

The Quarterly

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



REFORESTATION IN STOCKHOLM

January 1965

The Quarterly

Official Publication of The St. Lawrence County Historical Assn.

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COVER: Probably the only one of its kind in America if not the world, this four leaf clover tree plantation in the Town of Stockholm was set out by 4-H club members in collaboration with the St. Lawrence County Board of Supervisors at the beginning of their county reforestation program some years ago. The clover represents the 4-H emblem, and the photograph was taken from the air by D. P. Church of Canton.



LEON GIBSON



J. OTTO HAMELE



CARL J. HOSMER



WILLIAM WOODCOCK



RAY WAITE

CONSERVATION AND 4-H

By BERT J. ROGERS

With a suitable plaque erected by the St. Lawrence County Board of Supervisors on Route 3, a public forest in the Town of Pitcairn is to be dedicated to the memory of six men for their work in the field of forest and wildlife conservation: William Woodcock, J. Otto Hamele, Ray Waite, myself, Carl J. Hosmer and Leon Gibson. I am the only one of this group, and I knew them all very well. With the exception of myself, all were members of the county board of supervisors, although not at the same time.

Woodcock was a lumberman and farmer from the Town of Edwards. Gibson was a former lumberman, banker and supervisor from the Town of Stockholm. He

was chairman of the building and grounds committee in the 1920s, during the construction of the new court house. Both were hardheaded businessmen; they were the real pioneers of the reforestry movement in the 1920s.

Carl J. Hosmer, Pitcairn supervisor, was chairman of the board, later became sheriff. J. Otto Hamele of Fine, a great idealist and true conservationist, was president of the St. Lawrence County Federation of Fish and Game clubs, the first county historian and the real founder of the Fine-Star Lake hospital. He and Frank Rich, former supervisor from DeKalb, were the leading lights in establishing the County 4-H tree plantation. Ray Waite of Parishville was a gentle, kindly man. He was a barber and for years secretary of the Sylvan Falls Hunting Club. As a supervisor, he was chairman of the county forestry committee for a long time and was very active with the county plantation.

St. Lawrence County was at one time covered with virgin forest. As people cleared the land, they burned the trees to make potash -- or just to get rid of them. Later, as a market for lumber and pulp wood developed, the rivers were clogged with logs on their way to the mills. Fortunes were made in lumbering. Some of the famous lumber families were the Snells, the Hepburns, the Wells, Birds, and Woodcocks. Temporary railroads were built to carry out the logs, and whole villages sprang up on the strength of the timber economy. Today the railroad beds are only trails through the woods, many of the villages have disappeared. Forest fires often raged uncontrolled, destroying nearly as



BERT J. ROGERS

much timber as the woodman's axe.

The timber economy was short-lived. After the most of the big trees were gone, the sawmills shut down, and the paper mills began to move out. The closing of the Pyrites mill was a bad blow to Canton. People had to go to Canada for pulpwood and timber, and to go farther and farther back in Canada. Also, much of the land that was cleared was light and sandy, and was found to be unfit for agriculture. It began to be abandoned, and this process has been going on ever since.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the conservation movement swept the country, led in part by Theodore Roosevelt. People were really worried about a wood famine. They were fearful that they couldn't get lumber to build their homes or wood pulp for their newspapers and

(Continued on Page 4)



Twenty years ago the boys shown in the photo above were members of the Stockholm 4-H who helped to plant trees as part of a county reforestation scheme. Today they are grown men and the trees they planted are one of the finest of the many forests which comprise St. Lawrence County's fine holding. All well known to Bert Rogers, who gave them their enthusiasm for planting trees, they are, left to right, front row: William Moulton, now with Reynolds at Massena; Robert Moulton, now a farm manager in Eastern New York; Garth Munson, Robert Page, Donald Munson and Lawrence Arquitt; back row, Charles De Leel, Edwin Arquitt, Patricia Flint and Joyce Page, both since married; Claude Moulton, then the 4-H Club leader and now Director of the Dairymen's League; Nelson Flint and Floyd De Leel.



BERT ROGERS took this photograph March 27, 1935, to record the workers who set out the 4-H Clover Plantation at Stockholm: Standing, 1. to r., Walter Pratt, State forester; Claude Moulton, Fred Crane, Muriel Crane, Marion Richardson, Adelaide Crane, Unknown, Mrs. Lizzie Kingsley, Lyle Richardson, Mrs. John Munson, Robert Crane, Marion Crane, June Jarvis, Mrs. Claude Moulton, Florence Wagstaff, Gerald Richardson, Mrs. Mary Haight, Mrs.

Maude Ellison, Mena Stearns; Sitting, 1. to r., Earl Richardson, Raymond Munson, Otis Richardson, Charles Francis, Geraldine Boron, John Hunter, Ardis Richardson, Betty Pelotte, Bill Hunter, Geraldine King, Florence Hunter, Virginia Russell, Olive Moulton, Ruth Hartson, Janet Curtis, Wilda Grant, Blanche Gilman, Lillie Mae Mason, Marlene Wright, Vera Chatelle.

CONSERVATION

(Continued from Page Three)

magazines. Conservation of our natural resources was the leading topic of the day.

In 1929 St. Lawrence University opened a forestry department with funds provided by Floyd Carlisle, over a five year period. Prof. Floyd Callward headed the department, assisted by William J. Endersbee in Pulaski and Ralph Unger in Malone. They did forestry extension work and collaborated with boards of supervisors and other organizations in northern New York. At the same time, the St. Lawrence county board of supervisors appropriated \$5,000 annually for reforestation, and this sum was matched by the state. St. Lawrence University set out 70,000 trees the first year.

Dr. Richard Eddy Sykes, president of St. Lawrence, made the following remarks in a speech in 1929: "For many years I have been interested in the subject of forestry, for the need has been apparent. My earliest boyhood recollections are of the extensive and beautiful forests of this region. Immediately back of the farm home in which I was born there stood an impressive pine forest. I shall always remember the spectacular and terrible fire that, within a few days, utterly destroyed it, the flames extending to the tops of the great trees, making them like torches lifted high in the air.

"It will afford me the greatest pleasure to have a part in restoring the forests, although the fruits of such labor will not come in full measure for many years. The recent action of the board of supervisors of this county relating to reforestation has been a great encouragement, and the University hopes to cooperate with them and with the people of the North Country in creating the public sentiment so necessary to the restoration of the forests."

This was the turning point. Dr. Sykes set in motion forces which are still operating, although, as he re-

marked: "The fruits of such labors will not come in full measure for many years." Professor Callward worked with the Board of Supervisors, and they embarked on a tree planting program.

Mr. Woodcock had a theory that if the county planted enough trees, the income from them, in years to come, would be enough to take care of all the county expenses. County plantations were set up in the towns of Madrid, Colton, Parishville, Stockholm, Hermon, Pitcairn, Brasher and Pierrepont -- 3,700 acres all told. These trees are carefully pruned and thinned, and are valuable property. Some of the plantations are 35 years old.

The County 4-H department was set up in 1931, and I served as county 4-H agent from then until my retirement twenty-five years later. Professor Callward was a close friend help in the 4-H forestry work. For several years, St. Lawrence University sent on the state Adirondack forestry tours two boys who did the best work in tree planting. More than a million trees were planted by 4-H members from 1927 to the present time.

Two spectacular events occurred in connection with the 4-H forestry activities. The first was the establishment of a one-acre tree plantation in the form of a 4-leaf clover in the town of Stockholm by the Stockholm 4-H club in 1936 under the leadership of Claude Moulton. Seeds were furnished by St. Lawrence University, and the club set up its own nursery under Professor Callward's supervision. By the time the trees were big enough to transplant, Professor Callward had moved on to become the State Extension Forester for Connecticut, so the late Walter Pratt, then state district forester in Canton, supervised the planting. Each leaf of the clover and the stem were of different varieties.

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

The First National Bank of Canton

DEPENDABLE BANKING SERVICES SINCE 1887



MAIN
BANKING
ROOM
IN
1895

MODERN
PROTECTION
FOR
MONEY,
VALUABLES,
IMPORTANT
PAPERS



BETTER BANKING
FOR
BETTER LIVING
AND
BETTER BUSINESS



MEMBER OF
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

CRICHTON BREWERY

By LAWRENCE G. BOVARD

William Johnston and Albert Dominie, mechanics for the George Hall Corporation were digging a trench on the river side of the North Water Street Coal Office one hot August afternoon in 1964. They uncovered a broken, stoneware, pint-size beer bottle about six feet below the top of the ground. It bore the inscription: "C.D. Crichton", Ogdh., N.Y.

Records show that Crichton's brewery was established in the year 1827. David and Thomas Crichton bought the land in three parcels -- George Parish -- David & Thomas Crichton, Block 56 of the old map: Lot 93 feet long, north side of Water Street, 130 feet deep, on May 5, 1832; Lot 125 feet long by 134 feet deep on June 20, 1832, and a small 20 foot wide segment between the two lots on December 10, 1832.

