no suitable house was available the Vestry was unable to issue the call at that time. Mr. David A. Ogden was in New York city and apparently his offer of a house was in doubt, for the Vestry felt that they should communicate with him before promising housing to a new Rector. Just how this problem was solved is never stated in the minutes.

By 1841 the parish had a house which is referred to in a resolution as the Parsonage House; which, in the absence of a Rector, they were considering renting at the rate of \$3 a month. This may have been rented since the parish did not own a house at this time. In 1853 the Vestry seems to have been very hopeful that a Rectory could be built, for a committee was appointed to procure plans and specifications and to inquire into the differences in cost between brick and stone. On October 28, 1853, when they were calling a Rector, the Vestry promised. . . "the use of a parsonage house when we build the same, but if the lower story is not finished so that it can be occupied by November 1, 1854, then we agree to pay him in addition the sum of \$45 toward the rent of his house." The Vestry further agreed that if they had to pay this sum, and the money was not available in the treasury, then the amount would be "assessed on the Vestry in proportion to their subscription."

Just what happened to the ambitious plan of building a house is unknown, but by February 6, 1854, the Vestry began to inquire about buying a house and a committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of a purchase and the terms under which the sale could be made. On March 6, one month later, the Vestry was calling The Rev. Liberty Barrows as Rector and promised him a house or the

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sum of \$50 per year toward his rent if no rectory was available. The committee appointed one month before reported that they had been in communication with Dr. Mott about buying his house and he was willing to sell it to the parish for the sum of \$1,200. Although the committee still wished to build a house on the church lot, they also felt it desirable to have a house immediately and the committee was authorized to conclude a bargain with Dr. Mott if they felt the money could be raised. In April the committee reported that they had purchased the house for \$1,200--\$600 down and a mortgage given for the balance of \$600. Since the parish had only \$240 in the bank, Mr. J.S. Chipman loaned the necessary \$360 to make the down payment. This house is the stone house on Maple Street purchased by the family of The Rev. Angus Macdonald after his death in 1906 and now occupied by Miss Blanche Macdonald. For papering, painting and repairing the house before it was occupied by the Rector, the sum of \$41.38 was expended. An additional sum of \$38 was spent for building an addition between the house and the kitchen.

After the house was purchased from Dr. Mott, it was occupied by The Rev. Liberty Barrows from 1854 to 1860, and The Rev. J. E. Johnson from 1861 to 1866. In 1860 the possibility of building a house on the lot adjacent to the church was again discussed but the stone house on Maple street was sold in 1867, before the present rectory was started. This meant that the Vestry again had to promise the use of a house until the new rectory was completed. On July 24, 1869, in a letter to The Rev. Thomas M. Thorpe, the Vestry wrote, "We are making an effort to build a rectory on the church lot, which is a large one and we are in hopes of making a beginning this coming winter." In June 1870, the Vestry approved the plans submitted at the last meeting and a building committee was appointed with authority to have a house built using the submitted plans. It must have been erected quickly, since on October 25 the Vestry voted to borrow from the church funds sufficient funds to finish the Rectory, not to exceed \$1,500. However, in 1872 the Vestry voted a letter of thanks to Mr. S. H. St. John for his liberal aid toward the completion of the rectory. The outside walls may have been finished in 1870, but the finishing of the interior seems to have required several more years. It is a large house and must have been very handsome when new. The years have not been kind and now a large amount of painting and repair work is necessary to keep the house in usable condition. The records do not give the date when the house was totally finished; but on July 15, 1872, when The Rev. Reeve Hobbie resigned as Rector, the Vestry granted him free use of the rectory until he moved from the parish, so the house was being occupied in 1872. It has been used as a rectory since it was built, with the exception of the years when the parish was without a Rector, or sharing a Rector with another parish; and in those years the house was rented to implement the income of the parish.

St. Paul's and Other Denominations

Although it may come as a surprise to some people, from time to time St. Paul's has been used by other denominations when their buildings burned or for some other reason they were without a building to use.

As early as October 17, 1819, a Mr. Taylor was permitted to use the building for a service provided his service did not conflict with the regular services of the Episcopal congregation. This Mr. Taylor seems to have been the clergyman who was in charge of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in 1819, which was then known as the First Associate Reformed Church of Madrid. Just what happened the following Sunday is not clear, but on October 24, 1819, the Vestry considered a resolution which contained the statement, ". . .to avoid a recurrence of the unpleasant circumstances which have recently taken place on this subject a resolution be passed by the Vestry prohibiting any other than the Episcopal service being performed in that church." This resolution did not pass but the consent of one Warden and at least two Vestrymen was deemed necessary before permission should be granted to any other group in the ab-

sence of a Rector. The Society of Methodists was allowed to use the church on the Sunday after Christmas, 1819; and on May 30, 1823, although the incident is not recorded in the Church records, Mrs. Ogden's diary has a notation that on the previous Friday, The Rev. Mr. Barker, a Roman Catholic priest, preached in St. Paul's and in the evening officiated at the marriage of Mr. Lawrence Charlton and Miss M. Hogg in St. Paul's Church. The Congregational Society, from which the present First Presbyterian Church was formed in 1857, had a pastor named Hurlbut who in 1825 made an application for the use of the building at an hour which would not conflict with the regular services of the church. Permission was granted. Then in 1827, a group of citizens who were interested in forming a Presbyterian parish made application for the use of the church one-half of the time. This application was not granted since the Vestry did not have the right to grant such a request, but the group was allowed to hold Presbyterian services ". . .on such days as the same is not occupied by an Episcopal clergyman but no other." In 1948, when the Methodist church was badly damaged by fire, that congregation was again granted the use of St. Paul's at an hour not conflicting with the regular Episcopal service. This, St. Paul's has a record of kindly hospitality to other Christian groups when their services do not conflict with the regular services of the Episcopal Church, and probably has the unique distinction of having sheltered on one or more occasions a congregation of Roman Catholics.

