

# The Quarterly

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



January

1968

# The Quarterly

Official Publication of The St. Lawrence County Historical Assn.

CONTENTS JANUARY, 1968 NO. 1 VOL. 13

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	Page
TIFFANY MASTERPIECES <i>by Dee Little and Eugene Hatch</i>	3
CANTON TO CHESTER ROAD <i>by Leslie Rist</i>	6
HEYDAY OF WINTER IN OGDENSBURG <i>by George Liebler</i>	8
OUR MEMBERS WRITE	8
AN ANTIQUE IS AN ANTIQUE; IS AN ANTIQUE? <i>by William G. Walker</i>	9
OGDENSBURG FLASHBACK <i>by George Liebler</i>	9
THE DANIELS FAMILY OF PARISHVILLE <i>by Elsie Bresee</i>	10
ANNUAL MEETING ( <i>Story and Pictures</i> )	12-13
CHRISTMAS VACATION FOR TEACHERS <i>by Phyllis F. Clark</i>	14
NORTHISMS	15
EDITORS COMMENT	16
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	16
DIARY OF JANUARY 1880 <i>by Claudia Abbrid</i>	17
NORWOOD PICTURES	18
PECK HOUSE ( <i>Pictures</i> )	20
CRACKER BARREL	21

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ON THE COVER

"The Children's Window" at Trinity Church, Potsdam, which is signed by Louis C. Tiffany.  
Photograph by Richard Dowling, Potsdam

# Tiffany Masterpieces

By DEE LITTLE

Louis Comfort Tiffany, . . . one of the most versatile and prolific artists to work in glass, who captures in his variety of works "the essential quality of flickering light". . . an artist who was the rave of America and Europe from 1880 to 1918, then suddenly ridiculed by the functional modernists; one whose romantic approach to applied art has become increasingly popular since the 1950's and whose works today are collectors items.

Who would suppose that seven of Louis C. Tiffany's original stained glass windows are located in Trinity Episcopal Church, Potsdam, in plain view of North Country residents and visitors.

These windows are not bits of vivid pieces of translucent glass fashioned like mosaics into geometric designs like the famed 12th century windows of the French Cathedrals. Instead they are large figure designs using opalescent and marbled glass that has been vari-colored before fusing and which results in a milky-textured, often iridescent appearance. These pieces of glass are combined in a manner not unlike modern collage to supply modeling and to suggest natural textures which "if harsh in design and vapid in sentiment are always rich in color and varied in texture."

The quotation is from the pen of Maurice Grosses, an art critic and contemporary of Tiffany who was writing about the amazing popularity of the Tiffany windows.

Louis Comfort Tiffany, son of the founder of the famous jewelry store in New York City, started his experiments in glass first with tiles, then windows, and finally in new designs of vases, and bowls, large and small.

## Trinity's Development

How did Tiffany windows get into Potsdam's Trinity Church? Trinity Church was established in the village of Potsdam on beautiful Fall Island in 1834 when the Clarkson family presented the land to the Parish. The design of the church was similar to that of Trinity Church in New York City and native Potsdam sandstone was used in its construction. The cornerstone of the building was laid on June 3, 1835 and the church was completed in the summer of 1836.

The church was used actively for the next 49 years and by 1883 was in need of renovation and expansion. A Memorial Chapel was added in 1884 by Thomas S. Clarkson and his three sisters, who also decided to build a new facade in memory of members of their family. This included carrying out the west wall 14 feet and flanking it with towers. The new facade was completed in 1886.

Tiffany windows were becoming more and more popular in New York City and many churches there and in Washington were installing them. The Clarksons were frequent visitors to New York and must have decided that their renovations to Trinity would be very much enhanced by having the new type opalescent windows replace the old ones.

## The First Window

The first Tiffany window to be installed in Trinity Church was the second one on the right hand side, facing the altar, which was given in 1893 by Mrs. George H. Allen in memory of her parents Aaron T. Hopkins and Betsy Eastman Hopkins. It followed the design of Holman Hunt's painting "Christ the Light of the World" and in Annie Clarkson's words in her "History of Trinity Church", published in 1896, the window "Points each stricken sorrowing heart to that morn whereupon those angel faces smile which we have loved long since and lost awhile."

The design is that of Christ dressed in a long white robe outlined against a dark brown background, carrying a lantern, the interior of which is gold glass and which shines when the light hits it from the outside. The contrast of the white robe with the dark background is very striking. The details of facial expression and the varieties of color in the top and bottom panels are achieved with the varicolored glass.

The second Tiffany window to be installed at Trinity is the first window on the same side, just to the left of "Light of the World". This is "The Good Shepherd" and was given on Easter 1895, in memory of Thomas S. Clarkson, presumably by his sisters. Mr. Clarkson was killed in an accident in his quarry in 1894. In this window the white robed shepherd is standing on

a stone walk beside a lamb and above him are clouds floating in a blue sky while there are green hills in the distance. Lead strips are used to delineate the pieces of walk and the folds of the gown, while the greens and blues are made of the opalescent glass of varying textures. Neither of these windows are signed, but the church records and Miss Clarkson's History attest to their authenticity.