Old maps show the St. Lawrence River at that time extending to and covering a portion of North Water Street between Elizabeth and Morris Streets. The brewery site on the point between Franklin and Elizabeth Streets, and although Mr. Crichton died in 1853, the business continued, as indicated by the advertisement which ran in the "Daily Journal" Saturday from June 20 through Oct. 15, 1857.

"Proclamation"

Owing to the assumed restrictions put on the Sale of Ale by the New Excise Law, and the increasing demand for

LAGER BIER

we have commenced to manufacture that article and will keep constantly on hand in barrels and half-barrels, both

ALE AND LAGER BIER

Cash paid for Barley, White Oak Staves and heading.
C.D. & D.J. CRICHTON

May 28/1857

Apparently the Brewery discontinued production for an interval, as an advertisement in the St. Lawrence Republican, a local newspaper, issued of November 22, 1870 reads:

Established 1827
CRICHTON BREWERY

Water St., near O. & L.C. Depot
Ogdensburg, N.Y.

The above well known brewery was re-opened on the 25th ult. (Oct. 25, 1870). It has been entirely renovated, and is now a First Class Establishment and turns out the very best

ALE AND BEER
to be found

The ALE is warranted free from all drugs and made from new malt and hops, and will be sold at the

Very Lowest Cash Price

Cash Paid for Barley

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Address David J. CRICHTON
Ogdensburg, N.Y.

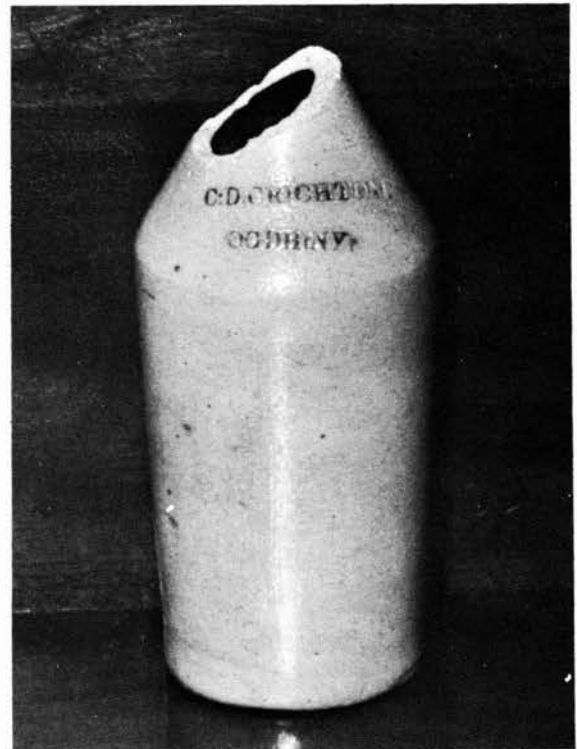
The Brewery could not overcome competition from Arnold's, another local brewery and imported beers, and Edward J. Chapin, sheriff, assigned the property to Edward C. James, who in turn assigned it to the Seymour family.

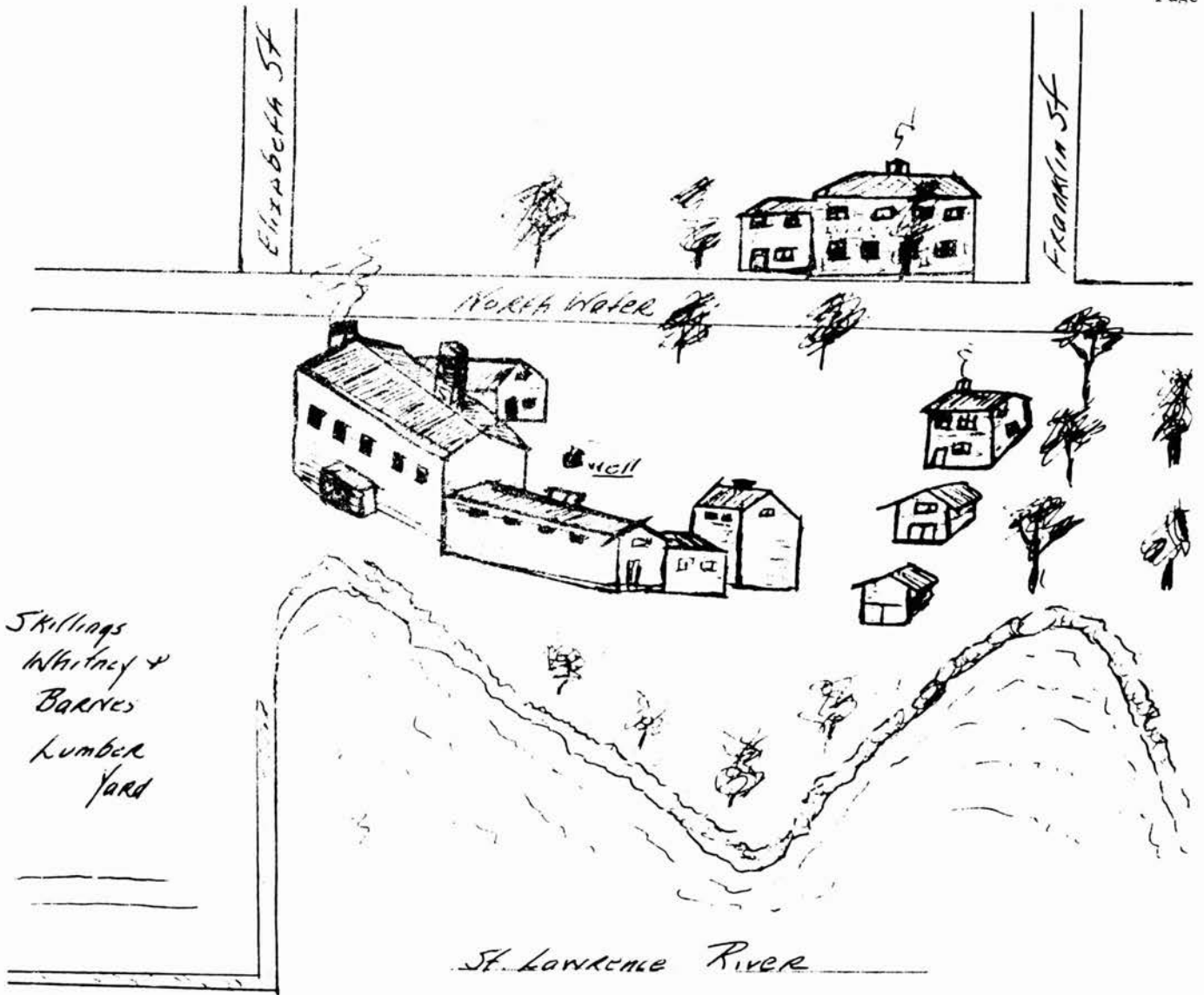
Orrin E. Martin, who lost his stove and hub factory in Chateaugay in 1878, was the next tenant, changing the brewery over to a hub factory and shingle mill. The mill burned in 1879 with a loss of \$9,000 -- with only \$1,000 insurance.

The Seymours sold the land and ruined buildings to John Hannan about 1880. He constructed several new buildings including the four story Tower Building, continued the dock front and did considerable back filling.

The George Hall Corporation, Frank A. Augsbury, Sr., president, and Wilfred McDougall, agent for the Hannan Realty Company, in 1925 agreed to suitable terms and the George Hall Corporation bought the site in 1925 and now occupies the property.

Very little seems to have been recorded about the Crichton Brewery. Mr. Crichton, the originator, was a farmer and a brewer. He died in 1853 and his widow Josephine died in 1874. Her last will and testament gave the property to David and John Crichton. There are no available records of the volume of beer produced, or the actual size of the buildings, but the advertisements suggest that the Crichtons were alert, aggressive pioneers, producing an honest product for more than fifty years -- and this article, because Bill Johnston and Albert Dominie who found the broken beer bottle didn't bury it again.





BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF D. CRICHTON BREWERY COPIED FROM OLD MAP IN OGDENSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY, DATED 1874

ARNOLD & CO.,
BREWERS & MALTSTERS,
 SUPERIOR XX AND XXX
 FAMILY ALES, AMBER ALES AND PORTER,
 Main Street, - OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

COMPETITOR'S ADVERTISING IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY DIRECTORY 1873-74

Camp at Pierrepoint



PUMP HOUSE

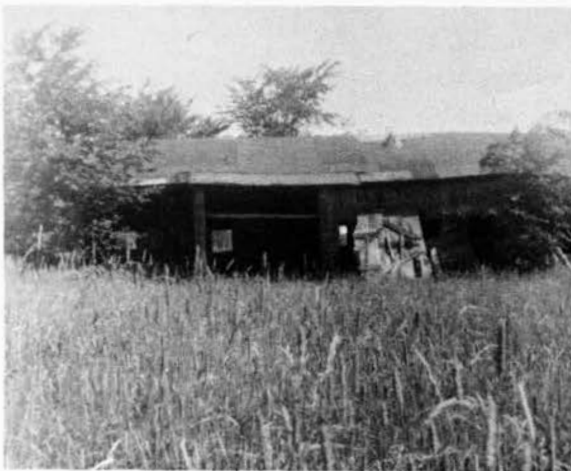
By IVA R. TUPPER
(Town Historian)

It was in 1935 that the federal government leased 13 acres of land from Bower Powers of Pierrepoint -- for as long as needed, at a regular monthly rental. Some of the original 18 buildings still remain, although they are now in a bad state of repair.

