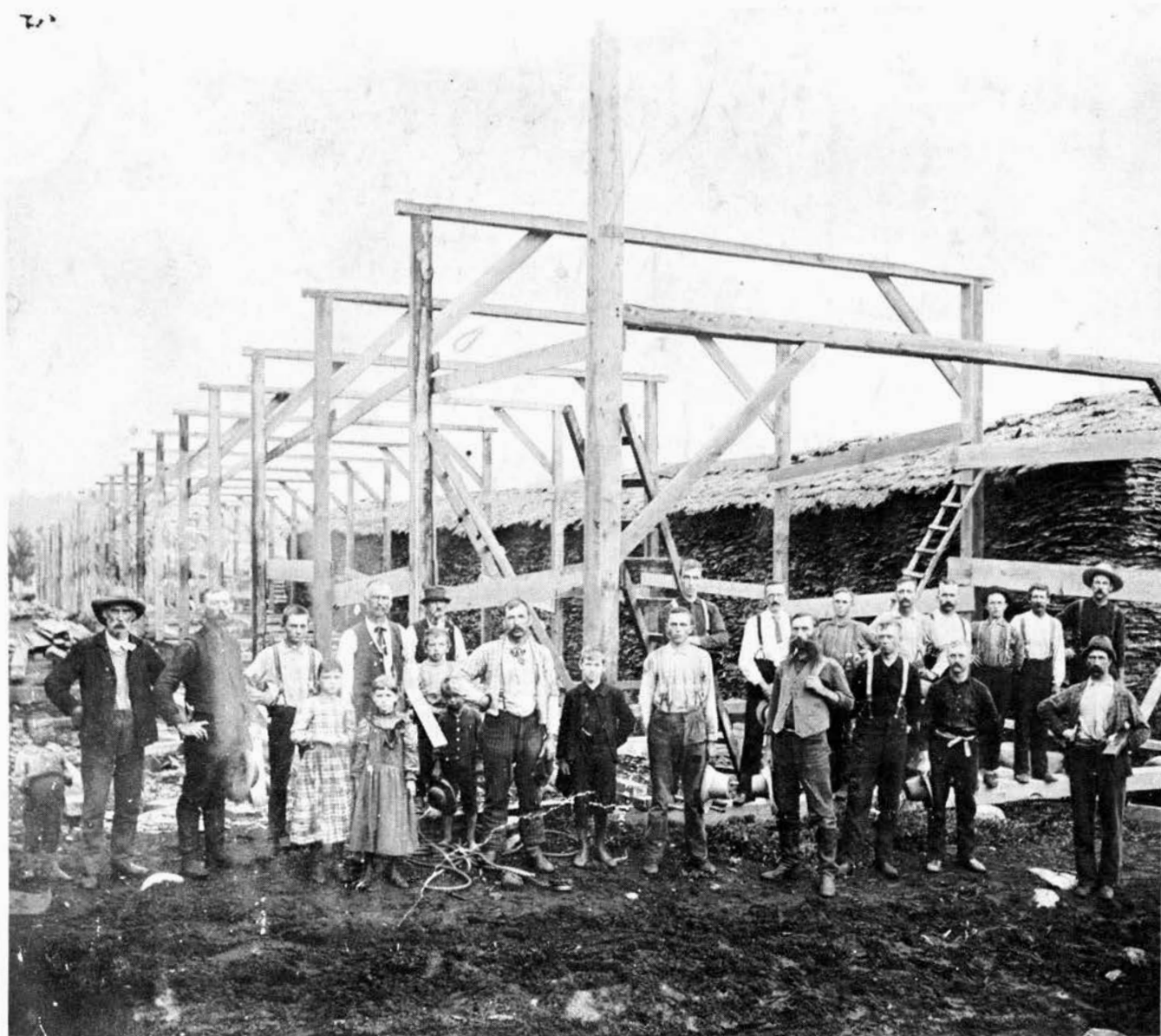


The Quarterly

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



BUILDING THE TANNERY AT FINE

April 1964

The Quarterly

Official Publication of The St. Lawrence County Historical Assn.

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COVER--Author R.E. Kerr, Canton, submits the cover photograph, which recalls an earlier story in the Quarterly. This is the old tannery at Fine, in the building stage. Note the hemlock bark piles at right. The tannery stood on the site of the new bridge approach at Fine.

We the subscribers Inspectors of Common Schools for the Town of Canton St. Lawrence County: do certify that at a meeting of the Inspectors called for that purpose; we have examined Miss Lucy Shepard and do believe her well qualified in respect to moral character learning and ability to teach a common school in this town for the term of one year from the date hereof
 Given under our hands at Canton this 16th day of May 1834

H. Shuman Inspectors
 Clara Trust of Common Schools

NOTE - 1834 SCHOOL CERTIFICATE FOR
 TEACHER LUCY SHEPARD MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER
 OF MRS. FRANK (ELLA PADDOCK) CRARY OF CANTON NY

Education in Canton

By MARY JOANNE LAWRENCE

Because the surrounding area of Canton, St. Lawrence county seat, is primarily a rural agricultural area, farming is the main industry. At the present time there are two large milk plants, Sheffields and Queensboro in operation in the town, while Kraft Cheese factory is another local industry. Many people are also employed in Canton's educational departments.

Although the town has a population of about 8,000, numerous education facilities are available to every child. At the present time the Frances S. Banford Elementary School, which was opened in 1961, has 564 pupils in kindergarten through third grade. The Grammar School contains grades four through six, with 400 students enrolled. Grades seven through twelve are in the Junior-Senior High School, which has an enrollment of 722 students. There are also two parochial schools, St. Mary's, which has 201 students and the Seventh Day Adventist School, which has an enrollment of 15. There are also two opportunities for higher education, the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute and St. Lawrence University.

The development of Canton occurred simultaneously with the settlement of the county. Many of the settlers of Northern New York affected Canton's settlement.

After the Revolution, speculation rose and people were in debt. The quickest asset New York State had to acquire

cash was to sell the unappropriated wasteland. A board was appointed and authorized to sell these, most of which were located north of the Mohawk. In 1785, the board of land Commissioners started selling the land, which had been divided into ten towns. They laid out ten towns in what is now St. Lawrence County. Five bordered on the St. Lawrence River and the other five were directly behind those, with each town approximately ten miles square.

The Board of Land Commissioners and the Legislature, by a formal resolution in September 1787 established the names of these ten towns, which were derived from European and Asian towns and cities. Thus, Canton was named after Canton, China, with whom our country was trading at the time.

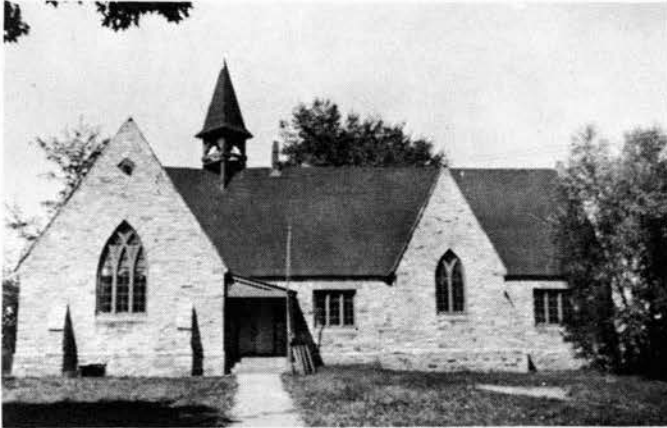
Important in the development of this area was Alexander Macomb, who with his associates, bought most of the towns. These men were inspired by the profit motive rather than the idea of actual settlement. Many of these land agents went to Europe and sold land to bring settlers over here. The French Revolution, which was occurring during this time, had the nobility scared and they were trying to escape from France. Some of them came to Northern New York.

The town of Canton was purchased by Alexander Macomb. Soon after he went into bankruptcy and then into
 (Continued on Page 4)

EDUCATION (Continued from Page 3)

debtors' prison. Before going to prison, Macomb conveyed his titles to the land he owned to his associates. The town of Canton was first conveyed to a man by the name of Feister from England. Feister quit-claimed the deed back to William Edgar, who later divided it between two people: to William Van Rensselaer, who had been the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York and one of the land commissioners, the other two-thirds to Richard Harrison, lawyer and the Comptroller of the City of New York. The Harrisons became the great landowners and were the interesting people of Canton. They built three mansions in Canton.

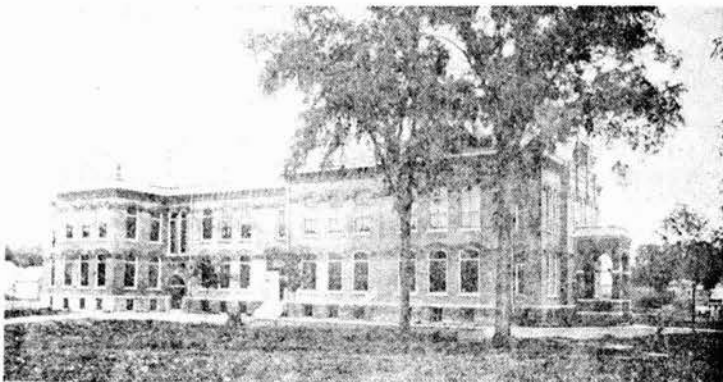
Stillman Foote, from Vermont was another early settler. In 1798, he came and claimed squatter's rights to a plot of land. He then became known as the founder of the village of



MORLEY SCHOOL -- BUILT 1857



OLD HIGH SCHOOL -- SOLD TO COUNTY



OLD HIGH SCHOOL -- NOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Canton, when in 1802, he brought his wife, two sons and daughter to make the first permanent settlement. In 1805, the town was incorporated and in 1845 the village was incorporated.

Many famous men were born in Canton who will be long remembered. Silas Wright, a lawyer and later a senator became known as the great common man. Frederic Remington won his fame as an artist while Irving Bacheller became a famous author. J. Henry Rushton built canoes for 33 years and became the world famous builder of cedar canoes.

Some industries grew, while others were quick to develop and quick to die out. In the beginning everything was barter and trade. People traded their farm products at the grocery store. The butter and cheese factory flourished until World War I when the big plants and the big food market came in.

Trees were gradually cleared from the land were burned to produce potash which was used to make fertilizer. This was done by running water through the ashes of the burned wood and then boiling down the solution. The potash was sold for cash and this money was used to pay taxes and bills. In the 1880's, lumbering was the major industry, and in 1884 the Canton Lumber Company was established. There were also grist mills, carding mills, saw mills, box factories, and a canoe factory during the early years of settlement.

Education facilities began to develop in these early settlement years.

In 1804, the first district school was taught in Canton. Soon after, as population increased other schools were erected on the site of the Miner block, in back of the Methodist Church on Park Street, and west of the Main Street railroad crossing.

The first effort to have a substantially built school with more qualified instructors came in 1831. Only boys were allowed to attend if they paid the tuition requirement. This school was known as The Canton Academy, which was located on a site opposite the County buildings, on Pearl Street.

In 1839, a lot was purchased for a girls' school, but restrictions in the Academy were lifted and everyone attended school in the same building. The first graduate was Stillman Foote Jr., son of the first permanent settler of Canton.