The third window to be installed by 1896, according to Miss Clarkson, is the first window on the left side, next to the organ. Given in memory of Bloomfield Usher by his wife and daughter, it shows "the Angel of Resurrection pointing upwards, standing by the empty Tomb; the Easter sun has risen and Easter lilies fill the foreground." The window is signed "Tiffany Glass and Decorating Co.," which is the way he signed his windows made before 1900. Once again the lead strips outline the graceful folds of the angel's robe and wings. The design of the lilies are typical of the art nouveau pictures of the time and similar to Tiffany's own Lily vases which he was even then marketing.

Two other windows in the church are signed "Tiffany Studios" without a date, so that we know that these were made after 1900. In one, dedicated to Rev. R. M. Kirby, Rector of Trinity from Jan. 7, 1881 to Feb. 6, 1906, the design is of Christ in a white robe comforting a person in a pink robe. Red flowers in the background and a blue sky show lavish use of the colored glass with various thicknesses used to vary the texture.

The other is given in memory of Frederica Clarkson (1846-1909) and is inscribed "Thou shalt show me the path of life; in thy presence is the fullness of joy; and at thy right hand there is pleasure forevermore." In this one, Christ in a white robe is going up a path lined with varied colored flowers and trees. The sky shades are very similar to the famed blue-green Favrite.

One window is dated "Tiffany Studios - 1920" and this one is in memory of Elizabeth Clarkson (who died in 1918 although this date is not on the window). This shows Christ standing with a young child with a green tree in the background. The inscription reads: Whoso Shall Receive One Such Little Child In My Name Receiveth Me."

The seventh Tiffany window at Trinity is simply inscribed "The Children's Window" and is signed "Louis C. Tiffany, N. Y." It is said that this was one of the last windows that Tiffany designed, probably around 1927. It too has the soft blues and greens which vary in the folds of Mary's gown. The shading of the flesh tones in her face, in the face of the infant she is holding and in the bodies of the three angels surrounding her is extremely well done. Lead strips help delineate the design. This window is pictured with this issue. At the top is part of the gothic-type decorative design which is at the top and bottom of all of Trinity's Tiffany windows and which serves to set off the pictorial subject.

## Tiffany The Artist

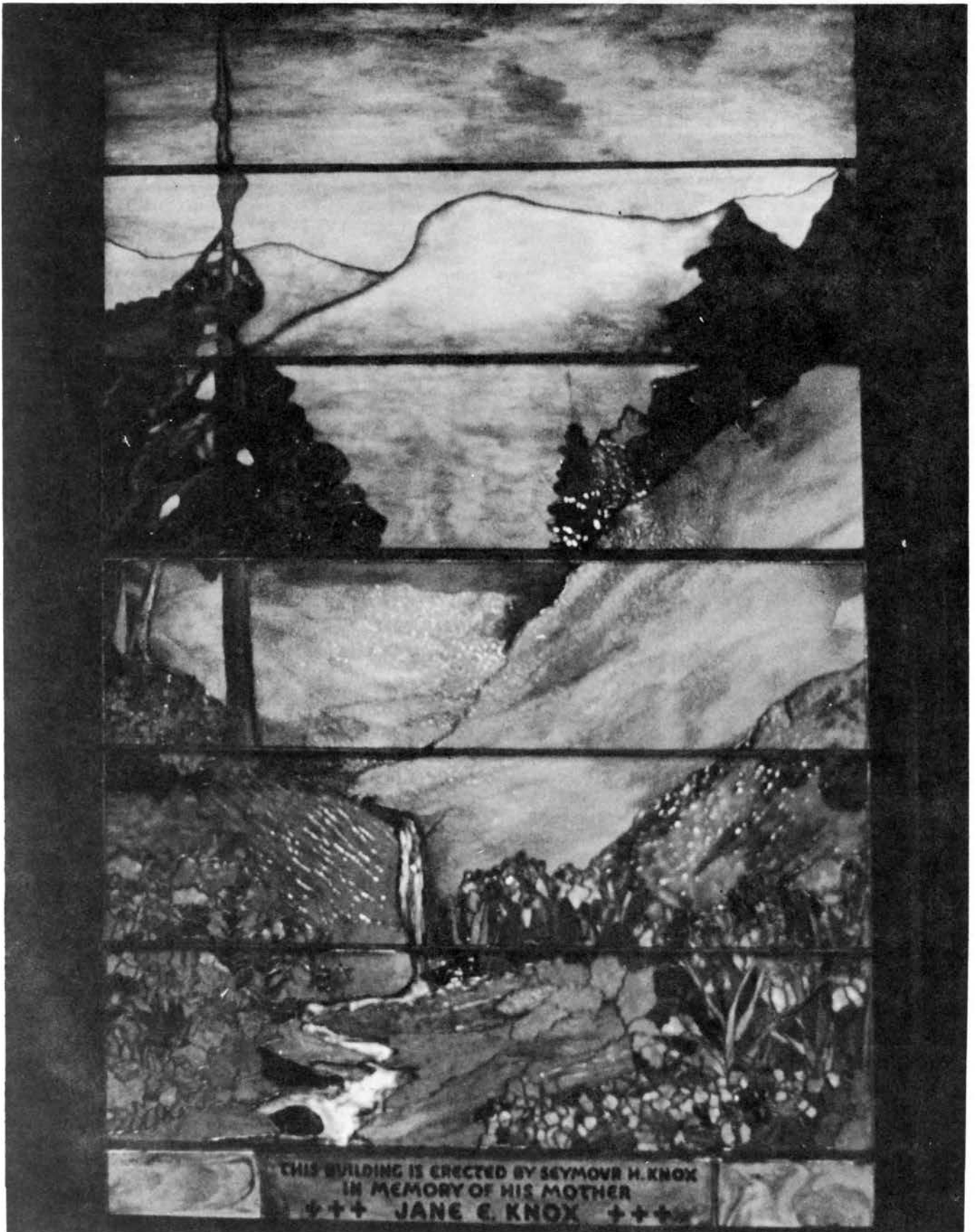
Louis Comfort Tiffany was born Feb. 18, 1848, the oldest son of Charles Tiffany, founder of the Tiffany Silver and Jewelry Co., New York. A talented creative child, who was not a conformer, he early realized that he was not interested in business.