Women in the Church

Ever since the founding of the Church, the women of the parish have had a record of loyal and devoted service to the parish. The entries in the Vestry records of women's organizations giving money, time and work for various projects are much too numerous to list. However, there are many entries when the ladies helped purchase new carpets, new stoves, new curtains for the gallery windows, and paid for repairs to the parsonage. These were rather unusual occupations for the Ladies Sewing Society, as their organization was then called, and these extra works seem to have been in addition to their charitable works and regular work for the support of the church. One unusual item seems to have been their interest in obtaining a hearse for use at funerals in town. Our knowledge of the Waddington Ladies Hearse Society is very scanty, but membership was not limited to the ladies of St. Paul's. Many of the women in town were members, although it seems that the ladies of St. Paul's may have been active in forming this group. On April 25, 1859, the Ladies Hearse Society made application to the Vestry to erect a "Hearse House" on the parish lot and to occupy the same for three years unless permission was rescinded by the Vestry. The ladies were to own the Hearse House and had the right to remove the building when permission was rescinded. How the organization functioned and whether the building stood very long on the parish lot is unknown and there is only the one mention of this lady-like activity in the parish records.

The Church Seal

In 1824 the Vestry concerned themselves with the question of a church seal and later that year adopted a suggested seal, had one engraved and put it to use. There are several instances where it is stated as having been used in the church records and the last such instance was in March, 1873. What the device was or when it was last used is unknown.

Changes in the Church Interior

From the diary of Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden we learn that the church was originally lighted with candles. There is no mention of what type fixtures were used; she simply states on December 24, 1824, that the church was brilliantly illuminated with 42 candles in each window. There is no record of when kerosene lamps were first used, but about 1900 the church was wired for electricity.

For many years the church was heated by stoves and there are still members of the congregation who can recall the old box stoves of some years ago and the large amount of stove pipe necessary to reach the high ceilings. About 1910 the first furnace was installed although the cellar

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was excavated only sufficiently to allow this installation.

In 1855 the pews in the center of the church were altered with 22 pews being left on either side instead of the former 26. The box pews have never been altered with the exception of the removal of the doors to allow heat to circulate (unfortunately, while stored the doors were destroyed in a fire), and the removal of the bottom of the pew partitions, also to allow heat to circulate freely.

In 1871 the Rector, The Rev. Reeve Hobbie, was granted permission by the Vestry to improve the chancel when he was able to raise funds for this purpose. By December of that year he apparently had the funds in hand since the Vestry further granted him permission to erect a pulpit at the north side of the chancel, and to close the existing opening in the altar rail and have a new opening made in the center. Where this opening was located before is unknown. By 1873 the Rev. Reeve Hobbie had been succeeded as Rector by the Rev. Edward Pidsley, and the Vestry voted that the recently erected pulpit should be removed.

In 1880 the side galleries were removed to permit the installation of the present glass windows. The original windows were of plain glass and had a wooden support across the center where the side galleries crossed the windows.

The present altar is not the original, and according to tradition was made by the Rev. Thomas Clemson. At one time the altar was surrounded by a Dossal and Riddle curtains (in the rear and on each side) and in 1846 the curtains which had been in use in St. Paul's Chapel in New York City were given to this parish by the Vestry of St. Paul's Chapel. There is no definite information about how long such curtains were in use, but they must have set off the altar and made it stand out.

The window above the altar was the first to be changed from plain glass to the colored glass which it now holds. This window was the gift of Mrs. Susan Roebuck, a daughter of David A. Ogden. When Mrs. Roebuck received the letter of thanks from the Vestry, she responded with the reply that such a window was far beyond her means and that she wanted the parish to know the name of those who had given the funds. "... I am not the giver of the window (for with the best wishes to do all in my power to embellish our little Church, such a gift is beyond my means) and that I have only the satisfaction of originating the plan for an improvement which the liberal assistance of friends at Waddington, and elsewhere has enabled me to carry into effect . . ."

The Original Communion Silver

The original silver is a heavy set of two large chalices, a paten, a tankard, and two alms basins. This set was given of the parish in 1828 by George Lennox, Esquire, of New York City, and is so inscribed. There is an interesting story about this silver which cannot be authenticated but is none the less fascinating for that. According to the story, Mr. Lennox was interested in marrying one of the daughters of Mr. David A. Ogden but the young lady was not interested in his suit. Knowing her father's interest in St. Paul's Mr. Lennox sought to improve his chances by making a generous gift of a fine set of Communion silver to the parish. The young lady was not averse to having him give the silver, but her heart could not be changed and the gift of silver notwithstanding, she still refused Mr. Lennox's suit for her affections and both later married other persons.