The Academy was the only school in town, but because it was not free, not everyone had a chance to attend. In 1868, the name was changed to Union Free School, and aid was received from the town, county, and state.

The Canton Grammar School was built in 1883 and a new wing was added in 1896 in order to serve a population growth.

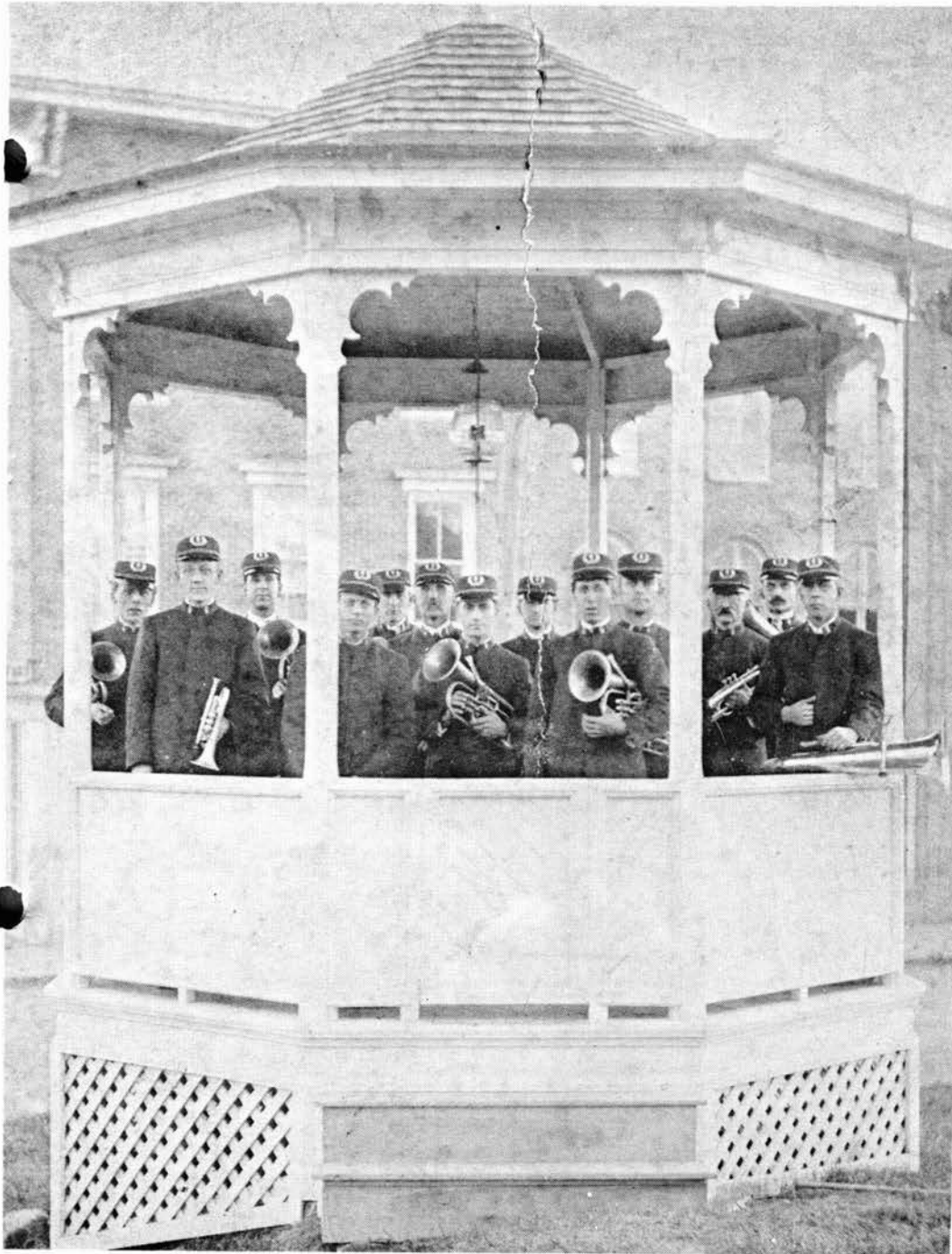
The building known as the old high school was built in 1908, near the old Academy site. Many renovations were done on the building until a new Senior School was completed in the spring of 1954. A shift in the students' placement in the different buildings occurred at this time. Grades four, five and six moved to the old high school building, and grades seven and eight also moved from the grammar school, to the new high school.

This situation remained until in 1961 when the Frances S. Banford Elementary School was completed. Another movement of the students occurred. When the primary grades (K-3) moved to their new school, the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades moved back to the Grammar School. At this time the old high school became deserted and has since been sold to St. Lawrence county.

Also in 1961 a new addition, which included a science laboratory, commercial rooms, and several classrooms, was made to the new Junior-Senior High School.

There are two parochial schools now in operation in Canton. The first, St. Mary's Parochial School, was built in 1928 on Court Street. The first eight grades were taught by four Sisters of Charity, who also lived in the convent, located on the first floor of the school. In 1958, a new school was erected on a property site on Powers street near St. Mary's Church and rectory. At the present time six nuns and a lay teacher conduct classes for 201 students, who attend the school.

(Continued on Page 18)



Russell's Cornet Band

By JEANETTE D. BARNES

The Russell Cornet Band with its 13 original members, was the first all brass band of the Town of Russell. In the accompanying picture all appear with their instruments, in the band stand where they played a concert every Saturday evening.

Standing, left to right, with the instruments they played are: Dr. Frank Teepell, alto horn; Bert Caswell, cornet; Guy Hall, cornet; Elmer Hickock, alto horn; Charles Dean, base drum; Claude Shaw, alto horn; Charles Hepburn, Jr., cornet; Harold Dygert, tenor horn; Fred Miner, tenor horn; Bert Shaw, cornet; Charles Hepburn, Sr., Cornet; Will Hepburn, baritone; Mernie Chase, base horn.

These musicians organized a brass band about 56 years ago in 1908. Their uniforms were dark green, trimmed with gold trimming; their hats were dark green with fancy gold trimming. Charles Hepburn, Sr. was the bandmaster and leader of the band.

They played in the bandstand every Saturday evening to

hundreds of people who not only came to town to shop and buy groceries, but to listen to the wonderful music from these talented men.

The band stand was built so the musicians could all sit together when they played, instead of sitting on the green lawn. The stand was placed on the corner lawn where the Town Hall now stands. The Town Hall was built in 1917.

The band played for graduation, church socials, picnics, minstrel shows, box socials which were held in those days, Fourth of July, Labor Day and for field days.

They practiced for their concerts several nights a week, in the hall over the former George Burt store -- now the Bernard Jenne Grocery store.

When the concert was held on a Saturday night, Harley Perry would pass the hat to collect funds for expenses, and everyone gave generously.

Of the 13 original band members of the first brass band of Russell, only two members survive. They are Bert Shaw of Russell and Claude Shaw who now resides in Canton.

Somerville Reminiscences

By STELLA ROGERS

I am not a historian, but I have been fortunate in spending a few years in Somerville -- a small settlement now, but a hundred years ago, it rivaled Gouverneur in population and business activities.

Having never been on a farm, when we moved to Somerville I was quite awed by the change, but I soon learned that the neighbors were all such good folks. I remember so well when I heard the threshers "were to arrive". The date was set and I believe I suffered my first nightmare. So Everett, my understanding husband, realizing one of my shortcomings, took them all to dinner in Gouverneur.

I recall my excitement when creosote came down around the stove pipe in the living room. I called a neighbor and she asked me if we were burning green wood. I replied that I really could not say as I had not noticed the color of the wood -- a case of where "ignorance was bliss" as far as I was concerned. It took me some time to live that down.

I was a farmer's wife for only one year, when Everett became the first clerk of the draft board in Gouverneur at the beginning of World War II. At this time I was chairman of the Gouverneur branch of the Red Cross. Naturally I was interested in forming a unit in Somerville, which functioned for six years. It is still amazing to me, as I look over the records, to note the great enthusiasm which our group demonstrated. Over 2,000 bandages were made for Sunmount Hospital; a vast amount of knitting and sewing was turned in; many many quilts were pieced. Cotton milk strainers were used for the linings of the latter. Even after the war, the Somerville unit kept the shelves in the Red Cross rooms stacked with quilts for home service use.

This was not a unit of all work and no play as we often had our recreational periods. As I knew about the early history of Somerville, I suggested that members participate in a program relative to their fine heritage. They came adorned in gowns which would challenge the handiwork of the present age. The first participant told of the "Early Settlers". Oliver Malterner and his family in 1806 were the first pioneers. They came from the Mohawk region. They had encountered the attacks of the Indian raids during the Revolutionary War, when homes were destroyed and women and children were taken captives. When the War 1812 began, they expected that they might be attacked here. A Block House was built at this time by the men of Somerville and Wegatchie between the two settlements and remained standing until 1840. When rumors of war were circulated, the families would flee here for refuge. However, nothing came of the raids. One could not but be intrigued by Oliver Malterner's appearance, as, according to reliable sources, he had double rows of upper and lower teeth -- quite a phenomenon. (What a help "Crest" might have been to him!)

Early in the history of Somerville came three brothers up from Johnstown -- Caleb, Ansel, and John Johnson. As well as being good farmers, they also had trades, which helped them to advance the community. It might be of interest to note that the late Harold B. Johnson, former editor of "The Watertown Daily Times" was born in Somerville, John Johnson being his grandfather.

Another member of the group described the business life of the town, when it was a bustling community. Possibly, one of the best known and most interesting concerns was Hall's Cabinet and Woodworking shops which operated for many years. All the coffins were made here, none were stocked. Measurements were taken of the deceased to make sure of the size. The company operated until about 1878, when Mr. Hall retired and moved to Antwerp, where he started a furniture store, which was later taken over by his son, Gaylord. After his death, his daughter and her husband,

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Moore, became the owners and at the present time, their son, Roger Moore, is continuing with the business.

For some years, P.M. Crowley had a carriage shop. His reputation for workmanship spread rapidly outside the community, as he made wagons, sleighs and carriages. At one time, he employed fifteen men, an unusual number for a carriage shop in those days. Mr. Crowley was a Methodist minister, serving the little church in Somerville and Spragueville.

Solomon Pratt opened the first general store, which proved to be a most successful venture and he became one

(Continued on Page 20)

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ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

P. M. CROWLEY,

MANUFACTURER OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE

CARRIAGES!

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS &c.,

REPAIRING DONE

— WITH —

NEATNESS

AND

DISPATCH.

SOMERVILLE, N. Y.



WILLIAM FELL,

WEGATCHIE, N. Y.,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints,

OILS, DYE STUFFS, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles &c.,

All at the Lowest Cash Prices.

HEUVELTON'S

GRAND

OPERA

STAR

By SOPHIA WOODSIDE HALL
(late of Heuvelton)
April 11, 1929

Seeing in the different papers what has happened years ago we got to thinking about things that have transpired in little old Heuvelton in the distant past.

So we will say as in the days of our childhood, "Once upon a time", some fifty years ago there were born here twin girls, one destined to be a genius of song -- we might say to become the songbird of the north country.