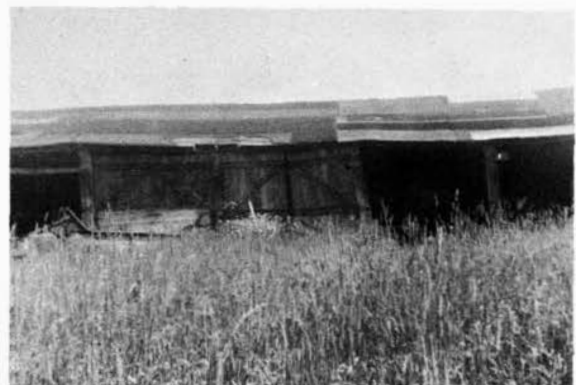
Over 200 boys came here from all over the United States, and reforestation work was done at Pierrepoint and Parishville on State land. The boys were trucked to their work each day. Among the officers in charge were Capt. Redmond, Capt. Miller, Major Sham, Lt. Ashcroft and Del Sharp.

Doctor Depew of Canton was the camp physician. He had been a major in the army. The boys were supposed to have been selected from destitute families and, of course, some of their salary was returned to their parents.

In 1940 the Congress refused further appropriations, and the camps were abandoned. They were used again by the Army during the maneuvers of 1940, after which Mr. Powers bought three of the buildings. The rest were torn down.



THE STORE



BARRACKS

Parishville Landmark

By ELSIE F. BRESEE
(Parishville Town Historian)

About 9 p.m. last July 3, the fire siren blew for some time. Upon looking toward the fire house to see which way the engine was going, one could see a big blaze pouring up over the tree tops from the business section. Going to the corner of Charles and West Main streets, I saw that it was the old Clark office.

There had been an explosion shortly before the blaze burst out. Both Guy Planty who lives at the rear of this building, and Cliff Burdett who lives across the street from it, heard the noise and went out to see what it was. They discovered flames bursting out of the rear upstairs in the building. Cliff hurried to give the alarm and Guy to move his car which was parked close to the rear of the office.

Our local firemen were there soon, and Hannawa Falls and Colton fire apparatus were soon on the scene.

Hose was connected with the St. Regis river and a great endeavor was made to stop the blaze. As soon as one spot seemed under control, the fire broke out somewhere else. The fight went on with streams of water pouring into the building. Two firemen climbed a ladder leaning against a very unstable upper porch to chop a hole in the front under the eaves. The fire seemed to have started upstairs in the rear and followed the roof beams.

At midnight the firemen rested for a coffee break, served by the auxiliary, the fire continuing briskly inside. A constant stream of water was kept on the rear upstairs wall. This building now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Gerrish of Potsdam was used for a warehouse. It is located on the corner of East Main and Mill streets. The post office is on one side, and Guy Planty's house just in back, but no serious damage was done to either. There was little wind.

Being metal, the roof buckled and the rear chimney kept tilting until it finally fell toward the front, into the interior, taking portions of the roof. It was near dawn before the fire was under control.

This building was built about 1878 by the late Simeon L. Clark for an office connected with his thriving lumber business. The second floor was often rented and used at various times by the Maccabees, Sons of Veterans, and Good Templars. The Masons held meeting there a few times, while building their own temple. Organizations held dances there, and it served as living quarters for short periods of time. Archie Hammond, a nephew of Mr. Clark, lived there for a summer.

This reminds and takes us back a bit farther in our history. The Flanders Brothers had mills here. Samuel K. Flanders and his wife from Fort Covington, at the solicitation of a brother, David, then living in Parishville village, moved here with his family. He bought a half interest in his brother's factory which manufactured hay rakes, clothes frames, broom and fork handles.

Simeon L. Clark erected a sawmill and butter tub factory, which he ran at the same time. Flanders' sons apparently had joined the father in business, as their business became known as "Flanders & Sons". It was about this time that the Clark mills were built (1878) that the office building was erected.

Flanders & Sons later sold out to the Parishville Lum-

ber Company. This company was made up of Royal Newton, Herbert J. Sanford and Simeon L. Clark. They continued to operate the Flanders mills, Mr. Clark continuing his own. The lumber company shut down the tub shop, continuing the sawmill for a time. Eventually S.L. Clark bought out the Parishville Lumber Company, and continued to run his own mills.

About 1888 or 1889 Plin J. Clark, having graduated from college, joined his father, changing the name to S.L. Clark & Son. This was a good partnership as the father was a plunger, never hesitating to contract huge orders, while the son was extra good as a bookkeeper and office manager. He attended to all money matters and the outside business operations were left to the father. There were times when they were so rushed the mills rannight and day with different shifts of workers.

S.L. Clark, before the mill period, had run the drug store, selling liquor. He became converted, joined the Baptist church, deciding his business was wrong, became an ardent temperance man. Many were the exciting election days. Royal Newton, who had taken over the drugstore, headed the people who wanted a license in the town, and S.L. Clark headed the opposition or Prohibitionists. Both men were leaders and had a good following, and the two men who had been partners in the lumber industry were now on opposing sides.

Stories are told of Mr. Clark's tendency to quarrel with his men who worked for him over things not done to suit him. He would have angry words, fire the men, then his conscience would trouble him and he would wonder how these men were going to take care of their families. So he would chase after them and rehire them. One funny story is told of one man with whom Mr. Clark had a fight, both men swearing at each other. The man was fired, and again Mr. Clark's conscience began working. The worker lived some distance from the village, but Mr. Clark walked to his home, rehired him and was invited to stay for supper. This he did and walked home after.

Mr. Clark had a benevolent side to his nature. Many are the young people who would never have been able to complete their education, had it not have been for his money and his kindness. But, again the business man: while he would offer his help, he would say that he expected to be paid back with interest, and usually was.

Out of this help have come music teachers, school

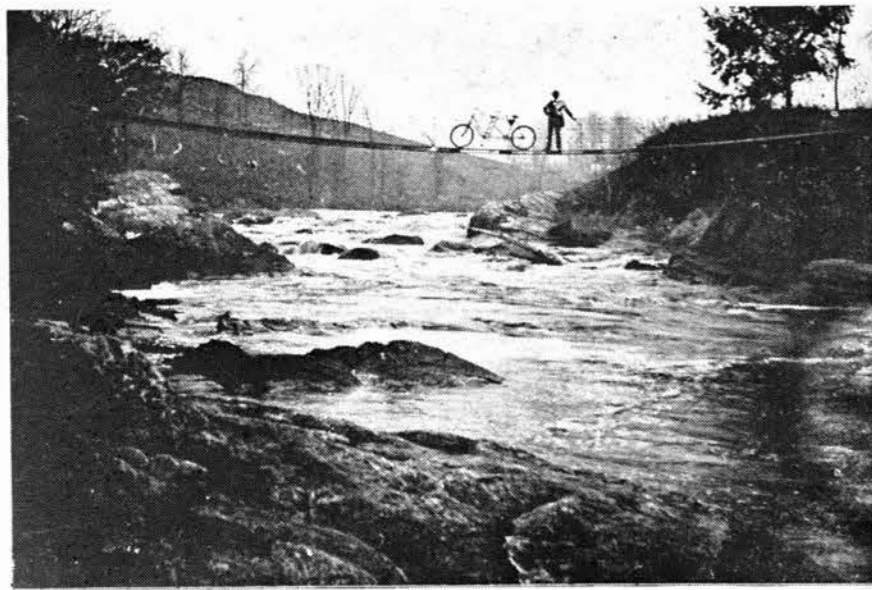
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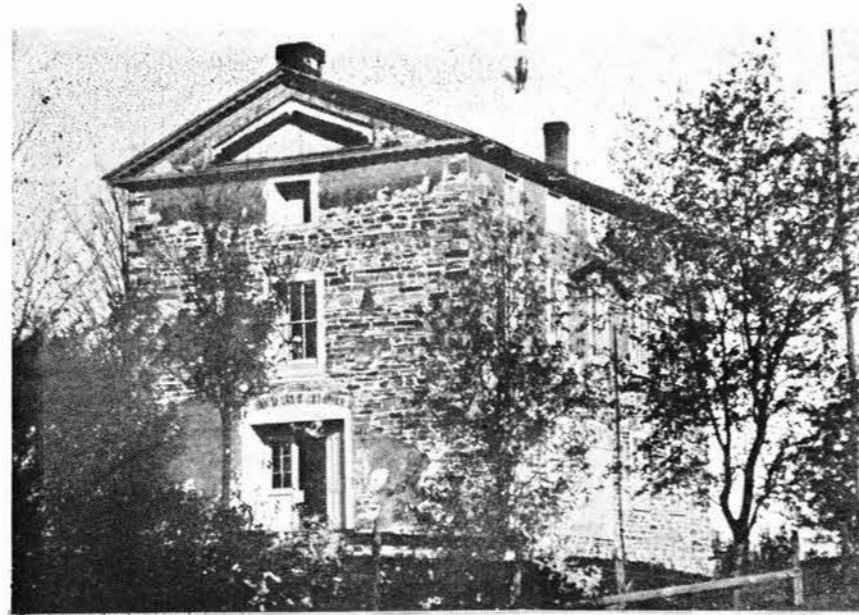
CLARK OFFICE AT LEFT, DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1964