In 1866 when he was 18, he decided to study art rather than go to college and became a pupil of George Innes. Later he studied in Paris under Leon Bailly, who specialized in Islamic-style scenes. Tiffany's new-found interest in Islamic patterns and colors was to last all his life.

Back in New York, Tiffany painted landscapes but was aware of his shortcomings as an artist. Through friends who were collectors of ancient and oriental glass and textiles, he became interested in the applied arts. He soon became involved in the New York Society of Decorative Arts and by 1880 he and several friends had formed their own decorating business, Louis C. Tiffany and Associated Artists.

In their first job, they designed draperies "which emphasized the play between pattern and light on a flat surface." This first job was an immediate success and soon the firm was besieged with decorating assignments. Asked to decorate two of the public rooms of the new Seventh Regimental Armory at Park Ave. and 67th, Tiffany designed, among other things,

(Continued on Page 5)

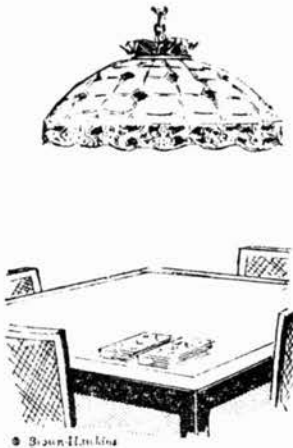


## THE TIFFANY WINDOW (Continued from Page 3)

translucent glass mosaics which were suspended in front of the larger windows.

By 1882 the firm had become America's leading decorators and was hired by President Arthur to redecorate the White House. The job was accomplished by the Associated Artists in seven weeks during the winter of 1882-1883 and included furnishings and alterations to the corridor, East Room, the State Dining Room and the Red and Blue Parlors. An opalescent glass screen designed by Tiffany which reached from floor to ceiling was one of the major attractions. It was placed in the first floor hall to provide more privacy for the President's family. In 1904 President Teddy Roosevelt ordered the architect who was redoing the White House in the Neo-classical style to "break that Tiffany screen into small pieces." Its replacement value today would be \$50,000.

**DOMES OF TIFFANY** glass the sort that hung over your grandmother's dining table, are again in fashion. And while only a comparatively few of the originals which were made in the studios of the great Louis Tiffany at the turn of the century, are now to be had and then only at fabulous prices, moderately priced replicas of



these domes are now for sale.

The originals of these domes were made by inseting small pieces of stained glass into openwork frames of metal. In the main the glass was beige in color, translucent, and marked in a marbled pattern. Flaring collars topped the domes, and the lower rims were finished with shaped aprons. Both collars and aprons were inlaid with colorful bits of glass and usually in flower or fruit patterns.

The Associated Artists Decorating style was not really Art Nouveau yet, but was based on blending of exotic elements and was always characterized by Tiffany glass tiles, Islamic carvings, embroidered hangings and painted friezes.

### Experiments in Glass

After the White House job, the firm broke up and the decorating business continued under the name Associated Artists, while Tiffany was free to continue his experiments in glass. In his loft atop his Fourth Avenue studios, he varied the proportions of metals and chemicals to produce certain shades of colors in the glass.

He had been making quite a study of glass windows, going

into depth over the 12th century method of making stained glass windows as in the famous Chartres Cathedral. At that time windows were supposed to look like they were made of precious stones. Small pieces of brilliant colored glass were cut in certain shapes which would be assembled like a jig saw puzzle into the desired design. Details such as drapery folds or facial features were drawn on glass with a solution of metallic oxides. These pieces of glass were fired in a kiln and the design became a permanent part of the glass. After cooling, the pieces of glass were joined together with grooved strips of lead, which outlined the design, separated the colors and held the pieces of glass in place.