Bessie Abbott, metropolitan grand opera star, one of the Pickens twins whose stage names were the Abbott Sisters, was born in what is now known as the Grove House at Heuvelton. (Ed. note: Now the Manford Apartments).

This house was built about 100 years ago, by "Old Johnnie Pickens", grandfather of these twins, who came to this country from Ireland. Success attended his financial undertakings. He built the stone block, now the Ducett block. Here he kept a general store and was postmaster. He had the post office so long that people said he brought it from overseas with him.

Johnnie Pickens became what at that time was termed wealthy, and owned extensive tracts of land, a sawmill and a grist mill. These had been built by Jairus Remington and were owned and operated by him between 1810 and 1815. In those days whisky could be sold without leave or license and "old Johnnie" dealt in it freely, and many a toper complained because he was selling so much Oswegatchie water. Nevertheless old Johnnie was the man of the town, the man of money and influence.

Johnnie Pickens, Sr. and his wife were the parents of eleven children, five girls and six boys. One of the sons, John, Jr. married Frances Button of Westville, an Adirondack town. They were the parents of the twins. Mrs. John Pickens, Jr. was blamed to a degree for the failures which came upon them. The store was sold and the house stood vacant for years, a reminder of happier days.

Then it was that John Jr. returned, after years of reverses, to wander through the old house, going from room to room, dreaming of olden days, going up and down the streets of the village, staying nights at the old home. He was a sad man and declined all invitations of his old friends. He apparently lived on crackers and cheese. After a few days in Heuvelton, his friends gathered money to take him back to New York where he wished to go and where he passed away. His remains were brought to Ogdensburg for burial.



Photo of the Pickens Twins, Bessie and Jessie, taken when they were presented at Windsor Castle to King Edward and Queen Alexandra in London.

But to return to the Pickens twins. In childhood, these little girls showed some gift of song and with arms about each other in home and in church, making everyone merry with their gay laughter and song. Bessie's beautiful voice was destined to be developed and the family went to New York city where she received the best tutoring. Miss Frida Ashforth was her first teacher; then while on a trip to Europe, Jean de Reszke, who happened to be on the ship heard Bessie singing in the salon and was charmed. He sought an introduction and this resulted in her having no worry over her future success. Later she was placed under the instruction of M. Koeing.

From one success to another she passed rapidly, singing
(Continued on Page 9)

ANCESTOR

By ANNA MATTHEWS COLE

My ancestor was tall and straight,
Behold him in the tin-type there,
His character foretold by fate
Was symbol of the strong and fair;
His dealings with all human-kind
Were just and generous and wise,
To others faults a trifle blind,
His own he still must scrutinize;
In years of grim uncertainty
He bore a cheerful mien throughout,
Composure, his philosophy
And courage ever staunchly stout;

All living things which greened and grew,
Each child who faltered at his door,
Each stubborn spirit gone askew
Were his concern forevermore;
Added to these, his love of life,
Appreciation of a friend,
An eagerness to pledge with strife
The hard assignment's happy end;
Sincere and competent and kind
And august in simplicity,
How perfectly, it comes to mind,
Did he succumb to ancestry!



ROSWELL HOPKINS

Roswell Hopkins became clerk of the Addison Co. (Vt.) Court in 1787 and held the office for sixteen years, all of which time he was a citizen of Vergennes and conspicuous in public affairs, in town, county and state. He was clerk of the House of Representatives from 1779 nine years; he was Secretary of State fifteen years, and declined further nomination in 1802, when about to remove from the state. He was one of a committee of distinguished men to revise the state laws in 1797. He was a man of talent, well educated, and possessed of most agreeable social qualities; he became one of the most popular men in the state.

The following poem was recently handed to Mrs. Neva Day, Hopkinton historian. The fact that it is by Roswell Hopkins, founder of Hopkinton and which was named for him, might give it historical value. He was prominent in New York State, having been in State Legislature for four years, Judge in County Court and first President of St. Lawrence County Bible Society. The last member of this family, Miss Marion Hopkins was a life long friend of Mrs. Day's and she recalls her as being as brilliant as her ancestor.

The following lines written by him, are found on a blank leaf of a book in the county clerk's office:

My friends, some deference is due,
To every man, both me and you;
But this respect in due proportion
Pay to every man as is his station.

I, of Vergennes, an alderman;
Yea, more, a common councilman,
In the office of county clerk I am put
And a clerk of the County Court to boot;

Of State I'm also secretary,
A justice, too, which none will query,
Isn't more respect to me due, then
Than almost any other man.

In titles numerous and great,
Heaped on me here and through the State.
Be careful, then, due deference show,
Both here and where'er else I go.
-- Roswell Hopkins, Clerk

Taken from 648, History of Addison County, Vermont.
Edited by H.P. Smith; D. Mason & Co. Publishers, Syracuse,
N.Y. 1886.

OPERA STAR
(Continued from Page 7)

OPERA STAR



JOHN PICKENS, Jr.
The Girls' Father

ing in Windsor Castle, London before King Edward and Queen Alexandria as well as many other notables. At last returning to her native land she had the distinction of being one of the few American girls to be received as a prima donna in her own country.

Bessie Abbott later married a Mr. Storie, a sculptor, and lived in New York city part of the time, going occasionally to live in her villas, one in northern France and one in southern Italy.

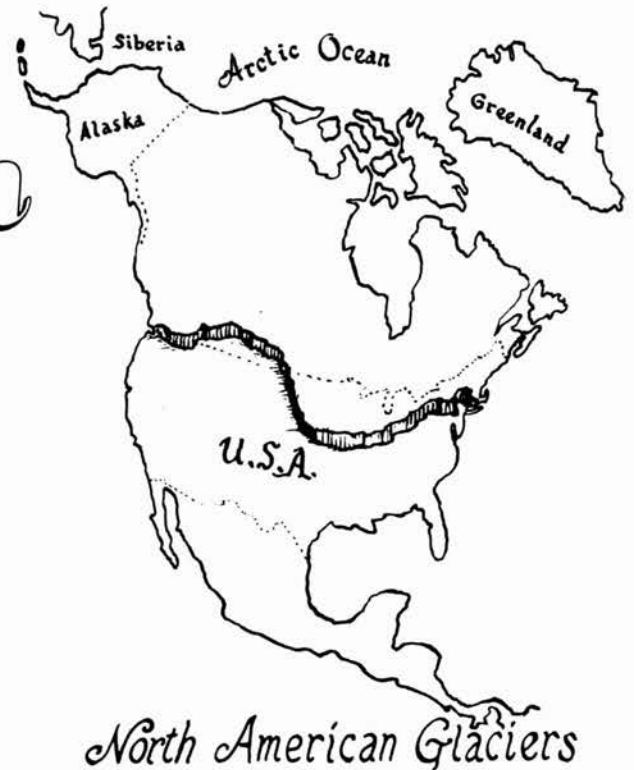
For all the success, wealth and fame Bessie Pickens never forgot her old nurse, Mrs. Belle Crawford of Heuvelton, now deceased and who furnished much information for this story.

(The above story of 1929 was taken from a scrap book at the History Center at Canton. Edited by Nina W. Smithers)



The Pickens home in Heuvelton, built about 1928 by John Pickens, Sr., now Manford's Apartment House.

Laurentian Glaciers



BY C. B. OLDS

Glaciers have been in existence for millions of years on our planet, and evidences of their effects are to be found on every continent. Glaciers affect the earth's crust in many ways, and are affected by the heat of the sun, volcanic action, climate and particularly snow fall.

This discussion will be concerned largely with the four glacial periods that have occurred in North America in comparatively recent times. They may cover a period in excess of 200,000 years. Geological studies place the end of the fourth and last period as recent as 10,000 years ago. Probably man had not reached the eastern part of the United States at that time.

Thirty thousand years ago the St. Lawrence river area was buried under 5,000 feet of ice, boulders, snow, sand and muck - a vast continental sheet moving down from the Arctic regions. Work on the St. Lawrence river power and navigation project brought to light some striking reminders. When the river between Ogden island and Waddington village was dewatered and the rubble moved away large areas of bed rock were exposed. Here, and at other spots along the river, the smooth, polished rock presented mute evidence of the great weight of the glacial mass. Striations indicated the southward direction of the movement.

Even in the Adirondack region where bed rock has been uncovered in the building of highways, the same highly polished rock surfaces are often exposed. Long Island appears to have been the southern terminus of glaciers. From scientific evidence and physical maps, we can locate the effects of glaciers all over New York state and around the Great Lakes. It would seem that at one time the Great Lakes area was covered with ice which, when melted found its outlet to the Mississippi valley. Later glacial water escaped through the Mohawk and Hudson valleys.

The ice and the resulting water left eskers, terminal and lateral moraines, erratic boulders, drumlins and other peculiar features along its path.

Old text books speak of ancient lakes Iroquois and Warren, and Gilbert Gulf connected with the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes.

In St. Lawrence county erratic boulders are found around Old DeKalb. Glaciated flat rock is visible from the highway near Heuvelton and in the township of Hammond. Well-rounded rock hills are located in Macomb between Pope Mills and the Black Lake bridge, and one was uncovered

in highway improvement out of Gouverneur toward Edwards. A soil covering had protected the glacial markings which were very interesting when exposed. Gravel hills or ridges show well-rounded cobble stones. Many farm meadows are relatively free from stone while others have rounded boulders, both large and small. Scientific maps show old lakes and rivers and old shore lines far removed from present bodies of water.

Glacial potholes are found in the limestone rocks in the town of Macomb, particularly on what is known as the Lead Mine Farm.

Some years ago a block of lime rock was mined out in the town of Russell. In the rock is a glacial pothole two feet in diameter and four feet deep. The rock, of considerable weight, was shipped to the American Museum of Natural History in New York city. Another rock specimen, which was sent to the same museum, is a section of glistening rock, from an island in Lake Erie, perhaps twelve feet in length. The smooth surface was striated by North American glaciers. The above specimens form part of a collection set up at the main entrance to the museum.

As a glacial front moves southward two things occur. Pressure from the rear is less and the frontal ice, having reached a milder climate, melts faster, dropping whatever cargo it has been transporting.

The North American glaciers are the most recent on our planet and were receding when man came. Many questions concerning glaciers are still unanswered. Hudson Bay in northern Canada was formerly located at the North Pole. North America had to be moved 2,000 miles to produce this result. We read that practically all of St. Lawrence county was once under water. Glaciers had pressed the land downward so that when the ice melted St. Lawrence county was a large lake. When the water left the land was forced upward again.

North American Glaciers

The Arctic ocean is almost landlocked and when its water level is low and freezing it has very little connection with the warmer waters of either the Pacific or Atlantic oceans. We know that at Bering Strait there was, at least once, a land bridge (isthmus) between Siberia and Alaska. It is generally believed that the first men to reach North America came from Siberia by way of the isthmus.

On the Atlantic side, the water connection between Green-

(Continued on Page 15)

DOWNERVILLE

By F.F.E. WALRATH
(DeKalb Historian)

In Downerville, once a little settlement a mile and a half or so off the Russell Turnpike road to the east, lived over twenty-two families more than seventy-five years ago.