old post cards of russell and hermon

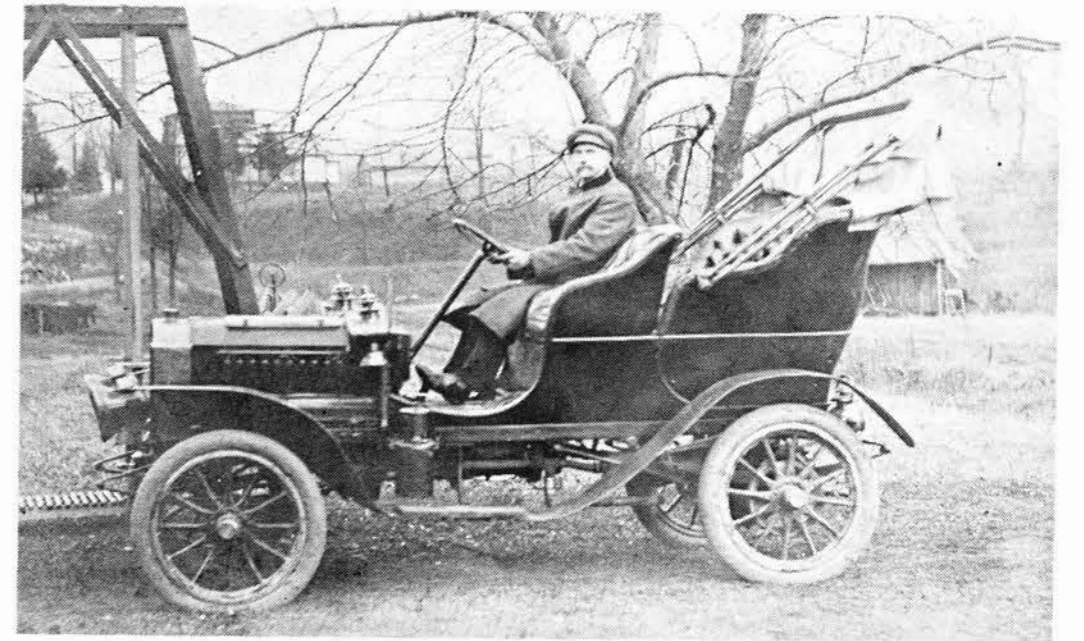
THE QUARTERLY is indebted to Mrs. Laurel Guiles, Balmat, for the old photographs reproduced on this page. Some weeks ago Mrs. Guiles brought in a large collection of old post cards from all parts of the county, some produced in Europe in four colors, all apparently representative of about the year 1910. We have copied all of Mrs. Guiles' collection and from time to time will publish more of her cards.



303--Foot-bridge across Grass river 1½ miles below Russell, N. Y.



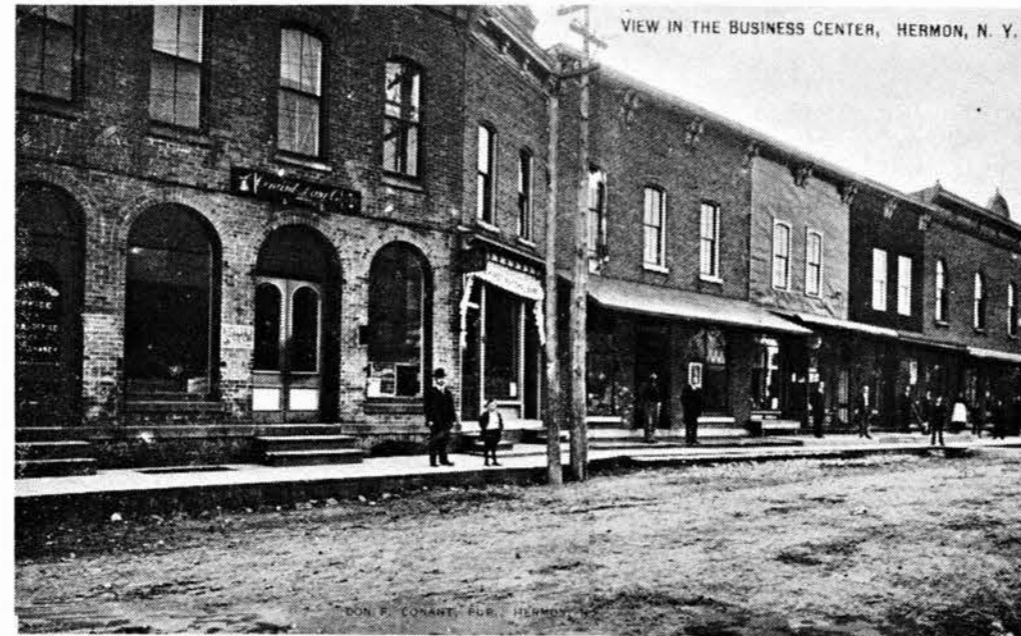
302--The Arsenal, built 1809. Russell, N. Y.



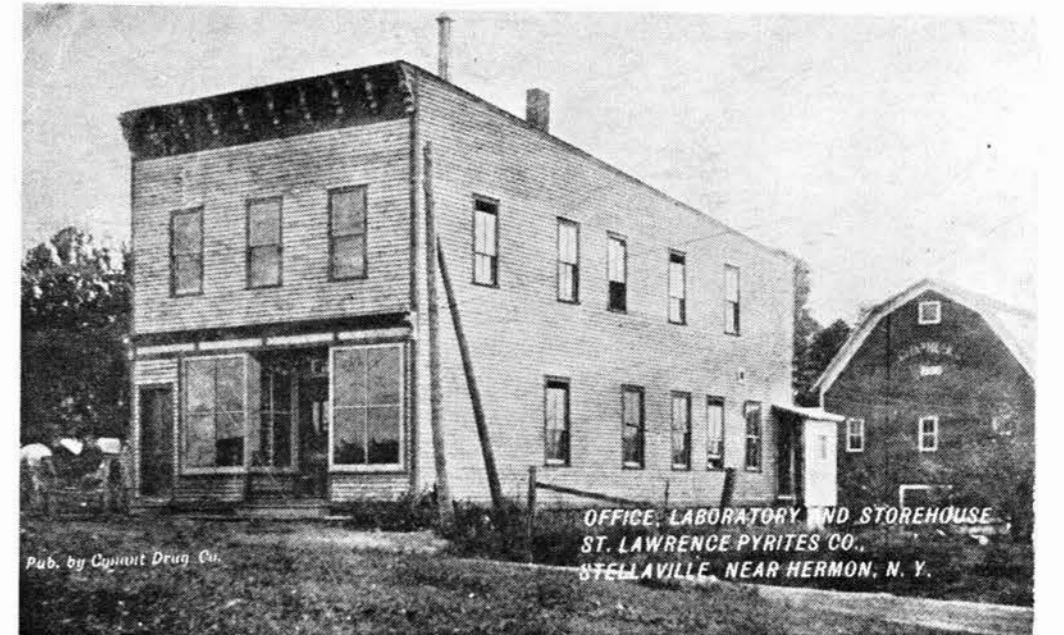
MR. GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW, RUSSELL



The Old Mills, Russell, N. Y.



VIEW IN THE BUSINESS CENTER, HERMON, N. Y.



Pub. by Cyprius Drug Co.

OFFICE, LABORATORY AND STOREHOUSE
ST. LAWRENCE PYRITES CO.,
STELLAVILLE, NEAR HERMON, N. Y.

THE OLD COUNTRY STORE

By ELIZABETH WEBB
Jacksonville, Florida

I was born at Edwards, St. Lawrence County, and at a young age I went with my mother to the country store run by Lev Raymond. It greatly fascinated me, and in later years I was to operate just such a store in a small hamlet and country towns.

The front had a long bench outside where men spent many hours in summer. Articles were displayed out front each day and taken in at night.

The inside had the usual potbellied stove, hanging kerosene lamps, chairs that were always occupied by the men of the town, who discussed the events of the day. There were a barrel of crackers, bulk tea chests, coffee beans in sacks to be ground in the hand coffee grinder, salt pork in a barrel, ciscoes in brine in a keg outside the door in cold weather at 5 cents a lb., codfish in wooden boxes, penny sticks of peppermint candy, flour in 98 lb. and 48 lb. sacks. The flour sacks were saved for many uses in the home -- pasted on the wall as a base for wallpaper, and for fly switches.