The people of Waddington can look back with pride on the 140 years that St. Paul's has been in use. There were many devoted clergy who served here, and there have been numerous devoted laymen and women who have given generously of their time and money for the support of this parish. With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Projects and the consequent changes in the whole North Country, the people of St. Paul's are looking forward to many more years of useful service for this very historic building.

RAILROAD

(Continued from Page 5)

four wheel type, as there were so many sharp curves along the lines, that if they had been of modern type with trucks in front, the chances are that if the trucks had rounded the curves all right, the drive wheels might have been cutting crosslots trying to catch up with the trucks.

I do not remember much about the dinner, except that we were served by an old man with white whiskers, and we had goat's milk for our coffee. Mr. Dailey was a man with artistic tastes as the little group of buildings testified. The building where we ate our dinner was long and built of logs, and trimmed with rustic brackets and other rustic trimmings. Some of the smaller buildings were built of lumber and covered with sheets of spruce bark, and trimmed with rustic work so that all were very picturesque.

The mines themselves were large, open pits of no great depth, perhaps thirty feet or thereabouts, as I remember.

What I have written in this little sketch is what I distinctly remember. I have not drawn on my imagination in order to make more of it.

Now I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I think the Clifton Mines are coming into their own in the near future.

The great St. Lawrence river power is going to be developed soon, and that means cheap electricity and with cheap electricity, iron can be produced at Ogdensburg and loaded onto ocean steamers that will call there for it. Then they will want a short line from the Clifton Mines to Ogdensburg, and the shortest route possible is over the old Clifton railroad to Hermon, thence over the St. Lawrence-Adirondack road to DeKalb Junction, thence over the Ogdensburg branch of the New York Central into Ogdensburg.

DANCES

(Continued from Page 6)

a relief to the constant turning of the original waltz. One of the sources may have been in the galop from Hungary or the redowa which appeared in two forms, first, that of the French which was danced in waltz time and second, that of Polish origin which was danced in 2/4 tempo. It appeared in Paris in 1830 in its present form and shortly thereafter came to the USA. The basic step is step, close, step, while the basic waltz step is step, step, close. Around 1900 the waltz and two-step replaced the squares and contras. However, if the truth were known when the dance program listed a waltz alternating with a two-step probably 90 per cent of the dancers danced the two-step to both dances. Technically however, when the two-step is danced to waltz time it is called the Redowa.

The Polka

The polka was the chief of the Bohemian dances and was adopted by society about 1835 and was introduced in Paris in 1840, and arrived in the USA in the 1850s. The polka with its simple steps and melodious tunes swept the ballrooms of the world by storm and not only created a freer style of couple dancing, but also caused a revolution in clothing. The high coiffures were replaced with ringlets and curls, the heavy loops and flounces that weighted down the colonial dresses were replaced with simple frocks, high waisted and with light puffs of sleeves. Light dainty slippers replaced the heavier shoes. The men's long square tailed coats of the colonial period with the gilt braid and lace cuffs were replaced by slender tailed coats buttoned at the waist, similar to but lighter than the present dress suits. The square-toed shoes with the large buckles were replaced by a lighter slipper. Knee britches and stockings became lighter and more slender. And thus the costumes for the formal balls becoming more comfortable and allowed more freedom in executing the dance figures.

The Gavotte

I have named this dance the St. Lawrence Gavotte because I have found no instructions for it in any book. The steps are simple, the dance is slow and graceful. Some

(Continued on Page 16)

DANCES

(Continued From Page 15)

years ago this dance was shown to me by Martin Manley of Hannawa Falls who at that time was over 80 years old. He told me that his father taught the dance to him when he was a small boy and that his grandfather had taught it to his father. So it is to be concluded that this dance was danced in St. Lawrence county for well over a hundred years. The St. Lawrence Gavotte was danced between the quadrilles and/or contra dances and was known as a rest dance because it was so restful after a strenuous breakdown.

The Schottische

The schottische is sort of a modified polka and was created by Markowski in 1850. The Highland Schottische is a fling. Flings and reels are Celtic dances and form the national dances of Scotland and Denmark.

Barn Dance

The barn dance is basically a schottische and originated in the USA. It was popular around 1900 but was eventually banned in many halls because the rhythmic running steps and hop of the many dancers caused the old fire halls, grange halls, town halls and even barns to sway dangerously with the possibility of falling down. Many of the older residents will remember "Carrie Mills' Barn Dance."