It received its name from the Downer family, Norman and Tarsius Downer, believed to be the first settlers in this area. Other families who came to settle here were the Demons, Westcotts, Crawfords, McCauslins, Laytons, McKinns, Mandegos, Lincolns, Sophers, Scotts, Douds, Palmers, Heatons, Schofells, Smiths, Hosfords and Bartholomews.

The first school house was of log construction erected some time during the 1860's, and the district was numbered 25. Years later, the log school house burned and a frame building was put up. More than forty children attended this school as late as 1885.

Mrs. Anna Given of Russell, a lady in her 80's and Mrs. Gertie Mandego of Fine recall attending this school and the good times they had when they were young girls.

Nearby a cemetery was laid out on the west side of the road. This road, which extended through the settlement straight east to Clare in the town of Pierrepont, was very rough, and not too much traffic ever went over it. Today this entire highway is practically abandoned except for one or two farmers and a few hunters who travel it in the late summer months.

In this cemetery there were perhaps fifteen or twenty burials. But today only seven or eight stones are to be found marking the graves. It is said that many stones from this little cemetery have been carried off during the past

number of years.

Sybye McCauslin, Jane Bartholomew and Lucy Demon, at their own expense, enclosed part of this cemetery with woven wire but today it is gone. Up to about 1947, there was an iron fence with a small gate at the front of this cemetery, but today that is gone too. Brush and a small growth of trees flourish in and around this little burial place, which visitors would find very difficult to locate.

The whole family of Gilbert and Jane Bartholomew except one -- and five children died of scarlet fever -- were all buried here.

A tall granite shaft of marble marks the graves of several members of the Demon family.

There are no buildings or hardly any trace of any which once stood years ago in this little settlement of Downerville. The road to this place is fair in the summer, but is not used very much. The Mandegos are believed to be the last family to leave this place.

Census of Downerville Cemetery
(Obtained May 7, 1963)

Demmon, Valerie, (Dau of Byron C. and Ada J. Demmon) born July 26, 1890. Died April 5, 1895

Downer, Mary, (Wife of Merritt Downer) Died Sept. 21, 1874 Age 48 yr. 9 mo.

Downer, Addie, (Dau of Mary and Merritt Downer) Died Mar. 4, 1866 age 8 mo. 14 da.

Downer, Lillie, (Dau of Mary and Merritt Downer) Died Oct. 21, 1868

Schofell, William H. Died June 18, 1863 age 1 yr. 8 da.

Willie U, Died Sept. 20, 1864 age 9 mo.

(Children of Noah and Curdella Schofell)

ASHES AND SALERATUS

By HARLAND R. HORTON
(Franklin County Historian)

The first ashery in the village of Fort Covington, as far as is known, was located at the south end of Water Street about where Gladys McCaffery's house is now. It is shown on the village map of 1818. It was run by Allen McHutcheon. It was running in 1825 but for how long we do not know. Spofford's Gazette of 1824 lists only one ashery in the Town of Fort Covington and the Town of Fort Covington of that day included the present Town of Bombay. This ashery was gone by 1838.

George B. R. Gove, the father-in-law of Allen McHutcheon, had an ashery on the little Salmon River at the south end of Gove Street near his sawmill, where he made Saleratus--now called baking soda. He may also have had his own cooper shop among his other industries.

William Lea (or Lee) had an ashery as early as 1838 on the west bank of the Salmon River at Noble's Bay. This ashery was sold to Dennis E. Denneen about 1846. I have the marking iron used by Lea for marking his barrels and other things. Denneen continued to operate the ashery until about 1880. He also had a dock on the west bank of the Salmon River a short distance below the mouth of the Little Salmon River where he did his shipping to Montreal, New York and other points. At the dock he had a large storehouse and cooper shop combined where he made his own barrels for shipping the products produced at the ashery. The storehouse and cooper shop burned during a spring freshet about 1886. The storehouse was filled with barrels of lime which the water slacked. This caused such intense heat that it set the building on fire and it completely burned up, surrounded by water. Some men in the building at the time had to swim to shore. Mrs. Hayes, a daughter of Dennis E. Denneen, still has one of the potash kettles from the ashery and also the stencil used for marking the barrel heads.

In the early days, most every home had its own ash house and as wood was used for fuel there was quite a lot of ashes to be had. Some was also made in clearing up the land. The ashes were usually sold at 10 cents per bushel and taken to the ashery and leached to get the lye.

The leach was made like a large tank set on a low platform, a layer of straw was placed in the bottom and the leach filled with alternate layers of ashes and straw. Water was then poured in the top and drained out the bottom as a black liquid called lye. This was then placed in large potash kettles and boiled down to black salts. The black salts were put into oak barrels with elm hoops, 200 pounds to a barrel, and shipped to Montreal selling for \$60 to \$80 per ton. It was also refined down to potash, pearl ash and finally saleratus which we now call baking soda.

William Hogle also had an ashery on the east bank of the Little Salmon River a short distance west of the Henry Keeler house. He refined the black salts down to saleratus. Hogle's saleratus was so well known that it was shipped to Europe. He bought the property from William C. Brown, March 1, 1850, for \$500. Brown built the ashery as early as 1838. This ashery ran until about 1875. He also had his own cooper shop where he made his own barrels and other containers for shipping. In 1855 there were only 15 saleratus makers in the whole state of New York. Asheries like tanneries were always built on the bank of a stream to be near a supply of water.

The LaFlesche cooper shop stood on Drum Street just west of the village line. It was run in 1883 by Louis LaFlesche and also earlier by J. LaFlesche. They were in business as early as 1858. LaFlesche may have learned his trade at the Denneen shop or the Hogle shop. He made all kinds of wooden pails, tubs, bowls and other wooden articles that were used in the locality. In 1855 there were 27 cooper shops in Franklin County, in 1963 none. This shop has been gone for some time and the property is now owned by Roswell Freeman.

LUMBERING IN THE ADIRONDACK FOOTHILLS

By R. E. KEFR

Tradition holds that the Algonquins were the first lords of the Adirondacks and that they were driven out by the Iroquois at a time not accurately determined.

A few trails furrowed deep by centuries of shuffling moccasins spanned the wilderness. One or two small Indian villages timidly maintained themselves, otherwise the wilderness was secluded, silent, venerable, unbroken.

The big battles for possession of this coveted territory have always taken place around it, never within it. The Adirondacks were saved from the war of guns to become the battleground of the trees and the axe.

In 1772 Joseph Totten and Stephen Crossfield purchased the Indian rights to 1,150,000 acres in northern New York for less than three pence (6¢) an acre. In 1792, a vast tract of 3,934,000 acres was purchased in Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Oswego, Lewis and Jefferson Counties by a speculator, Alexander Macomb, for approximately nine pence (18¢) per acre. This is now known as Macomb's Purchase.

As early as 1700, small voices were heard urging action for the protection of the American woods. The cutting of big pines for masts was prohibited by proclamation. It was urged that a white pine be planted for each tree cut or dying. Protective measures against forest fires were promulgated.

Little attention, however, was paid to these recommendations. Governor Dewitt Clinton, forty-one years later, recommended strongly the protection of the Adirondacks largely because of their value as a source of water supply.

The surveyor laid down the first identifications in the Adirondacks. With his transit and axe he spun his tenuous lines which neither mountain or lake could deflect; thus giving us an entity of "meets and bounds". Before 1773 Archibald Campbell surveyed the boundaries of the Totten and Crossfield purchase. Medad Mitchell in 1796 ran the south line of Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, (now the south line of St. Lawrence County). In 1837 a geological survey was started, at which time they measured Whiteface, named Mt. Marcy, Mt. Seward, Dix, McIntyre and Mt. Colden (formerly Mt. McMartin).

These early surveys were well done considering the equipment available. The old boundary between Macomb's Purchase and the Totten and Crossfield Purchase still stands after nearly 200 years. South of Streeters Lake in the town of Fine where the St. Lawrence County line angles to the northwest, still can be seen the "copper bolt"



or the "great corner", a terminus of the Totten and Crossfield line.

Verplanck Colvin undertook the Adirondack survey in 1872 which he never finished. Colvin did, however, discover the local disturbance of the compass peculiar to certain parts of the Adirondacks due to the large deposits of iron ore. He established points for triangulation, corrected measurements of several of the highest peaks, discovered the source of the Hudson, and urged the protection of the forests and waters of the Adirondacks.

Examination of old field notes of the Oakham Tract Survey reveals remarks by the surveyor which give an amazing comparison of values. He said "The Oakham Tract is neither fit for man nor beast and agriculture or other enterprises should not be undertaken." The Oakham Tract lies easterly of Cranberry Lake in the Town of Colton. It is now owned primarily by the State and the Draper Corporation and would be considered a valuable piece of real estate.

Early survey maps of St. Lawrence County indicate the changes that have gradually taken place over the years. The outline of Cranberry Lake is unrecognizable before the building of the dams and consequent flooding. Joe Indian Island is indicated as Joe Point. Roads such as the old Lake George road and the old Albany road are included on many older maps and are now hard to find. The Great Windfall of 1845, which extended from the vicinity of Cook's Pond easterly passign by Moosehead Mountain, is mentioned on most old maps. Although the names of most lakes, rivers, and mountains remain unchanged, several names are unfamiliar; many maps being sketchy and some ponds and rivers being omitted entirely.

Timber cutting closely followed settlement in New York state. It may be said that the first settler was the first lumberman clearing an area for his camp and farm crops. New York, essentially a white pine state, was destined to be a magnet for the lumberman. White pine generally attained a height of 150 feet and in some cases 200 feet or more with a diameter as much as 80 inches. Sawmills arrived early on the upper streams, creeks and rivers, the first

in St. Lawrence County being built in 1751. The streams provided the only source of power and usually offered the most economical means of delivery of the logs to the mill, the raw material often being close at hand.

Most of our present villages and hamlets are found on streams, on the sites of previous sawmills, shingle mills and tanneries. Villages such as Fine, Russell, Canton, Potsdam, Parishville, Nicholville, Oswegatchie and many others had their early beginnings with a simple water powered mill. Other small villages which once existed on the harvest of wood products are gone. By 1898 more than two-thirds of the forests of northern New York had been logged for softwood. The hardwoods remained, the hemlock was being cut for its bark which was used in great quantities by the local tanneries. The early lumbermen contributed much to the early economy of the state and St. Lawrence county.

With the coming of the railroad, the steam traction engine and better transportation, logging continued. Mills were located near rail sidings such as Briggs Switch, Kalurah, Wanakena, Conifer, Cranberry Lake and others. The annual log drives on the Grasse, the Racquette and the Oswegatchie had ended. The logging railroads were soon to be no longer used, the timber was depleted, the lumberjack, the Bronco Buster of the north woods was gone, the ring of the crosscut saw was silenced forever.

Who were these woodsmen, cooks, river drivers? Few remember. For many a lad, to be a riverman and go down river with the drive was his greatest ambition. To follow these brave souls who broke the log jams, "tailed" the drive, manned the sorting booms -- and often drowned in the process -- was the desire of every small boy. Many a man prided himself on his ability to ride a log in the white water, and many a village suddenly became a loud and busy metropolis and often a violent one when the drivers came to town. No longer does the long wood crowd the piers and booms. No longer do the banks of our streams echo to the shouts of men in red shirts and caulked shoes. Quiet is the word.