Sugar came in a barrel and was weighed out by the pound at 5 cents. Black strap molasses came in barrels and was sold in gallon stone jugs, which the customer brought himself. Tub butter came in wooden tubs from the farmer first, then the cheese factory. It was cut in chunks, sold at 10 cents per lb. Cheese also came in wooden boxes, cut and sold at 8 cents per lb. These were weighed on stillyards (scales).

Eggs were taken in trade from all the farmers at from 7 cents to 12 1/2 cents per dozen. Tobacco came in caddies and was cut off in squares of chewing tobacco, with a tobacco cutter, a knife with handle or lever to cut each plug. Some of the brands were Jolly Tar, Town Talk, Spearhead, Battle Axe and Three Crows. Smoking tobacco came in pound bags -- Warnica Brown, Growler, Duke Mixture and Bull Durham -- to be smoked in clay pipes, 5 cents each and corncob pipes, 2 for 5 cents.

The store also had yard goods: calico at 5 cents per yard., unbleached cotton at 8 cents per yard, outing flannel to make all the clothes for the family; the scraps left were used to piece quilts.

Shoes were high-buttoned for ladies and smaller buttoned for the children. Men's dress shoes were also buttoned, and for work there were leather boots. Sometimes they were made to fit by the shoe cobbler, and when it rained they shrank and hurt the feet. In winter men wore felt shoes and rubbers.

Straw hats were available in season, touques and fringe mittens in winter. Miscellaneous articles were knitting needles, needles, buttons, hooks and eyes, thread, school slates at 5 cents per slate, pencils, 2 for a cent, lead pencils, one cent each.

Hand-hewn axe helms and hammer handles were displayed in a nail keg. A few pieces of tinware, tin milk pans, wash tubs, wash boilers and washboards, stove pipe, all these were used in those days. Iron kettles and spiders, lamps, lanterns, lamp chimneys, wicks and burners. A pretty dish was a luxury.

Spices included whole nutmeg to be grated, cinnamon bark, ginger root, pepper beans, ground in a pepper mill. The store sold all kinds of nails, square cut, different lengths and sizes, horse shoe nails, as all farmers built their own buildings and many shod their own horses.

America will always cherish the art of farm life as mirrored symbols, for the Americans were farmers who believed that farmers were the founders of civilization.

Everything in those days came the hard way, work was never finished and the word "holiday" was all but unknown. In fact, the only rest periods were Sundays, and the occasional trip to the country store to do the trading. The farmer then laid in a good supply.

Country folks were concerned for each other and would soon learn about their neighbors from the "setters" in the store.

I have kept four different country stores over a period of 26 years, many years ago.

The every day customers' faces were hardened from the seasons, but they were happy with what they had. They lived in a different scene from the big shopping centers of today -- which had their beginnings actually in the old country store, although there are great differences now not only in prices, but in the displays of today's packaged foods.

OLD TIME ELECTIONS

By CATHERINE G. BROWNELL
Historian, Town of Fine

Considering the remarkable job of reporting done last Nov. 3 by our newspaper, radio and television people, it might be well for us to remind our young children that in the early elections there were no telephones, radio, television or paved roads, in fact, no means of communication except by horse and a weekly newspaper. A tally of the local vote was taken to the county seat by horse and buggy, and it was several days to a week before the results of the national election were known. In spite of all this interest was keen and spirits high.

A few of the stories which were handed down in my family concerning early elections do show, I think, keen interest in issues and devotion to party. In the election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln was running against Stephen Douglas who was known far and wide as an orator. On that day in my town men walked great distances to vote, and since there were

no polling places as we have today, they went to Scott's Bridge and voted in the home of Charles Scott. Grandfather's two oldest children climbed to the top of the barn loft and opened a small window, then sat patiently waiting for someone to walk by. When a walking voter would get near the barn, the youngsters would carefully open the window and call out "Hurrah for Douglas!" The man would stop in astonishment, look in all directions to see where the voice had come from, and finally walk on. This went on all day.

I have always been surprised at the great interest my grandfather held in elections, especially since he was one of the very few Democrats in the town. It was in 1960 that he took his oxen and drove 5 miles to the village of Fine to a Douglas rally. This was held in the old red school house where the present Altamont milk factory now stands. Here

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Oswegatchie

1864

By PERSIS YATES BOYESEN
Oswegatchie Town Historian

One hundred years ago in a log cabin on the Town Line Road between the towns of Oswegatchie and Lisbon there was born to Thomas and Mary McKelvey Mayne, a son, Robert Lincoln Mayne. He was given the middle name of Lincoln by his mother because of her admiration for President Abraham Lincoln. This man, born July 16, 1864, celebrated his 100th birthday this past summer. Since Mr. Mayne is very much the senior citizen of the town of Oswegatchie, this article was written to portray a few occurrences, economical and social, in the town in 1864.

In the year 1864 the country was involved in a war no nation should have to experience, and very few homes in the town were unaffected by this great conflict. The March 22 issue of the "St. Lawrence Republican" stated, "There are 305 men of the town of Oswegatchie on the military rolls in the State Military Department." At a special town meeting held April 3, the town voted "to pay the veterans who have reenlisted to her credit, a bounty of \$300, payable in bonds or money at the option of the soldier." There was only one dissenting voice to the resolution. Many farmers in the town were probably attracted by this notice in the issue of April 26. "We are authorized to state that the open market for the purchase of Cavalry horses, will be opened in this place on Monday next. One hundred and thirty-five dollars will be paid for each horse passed by the inspectors. Horses must be full-fleshed and fifteen hands high. For particulars, inquire of Lt. Jos. T. Purves, A.A.Q.M., Seymour House."

John Pickens and Son of Heuvelton advertised on January 1 for a family man "to take charge of a circular saw in a sawmill." The ad further stated that the wages were good and the situation permanent.

In an editorial in the January 19 issue the following article was printed which follows in its entirety. "William Waffle, a farmer residing near Heuvelton, in this town has reported to us the following extraordinary instance of fecundity. He has a cow which will be six years old next spring, and which he procured from Capt. Guttererson, of Lisbon, when about two years of age, which has produced nine calves since she was three years, seven of the nine were produced within the last eight months. We have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement."

The papers of 1864 carried few obituaries, and when they did they were often printed weeks after the death had occurred. Farm accidents were frequent as related in the obituary of one Arad Spooner who died Dec. 31, 1863, at the age of 65, near the Village of Heuvelton. "Mr. Spooner settled in this town as early as 1822-23 and has resided in this town nearly the entire time since to the day of his death. His death was sudden. . . he fell. . . he never breathed again." This was printed in the paper of February 2.

An application was made to the Legislature that year for the "passage of a law authorizing the erection of one or more dams across the Oswegatchie River on the lands of Thomas Denny between the Village of Ogdensburg and Black Lake; such dam or dams to be erected in such manner as not to raise the level of the water of Black Lake and without locks for the passage of boats, but with proper and suitable aprons and slides for the passage of rafts."

In the spring of 1864, Thomas Lawrence, "a thorough botanist, horticulturist and florist," whose garden was on the Canton Road adjoining the line of the Village of Og-

densburg, issued a catalog of green house plants, flowers, trees, shrubs and vines, which were ready for delivery.

On the evening of June 17 the dwelling house of John Delaney on the "Ridge" was entirely consumed by fire. "Nothing was saved from the premises but the lives of the occupants."

The following is pertinent to the town of Oswegatchie only in the matter of statistics since a great number of its citizens participated in the Civil War. In the year 1864 there were only 12 Revolutionary War pensioners left in the country. The oldest was aged 105 and the youngest was 94. How many Civil War pensioners were there in the country in 1954?

In the fall Union meetings were held in Heuvelton, the Black Lake Church or Oswegatchie Chappel as it was also called, Vollen's School House at Vollen's Corners and in the Village of Ogdensburg, "to promote the election and swell the majorities of Lincoln and Johnson, Fenton and Alvord and the whole Union ticket."

In the November elections the town of Oswegatchie voted 981 for Lincoln, 710 for McClellan; for Governor, 782 for Fenton and 707 for Seymour; for Congress, 953 for Hulburd and 691 for Averell. Thus in mid-November the Union men of the town of Oswegatchie sat down to a jubilation supper at the Morton House in Ogdensburg.

Some wholesale prices in Ogdensburg on November 22, 1864 were: potatoes, 50 cents a bushel; eggs 20 cents a dozen; butter 40 cents a pound; cheese 15 cents a pound; sugar-cured hams 20 cents a pound and poultry 10 cents a pound. Hay was \$18 a ton and hardcord wood was \$5 a cord. A box of lemons was \$11 and oranges were \$10 a box.

In the year 1864, 625 pounds of tobacco, 3895 pounds of hops were raised; 7094 bushels of apples, 35,855 bushels of potatoes and 59,655 bushels of oats were harvested. The census of 1865 states that there were 2807 milch cows, 1066 horses age two years and over and 4152 sheep shorn in the town. The above figures are probably nearly the same for the year 1864.