Summary

1. The waltz introduced couples dancing around 1812.
2. The two-step arrived sometime after 1830 and created a relief to the constant turning of the waltz and also a greater opportunity for freedom of movement.
3. After 1850 in the contra dances the custom of the active couple exchanging places appeared in many contras.
4. In the 1850s the polka arrived and modified the clothing worn by the dancers.
5. In 1900 the squares, quadrilles and contras lost popularity and were replaced by the waltz and two-step.
6. In 1912, the Vernon Castles added life and refinement to the dances which had become sterile and uninteresting. Not only did they start the revolution in the dancing but Mrs. Castle also started the fashion of doing away with the corsets and of cutting the hair shorter for the women.
7. In 1925, the Arthur Murrays, proteges of the Castles, simplified the dance steps into six basic steps.
8. In 1928, Henry Ford, after extensive research, published the book "Good Morning" and produced some phonograph records for square and contra dancing. This book and these records which were highly publicized started the square dance back on the road to popularity.
9. In 1937, with the introduction of the transcription player the type and style of square dancing changed. With this equipment it was now possible to use a singing call in a crowded hall. And instead of the visiting couple type of dance, it was possible to have everyone in the hall in motion and still have the caller heard and understood above the noise. Also in as much as the crowd could hear and understand the caller more complicated figures were created.
10. 1962, At this point it looks as if the pendulum has begun to swing in the opposite direction in the square dancing, from the complicated figures back to the more simple ones, and the speed which in the west is as high as 145 will return to the ordinary tempo of earlier years of 128 to 130.

Annual Meeting

By MARY H. BIONDI

The annual meeting of the St. Lawrence County Historical association was held Saturday, Oct. 13, in the Masonic Temple in Canton. The trustees and officers, presided over by Lawrence G. Bovard of Ogdensburg, met at 11:30 a.m.

Mr. Bovard announced that the comprehensive office of secretary is now to become two separate offices. Mrs. Edward Biondi, Ogdensburg, will become corresponding secretary and Mrs. Mildred Jenkins will act as financial secretary.

The nominating committee presented its slate for suggestions and approval of the officers and trustees. The following were present: president Bovard, secretaries Biondi and Jenkins, county historian Nina Smithers, treasurer David Cleland, Miles Greene, Fred Johnson, Mason R. Smith, Carlton Olds, Frank Crary, Mrs. Elsie Bresee, Harold Storie, Edward Heim and Miss Leah Noble.

The meeting was adjourned for luncheon served by the Amaranth in the dining room to 88 members. Immediately following the president presented Mrs. Doris Planty, program chairman, who introduced Howard M. Smith, in charge of the program.

Mr. Smith told a short story of the dances of St. Lawrence county during the past century and a half and demonstrated nearly two dozen dances from the birth of our county to today's couples dances and square dances. Old kitchen dances, barn and platform dances of the contra and square dance form were demonstrated by 12 members of the Potsdam group, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Fawcett, Dr. and Mrs. John Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Smith, Howard H. Smith and Mrs. Gilbert Wood.

A formal ball with costume changes, and a French Canadian dance celebrating the end of the log run in late spring were exciting and graphic. Highlights of the afternoon were the Heel and Toe Polka, a schottische, the Rye Waltz and prize winning Northern Star square dance done with ten dancers. Old cylinder records and a "morning glory" record machine were also used for music.

At 2:45 the business meeting was called. The treasurer reported approval of the books by the Audit Committee. Mason R. Smith reported a need for more articles from all over the county for use in the Quarterly, the official publication of the association. He gave a demonstration of the complete offset process used in the printing the Quarterly.

Mrs. Planty gave a summary of the very successful tours taken by the members during the past season. The tour to Newton Falls and the paper mill followed by an afternoon at Wanakena State Ranger school; the ceremonies at Sackett's Harbor commemorating the War of 1812; the Glengarry Highland Games in Canada and the Stone House and Island Boat Tour of the town of Hammond in September. She suggested the need for identification tags and car placards when on tours.

Harold Storie reported on the phenomenal success of the booth at the Gouverneur Fair this year. Although the weather was generally bad, new and renewal memberships exceeded all other years.

Mrs. Elsie Bresee spoke for the Museums Committee. She told of the activities of the Parishville Museum and the Parishville Historical Association, giving a full report of both. A new committee will be formed, called Promotion Committee. This will promote membership, fund raising, historic sites or any other promotional project approved by the officers.

Next on the agenda was the report of the nominating committee which presented the following slate: president, Lawrence G. Bovard; 1st vice pres., Edward Heim, Canton; 2nd vice pres., Miles Greene, Massena; corres. secy., Mrs. Biondi; financial secy., Mrs. Jenkins; program chairman, Mrs. Doris Planty; museums, Mrs. Marguerite Chapman; editor, Mason R. Smith; fair committee, chairman, Harold Storie; promotion committee chairman, Mrs. Edward Biondi; Yorker clubs, to be chosen; new trustees chosen for three year terms expiring in 1965, Fred J. Johnson, Harold Storie and Howard M. Smith.

There are at present 833 members, with several courtesy memberships in addition. All school and public libraries are urged to take a membership. Four issues of the Quarterly are included in the annual membership fee.

Mr. Heim gratefully thanked everyone for cooperation in replacing many of his Canton records recently destroyed by fire. He commended the sorority in ATI which volunteered clipping and making of scrapbooks for him. This work is continuing this year.