Camp cooks were very important people. A first-class cook could do much to hold a crew; bad cooks were worse than bad foremen. Some were temperamental, even taking to a jug of lemon extract or jamaica ginger at times to cure their irritation. The fare consisted of salt pork, beans, bread, johnny cake and tea, no talking at meals and the cook ruled supreme in his small domain while chore boys found chores galore.

Many a lumberjack, after going to town to get his "teeth fixed", fell flat on his face when he got off the train. Many a man got as far as "Cooks" at Cooks Pond and no further; he very shortly headed back to the woods, his money gone, often not even buying himself any new clothes. Back to the woods, for more months of work and possibly another trip to town.

These were a special breed of men, many having been raised to learn the lumbering trade in St. Lawrence county, men who smoked Duke's Mixture or Bull Durham, men who carried their money in their shirt pocket, wore their trousers cut high above the boot top with no cuff, and who took great pride in owning a good pocket watch. They were men who could do wonders with a double bitted axe, were expert teamsters, could cut, skid and haul tremendous volumes of logs or pulpwood, using the most primitive of tools. Nearly all nationalities were involved, Irish, Scots, French Canadian, Swedes and Germans. The French were excellent woodsmen, as they are today. Many Scotsmen came from the Maritimes to St. Lawrence County. Some remained, others migrated into Pennsylvania, Michigan and other places where the tall timber still remained.

Warren Guinup supervised large lumbering jobs in the Cranberry Lake area; the Bassetts were known as excellent lumbermen; John Kerr, Peter Yousey, Jim Western were among our local loggers, making good on some jobs, losing on others. Their initial investment usually consisted of a few teams, sleighs, a sprinkler, a wagon or two, a few camp supplies and tools and they were in business.

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RICH LUMBER COMPANY, TOWN OF FINE



RICH LUMBER COMPANY TRAIN, WANAKENA

LUMBERING

(Continued from Page 13)

Although nearly 50 years have passed since the last of the large logging camps, evidence still remains of their existence. In most instances, only the "camp bottoms" remain (the outline of the bottom logs on the ground), the clearings overrun with the new forest and a few old apple trees, the remains of the blacksmith shop with its assorted horseshoes, sleigh shoes and irons, wagon hubs, peavy hooks, etc. The old tote roads can still be seen, the main hauls with their rotting skid ways. Splash dams are still apparent on the Oswegatchie where old jackworks still remain. Above Canton can still be seen the piers which separated the sorting booms on the Grasse river. How many older people remember the Canton Lumber company, the Brooklyn Cooperage, the Sisson's jobs?

The White Man, unlike the Indian is by nature a destructionist, a predator, often taking everything whether he needs it or not. In 1903-1908, 865,000 acres were burned in the Adirondacks. In 1908 the New York Central Railroad was forced to abandon services on sections of its lines as fire destroyed its facilities. The populace of Long Lake west was saved by train as fire swept over the hamlet extending to the shores of Cranberry Lake.

The first fire weather investigations were carried on at Cranberry Lake between 1925-1929. Fires consumed the timber remaining, the villages, sawmills, the wildlife, even the soil. In many areas nothing remained but the bare rock and charred stumps. During the 1903-1908 period, fires burned all summer, a continual smokey haze was in the air, water barrels were placed around school houses, people evacuated from hamlets when necessary and fires could be seen over the horizons burning at night.

There is no doubt that these serious fires, covering vast areas, probably did more damage and changed the aspect of the area more drastically than anything known to date. We have not recovered from these fires, nor will we for many years to come. Areas that would have supported a fine stand of timber are covered with spirea brush, blueberries, grey birch or aspen. Any who wish to see the results of these fires can do so merely by going to Kalurah, Briggs Switch, Aldrich, or many other places in the county.

The old prophets had been proved false. They had said that the timber would last forever, that the boys could never let daylight into the swamps. They had underestimated the abilities of the Yankee loggers.

It was a time for a new prophet, the industrial forester, who at first was welcomed like a case of smallpox, with his new methods and techniques. The chain saw, the hard hat, truck roads and the internal combustion engine were taking over. No longer were large camps operated or logs "banked" for winter delivery; trees freshly cut are often on the mill rollway the same day.

Although the sound of a tall spruce swishing down into the snow is unfamiliar to most of our younger people, our forests are returning in spite of fires and reckless lumbering methods. At present over one half of the land area of St. Lawrence county is again wooded, and again providing raw material for our local mills.

Our Adirondack foothills still are a good place in which to live. They still have a certain fascination for our North Country folks -- which is most aptly put in a little verse by T. Morris Longstreth:

The Adirondack Guide

Yes, ma'am. I've took this trail fer thirty year
 And climbed old Cobble more times nor you could count.
 It always brings you out to the same place,
 And yet, somehow, it's different every time.
 You think you know jest how it's going to look
 And then it fools you, and you're glad you've come.

GLACIERS

(Continued from Page 10)

land and North America is Davis Strait which is shallow. It is only when the water level of the Arctic is high that the ocean waters intermingle. Then the open, warmer water of the Arctic is taken up and returns to earth as snow. Great masses of snow begin to collect. More snow falls in the long Arctic winter than melts during the short Arctic summer. After a long period of years, great depths of snow cover the earth, eventually changing to ice. Perhaps several miles deep. Finally the great pressure causes the ice to change to water. The earth in its rotation feels out of balance and centrifugal force tends to shift the load to stabilization. This represents the start of a glacial movement. More water reaches the Arctic and its water level is up again. This again causes better contact with the Atlantic ocean, great snowfalls start again and a new ice age is in the making.

Some scientists advance the thought that the earth's crust shifts as a cover on a base ball might shift over the ball underneath.

General Information

Many earth changes take place so slowly as to be scarcely perceptible. Others come precipitously and are catastrophic in effect.

Massive continental glaciers, as opposed to mountain river glaciers, are periodic and it is possible that future earth conditions will produce new glacial eras, out of the Arctic. Scientists predict this.

Unlike the North pole, located in the center of the Arctic ocean, the South Pole is located in the center of the land area of Antarctica. This vast area is covered deep with ice and snow. This may pose a threat to the whole earth. However, there should be less imbalance since the ice cap is very near the South Pole. Scientists do not rule out the possibility of ice and land movement at some future time, which would be worldwide in its effects.

ERA	PERIOD	The present
CENOZOIC	PLEISTOCENE	MODERN MAN MAN Four North American Glacial periods
	EOCENE	Higher mammals Largest mammals Mastodous
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	Lower Mammals Birds
	JURASSIC	Flying Reptiles
	TRIASSIC	Dinosaurs
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN	Reptiles
	PENNSYLVANIAN	When the coal beds were started Low forms of fish and plants
	MISSISSIPIAN	Largest glacial period
ARCHEOZOIC	HURONIAN	Life scanty
	LAURENTIAN	Oldest Known glaciers
	KEEWATIN	Very low forms of animal and plant life-- small 1,500,000,000 years ago

No massive glaciation

NORTH COUNTRY

LOYAL SON

By FLORA H. GARNER

Northern New York has produced many distinguished men. This is the record of one who has been rightly called "a loyal son of the North Country" -- A. Barton Hepburn.

Bart Hepburn was born at Matildaville (now Colton), St. Lawrence county on July 24, 1846, the seventh child in the family. His ancestry dates back to the year 1200 in Scotland and Ireland.

Like many other famous Americans, he was born amid conditions of the most primitive and humble character. His parents were pioneers from Vermont and, like most others, endured great hardships. From this sturdy ancestry he inherited those traits of character which marked his conduct through life -- strong will, perseverance, courage, calm and wise judgment. In one of his own writings in later life he relates that each member of his family had chores to do in the general scheme of family livelihood. Thus early in life he learned responsibility, discipline, and self-reliance.

After district school Bart attended the St. Lawrence Academy in Potsdam. He was eager for an education and was a model student. History and math were his favorite subjects. At the age of 16, it looked as if he might have to leave school to help on the farm, but his determination to get an education won out, and he became the first Colton boy to go to college. He went to Middlebury College in Vermont and between terms taught school and clerked in stores to make ends meet. However, he had to leave college in his sophomore year for lack of funds.

He taught mathematics in the St. Lawrence Academy the last term before it became the State Normal School. Later he was principal of the Ogdensburg Educational Institute and was able to pay his school debts.

All of this time he was studying law. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1871, when he returned to his home in Colton for a visit and a much needed rest. He was kept busy here, however, for Colton was booming with several industries at the time. He was in demand for drawing contracts for lumber contractors, did some land surveying, and was made special deputy engineer to survey the highway from Colton to Tupper Lake.

In 1872 he made his first appearance in public office when he was appointed school commissioner. From 1875 to 1879 he was a member of the State Legislature. He was popular with his fellow members, and although he was a junior member, he was soon recognized as an authority on all legislation. Many sought his counsel.

On December 10, 1873, he married Miss Hattie Fisher of St. Albans, Vermont. Two sons were born to this marriage. She died in December 1881.

On April 13, 1880, he was appointed superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York. Soon all banks in the state realized that there was now a real



superintendent in action, for, armed with full knowledge of his powers and duties, he acted without fear or favor. Before his term of three years ended, the banking laws in the state had been amended to require the examination of all state banks once a year, a first step to further requirements.

The next few years he returned to St. Lawrence county and engaged in successful lumber operations. During this time he met and married Emily Eaton, a student at St. Lawrence university. Two daughters were born to them.

In 1888 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors, but in the fall of 1891 he moved his family to New York City and resided there until his death in 1922.

His exceptional ability in the banking field won for him national reputation. He was national bank examiner for New York City and Brooklyn, comptroller of the currency, president of the Third National Bank of New York City, and president of the Chase National Bank. He was in constant demand as an advisor in financial affairs. His advice was always frank and fearless.

The 23 years that he served the Chase National Bank comprised the most important period of his life. Fame and fortune came to him, and at last he could be a benefactor to his fellowmen. In this he was most generous.

Probably none of his public benefactions were more gratifying to him than the erection and endowment of public libraries in his native St. Lawrence county. There are seven of these in as many towns, including his home town of Colton (Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Edwards, Waddington and Hermon). In each case the library has become the center of social life in the community. In addition to the libraries, he made several gifts to the hospital in Ogdensburg, totaling more than a million dollars.

Through these benefactions his name has become engraved on the North Country, which he loved so well.

This was his "Recipe for Good Luck".

Be careful at the forks. Keep your conscience in good working order. Make as many friends as you can, and be true to them. Know what you are trying to do, and be the man with the facts.

The Newman Story

This is a story concerning one of the early settlers of the Town of Macomb, in the form of a letter written by a granddaughter about her grandfather, Albert Newman, April 12, 1787-1887. The letter was copied and the copy given to Willis Kittle, Macomb historian, by Mrs. Frances (Simons) Jones. She and her husband, Charles Jones, were both killed in an automobile accident near Potsdam in 1962. Ancestral lineage: Albert Newman; son, John Newman; son, Willard Newman; daughter, Pauline Newman, married William Simons; daughter, Frances Simons, married Charles Jones.