From the 15th century down to the 20th, the method of making stained glass had deteriorated and many were being made by painting the various colors on white or clear glass.

Tiffany's glass in his windows is opalescent (or showing a play of colors like the opal) and transmits much less light than in the Chartres Cathedral. The blending of pre-mixed colors in the glass before it is fused results in a milky-textured, iridescent appearance. The intensity of light passing through this glass varies the colors.

The first time that Tiffany combined his new glass with pieces of antique glass was in a window for the Episcopal Church in Islip, L. I. He wanted a means of incorporating brilliant colors and varied texture within the glass itself. He did not want to use paint to suggest modeling as then the light could not come through and the window would not be jewel-like in color.

Tiffany first experimented with glass tiles, which he used to outline fireplaces and mantels in the lighting fixtures. These ranged from opalescent to opaque and were often of marbled glass with a spiral effect or subtle blend of colors. They were square, about 3/8 inch thick, and often with a raised pattern on one side which was made with a mold.

### Windows Most Popular

In 1885 Tiffany started making stained glass windows and by 1892 Tiffany windows could be found in churches in 24 states and in the District of Columbia. The windows were marked in various ways, according to the date they were made -- Tiffany Glass Company before 1892; Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company from 1892 to 1900; Tiffany Studios or Louis C. Tiffany after 1900. Three lists of windows made up by the company are available as check lists. Windows were also made for many private customers such as hotels, town houses and public buildings, including the Yale University Library.

Figure windows on Biblical themes, such as are in Trinity Church, Potsdam, vied in popularity with floral and landscape subjects. A landscape design was made for the Pittsburgh residence of R. B. Mellon in 1911 and the American Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, D. C. in 1918, installed a large triple-paneled window on Joan of Arc. A huge glass curtain showing a view of distant snow-capped mountains was made for the National Theatre of the Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City in 1911.

### Favrile Is Born

After 1900 the Tiffany name was associated more with art glass than with stained glass, although the windows continued to be made by his company until 1928. Always interested in exploring new fields of glass, he turned to blown glass and opened a glass furnace in Corona, Long Island. First basing his designs on ancient Middle Eastern, Iberian and Islamic examples, he searched for new and unconventional forms and techniques. He set out to provide for the households of America, objects of everyday use which would enrich the lives of the people by their beauty.

Continuing his experiments with opalescent and iridescent glass, he developed his first Favre glass vases -- blue green and pinkish gold, opaque, with a surface that was like skin to the touch, silky and delicate.

In 1886 Tiffany launched his new wares by having a display of them at his studios to which the press was invited. And shortly afterwards, his vases were included at the Salon de L Art Nouveau in Paris where his Favre pieces were displayed alongside paintings by Toulouse-Lautrec, Beardsley, Cassatt, and Whistler. After this, Tiffany was known as the foremost American representative of Art Nouveau, which

(Continued on Page 19)

## highway of history

# CANTON TO CHESTER ROAD

By Leslie Rist

Students of American History will recall that incidents occurring in the years immediately preceding the War of 1812 had many Americans believing that a war might materialize out of the "incidents" between the United States of America and Great Britain. These became particularly numerous and disturbing in 1807, especially to those who lived on the "Northern Frontier" of our state. In the military parlance of that era, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and the 45th parallel formed this Northern Frontier, which could be invaded easily from Canada, then garrisoned by British troops.

One result of this apprehension that war might be imminent was the passing of an act by the 1807 New York State Legislature "to lay out and open a road from the town of Chester to the town of Canton." Chester is in northern Warren County a few miles north of Lake George; Canton is in central St. Lawrence County a few miles north of Russell. The road only reached the latter place at first, however, the extension to Canton not being made until the early 1830's.

The quite moderate grades of this ancient highway show that it must have been surveyed with considerable engineering skill. A special maintenance tax was levied on wild lands adjoining the road.

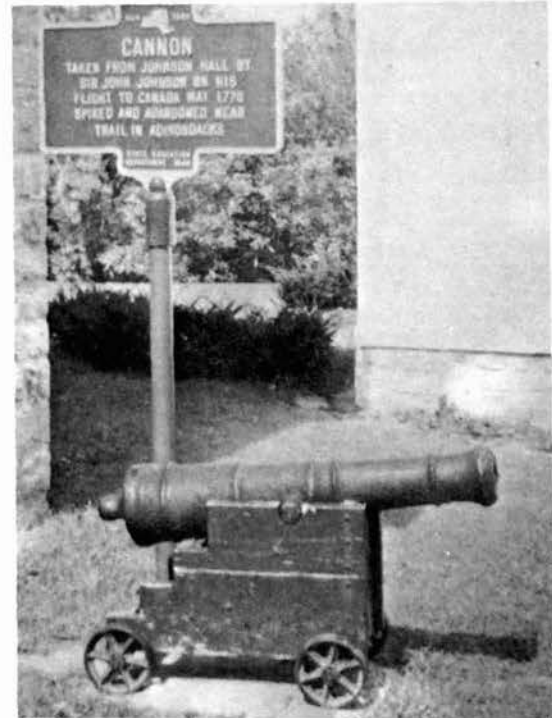
Wm. McAlpine's 1808 Map of the State of New York shows the approximate route of this thoroughfare; while another map in Wm. Darby's 1828 "View of the United States, Historical, Geographical and Statistical" states that it was 100 miles from Chester to Russell, and 12 miles from Russell to Canton.