How Gouverneur Became A Village

St Lawrence County Court of Sessions
Nelson W. Bennett of Gouverneur
St Lawrence Co being duly sworn, saith
That he is the printer of the Northern
New Yorker, and that the notice of

Special Notice.
 A SPECIAL meeting will be held in Goodrich's Town Hall, in the town of Gouverneur, N. Y. on the 7th day of September next, for the purpose of ascertaining, whether, the electors within the following described territory, to wit:
 Beginning at a stake standing near the N. W. end of the canal bridge, and runs thence S. 75 deg. E. 1 chain, 20 links, along the west bank of said canal, to a point at the head thereof low water mark; thence along up the west margin of the Oswegatchie River, at low water mark, as it winds and turns to a point where J. Frazee's S line cuts said margin; thence S 65 deg. W. along said J. Frazee's S. line and said line produced 52 chains 6 links, to E. Frazee's W line; thence N 25 deg. W. 2 chains, to a stake in L. P. Smith's lot; thence N. 17 deg. W. 17 chains, 25 links, to a stake on the S bank of the river above said H. D. Smith's lot; thence S. 75 deg. E. 5 chains 29 links, up the S. bank of said river to a point opposite O. G. Barnum's and Juno's Mullock's corner; thence N. 11 deg. W. 10 chains 25 links, to a stake standing in the line between O. G. Barnum and J. Mullock; thence N. 64 deg. E. 53 chains 75 links, to a point in the line between J. P. Austin and J. W. Bates, farmers; thence N. 84 deg. E. 61 chains to a point in J. Ward's lot near a maple stump; thence S. 25 deg. E. 55 chains 27 links, to a stake standing on the S. E. line of James Averell's lot; thence S 68 deg. W. 35 chains 59 links to a stake standing on the E. bank near the margin of the river, as aforesaid; thence along down the E. bank of the river as it winds and turns to a point at the N. E. corner of the river bridge; thence S. 87 deg. E. 0 chains, 19 links, to the place of beginning; containing by estimation 651 acres of land.
 Will assent (as provided by the act in relation to the incorporation of villages, passed Dec. 7, 1847) to the same being an incorporated village, by the name of "the Village of Gouverneur."
 At which meeting, the polls will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and be kept open until near a'clock in the afternoon, when they will be closed.
 JAMES HERWIN,
 MONEY SMITH,
 J. W. OVERACKER
 Inspectors.
 Dated, August 13th, 1850. 6w3

a special Town Meeting, a copy
whereof is hereto annexed, was
duly printed and published in
the said Northern New Yorker, for
three weeks commencing the
thirteenth day of August 1850,
upto and including Wednesday
September the fourth, inst, and
further saith that
Sworn & Subscribed
this day of
September 1850
E. Fowler
Justice of the Peace

N. W. Bennett

(From the Editor's Collection)

CIVIL WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

news from home is highly treasured.

If the band played it was during good weather and when possible, for dress revue. During the fighting they played in the back lines. The men certainly sacrificed for this war, but the women in Hermon met in the churches and homes to make bandages, scrape lint, pack boxes, etc. The Sanitary Commission was formed; this was a great deal like our Red Cross of today.

The Sanitary Commission of Hermon forwarded the following: 21 lbs. dried fruit, 6 lbs. jell fruit, 1 bottle currant wine, 20 small pillows, 11 pr. pillow cases, 3 pr. drawers, 4 coats, 1 vest, 6 handkerchiefs, 1 roll old linen, 26 sheets, 21 lbs. lint, 17,000 yds. bandages, books and papers.

There was also a Christian Commission to take care of the spiritual needs of the men.

In August 1863, Mrs. Henrietta Kinnie held a party in honor of her niece, Miss Ruth Kinnie at which the first flag in the town was sewn together. This was used at all special occasions and when the men came home from the South. After long hard usage, it was divided among the original members of the party.

The veterans organized after the war, forming the W.T. Rice Post, G.A.R. and the Women's Relief Corps. These lasted for years and many participated in Memorial Day services. The G.A.R. gradually declined and was forced to surrender its charter which supposedly is in the state archives in Albany.