Letter written by Jessie Newman

2511 Longden Ave.
Temple City, Calif.
Jan. 31, 1949

Dear Leila:-I was very glad to get your letter today. I was glad to hear that Mary Partridge was alive, I feel sorry for her; she is so far from church and has to walk when she goes.

I was greatly surprised to hear how my name came to be Newman. I never heard of it before and do not believe it now. This is the way I heard it: Grandfather's name in Polish was Woochia Nowisky and he sent to the U.S. Congress and asked to have his name translated into English and they sent back from Washington, the name Albert Newman.

Now, that is the truth as I always hear it. Grandfather was born in the city of Posen. His father owned a large bakery; he owned the building which was made of brick on a main street. He sent grandfather and his older brother to a monastery to be educated for the Catholic priesthood. Grandfather was only 12 years old when a press gang from Napolian Bonaparte's army came through there. They took 50 boys and grandfather and his brother. Grandfather was made a drummer boy.

He was with Bonaparte's army seven years. During that time he went through Spain and saw the inside of many convents, he told how they found cells in the basements with men and women chained and starving to death, some already dead and rotting. They took those alive out into the fresh air and tried to save their lives. He said one place was a very large building with marble floors and the soldiers looked all through it and thought there were no prisoners there. They came out on the steps to leave, when one of the officers went back and pounded with his gun each block block of marble. He found a loose one, pried it up and they went down in the basement to find people dying. There were 19 priests and they took them out on an iron balcony and hung them all.

Whenever Grandfather told of this he cried; he had to help do it.

Then another time the Polish Catholic boys were sent ahead to go in and find out what was going on in one of these grand houses. The monks and priests had set the tables with lots of silver and glass. They told these boys to stand on the porch and tell the army that that place was prepared to entertain and feed the officers. So the army went on, and sometime after Grandfather was taken prisoner by the Spanish and with the others was condemned to die at sunrise. They were all Catholics, so they had priests come and give them the last sacrament. One of the priests was saved by the boys telling the army that officers were to dine there. He remembered Grandfather and some of the other boys. He put a little gold pen knife in Grandpa's mouth and told him that they would be taken to the top of a mountain to be killed. There would be a narrow path and when they were going up, it would be

through trees and brush; then he must cut the rope from the boys hands in front of him and let him have the knife to cut the rope from him and let as many free as they could, then step out into the brush and hide.

I do not remember how many boys got free before they dropped the knife. They stepped out and the line closed up. Then they ran down and out on a flat ground but there were deep holes and they found one large enough for all of them. They got a big flat stone and fixed it so that they could put it over the hole after they got in. They fixed stones that would hold the big flat stone up a little way, but when they got in and let the stone down they found they could not lift it off. After a while Bonaparte's army marched through there; they knew the music and called. They could get their hands out, and the army stopped and took them out and took them with them. They marched up that mountain and saw the bodies of the prisoners, cut in pieces and hung up on the olive trees.

Grandfather's brother was killed and he was wounded. He was told in a hospital that he would die; he asked for a priest; the priest came and prayed for the Lord to heal him and He did. Grandpa said there was one Christian Catholic priest.

I can't remember just how it was (just once after a year or so the army he was with marched through Posen and he saw his father and mother for the last time but could not speak to them. They stood out on the street looking for him).

The British army and Napoleon Bonaparte's armies met and Grandpa and a lot of Polish boys were taken prisoners by the British. They were put down in the hold of the battleship and fed very little. Then after a time they were told that if they would join the army they would be up on deck and treated well. So they signed up and after a while found that they had signed up for life. They were brought to Canada to fight in the war of 1812 against the U.S.A. They were put to work on the fort at Quebec.

After a while, they heard about the U.S. and decided to cross the St. Lawrence. I do not remember how many boys there were of them, but they were all Polish. At night they stole out and cut down small trees, peeled the bark and tied the poles together and made a raft and crossed over the river. They landed near Morristown and hid in the woods awhile. Then they went into a hotel and told the man there who they were. He took them up stairs and showed them the redcoats going down the river. They had just been looking for them.

I do not remember how many years he was with the British army, but he had learned some English. He went to an old-fashioned M.E. camp meeting and got saved. As near as my mother could figure it out, he was about 25 years old, so he was a member of the Methodists about 75 years. He was a class leader in one church 40 years. He was a good singer, so was Grandma. After we had prayers, night and morning they would sing. How wonder-

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EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 4)

The Sabbath School was started in 1914, three years before the church was established in Canton. The school met on East Main Street until about 1943, when they moved to their present location on Court Street. The Seventh Day Adventist School was revived in 1945 by the members of the church. It is now conducted in the church, which is located on Court Street. Classes are held for the fifteen students who are enrolled in seven grades.

There is also a privately-operated St. Lawrence Nursery school, founded on the St. Lawrence University Campus approximately five years ago. At present there are two teachers, who conduct the class of 32 pre-school children.

There are two opportunities for higher education, St. Lawrence University and the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute.

In 1856 the State Legislature granted a charter to be St. Lawrence University and the Universalist Theological School. The granting of the charter resulted from discussions at the Universalist State Convention in 1852, at which plans were made to establish a Universalist Theological School in Canton. In 1855, 26 acres of land were purchased for the Theological School site in the name of the Universalist Educational Society. In 1856, a contract was made between the local sponsors of the School and builders to erect a building, Richardson Hall. The Theological School had title to this building until in 1857, when Trustees of the University voted to purchase the land and Richardson Hall from the Theological School department. However, both schools still met in the Hall.

In 1858, Dr. Ebenezer Fisher headed the Theological School and in 1881, Fisher Hall was built to house the School. When this building burned in 1951, Atwood Hall was started, completed in 1955 and is now the new location for the Theological School.

In 1859, Dr. John Stebbins Lee started a College Preparatory School. However, it was not until 1861 that St. Lawrence University began to function. Some of the buildings on the 700 acre campus are Herring Library, 1869; Carnegie Hall, 1906; Gunnison Memorial Chapel, Hepburn Hall of Chemistry, and Brewer Field House, 1926; Appleton Arena, 1951, and Owen D. Young Library, which has been completed within the last five years.

In 1906, a New York State School of Agriculture, at which Home Economics and Agriculture were taught, was established. It was not until 1909 that the first building, Cook Hall was finished. The school was a part of St. Lawrence University until approximately 1925, when it became independent. Technical courses in electrical engineering and industrial chemistry were added in 1937. About 1940, the name of the School was changed to New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute to include all types of instruction given in the two-year college program.

Financing the public schools started when the Academy was built in 1831. At that time 25 citizens of the town pledged to pay \$1,250 towards erection of the building. In May 1835, a legislative act authorized a tax of \$500 for a school. In April 1837, an act authorized a \$500 tax, annually on the taxable property of the town, to be invested in a manner similar to the one today.

Present public school financing is obtained from taxes on property according to its assessed valuation, which last year was \$42.52 per thousand. The amount received from this was about 23 per cent of the total receipts for last year. Another 65 per cent of last year's financing was from State aid, which is allotted according to the attendance of the schools.

Finances for St. Mary's School are provided by the parents of the students and by a monthly collection from the church's parishioners.

The Seventh Day Adventist School is financed by the parents of the children in connection with other members of the parish.

The only evidence of an educational struggle was during the voting of the bond issue for the new Junior-Senior High School. It was voted on three times before

the issue was passed. Each time the building's size had to be reduced in order to satisfy the amount of cost, which the voters wished to spend. The bond issue, which included the Frances S. Banford Elementary School and the addition to the Junior-Senior High School was carried on the first voting in 1960.

In 1961, a special class for the young mentally retarded children was added to the Frances S. Banford School. Now another such class is conducted for the 12 to 16 year old children at the Grammar School. These classes are not graded and the children are taught useful skills, which involve using their hands to make things.

A great deal of evidence shows that definite progress has been made in the development of the town as well as the schools. An early settler would no doubt, be at a loss if he saw the town at the present time.

When I asked Mr. Williams, Supervising Principal of the Canton Central School, about future hopes, plans and needs, he said, "I don't dare mention any more new schools to anyone." However, everyone realizes that eventually new additions will have to be added to accommodate the youngsters. New schools will gradually replace the ones now in existence, as the ever-ending cycle of growth continues.

NEWMAN

(Continued from Page 17)

ful it will be to see them in Heaven!

They had nine children; they lost four little children. Aunt Mary Root was their first child; then Uncle John, Uncle Harvey, Loren who died in the Civil War, Uncle George and my father. They lived in Gouverneur at the time Pa was born and their little children are buried there.

The Sunday before Grandpa died, George Smith called in the afternoon with his wife and little boy. When they were going away Grandpa stopped them and said to George, "Now you have a nice wife and little boy and you ought to be a Christian." He talked to them about it for a little while. I think it was Wednesday morning that he said to me, "I wish you would cook something for my dinner like my mother used to make."

I told him I would if he could tell me how, so he did. I was to mix some eggs and flour together, roll it thin, cut it in little strings and put it in some meat broth. So I did just that and got it on his plate he began to tremble, and we saw he was sick. We ran for the doctor, who happened to be on our street; we called some men in and they put him on his bed. The doctor examined him and said he thought he would be all right in a little while, but he would not take anything the doctor tried to give him.

He said, "No, let me go home." He went to sleep, and a neighbor came in to sit with Ma. At 11 Ma got something on the table to eat; when she noticed she didn't hear Grandpa breathe, she went to him and he had gone. Pa said he had never known his father to be sick a day in his life. That was March 12. If he had lived until April 12 he would have been 100 years old.

Love Jessie

did you know?

In 1851 the St. Lawrence county fair was organized at Canton, N.Y. Ebenezer Miner was one of the founders.

In 1847, the Gouverneur, Richville and Canton Plank Road company opened a road 16 miles long.

The board of Supervisors at a meeting in 1865 purchased the farm of J.J. Herriman for the purpose of erecting a new Poor house (County Home).

In St. Lawrence County in 1874 butter brought 40 cents per pound and cheese 15 cents per pound,

CANTON'S UPPER MAIN STREET IN THE EIGHTIES



AT LEFT—
Old "American House" and village park in background. Principal transportation facilities in foreground. Purpose of peak-roofed structure in center unknown.



AT RIGHT—
Site of the present First National Bank Building as it appeared in 1887, the year the bank was founded. Its present building was completed in 1925.

SERVICES LINKING THE PAST, PRESENT, & FUTURE

From grandparents to parents to children to grandchildren, money and property accumulated by years of thrift, judgment and labor can be passed on to provide protection and for maintenance and education of those dependent on us.

A carefully-drawn will and wise choice of your executor and trustee however, may be necessary to carry out your wishes.

The advantages of naming the First National Bank of Canton your executor and trustee deserve careful consideration:

- Permanent, continuous service throughout the lives of beneficiaries.
- Estate administration as one of its chief functions.
- Full and accurate accounts, including tax accounting.
- Group judgment of successful business men.
- Financial responsibility and years of specialized experience.
- Prompt attention to the needs of beneficiaries.

all at fees set by law, the same as are allowed an individual executor and trustee. We suggest that you consult your lawyer about your will soon. Wills may be left with us for safekeeping without charge.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CANTON

MEMBER OF
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

SOMERVILLE

(Continued from Page 6)

of the wealthiest men. When Somerville grew important enough to have a post office Solomon Pratt was named postmaster in 1828. He became a member of the Assembly in 1851, being one of the two men from St. Lawrence county to represent the county in that body. Mail came once a day by stage and there were thirty or forty letters besides bundles of newspapers on each delivery. Mr. Pratt is buried in Somerville cemetery.