Alfred Donaldson's "History of the Adirondacks" gives the exact course of this road as follows: "Starting at Chester it ran northwesterly into and through Essex County, following approximately the North Branch of the Hudson River. It then turned to the west, passing through the northeasterly corner of Hamilton County, and crossing the outlet of Long Lake. Thence it passed into the extreme southwestern corner of Franklin County, and so into St. Lawrence County, skirting the southern end of Tupper Lake. After that it followed the general direction of the Grass River to Russell." Another name for this route was the "Old Lake George Road" in that it was an apparent extension of the Chester to Canton Road from Lake George to Ogdensburg (and is easily seen on E. G. Blankman's 1896 wall map.) Another possible name for this former wilderness boulevard was the "Old Vermont Road."

There is a long-standing tradition that Peter Sabattis, an Abenaki Indian chief and long-time resident of St. Lawrence County, was mainly responsible for piloting the surveyors on the Old Vermont Road, just prior to the War of 1812. Another tradition has it that for thus aiding the surveyors, Mr. Sabattis was commissioned a Captain in the State Militia, and was so known until he died. These traditions, however, have not been confirmed by recent investigations into National and State military archives of that period.

The State appointed Russell Attwater, founder and principal citizen of Russell, as the main contractor on the Chester to Canton State Road, which soon became known as the Chester to Russell State Road; or vice versa. A few years work on this road made it passable for teams, if they were careful to follow the blazed trail. When the State decided to erect an arsenal in an interior town of St. Lawrence County, we may be sure that Mr. Attwater used his considerable influence to have it located at Russell. It was a natural selection, though, for Russell was far enough from the border to be relatively safe, and where two new roads then being constructed would soon intersect. These were the Chester-Canton Road; and the St. Lawrence Turnpike from Malone to Carthage, later known as the Russell Turnpike.

The arsenal when constructed stood upon a commanding elevation on Russell Commons. Its initial cost of construction was about \$3,000. It was located upon land donated by our old and astute friend, Russell Attwater. The arsenal walls were



Cannon found in Adirondacks.

30" thick, constructed of stone covered with plaster, and checked off to resemble brick. It was three stories high, measured 30' x 50' on the ground, and was originally surrounded by a high stone wall bristling with spikes. The lower floor was designated for artillery, the second floor for small arms, and the third floor for ammunition.

New York's Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, soon after the declaration of war on June 18, 1812, ordered General Jacob S. Brown of Brownsville, Commander of the Northern Frontier Militia, to protect the border area until the arrival of fresh troops and supplies. The General immediately sent mounted couriers speeding through the countryside calling out militia re-enforcements. Colonel Thomas B. Benedict of DeKalb and his St. Lawrence detachment were specifically ordered to repel any invaders between Ogdensburg and St. Regis. If necessary, the detachment could draw on the Russell Arsenal for supplies.

On or about June 24, 1812, the Governor ordered Judge Attwater to employ and organize a guard consisting of a corporal and six privates to protect the arsenal and its public contents. Corp. Horace Dickinson, with privates Aaron Pratt, C. Phelps, Henry Hill, Benjamin Hutchinson, John Hutchinson and Joseph Hutchinson and perhaps a few more were the ones who comprised this guard. Of those mentioned the Hutchinsons were residents of North Russell. This squad was to be quartered in a guard-house to be erected near the Arsenal. At the conclusion of the short conflict the soldiers on guard were withdrawn and the care of the buildings and arms were turned over to a local citizen.

Donaldson has stated that he did not think the Chester to Canton Road should be considered one of the so-called Old Military Roads of the Adirondacks as he did not know of any troops or military supplies that had ever traversed the route. However, there are traditions about this road, besides military artifacts found on or near it which lead me to conclude that it could very well have been a Military Road.

One of the traditions was that the road was built by the soldiers of the War of 1812; another says that a starving army marched over it for seven days; while still another tells us that only one vehicle ever passed over its entire length.

Military artifacts found on or near this old glorified "tote road" are an old cannonball and several old cannon. The

cannonball was discovered in August 1932, underneath a storm-uprooted tree in Catlin Clearing a few miles north of Newcomb, Essex County. The late R. Cecil McCoy of Newcomb, who discovered this three-pound cannonball, found that it had a circumference of three inches and was made of magnetite iron ore.

Two of the cannon were 14-pounders and of English make.