Cracker Barrel

(Including the names of all Town and Village Historians together with a continuing report of their activities.)
BRASHER: (Mrs. John Gray) sent in a story on the Scullin Mansion, is working on a Town Calendar and is doing more research on Civil War veterans as well as on historical homes in the area. **CANTON:** (Ed Heim) reports that Friends of CANTON History have been most generous during 1962, especially since the Town Hall fire in February. We now have the original charter of the W.C.T.U. of Canton dated October 31, 1890 and containing thirty-six names of members and given by Sam Hecht of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wilder of Canton presented a copy of "Hostetters Illustrated United States Almanac (1889)" printed in Pittsburgh, Pa. We now have a bound copy of "Excerpts from Land Owners George Parish books and ledgers dated 1809-1822, containing lists of customers and purchases made at the Parish stores." Compiled and presented by L. G. Bouvard of Ogdensburg, president of the St. Lawrence Historical association. Mr. and Mrs. Alton Bristol of Canton gave us a copy of an "1865 Atlas of St. Lawrence Co. printed by Stone & Stewart of Philadelphia, Pa. Maps prepared by S. A. and D.G. Beers." Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crary of Canton deposited the following: an autograph book of Elisa R. Noble, dated Oct. 20, 1847, a grade school teacher's certificate dated 1834, issued to Miss Lucy Shepard, maternal grandmother of Mrs. Crary, a small book, no cover, which appears to be a list of property holders and their acreage and values." Rev. Father Charles Cotter sent copies of family histories of several families of the Pink School House District. Miss Clarice Brown of Pleasant St., Canton, turned over to the historian a number of valuable Civil War items, including medals belonging to her father, Donald Brown, deceased. Mrs. Carl Peters gave us the original map of the King cemetery on the Russell road and Mr. and Mrs. Frank (Minnie Peters) Davis helped with the history of this area including a picture of the Pink School House showing the teacher, Miss Mary Flynn and her students about the year 1900. The historian spent some time making a search and study of both the King and the Clark cemeteries located on the Russell road. Copies of these records and maps are filed with the County Clerk and County Historian. Mrs. Aldous of Canton gave us the original maps of the "East Canton Cemetery" now known as the Bridge Cemetery. Copies are filed with the county officials, also a book showing the names and amount of milk delivered to the East Canton Cheese factory, no date. Mr. and Mrs. James McGaughey sent us a number of Civil War uniform buttons. **RENSELAER FALLS VIL-LAGE:** (Mrs. Nina Wilson). **CLARE:** (Mrs. Leslie Colton). **CLIFTON:** (Mrs. Clara McKenny) sent in article with picture. **COLTON:** (Mrs. Lorena Reed). **DEKALB:** (F.F.E. Walrath). **DEPEYSTER:** (Mrs. Emery Smithers) is compiling the story of an old DePeyster band and is preparing the annual report for the town board. **EDWARDS:** (Miss Leah Noble) is writing about the railroad, short article "Our Country Store", had an exhibit at the library and is still sleuthing on soldiers' records. **GOVERNEUR:** (Harold Storie) keeps busy with the historical assn. in Gouverneur. **GOVERNEUR VILLAGE:** (Julius Bartlett). **HAMMOND:** (Mrs. Edward Biondi) visited museums by the score in August and September, attended the annual Folklore society meeting in Cooperstown with Mrs. Smithers and two other historians, wrote numerous articles for newspaper and magazines. Correspondence from genealogists is staggering and requires much time. New photocopier is put to good use, copying by request much material. Completed copying 81-page "Rodger, Hill & Brodie Family Genealogy" of the town of Hammond, now becoming very scarce, preparing to record parts of the town to become extinct when new 4-lane-'scenic' highway goes through our town. **HERMON:** (Mrs. Rebecca Brunet). I have turned in a history of Hermon to Mrs. Smithers and started collecting material on dancing. I sent to Mr. Smith a history on Civil War in Hermon with

pictures. **HOPKINTON:** (Mrs. Vaughn Day). **LAWRENCE:** (Mrs. Gordon Cole) is continuing work on scrap book, as-sists inquirers in locating information relative to their family history. **LISBON:** (Lee Martin) has done some work improving one of the cemeteries. The Lisbon Yorker club led by Miss Rachel Dandy continues to do good work. **LOUISVILLE:** (Mrs. Lorraine Bandy) has gathered picture and material on Louisville Cornet Band 1887 and hopes to have it compiled by the spring of 1963. There are only three members of the band still living and they are 84, 87 and 89. They joined at the age of 18 when the band was ten years old. Have had many requests for Louisville Town Calendar and copies of 1849 Louisville poems. Also have answered several Genealogical inquiries. **MACOMB:** (Willis Kittle) has written a history of Brasie Corners, First Methodist church and at special services gave a short talk on the history also has been collecting data on the five other churches which have been in the town during the period of its history.--written from Coleman, Fla. **MADRID:** (Mrs. Ernest Planty) made the yearly report to her town board, is clipping newspapers for home news and writes from Coleman, Fla. **NORFOLK:** (Mrs. J.S. VanKennen) My second exhibit of Civil War days was in the display case at the Hepburn library for several weeks. On Nov. 26 I met with Mrs. Muriel Sanborn and her fifth grade class of thirty-one pupils from the Nor-folk Elementary school and explained the various articles. Among the most interesting articles was an American flag made by the ladies of the Raymondville church during the Civil War. Another was a large picture of President Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet made up of seven members at that time. Still another article was flax in two stages, grown by the grandparents of Mrs. Frank Smith, Edward and Elvira Gibbs who came to Norfolk from Vermont. Mrs. Hazel Bixby loaned a linen dresser scarf which was woven from flax grown on the Bixby farm which has been in the family for much more than one hundred years. **OSWEGATCHIE:** (Mrs. Orma Smithers) is working on "The Lost Village and Road", have my book for 62 in order. I went on all the tours and attended meeting at Canton and gave my report. **HEUVELTON VIL-LAGE:** (Mrs. Ida Downing). **PARISHVILLE:** (Miss Doris Rowland) has done routine work this quarter, had a nice trip to Haverhill, Mass. from which place I visited Salem, The House of the Seven Gables and Whittier's birthplace, etc. **PIERCEFIELD** (Mrs. Beulah Dorothy). **PIERREPONT:** (Frank E. Olmstead) attended Srs. Smithers workshop meeting in Oct. obtained information from the parents of a boy who enlisted in the army from our town and worked on scrapbook. **PITCAIRN:** has no historian. **POTSDAM:** (Dr. Charles Lahey). **ROSSIE:** (Mrs. Virgie Simons) has been hindered by illness in the family this quarter. **RUSSELL:** (Mrs. Jeanette Barnes) is working on her annual report. **STOCKHOLM** (Lindon Riggs). **WADDINGTON:** (Mrs. Carlton B. Olds) reports that natural gas brought by pipe-line from Western Canada is being used in Waddington. An efficient staff of engineers and workmen began to work in August and brought gas to Waddington in October.