Somerville expanded until there were two churches, a hotel, a cooper's shop, where the people brought their raw hides and calves' skins to be made into footwear for the family, two blacksmith shops, a cheese factory which manufactured thirty-six tons of cheese a year, also a Good Templars' Lodge in 1867. The first hotel was built by Reuben Nott about 1850. It was on the stage coach route between Ogdensburg and Utica. Teams going both north and south stopped over here to change horses. Many celebrities stopped here overnight. Silas Wright of Canton, United States Senator and former governor of New York state stayed here enroute to the capitol -- a second sleigh carrying his baggage always contained a barrel filled with salt pork, as he said that no other pork was comparable to that made from his own hogs. Among other guests were George Parrish, one of the largest landowners of the North Country; also Edward Everett Hale of Boston. Probably the guest who attracted the greatest attention was Tom Thumb, when traveling with Barnum's Circus. A notch was cut in the front window sill of the hotel to designate the height of Tom Thumb and even this drew a crowd.

The hotel was also a rendezvous for the men who were employed in the nearby mines. On Saturday nights it was not uncommon for 300-400 miners and their families to come to town. The last hotel proprietor was Lawrence Ruso. The building was burned many years ago. The store of Mrs. Helena Scott which was on the Spragueville corner burned to the ground the next night. Kendrick Rogers, the father of my husband, Everett Rogers, was about to purchase Mrs. Scott's store and had transferred some of his household goods from his home on the opposite corner. The hotel was a great social center. Dancing was one of the fun fests of the day. Can't you hear the caller as his voice rings out, "Swing your partner, balance all, bow to your lady and promenade the hall."

The story is told of great preparations that had been made for a special function and suddenly the "caller's" wife passed away. Under the circumstances, the committee was beside itself to know how their plans could be carried out without their usual "caller". They finally discussed the situation with the "caller", and after some deliberation he replied, "Well, after all, she ain't no blood relation. I guess I can do it".

The last, but by no means the least, topic to be considered was the educational system of the day. The people were eager to maintain high standards in their schools. The first school meeting was held in the stores of Solomon Pratt in 1826. It is interesting to note that the meetings were always scheduled for "early candle light time", which in December might be at 5 p.m. The records of all the meetings were preserved by the late Mrs. William Barker, a lifelong resident of Somerville. They were afterwards given to Mrs. Virgie Simons, Rossie historian. It was voted in 1850 to build a new schoolhouse.

A few of the business transactions of the school trustees seem rather foreign to us today:

"Resolved unanimously that each and every person who has sent children to school the preceding winter shall pay twenty-five cents for every forty days they shall have sent."

"Resolved unanimously that in case any trustee or trustees of our district shall at any time admit any scholar or scholars living without the limits of our district into our school, that he or they, as the case may be, shall be held personally responsible for all damages and charges occasioned by the same."

"Resolved that the plan of furnishing a fourth of a cord of wood per scholar be continued."

In 1850 the residents of the village voted to raise three hundred dollars and purchase a lot and build a stone school, the site being on the hill on the Spragueville road, just off the main highway. This schoolhouse is still standing and twenty-one children were registered there at the time it became a part of the centralized school system of Gouverneur in 1950. Mrs. Harriet Bailey was the last teacher. The little 114 year old schoolhouse is now being used as a recreational center for the community. In 1848, the name of Dr. Franklin B. Hough appears in the records. He was made historian of the board of trustees. While in Somerville, he did much research work for his famous histories of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties.

Two churches were organized the same year, 1850. The Universalist originally was on the Spragueville road by the stone schoolhouse, but several years ago it was purchased by Kendrick Rogers who had it moved back of his home on the corner and used it as a barn. The church is still standing. The Methodist church still remains a landmark in the community. Sad as it may seem, it has been reported that will no longer serve the public. One may wonder why such changes have developed.

There were valuable iron ore mines between Somerville and Spragueville -- the Caldeonia mines, the Keene mines, the Dickson mines. David Parish had established the first blast furnace in this part of the country, in Rossie. Much of the iron ore was transported from these mines; over 400 men were employed. His venture did not prove successful and consequently, there was a great exodus of the population. This was probably the contributing factor why, now Somerville may hardly be noticed as the cars stream along the highway.

FINE'S OAR FACTORY

By CATHERINE BROWNELL
Historian, Town of Fine

About 1857 the Anderson family, consisting of four sons, Joseph, Edward, Alanson and Henry besides two daughters came to Fine. One of the daughters married a Mr. Evans who proceeded to clear land for a farm. This was located at the western edge of the present village and bordering on the Oswegatchie River.

Joseph Anderson who lived with his sister, Mrs. Evans, soon had a small oar factory started on the bank of the river. It was the first industry in the township and although few men were employed it flourished for 15 or 20 years.

The oars were made from white ash timber which was comparatively scarce in this section. However, Mr. Anderson explored the surrounding forests selecting a suitable tree here and there, wherever he could find one. Oars of all sizes were made and sold far and wide. Some were as long as 20 feet and were bought to be used in such large harbors as Boston and New York.

Joseph Anderson also made paddles but these were fashioned from spruce, a much lighter wood than ash. These paddles became famous, taking first prize at the Chicago World's Fair. One of his trusted and skillful employees was Ed Chase, an artist as a paddlemaker.

Joseph Anderson never married but spent his life with his sister and died in 1910. He and several members of his family are buried in Woodlawn cemetery at Fine. As far as known there are no Anderson descendants of this pioneering family.

No doubt there are a few people today who remember taking piano lessons from Henry Anderson's widow. Most children were much awed at the sight of the huge grand piano which seemed to fill the living room of Joananna's apartment. Without doubt it was the only grand piano in the township.

FROM THE COUNTY'S Cracker Barrel

(Including the names of all Town and Village Historians together with a continuing report of their activities.) BRASHER: (Mrs. John Gray) exhibited her Civil War project BRASHER IN THE CIVIL WAR at her annual church dinner in November and is still doing research on the Helena school for an article in the future. We congratulate Mrs. Gray on the birth of her fourth child on December 17, a boy. CANTON: (Ed Heim) has kept busy with many indoor activities such as clipping old newspapers and magazines, filing and pasting in the new scrapbooks. The annual report was read to the members of the Town Board and later to the Village Board. When our new Community Building is ready we hope to have room enough to display the many valuable historical items given to us by the people interested in Canton history. RENNELAER FALLS VILLAGE: (Mrs. Nina Wilson) is working on the history of old settlers and buildings. She has many calls from people looking for information concerning their ancestors. CLARE: (Mrs. Iris J. Fry) is going through town clerk's records to bring cemetery records up-to-date and is still gathering items pertaining to the church of Presbyterian faith that was in her town from 1894-1916. "I have been given material which a former historian in this town did in pencil and I am typing it up." CLIFTON: (Mrs. Clara McKenny). COLTON: (Mrs. Lorena Reed). DEKALB: (F.F.E. Walrath) is busy working on scrapbook material and is also trying to do some research on church, baptismal and marriage records. DEPEYSTER: (Mrs. Emery Smithers) wrote a short history of her town for the Directory and Year book soon to go to press. Also worked on scrapbooks. EDWARDS: (Miss Leah Noble) has her veterans record pretty well cleared up, wrote an article about G&O Railroad and is getting property photos organized. FINE: (Mrs. Catherine Brownell) has finished a scrapbook on the district schools and one on folklore. FOWLER: (Mrs. Robert Yerdon). GOUVERNEUR: (Harold Storie) compiled a brief history on Gouverneur for the Republican committee to be used in their directory. GOUVERNEUR VILLAGE: (Julius Bartlett). HAMMOND: A warm welcome to the new historian, Mrs. Maxine B. Rutherford, who worked on the history of the Hammond Fire department, helped a student with the history of Hammond and town and village government, did some work on scrapbooks and wrote a condensed history of the town for St. Lawrence County Republican committee. HERMON: Also has a new historian and we are pleased to welcome Mrs. Harriett Jenne. Mrs. Rebecca Brunet sent her card late for the January issue so we are pleased to report she completed all her work for last year and sent in all her reports. "I would like to extend my thanks to everyone especially Mrs. Smithers. I have enjoyed working with all." (Ed. note--We have enjoyed working with you, too, Mrs. Brunet.) HOPKINTON: (Mrs. Vaughn Day) reports she is keeping up on clippings and scrapbooks. LAWRENCE: (Mrs. Gordon Cole) submitted an original poem for publication in the April number of the Quarterly and has been working on scrapbooks and replying to inquiries concerning family genealogies. LISBON: (Lee M. Martin) wrote a brief sketch of his town in the forthcoming year book. He found difficulty in condensing it to the very small space allowed. LOUISVILLE: (Mrs. Lorraine Bandy) is still working on a new History center problem. Met this month with the Massena Historian and Superintendent of Schools. Expects a definite word soon from the Board of Education. MACOMB: (Willis Kittle). MADRID: Has a new historian, Mrs. Florence W. Fisher, and we greet her and look forward to her news in this column each quarter. "Since January I have had one request for a Civil War veteran's record and information on history of Chipman for a school girl." MASSENA: (Anthony Romeo) "Now that we have a building for the display of our artifacts, we are receiving more and more of them every day. In the few months our Historic Center has been opened to the public, upward of 1000 visitors have passed through

our doors." MORRISTOWN: (Mrs. Doris Planty) From Mount Dora, Fla., "I am doing some research on early settlers of my town. Corresponding and making plans for summer tours. NORFOLK: (Mrs. Edith McKenna) "The Yorker Club has been organized in the Norwood-Norfolk Central school under the direction of Lawrence Dorr, the Social Studies seventh grade teacher. The members have chosen for the name of their club, 'The Tri-Town Yorkers' and at their second meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year." (This information was taken from "The Student Prints" NNCS paper. Ed.--This was printed to show historians a school paper has much to offer them, too.) The Norfolk Paper mill, closed since the fall of 1959, was reopened last February, and since July 17 has been running four and five days a week, producing 75 to 80 tons of paper a day. Sixty-eight men are employed. It is expected the other machine will start producing Feb. 1, 1964. OSWEGATCHIE: A new historian is to be appointed. HEUVELTON: (Mrs. Ida Downing). PARISHVILLE: (Elsie F. Bresee) has been collecting scrapbook material, working on soldiers' records and is doing considerable historical reading. PIERCEFIELD: (Mrs. Beulah Dorothy) finished a brief history of her town, listing the present town officers, and has answered several letters pertaining to the naming of our village (Childwold). PIERREPONT: has a new historian to whom we give a warm welcome - Mrs. Iva Tupper. Mrs. Tupper sent a picture of the Union Free Church in Pierrepont with suitable notations. PITCAIRN: has no historian. POTSDAM: (Dr. Charles Lahey) is writing his weekly column for the Courier & Freeman and started a weekly radio program over WPDM on the St. Lawrence Valley. ROSSIE: (Mrs. Virgie Simons) has cut material for scrapbooks and done some research. RUSSELL: (Mrs. Jeanette D. Barnes) wrote the story of "The First Brass Band of Russell" and sent in the photograph of the 13 original members of the band. STOCKHOLM: (Mrs. Hazel Chapman) "There are 26 farms that have been owned and occupied by the same family names for 100 years." This winter besides farming, the work has been harvesting pulp from farms and state land of Pine trees planted in the 1930's. WADDINGTON: (Mrs. Ethel C. Olds) The waterfront saw much activity last summer, pleasure boats, skiing, inboard and outboard motor races and ships unloading pulpwood at the St. Regis Paper Co. dock. From July 6 to Sept. 14 there were 19 ship loads which carried 30,000 cords of wood from Canada. The St. Lawrence river in the Waddington area has been making and breaking records this winter. It has frozen over three times. During January it was free of ice twice and open for navigation.