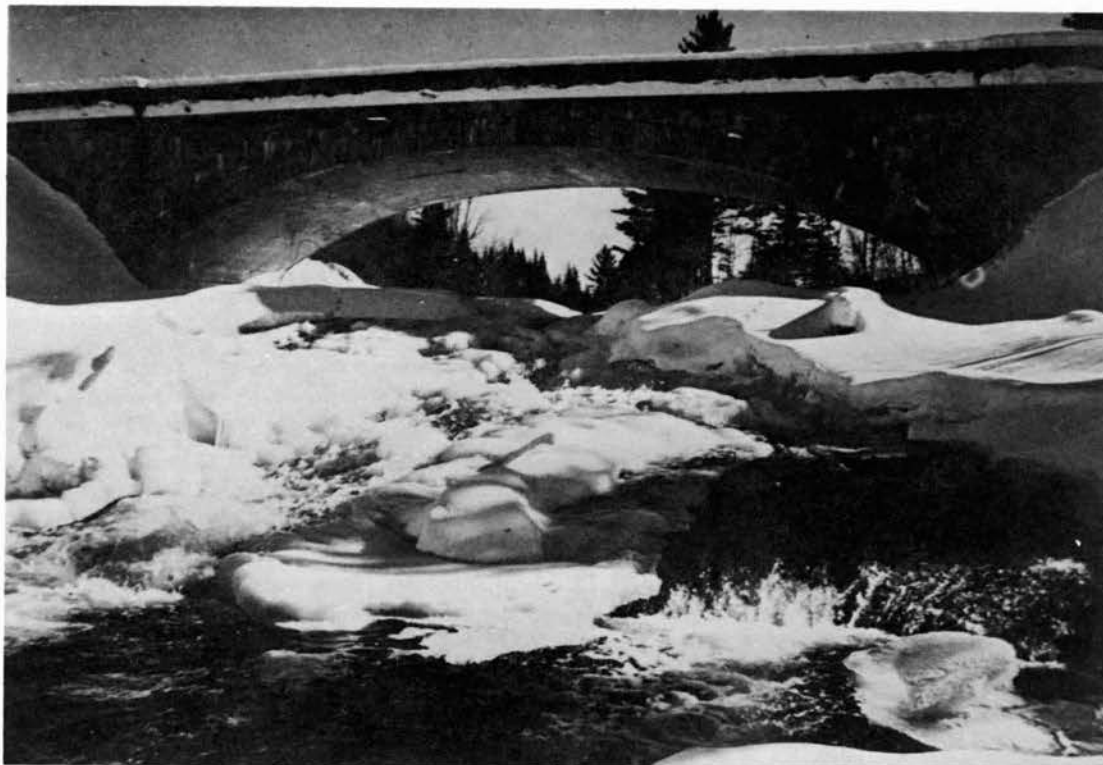
Upper Hudson River Bridge in Spring of 1967.

One was found in the Anthony Ponds Clearing, just west of Long Lake itself; the other lay about two miles south of Big Tupper Lake very near the boundary line between Hamilton and St. Lawrence Counties. These two cannon are now in front of the blockhouse at Johnson Hall at Johnstown.

A third cannon, half-mired and almost entirely surrounded by five huge birch trees, has been reported in the Racquette River area, just north of the foot of Long Lake; while still another supposedly lies beneath the waters of Long Lake itself. Sporadic attempts to rediscover these in recent years have been unsuccessful.

My idea is that the cannonball and the cannon might have been lost from some shipment or shipments being transported from some arsenal or supply depot in the Hudson or Champlain Valleys to Russell Arsenal. I do not subscribe to Donaldson's theory that these cannon might have been jettisoned by Sir John Johnson and his Tories in their frenzied flight from the Mohawk Valley to Canada during the American Revolution. (See THE QUARTERLY, Vol. 8, No. 2, with map. Ed.)

H. G. Spafford, while gathering data for this 1824 "Gazetteer of the State of New York" was unable to find that the road from Russell towards Lake George was "Passably good." It is easy to see how this early 19th century Northway, which cut through such an extensive wilderness, if left to itself and but little traveled, would soon fall prey to the forces of nature. Some of its route is still being followed by modern highways; but most of it has still further succumbed to the advance of the forest. If 150 years ago it had a complex story, it is even more so today, and "no twister ever twisted a twist" like it.



Bog River Falls

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Blankman, Edgar G., "Geography of St. Lawrence County" 1898

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Curry, John, "Why all Roads Led to Russell," Tupper Lake Free Press & Journal, July 30, 1959

(Ed. Note: Chestertown Historical Society is checking on a supposed fortification in Igerna on the lower end of the road.)

## heyday

## OF WINTER IN OGDENSBURG

By GEORGE LIEBLER

Today the great popularity of skiing plus the advent of the Sno Mobile has brought the entire family out into the great outdoors and a deeper appreciation of our winter wonderland. However, it should not be assumed that our ancestors were entirely unaware of the glories of winter activity. Sleigh riding and toboggan runs were avidly indulged in. Horse drawn double sleighs and cutters filled the frosty air with the merry jingle of sleigh bells. Snuggled cozily under bear skin robes with heated stones for foot warmers Milady might be driven to one of the several Manor houses along the River road, there to be greeted with old world hospitality by the Lord of the Manor and graciously ushered indoors where crackling fireplaces and Mackinaw stoves gave forth welcomed warmth. For the gentlemen. . . Sir. . . a mug of hot buttered rum. . . and for Milady. . . forsooth. . . a spot of sherry.