Yorker Cracker Barrel

CANTON: Foote's Followers have 42 registered in the Jr. High school group and 61 in the Senior High school. At a meeting of the Adirondack Yorker District in November held at Canton Jr-Sr High school it was approved that the Junior High school clubs would have a representation among the District Officers and on the Executive Board. This should increase participation by the Jr. HS Club projects on the St. Lawrence Valley are moving along fine.--sponsor Carl Knauerhase. We have 14 members this year. We are making a modern history of Canton. Nov. 30 the 7th and 8th grade Yorkers put on a cup cake sale clearing \$12.20. We are planning on buying a movie screen for use in the 7th and 8th grade rooms in Social studies. --sponsor Mrs. Carl Ayers. **GOVERNEUR:** Officers have been elected and the club of 24 members organized. Pres.

(Continued on Page 19)

Jeanne Shattuck, V.P. Carol Rich, Treas. Elaine Munch, and Sec. Patsy Coates. The club is planning a cook book feature of old favorite recipes. Several interesting bulletin board displays have been set up. Mrs. Georgianna Wranish is the sponsor. LISBON: St. Law. Chapter Yorkers are working on New York state map projects, regional and product maps. They bought nine slides of the museums of Cooperstown. At open house they displayed old tools used by carpenters and blacksmiths. The Lisbon Yorkers made a display of banners, snapshots and a writeup of their trip to Upper Canada Village. They have framed and have now on display Remington's series of eight lithograph prints in color of the buckskins. Gary Wallace, David Wallace and Paul Russell represent both groups at the Adirondack District Executive Council meeting at Canton in November.--Rachel Dandy sponsor. MADRID-WADDINGTON sent no report for Grasse River Chapter. MASSENA Yorkers are in full swing making money for the Albany Convention trip. First dance was held Dec. 1 and grossed \$65. Officers are Mike Ingram, pres.; John Algure, V.P.; Judy Forbes, Sec. and Philip Nicols, Treas.--Barbara Calipari sponsor. POTSDAM: The Benjamin Raymond Yorker club has 23 members. Pres. is John Kellogg. Eighth grade members went to Massena meeting in Sept. and Dist. meeting in Canton. They are working on organization, local by-laws, programs, projects, etc. They are planning a trip to local museum. The Dec. 10 meeting had Mr. Thomas Dunstone of Potsdam as speaker who showed and explained his collection of old railroad equipment which is now on display in the school showcase.

LOCAL HISTORICAL

Associations

CANTON: Mr. Spencer Silverthorn gave an excellent talk on the Civil War at an opening meeting of the Grass River Historical association held Friday evening, Oct. 26 at the E.J. Noble University center on the St. Lawrence University campus. The lecture emphasized General MacLellan and the Battle of Antietam. The members of the society were shocked to learn of the tragic death of the speaker in an airplane accident Thanksgiving week. Mr. Silverthorn was president of the Northern New York Trust company. A distinguished lawyer and business leader, he was a gifted and enthusiastic student of American History. His death is a great loss to the people of the North Country.--Dr. R.E. Delmage, Sec. GOUVERNEUR: Several articles of historical value have been given to the Gouverneur Historical association recently. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith of Potsdam and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Peabody of Gouverneur were among the donors. Mrs. Smith was Margaret Sheldon of Gouverneur--Harold A. Storie, Pres. MASSENA: At the November meeting Mrs. Pauline Nims talked on genealogies, written, trees and charts and showed samples of each from her family story. At the Dec. meeting members attending browsed through the bound files of the local paper 1906 to 1925. Mr. White showed a copy of the Ogdensburgh Daily News, a 4-page paper for October 27, 1862. Mrs. Muriel Salisbury is program chairman for this year.--William F. White, Pres. NORWOOD sent no word. PARISHVILLE Historical association held its last regular meeting in November. No more meeting will be called until April except for special business. The museum will also be closed during the winter unless a special request is received. The directors and officers of the association met with the Town Board Nov. 29 to transact important business. There have been nearly 400 visitors at our museum during the past year.

LOCAL HISTORICAL MUSEUMS

October was a busy month at the Potsdam Public Museum. On Oct. 9 "The Clarkson Wives" were guests at the Museum after which their meeting was held at Lewis House, Clarkson College. The Museum Board was invited to the meeting at which Mrs. Chapman spoke on "The Clarkson Family of Potsdam". The annual meeting of the museum was held on Oct. 18 at which Mrs. Kellar gave her annual report and a most interesting talk on "An-

tique Wedgewood" illustrating her talk from the museum's Wedgewood from the Burnap Collection. Election of officers was held: Mrs. B. H. Snell and Mrs. R.L. Sisson being elected trustees for two years; Mrs. Chapman, reelected president and Mrs. Sisson, reelected secretary-treasurer. The Button club of Colton spent an afternoon reviewing the button collection. Mrs. W.J. Chapman spoke before the historians of St. Lawrence county on the development of the county. Tours have been given classes and Scouts. Many more valuable gifts have been made especially by the Vance family including a Civil War gun and sword.--Marguerite Gurley Chapman, president.