Yorker Cracker Barrel

CANTON'S FOOTE'S FOLLOWERS: Mrs. Carl Ayers, sponsor for 7th and 8th grades reports that in March of Dimes Drive, these grades donated \$1.50 and they had a food sale, too. Canton Junior High group had four members attending the Adirondack District Executive Council meeting and Jamboree Planning session on March 7 at Lisbon. A "Best Yorker" award will be given again this year. The whole Adirondack Yorker district will start working on a museum. The District officers met in Canton to plan for the Jamboree which will be held in April at Upper Canada Village with about 150 Yorkers expected -- Canton plans to send 30 Yorkers. The MARBLE VILLAGE YORKERS of Gouverneur high school have been busy with projects and a food sale. The group is planning a trip to Cooperstown in May. They hope to have the Remington prints bought for a gift to the school, framed from the proceeds of the food sale. Beverly Gass and Elaine Munch have taped interviews with people in Gouverneur who have recollections of a past era.--Mrs. Georgiana Wranesh, sponsor. LISBON: David Wallace assisted sponsor Rachel Dandy in showing slides of Yorker activities at the February PTA meeting. Slides of Fort Wellington, Upper Canada Village, Fort Henry at Kingston and State Convention at

(Continued on Page 22)

YORKER (Continued from Page 21)

Albany last May were shown. SEAWAY VALLEY CHAPTER-R. Logan, sponsor-is planning a trip to Ottawa. This chapter is sponsoring a contest of individual projects for all three Chapters. Lisbon Central school was host to the Executive Council meeting of Adirondack Region Saturday, March 7. The 7th and 8th grade Yorkers are continuing to work on card catalog of all Yorker members for 20 years. MASSENA: ANDRE MASSENA YORKER CHAPTER will host District Rally to be held at Upper Canada Village in April--Barbara Calipari, sponsor. Norfolk-Norwood has organized THE TRI-TOWN YORKERS (note Norfolk Historian report). POTSDAM's BENJAMIN RAYMOND YORKERS reorganized with 22 members and new officers. Members have selected projects to work on during the year. Hope to design a club banner. A school showcase exhibit was on "Archaic and Modern N.Y.S." New president is Jim Stafford. Had very enjoyable trip to Adirondack Museum in October.

LOCAL HISTORICAL

Associations

CANTON: GRASSE RIVER has been holding business meetings. Frank Crary, Sec. GOUVERNEUR: has set up a temporary museum in a vacant store for three weeks. Over 550 visited it and many new items were brought in. Harold A. Storie, president. MASSENA: Mrs. Parke Irwin talked on stagecoaches at the March meeting. A collection of magazines, news weeklies, etc., on the presidential assassination were put in the historian's file.--W.F. White, president. NORWOOD: This historical association has been granted the use of a room in the old fire hall to use as they see fit. The Village Fathers of Norwood have put in shelves and the room painted and now the co-chairmen, Mrs. Bancroft and Mrs. Lyman are attempting to get the room cleared of accumulated items left by various groups of the past. They are also busy cataloging several boxes of valuable material given the association by Carrol L. Moulton of Watertown, a former resident of Norwood. These items include momentos of the railroad, fire department and World War I. We have had quite a few interesting pictures given to us and hope to make an interesting display when our room is ready. The files of the old Norwood News which was published in Norwood from 1877 to the 1940's have been located and the co-chairmen are to be allowed to inspect them at certain specified times by the present owners. We have been very happy to be able to help provide much additional information to Social Studies students who were doing extra work relative to the history of Norwood. One of the teachers is giving extra credits for some types of additional work.--Mrs. Susan Lyman. PARISHVILLE HISTORICAL Association held no meetings during the winter months, but the annual meeting will be held in April. The Museum was open during the winter by appointment only. However, the summer will be busy with several projects which are in the planning stage.--Mrs. Hilda Bassett.

MUSEUM NEWS

POTSDAM PUBLIC MUSEUM: At the annual meeting of the Museum, Frederick Johnson was elected a trustee for three years to succeed himself and Mrs. Helen Fiske was elected for three years to succeed Mrs. Helen Reynolds who has left town. Mrs. W.J. Chapman was elected president; Mrs. R.L. Sisson, secretary; Miss Anna Fairbairn, treasurer, and Mrs. Keller, curator. Mrs. Keller assisted by Mrs. George Little was hostess to the Antiques Group of the Faculty Wives of the State University professors. She has had five classes from the grade schools. Mrs. George Little has been appointed to assist Mrs. Keller four hours a week. They are busy bringing the records of the Museum up-to-date.--Marguerite Gurley Chapman.

The President's Message

Membership has improved but there is room for more active members. Our January 1964 Quarterly was one of the best. We hope our members will continue to send in more items and pictures of historical value. Our Editor, Mason Smith, will use as many as possible to make our Quarterly outstanding.

Edward F. Heine

did you know?

In 1878 two cheese factories in the town of DeKalb sold 1100 boxes of cheese for 13 cents. The Zoller and Nichols cheese factories of Ogdensburg sold 360 boxes at 12 cents. The Flight factory sold 300 boxes of cheese at 11 cents.

You should remember that Hawaii became the 50th state of the United States on March 13, 1959.

That 1959 is the year that two states, Alaska and Hawaii, were added to the United States of America, to make 50 states.

That during the war of 1812, Massena Center had a stockade and barracks? About 300 militia men were quartered there at one time. The British made a surprise attack destroying the barracks and took prisoners who were later released.

A Mormon settlement was once made in the town of Pierrepont? The spring where the converts of the faith of Joseph Young were baptized, is still running.

Hannawa Falls has had other names such as Cox's Mills, East Pierrepont and Ellsworth?

The first Court house was located in Ogdensburg from 1802-1828. During the war of 1812, a 24 pound shot entered the court house shattering a beam. This occurred shortly after the Grand Jury had left the place. The development of the interior of the county led to the agitation for the removal of the county buildings to a more central location.

St. Lawrence County is the largest county in the state, its area being 2,772 square miles. It is twice the size of Rhode Island and is larger than the State of Delaware. It received its name from the St. Lawrence River, which was given its name by Jacques Cartier who discovered it on St. Laurent's Day in 1535.

The settlers all along the northern part of the county were in a state of fright during the war of 1812. At Stockholm a stockade was built around the home of Dr. Truman Pettibone. A double line of pickets was placed, enclosing about one fourth of an acre. These pickets were timbers set upright in a trench three feet deep. They were sixteen feet high and sharpened at the top. The stockade was finished with a gate.

Excerpts from the Booklet

CRANBERRY LAKE, N. Y. and THE WESTERN ADIRONDACK REGION

By James Foster Wilcox

This was published by the Cranberry Lake Motorboat Club under Copyright in 1915. Clara McKenny, Clifton Town Historian, found the pages below, in an old book and forwarded them to the Quarterly.



THE NATIONAL GAME WELL PLAYED AT CRANBERRY

THE ANNUAL REGATTA AND FIELD DAY

ONE of the most pleasing events of the summer season is the annual Regatta and Field Day, under the joint auspices of the Motor Boat Club and the summer colony. The Regatta is the most picturesque aquatic demonstration in the Adirondacks, and brings together a large company of cottagers, campers, tourists and motor boat enthusiasts, and gives to the residents of the quaint little village a gala-day long to be remembered. Excursions by railroad and boat bring crowds from various points, and for a day at least, Cranberry Lake becomes the mecca of the Wilderness. The races interest the boatmen and much rivalry is experienced. Lovers of the National sport reveal great interest in the ball games, and the band concerts and fireworks in the evening please young and old. The festivities usually close with parties at which the young men and maidens enjoy themselves "in a light fantastic round." The Regatta is held about the tenth of August. Following this event, the cottagers plan to get together for an old fashioned basket picnic at some convenient and charming point. This gives all the opportunity to become better acquainted and proves to be decidedly beneficial in promoting good fellowship.



FIRST ANNUAL COTTAGERS' PICNIC AT BIRCH ISLAND

“Just What is the Function of a Trust Department?”

Can we answer this briefly and tell you just how vital the Services of a Trust Department can be to you? We certainly can!

Benefits of trust service are both immediate and long range. For instance, our Trust Department can serve you NOW as Trustee of Living Trusts and Agent or Custodian. Service in the first instance includes management of your securities and other property; investment and constant scrutiny of the principal, re-investment of income and capital gains, or payment of the income to you or others as directed in the Trust Agreement. Living Trusts help minimize Federal Estate Taxes, reduce Federal Income Taxes, assure sound investment management, offer stand-by protection in any situation where a beneficiary may be unable to act, provide valuable continuity of banking services, eliminate guardianships and will contests, and minimize publicity and administrative costs. They provide a Plan for the Future.

Services as Agent or Custodian include safekeeping of securities, collecting income, administering stock and bond purchases and sales, and further efforts aimed at freeing you from the numerous details involved in protecting your securities.

Our Trust Department provides a continuing service for the FUTURE in several ways. One of the most important is as Executor Under Wills, a most valuable service to families and beneficiaries. A corporate executor has the experience vitally necessary to cope with today's complex taxation and estate settlement procedures. Estate settlement is, with us, a human consideration as well as a financial one.

Another FUTURE service of family importance is that of a Trustee Under Will, whose basic objective is to assure that your assets will be administered for the future comfort and protection of your beneficiaries. Your Trustee is your successor as family investment and money manager carrying out his responsibilities in accordance with the instructions given in your will. The flexibility of modern trusts allow for a certainty that your particular wishes will be accurately and impartially carried out.

In addition to the foregoing Personal Services, a Trust Department acts as Trustee for Pension and Profit Sharing Trusts, Real Estate Trusts and Escrows, Corporate Trusts, and other special purpose Trust Agreements and Services.

In concluding our explanation of a Trust Department's functions, we would like to point out that YOUR LAWYER is an essential aid in all our efforts as your executor and trustee. Legal knowledge and experience provide an indispensable link between the promise of trust service and its fulfillment. It is our firm policy as executor, whenever possible, to retain as counsel for the estate the lawyer who drew the will.

Now that you have been informed of some of the Services offered by our Trust Department, you may have gained a new awareness of their particular value... you may find that these services merit employment to provide strength and protection for your own and your family's financial 'today' and 'tomorrow.'



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