Indeed, Mr. Mayne, in the next one hundred years you will witness more changes and of cours, "know more" as you stated to the reporter who wished you another 100 happy years of life.

MEMBERSHIP UP TO DATE?

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

Dear Mr. Cleland:

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

Please send The Quarterly to me at this address:

NAME
STREET and NUMBER
or RURAL ROUTE

MAIL THIS HANDY COUPON WITH CHECK -- TODAY!

STARCH INDUSTRY

By HAZEL CHAPMAN
(Town of Stockholm Historian)

One day when I was in the First National Bank of Winthrop, Town of Stockholm, Eugene Thompson asked if I could find out how starch was made from potatoes. I, too, had wondered how it was made as I had never read of its manufacture in any book. My father used to tell of drawing potatoes to the starch factory.

In 1879 there was a starch factory at Skinnerville, one at West Stockholm and another at Buckton, on the rivers.

In 1855 58,667 bushels of potatoes were raised in Stockholm. In 1865 production was 75,455 bushels; in 1875, 199,521 bushels -- as starch had become a big business.

As late as 1914 New York state ranked first in starch making.

Here is what Seth Moulton of Winthrop told me about starch, when I visited him last October 27.

"I worked many days picking up potatoes at Lordens Corners," he said, "for 10 cents a day. I used to fill a wagon box each day. It held thirty-five bushels. Then the owner took it to Brasher Falls to the starch factory, where he sold them for four to ten cents a bushel.

"The man on the wagon shoveled the potatoes out into a two-wheeled cart that held five bushels. They always made him heap it up to be sure they had a good big five bushels, too.

"Then the cart was pushed over to a hole in the floor, the board in the back end of the cart was raised and the potatoes rolled down into a wooden bin 25 by 35 feet in size. In this bin was an auger -- which turned by water power, the water flowing through the bin to wash the potatoes as clean as possible. The auger pushed them out into a grinder after they were clean."

The grinder, Mr. Moulton explained, consisted of two large stones, hollowed in the center and turned by water power; these ground the potatoes to a pulp. Some people

called it rasping. The pulp then passed onto a frame covered with bransacking. The juice passed through and was caught below on a finer piece of cotton cloth.

Underneath the screens that held the coarser and finer kinds of starch, a slow fire was kept burning to dry the starch.

When it was dry, the starch was put in pags and shipped to the factories where cloth was made. Mr. Moulton recalled that he worked in a cloth factory in the New England states, and the bagged starch used for sizing on woven gingham and calico cloth was gray in color. He thought the gray color resulted from the potato skins in the starch from the top screen. The fine white starch taken from the bottom screen was used for cooking purposes.

Carrol Castle of Winthrop used to draw potatoes to Brasher; I asked him what the factory looked like? He said, "Like an old barn. I just dumped the potatoes, I didn't go inside."

Research at the Norfolk library failed to produce much about how starch was made. I found that potatoes are one-fifth starch; that the tubers had to be washed to free them from all impurity, then rasped down to a fine pulp. Machinery of various kinds was used to perform the several processes of washing, straining out stones, rasping, purifying, draining and drying. Some manufacturers pass the raspings through a grinding mill, which produces an eight to 12 per cent increase in starch products.

Beyond its industrial purposes in common with other starches, potato starch is much employed for making imitation sago, for adulation and for a substitute for more costly food starches. Potatoes affected by disease yield a pure and useful starch as sound tubers, but much less in proportion to their weight.

In 1964 there are no starch factories in the town of Stockholm; in fact, the farmers of today do not raise enough potatoes for their own use.

Soil Bank Farm in Winter

By Anna Matthews Cole

The fields are flat as meadows go,
Dark weeds stand up above the snow,
The wood beyond is hushed and bare,
No woods-man hews the maples there;
The great old barn holds now no hay,
The pigeons all have flown away
Since now no cattle live therein
No silage scatters. From the bin
No oats upon the rough planks fall
As when a team stood in the stall;
The house though still knows warmth and cheer
This frigid season of the year;
The farmer and his wife alone
Yet live on acres long their own
Set in a silver peace uncurled
About their pathless, wintry world.

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Dickinson Post Offices

By HARLAN R. HORTON
(Franklin County Historian)

The first post office at Dickinson was established June 10, 1828 with Benjamin Heath as the first postmaster. He has purchased land from Hezekiah R. Pierpont some time before and established a stage coach tavern at the four corners, on the Russell on St. Lawrence Turnpike, later known as Heath's Corners. This famous stopping place in stage coach days burned in 1870.

The mail in the early days went by stage coach and was delivered to and received from the taverns along the route. The mail went north from Heath's to Moira and south to Dickinson Center.

Hezekiah B. Pierpont often stopped there on his travels to and from his lands in Franklin County, for he owned the toe Town of Dickinson and Lodrick Butterfield was his land agent in 1827. I have Pierpont's book of land sales from 1827 to November 15, 1840, which shows that Benjamin Heath became land agent in August 1834, Milton Heath in November 1834; the latter continued until 1840 or later. The mail continued to go to Heath's in Dickinson until the Rutland Railroad was built; thereafter it went to Moira and from there to Dickinson Center.

Simeon C. Harwood located at Harwood Corners, having purchased land of Pierpont April 2, 1840. When the mail went to Moira he became the postmaster at

Dickinson as early as 1858 or earlier. He was still postmaster in 1865 and he also operated a store. He was succeeded, in the same location, by Smith Clark who was still there in 1871.

In 1876 the post office was back at Heath's Corners with Mary Briggs as postmistress. She held the office until after 1883. The post office was in the old house on the south side of the Turnpike at the corner.

In 1887 Mrs. Jane Aldrich was postmistress. She lived on the south side of the road a short distance west of Harwood Corners and may have been the mother of Mrs. M. Taylor. The post office had disappeared by 1914, probably about 1912 when the rural routes were established.

The South Dickinson post office was located at the Baker Tavern on the Port Kent-Hopkinton Turnpike and near the corner of the Niles Road. It was established February 5, 1842 with Eldred Baker as postmaster. Mr. Baker had purchased land from Hezekiah E. Pierpont in 1837 and established his tavern shortly after. It was a noted stopping place for stage coaches in the early days. Dickinson Center post office was established between 1865 and 1871, as Josiah Bailey was postmaster in 1871. East Dickinson had a post office as early as 1865 with Charles Taylor as postmaster. Alburg also had a postoffice in 1883, with Homer B. Page as postmaster.



FASHIONS OF YESTERYEAR -- Members of the Gouverneur Community Players are shown modeling gowns once worn by the first families of Gouverneur. The fashion show was one of the high spots of the Annual Meeting of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association held October 17 in Gouverneur. A lovely pink linen is modeled by Mrs. Malcolm Lowry (left), who is pictured with Mrs. Robert Witt, Mrs. Harold Lienemann and Mrs. Eugene DeNagel, who wrote the script and also modeled.

OLD PIERREPONT

SUBMITTED BY HISTORIAN IVA R. TUPPER



Beech Plains Church, West Pierrepont -- The plains used to be covered with beech trees, thus the church got its name. It was probably built about 1865, timber and labor donated; it is now kept in good repair, and services are held at all times. Mrs. Harold Curtis of West Pierrepont obtained this information from her mother, Mrs. Brewer, and her grandfather, Coon, helped build the church.



Display of minerals on the Bower Powers farm, Pierrepont



Earl W. Gleason's store at Pierrepont picture taken in 1900. It was built by "Sant" Hickock and run by him, then sold to Marcus Crossman, then to Earl Gleason who now operates it. The post office there was discontinued after the R.F.D. took over.

1853

New-Year's Ball.

AT

W. R. STARK'S HOTEL,
COLTON, N. Y.,

On Tuesday Evening, January 4, 1853,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

MANAGERS.

<p>Colton. Silas Hawley, W. N. Jacques, J. E. Loomis, W. W. Pratt, Jason Barber, D. S. Tupper, F. W. Sprague</p> <p>Parisville. S. W. Smith, Horace Wares, Henry Champny.</p> <p>Hopkinton. F. Sprague, Frederick Kent.</p> <p>Madrid. Enos Eastman, G. W. Dart, W. Richardson, J. Bartlett.</p> <p>Wernon. George Sheldon, Myron Beard.</p>	<p>Potsdam. Luke Mitchell, P. W. Underwood, J. W. Clark, H. G. Chandler, J. H. Sandford, Jr., J. L. Dustin, H. S. Hewitt.</p> <p>Pierpont. Lyman Cox, Asa S. Briggs, Akins Foster, B. F. Hamilton.</p> <p>West Potsdam. George Fobes, Charles Lester.</p> <p>Norfolk. T. F. Bridley, J. Ellison.</p> <p>Brush's Mills. Capt. Tupper, C. A. Stone.</p>	<p>Canton. O. G. Miner, F. S. Butterfield, D. M. Jones, B. Healy.</p> <p>South Canton. Alonzo Smith, B. F. Clark.</p> <p>Bussell. Samuel Ray, H. R. Knox.</p> <p>Haira. Kimbal Phillips, D. W. Lawrence.</p> <p>Bangor. P. Dickenson, Marvin Berry.</p> <p>Halone. Chas. Gurley, W. L. Horton.</p>
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ROOM MANAGERS.