However, let us not get the impression that only the landed gentry and his lady had all the fun. Let us go back into the village of Ogdensburg. See that group of happy youngsters on that high ground where Isabella street crosses Ford? That's the start of a coasting run in the direction of the river which follows along the bank in the direction of the Parish Store house. Now let us cross the Oswegatchie. There are two more runs diagonally down and across Main street and out in the direction of the old fort which is now called Lighthouse Point. The other run skirts down in the direction of Lake street and with several thrilling banked turns winds up in the vicinity of the Ford burial vault. As the early winter twilight sets in and with mist rising from the river below this dug-way is

avoided by the more superstitious and faint of heart who swear they have seen ghostly wraiths emerging from the sealed vault to float across the path of the speeding sleds.

There are also the trotting sleighs drawn by specially trained horses and a not uncommon sight on a Saturday afternoon would be to see as many as one hundred or more winter sportsmen racing on the ice covered bays of the St. Lawrence.

And let us not forget the duck hunters with their decoys set out before dawn as they await a flock while concealed in their snow and ice block huts on the frozen river.

This question is often asked; In those days when the St. Lawrence froze over and traffic over the ice was heavy, what happened when the ice gave way? We found an answer in a letter George Parish wrote to his father John Parish in 1816. George assured his father that break throughs did occur but strangely enough the results were seldom tragic. When the ice cracked and sleigh and horses went through, the driver immediately leaped to safety. The sleigh being of a box type would float. The driver rushed to the horses and encircled their necks with a ready noose and proceeded to draw the rope tight, at the same time keeping the horses' heads above water. The effect of partial strangulation caused a swelling of the horses' body and they could then be drawn along with the sleighs up on to solid ice where they were quickly revived. George Parish then excused his lengthy explanation of this rescue mission by adding the words of an old Irish friend who simply said; "To save a horse from drowning you have to hang him."

## Our members write

Our members have been writing in greater numbers asking that we detach their names from our regular stenciled mailing list and send their winter and spring issues to 'Southern' addresses. The cost of doing so would be prohibitive for bulk mailing, and we just cannot do so. Unless a member can leave postage for first class forwarding by his 'northern' post office, another has to be purchased and mailed (6¢) from here by ye editor. If member is staying with son or daughter (etc) for a few months, a nice idea would be to have a subscription going there also. . . We are trying desperately to keep the cost of producing the Quarterly, yet keeping to the standards we have set for ourselves and still consistently giving you 24 pages of St. Lawrence County-iana. We need you, and each subscriber, but we just cannot split our mailing list. Sorry! (Editor)



Does anyone have information on a Brass Band in We-gatchie during or after the Civil War? Instruments and band books found recently have started a student on the search for information. Here are a few known items; Names in some of the books of music are L. Bowen, L. C. Bolton, Wm. H. Carr (the leader), Thomas Blake, W. T. Jude, H. Crossman (Eb tuba) and S. J. Hibbard (1st Baritone), E. B. White. Some of the tunes were Winthrop Guards, St. Lawrence Volunteer March, Napanee March, Capt. Adams Quickstep. Information is needed for re-search paper!

John R. Boyer  
921 Central Ave.  
Dunkirk, N. Y. 14048

An SOS call for help -- on a genealogy problem! A Sylvester Drake (1781-1857) of Louisville, died in St. Lawrence County Home. A Daniel Hazen Drake (thought to be his son) lived in Norwood (b. Aug. 5, 1822, d. July 12, 1881). Need names of his parents, and knowledge if he really was son of Sylvester. Can anyone help?

Hastily,  
Junia Stanton  
129 Haley Street  
Watertown, N. Y. 13601

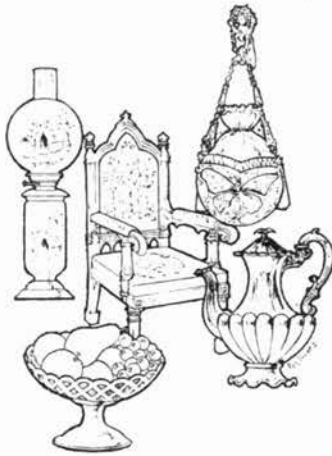
## eggs we have laid

Because of the vagaries of handwriting, several typographical errors have crept in. 1.) The name in the Colton story (Oct. 1967) was WIN Trudo, not William. 2.) Nina BENHAM'S "Old Wall" story (July 1967) was written by her, not Nina BURNHAM. (See Nina's life story in this issue.) 3.) In the table of contents for April 1967 "Kellogg's Fancy," the author should be Eleanor G. Hubsch. In the same story the pictures are of furniture and mementoes in the Parish Room at Remington Memorial.



# An Antique is an Antique; is an Antique?

by William G. Walker



Scottish suit of armour

American collectors of antiques are expected to be gratified when they find that Congress has taken 37 years off the required age that antiques have to be entitled to free entry into the United States.