LIGHTING OUR WAY

By DORIS ROWLAND

Darkness descended on several northern New York villages last winter and lasted several days when a severe ice storm caused a post-war blackout as ice severed wires in several localities. Those of us whose homes were affected, were fortunate indeed, if we had on hand some of the candles and lamps of our grandmother's day.

The use of these old-fashioned lighting devices called to our minds the steps by which our present efficient system was evolved. In the American colonies, the earliest method of lighting, of which a record exists, seems to have been burning of candlewood. These torches were made of knots of ordinary pitch-pine, which were fastened in holders around the fireplace. A supply of these for each year was as important as the hay for the stock, and the sticks of candlewood were carefully preserved. Tradition has it that their light was often extinguished during the long family prayers.

The next step candles of tallow and wax, the making of which for a year ahead, was one of the long hard tasks of each autumn. The large kettles, half-filled with boiling water and melted tallow, which had previously been scalded, were hung on a lug-pole over a huge fire. In a cooler place, carefully straightened candlewicks were hung from rods. Each rod with its row of wicks was dipped into the melted wax or tallow and returned to its place, allowed to cool and harden, and dipped again. A good worker could make two hundred candles in a day.

Another method consisted of pouring the melted tallow into moulds around the wicks. The candle moulds were used at home by the housewife. Larger ones were carried around by itinerant candlemakers who earned their living in this way.

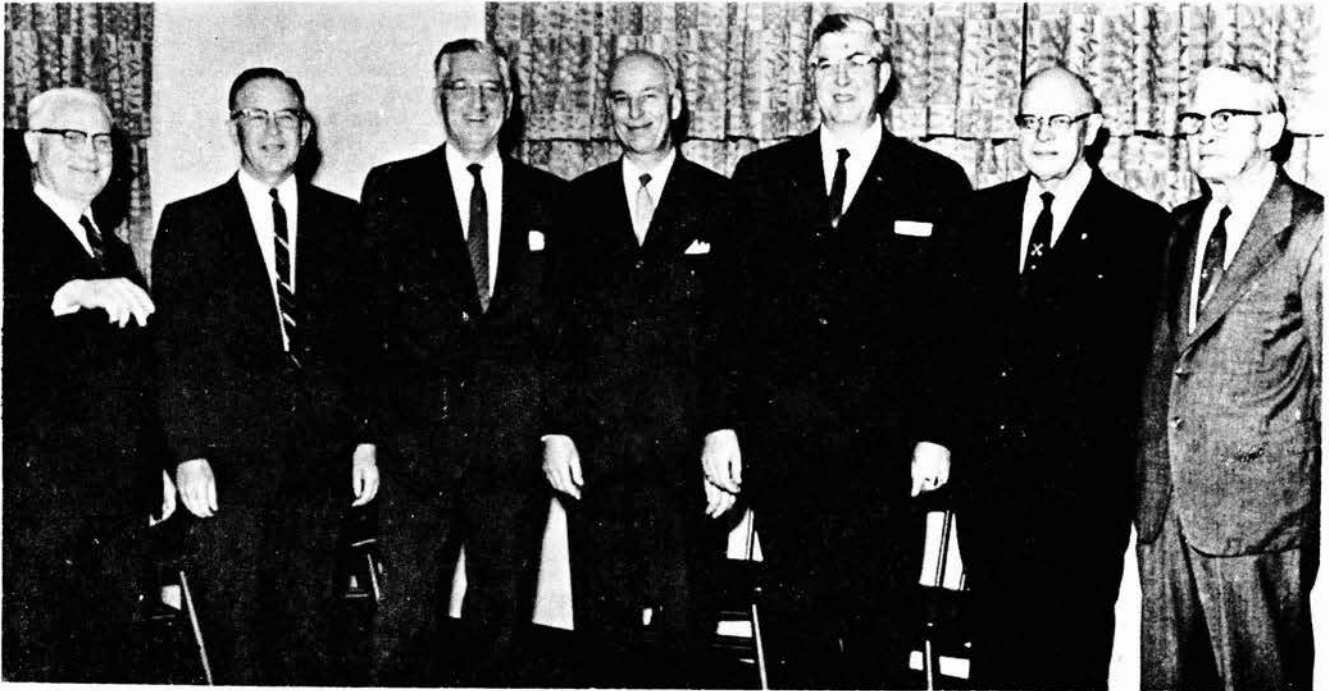
Candlesticks of pewter, silver, brass and other materials, as well as snuffers and trimmers were developed with the industry.

Whale oil lamps came into existence with the whaling industry in our New England states and filled a gap between the quaint days of candlelight and the kerosene lamps which are in use in many communities today.

The gas and electric lights in use now are too well known to need description here, but are perhaps more truly appreciated when an emergency such as the ice storm mentioned above deprives us of their benefits for a time.

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PERMIT NO. 3
Gouverneur, N. Y.

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION



Left to right: Edward E. Wright, Harold A. Putnam, Eugene G. Bewkes, Chairman of the Board, Walter M. Wilmschurst, President, Richard I. Clark, Secretary of the Board, Roy M. Barr and Karl M. Mayhew, Sr. Absent when photo was taken were Frank A. Augsbury, Jr., and Frederick W. Crumb.

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