SILAS HAWLEY, | W. N. JACQUES.

MUSIC. MITCHELL'S Band. W. R. Stark, Treas.

OSWELL'S PRINT.

CONSERVATION

(Continued from Page Four)

In 1948, when the trees began to show up, Dwight Church took an aerial picture of the plantation, the only one of its kind in the United States.

The second event was the setting up of the county 4-H tree plantation near Hannawa Falls in 1940. The county owned a 300-acre abandoned farm on the shore of the Racquette River, and the late Charles Tait, County Treasurer, persuaded the 4-H to take it over and plant it to trees. The board of supervisors had the farm surveyed and laid out 36 one-acre plots, one for each township and one for each ward of Ogdensburg, with elaborate signs around the border of each plot. They built picnic tables, toilets and a fire place, the object being to build up a picnic and recreation area for the people of the county.

Planting was continued each year until the whole area was pretty well filled up. The first year more than one hundred boys and girls took part in the planting, and State Ranger School students at Wanakena, led by director James Dubuar, planted 1,000 white spruce trees. To clear the land for this purpose, several days were spent by the inmates of the county jail, cutting brush. In all, thousands of people were involved with this project. It is now a beautiful forest, but it has also been an area of destruction. There has been so much vandalism that the authorities have had to close it to the public. A metal gate has been placed at the entrance, and a key is available at the 4-H office.

The Pitcairn plantation, where the placque will be placed, was the last official planting job conducted for the county by Will Woodcock.

Conservation has also come into the county through different agencies. The State Conservation Department has maintained a district office here for several years, with Henry Bradford as the present director. To control fires, he employs six rangers and four observers in fire towers. He maintains campsites at Eel Weir and Cranberry, and picnic areas at North Lawrence and Pitcairn. The state owns 62,390 acres in the County of which 23,167 have been set out to trees.

A soil conservation district, through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was formed in the county in 1956, employing four men. During that time, they have developed 215 farm ponds, and created 160,000 ft. of tile drains, and 236,000 ft. of open drainage ditch. Since 1956 they have assisted farmers to plant 4,214 acres of trees.

The "little jog" of land on the south-central border of the Town of Norfolk once belonged to the town of Stockholm? You will find this on our new St. Lawrence County road map. The change took place some time after 1900.-- Edith VanKennen.

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Canton, N. Y.

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PARISHVILLE

(Continued from Page Nine)

teachers, engineers, lawyers, and probably other vocations. How far reaching can a little kindness go in this world! Also by the requirement that the money be paid back, the independence of the individual was not impaired.

But back to our office. Probably in very few offices was there as much money handled as in this one. There were the workers in all these mills, as well as teamsters who did the hauling to shipping points. All payments were made in currency, no checks ever used; Plin had each man's pay ready in envelopes with the name so no one had to run around finding places to cash checks.

Office assistants, included Orlando Cappell and G. Lester Flint. From 1915 to 1955 Attorney W.O. Daniels used the lower floor of the building for his offices, the upper floor remaining vacant. In 1955 the building was sold for Mrs. Eva Clark, widow of the late Plin Clark, to the Gerrishes of Colton. They were dealers in musical instruments and antiques. It has since been used mostly as a storehouse, no active business being conducted here.

And so we have a partial framework of an old building left standing in our midst. Could this building talk, what tales we could add to the history of our town! Somehow this building and its story belong to the S.L. Clark & Son story. Mr. Clark had three children; one boy died while quite young. The home which stood on the site of the present Delong gas station was an old house made over into a beautiful home which later burned. Mr. Clark was about 62 years of age when he died, and Plin about 45.

Much of this story has been made possible by the late Warren O. Daniels who was a young boy when this office was built, and one of those whom Mr. Clark helped to complete his education.

ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page Twelve)

again was a big event for the two oldest children. I might add that Abraham Lincoln has always been loved and admired by all my family.

As late as 1884, there still was no telephone in our town. However in Edwards village, 10 miles distant, there was a telegraph office. It seems this election too was close, with people sitting up most of the night to hear of some faint news of the results. About midnight, Charles Bush, whose father owned the St. Nicholas Hotel and always had a fast-stepping horse, was dispatched to Edwards to bring back the news of the election. Everyone knew he was gone and sat patiently waiting for his return. Toward morning the sound of hoof steps were heard, and as he entered the village everyone ran out to the road to hear the results.

One election a little later brings to mind a story my father often told concerning a long wait to get the returns. (By this time the polling place was in the town hall in Fine village.) He left his dear little black horse in the hotel barn and spent the evening at the hall waiting for the returns. Late at night he left to return home only to find his horse gone. At first he thought the horse had been stolen, so he borrowed a lantern and started the long walk home. A light snow had fallen, and about half way home he stumbled over something only to discover it to be his own horse blanket. On reaching home he found Pat standing in front of the barn door looking completely disgusted with such things as elections.

But are elections today as good as "The Good Ole Days"? The radio was just wonderful and everyone was sure to know the results and be in bed soon after midnight. But now television's Univac will tell you the answers before only a small per cent of the votes are counted.

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). CANTON: (Edward F. Heim) The Canton Historian has been busy sorting out the many important records and items of historical interest and value to be moved into the new Museum in the Community Building at Canton. We hope our friends of History will visit us after the Holidays. CLIFTON: (Mrs. Clara McKenny) New cemetery (first) for Cranberry Lake. First buried July 16, 1964, Mrs. Tucker and Mr. Grout. Mr. Grout was first buried in Wanakena, then moved to the new cemetery. CLARE: (Mrs. Iris J. Fry). COLTON: (Mrs. Lorena Reed). DEKALB: (F.F.E. Walrath) I am compiling a history of the village of DeKalb Junction with a map showing the location of many residences, when built and by whom. I am also working on a scrapbook of the town of DeKalb, gathering material from different sources. Have done much research work on many families for people out of state tracing relatives, dates, etc. DePEYSTER: (Mrs. Emery Smithers) Worked in scrapbooks for DePeyster and gave materials on local History to students of Heuvelton Central school. EDWARDS: (Miss Leah Noble) Having lots of fun photographing and visiting with folks in regard to "Edwardiana". FINE: (Mrs. Catherine Brownell). FOWLER: (Mrs. Robert Yerdon). GOUVERNEUR: (Harold Storie). HAMMOND: (Mrs. Maxine B. Rutherford) Set up an exhibit in the public library of the Hammond Cornet Band. A Fire Department exhibit was displayed in one of our business places in conjunction with the Firemen's Field Day celebration. As part of the 25th anniversary of the Hammond 4-H and FFA fair, an exhibit, Rural Americana, was set up in the fair barn. It was viewed by approximately 500 people during the two-day fair. Wrote a history of Hammond Fairs which was published in the local papers. Completed several war record cards. Attended the St. Lawrence Co. Historical Association annual meeting in Gouverneur and the fall meeting of Town and Village Historians, also went on two tours. Answered and researched several geneologies. Projects completed and filed at the History Center were: History of Hammond (grade school level), Vanishing Americana and Hammond Fire Department Calendar. File started on Rural School Dist. No. 2 (Newfield), also research done on cheese factories in our town. Prepared a list of sawmills operating in our part of the County for the Conservation Dept. Plans are being made to compile a weekly column in one of our local papers of events from the early files of the Hammond Adviser. Gave annual report to Supervisor and members of the Town Board. Winter months reserved for scrapbook work. HERMON: (Mrs. Harriet Jenne) HOPKINTON: (Mrs. Vaughn Day). LAWRENCE: (Mrs. Gordon Cole). LISBON: (Lee M. Martin) Our Lisbon Town Board is considering a proposed plan to post the names of all roads and to number all houses. The Utilities and Telephone companies and Firemen claim this would be a real help in their work. LOUISVILLE: (Mrs. Lorraine Bandy) During October I spoke to the 3rd and 4th grades in Louisville Elementary school on the History of Louisville. Took the 4th grades to Massena through the History Center and a tour of the area. In November took a Girl Scout troop through the History Center. Helped Massena Central school mixed choir with old fashioned clothing for the Music Man. Answered Geneological survey letters and clippings. MADRID: (Mrs. Florence Fisher). MASSENA: (Anthony Romeo). MORRISTOWN: (Mrs. Doris Planty). NORFOLK: (Mrs. Edith Van Kernen) I have found that our 1964 Historical project, "Vanishing Americana", has been the most interesting of any and am looking forward to adding to what I have another year. OSWEGATCHIE: (Mrs. Persis Boyesen) OSWEGATCHIE, HEUVELTON VILLAGE: (Mrs. Ida Downing). OGDENSBURG CITY: (Miss Elizabeth Baxter). PARISHVILLE: (Mrs. Elsie F. Bresee) Collecting scrapbook material. Made a house tour in Oswego County of seven beautiful homes, some dated as early as the 1820's, all in the 1800

period. One of these homes has been presented to the Oswego County Historical society. It was built in 1850. Two of the houses had outstanding displays of hand-carved woodwork, ceilings and fireplaces. The carving was done by a noted wood carver from France. PIERCEFIELD: (Mrs. Beulah Dorothy). PIERREPONT: (Mrs. Iva R. Tupper) I have sent in several pictures for the Quarterly. PITCAIRN: (No Historian). POTSDAM: (Dr. Charles Lahey) Working on a history of the college at Potsdam for a Sesquicentennial Celebration. Hope to have it reflect the history of this area as well as American education. RENNELLAER FALLS VILLAGE: (Mrs. Nina Wilson). ROSSIE: (Mrs. Virgie B. Simons) I am living in Massena with my son, Elwood, and like it very much. I am working on the minute book of the Alpha Literary Society in 1880's. I'm getting a list of all of the members. RUSSELL: (Mrs. Jeannette D. Barnes) I am taking more pictures, and working on my project, "Vanishing Americana". I am preparing my annual report. STOCKHOLM: (Mrs. Hazel Chapman) We have had two fires both caused by faulty wiring this fall. In Sept. the Flint General store at Winthrop was badly damaged. In Nov. the home of Mrs. Iva Arquitt in Steam Mills district burned leaving her and seven children homeless. This house was built in the 1850's. There are just two houses left in that district, the other 13 have burned. WADDINGTON: (Mrs. Ethel C. Olds).

Malcolm Booth Studies in Cooperstown

Malcolm A. Booth, who was secretary of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association from 1956 to 1960, has enrolled in a graduate program in history museum training being held at Cooperstown. He hopes to receive his master of arts degree on June 5, 1965.

The New York State Historical Association and the State University College at Oneonta are sponsoring the two graduate programs in history museum training and in folk culture. There are 27 students, only six of them from New York State, enrolled in the two programs.

A survey of American art and decorative art is being taught for both programs. Other courses in the history museum program are visual presentation of history, American intellectual and cultural history, local history research, and introduction to history museum procedures.

Other courses in the folk culture program are oral tradition in America, American folk techniques, American folk life research, and the folk mind.

A native of Edwardsville, Mr. Booth was Historian of the Town of Morristown from 1953 to 1956 while he was attending St. Lawrence University in Canton. While secretary of the county association, he also contributed articles to The Quarterly, served on the program committee in 1959 and 1960, and was a member of the country's Temporary Commission for the "Year of History -- 1959".

After leaving St. Lawrence county, he was director of public relations at the Old Museum Village at Smith's Clove, Monroe, in 1961. Since then, he has been associated with the Orange County Community of Museums and Galleries, a federation of eight museums and two art galleries, in which he has served as secretary, treasurer, editor, and research associate.

Yorker Cracker Barrel

CANTON YORKERS, Foote's Followers: Grades 9-12; President, Cheryl Miller; Vice President, Ed Petty; Secretary, Paula Stiles; Treasurer, Carolyn Merritt. We're planning our yearly project for state convention. We have had a cup cake sale to raise money. We decorated the Christmas tree for the school. We hope to visit museums located around this area. We plan to visit the St. Law-

YORKER CRACKER BARREL

(Continued from Page Eighteen)

rence Seaway as that is the topic of our project. We want to visit WPDW to see its operation as a radio station. Sponsor--Mrs. Michalski. GOUVERNEUR: The Marble Village Chapter of the Yorker club has been busy getting started on projects dealing with our Community's history -- schools, police department, fire department, industries and other phases of our history. The information will be compiled into folders for future reference. We planned a food sale featuring Christmas candies, cookies and breads.--Sponsor, Georgiana Wranesh. MADRID: At present there is no Grasse River Yorker club at the Madrid-Waddington Central school.

LOCAL HISTORICAL

Associations

CANTON: Grasse River met Dec. 11. Andrew Peters spoke on the early history of St. Lawrence university.-- Frank Crary, Secretary. MASSENA: The Massena Historical Association at the October meeting decided to discontinue regular monthly meetings during the winter, and to meet only "when the spirit moves". The present officers consented to continue in office until greater local interest warrants new elections. The meeting was adjourned "sine die".--W.F. White, Pres.

LOCAL HISTORICAL MUSEUMS

PARISHVILLE Historical Museum will be closed until April except by special appointment. Our "Open House" at the new location was well attended and much interest displayed. It is gratifying to have visitors from our neighboring towns. POTSDAM Museum has many changes. On Oct. 3 Mrs. Helen Keller was married to Clifford Allen of Massena and resigned as Curator as of Nov. 1. The annual meeting of the Museum was held Oct. 26 with a record attendance. Mrs. David Palmer was elected to the board for one year to succeed Mrs. B.H. Snell who died Sept. 27. Nell Brumelle and Anna Fairbairn were elected to succeed themselves for three years. Mrs. Keller gave the annual report and Mrs. George Little, the history of Early Education in Potsdam. Mrs. Little was elected Curator and Mrs. Jack Covell, assistant. Frederick Johnson has charge of the Museum Monday evenings. Mrs. Snell's daughters, Helen Cheel and Sara Louise Peterson, gave many valuable things belonging to Mrs. Snell including dresses worn in Washington on important occasions and her gown when she was presented at the Court of St. James in England. Also on loan are the gavels given B.H. Snell when he was chairman of the Republican National Convention in Chicago. Mrs. Snell's granddaughter, Sara Peterson, has loaned to the Museum for three months her collection of dolls left to her by Mrs. Snell which Mrs. Snell had had as a child as well as dolls purchased on her many trips abroad representing numerous countries. The dolls are on exhibition at the present time. Mrs. Little and Mrs. Covell have had many classes at the Museum and Mrs. Chapman went to the Junior High at Potsdam Central to talk to a class on Early Potsdam.--M.G. Chapman, President.

Did you know--Irving Batcheller, Author of "Eben Holden" was born September 26, 1859 on a farm in the Waterman Hill section of the town of Pierrepont?

Butter was made and packed away in summer in tubs or firkins; then usually buyers came and bought it up the fall. In 1861 it brought from 9 cents to 12 cents per pound.

Waddington had an Agricultural association and three day fair from 1869-1881.

The President's Message

We are sending belated Seasons Greetings to all friends of History and hoping that interest will continue into the future. 1963 and 1964 have both been active and interesting years for our membership. Many of our delinquent members have awakened and sent checks to be up to date. Our Quarterlies are in great demand from other Historical Associations and Museums. Keep sending stories and pictures to our Editor for future Quarterlies. Old history must be recorded while we are active and able to gather the material. Keep up the good work.

Edward F. Heim

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association was held on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1964 at Gouverneur High School.

The Old Time Fiddlers entertained before and during lunch and as usual their efforts were appreciated by more than 100 members present. After lunch, the business meeting was presided over by Vice President Miles Greené of Massena, in the absence of President Heim.

The 1963-64 slate of officers were renominated and re-elected for 1964-65, as follows: President, Edward F. Heim, Canton; vice president, Miles Greene, Massena; 2d vice president, Mrs. Edward Biondi, Ogdensburg; county historian, Mrs. Nina Smithers, DePeyster; financial secretary, Mrs. W.B. Fleetham, DePeyster; recording secretary, Mrs. Biondi; treasurer, David Cleland, Edwards; Editor of the Quarterly, Mason Rossiter Smith, Gouverneur; Ex-officio trustees, C.D. Olds, G.A. Manley, Andrew Peters, Bert Rogers; Trustees, term expiring 1965, Mrs. William Chapman, F.J. Johnson, Harold Storie; expiring 1966, Mrs. George Little, Willis Kittle, M. Hundley; 1967, Mrs. Doris Planty, Kenneth Burston, C. Graham.

Committees were named as follows: Program, Mrs. Planty, Mr. Greene, Lawrence G. Bovard; Promotion, Mr. Greene, Mr. Bovard, Mrs. Little, Mr. Burston; Historic Sites and Museums, Mr. Bovard, Mrs. Elsie Bresee, Mrs. M. Brickey, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Smithers; Nominations, Mr. Olds, Mr. Storie, Mrs. Biondi, Mr. Bovard, Mrs. Smithers; Yorker Clubs, Mrs. Joseph Wranesh, Miss Rachel Dandy; Editor's Committee, Mrs. Karl Mayhew Jr., Mr. Storie, Leonard Prince, Mrs. Smithers, Mrs. Biondi, Mrs. Planty; County Fair, Mr. Storie, Willis Kittle, Eugene Hatch.

The Gouverneur Community Players presented a fashion show featuring gowns of first families of Gouverneur, with brief history. The entire group joined in singing Folk Songs of the North Country; Mrs. Goldie France showed movies of previous historical tours.

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