Since the passage of the Tariff Act of 1930, artistic antiquities, including furniture, had to be produced prior to the year 1830 to be imported without duty. Rugs and carpets had to be produced prior to 1701, and violin-type musical instruments prior to 1801.

The new rule (Public Law 89-651), effective February 1, 1967, allows the free entry of antiques made prior to 100 years before their date of entry. It removes the special restrictions on rugs and carpets, and on the violins. They too can be free of duty if they are at least one hundred years old on the date of importation.

Another part of the new law allows free entry to ethnographic objects made in traditional styles, and made at least fifty years prior to their date of entry. Ethnographic objects are carvings and other products made by primitive peoples.

The Congress also stated that if any of the above articles were repaired with a substantial amount of additional material within three years prior to importation, then the importer must pay a duty upon the value of the repairs at the rate which would apply to the article itself in its repaired condition if not within the purview of the free entry part of the Tariff Schedules. . . .

When the United States was young, the early Tariff Acts never mentioned antiques. In 1848 Congress got around to stating that; "hereafter all philosophical apparatus. . . all collections of antiquities. . . imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, shall be. . . free of duty. . ." (This same law set the compensation of the Vice President of the United States at \$5000.00)

Just after the Civil War, the view on antiques was so dim that the Treasury Department held that: "articles of the medieval ages are not entitled to free entry as antiquities for a collection. The provisions in the free list for 'collections of antiquity' applying only to antiques which are the production of ANCIENT times as contradistinguished from productions of the medieval and modern periods." Therefore Richard the Lion Hearted's suit of armor would be dutiable -- also the bed of Louis XIV!

At the turn of the century, most Americans did not care especially, for antique objects. Perhaps this was because the country was fairly new, we had few antiques of our own, and didn't have the time to devote to admiring them.

As late as 1922 the Congress made antiquities and artistic copies thereof, imported into the United States, either dutiable or admissible under a bond for exhibition, not to be sold or transferred. Business enterprises were excluded from importing antiques without the payment of duty. And it was only a few years before that the Treasury Department held: "Collections of articles of antique Venetian furniture cannot be admitted to free entry of antiques."

By 1930, ordinary citizens had pressured Congress to the point where they made a radical departure from their traditional stand; they placed antiquities produced prior to the year 1830 on the free list -- regardless of the importer and the purpose for which they were being imported.

The law recently effective is the greatest relaxation yet in the short history of the entry of antiques and antique furniture into the United States. Now, as long as the item was made on a date in 1867 (or before) prior to the date of entry in 1967, it can be brought in without payment of duty. The word furniture includes "movable articles of convenience or decoration designed for use in furnishing a house, apartment, place of business or of accommodation."

The first people to get excited about the new benefits were collectors of Early Victorian silverware and china -- and like most laws affecting imports, another headache was created for the commodity specialists of the United States Customs Service. Now they have to get out their books and study hallmarks and manufacturers' marks of the 1830-1867 period.

## OGDENSBURG FLASHBACK

By GEORGE LIEBLER

On the sixth of February, 1813, according to Dr. Franklin Hough's History of St. Lawrence County, Captain Forsythe in charge of a company of soldiers protecting Ogdensburg, learned that a large number of Americans were confined in a jail at Elizabethtown. . . Now Brockville. So with his company, augmented by volunteers to about 200 men, a rescue mission was organized. That evening at 9 o'clock, leaving the Town of Ogdensburg under the care of a Captain Kellogg of the Albany volunteers, the rescuers proceeded on foot to Morristown. There they procured the services of a guide named Arnold Smith, who kept a hotel in that place and started across the frozen St. Lawrence. Because of the weakness of the ice, they broke up in two divisions marching in open order. All in all it was a successful mission as 52 prisoners were rescued including six or seven officers and except for one man being wounded by a stray shot from a window, there were no casualties on either side.

## a grand old name

# THE DANIELS FAMILY OF PARISHVILLE

By ELSIE BRESEE

Warren O. Daniels and Mrs. Daniels were among the many who helped make the history of Parishville. He was born at Hewittville in the town of Potsdam on April 15, 1870. His father was Ora W. Daniels, of Irish and English descent. His mother was born in Canada, Elsie Brownell of English and Dutch ancestry.

Warren's parents moved to Parishville when he was five. He attended the Picketville school where they lived for a time. Later they lived on the Hopkinton road and he attended a school in that section, finally attending the village school. He then entered Potsdam State Normal School, being graduated in the class of 1893. Mr. Daniels taught at Ossining, Nicholville, and in Edwards, studying law at night between scanning papers to be corrected. He was admitted to the bar in '98 after studying with Atty. William Hawkins from the time of his graduation and during his teaching career.

After being admitted to practice law, he served as Supervisor of Parishville for 16 years, and for 2 years was chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He also served as president of the St. Lawrence County Bar Association becoming known as the 'Dean of Lawyers.' He was vice president and director of the Peoples' Bank of Potsdam; Chairman of the board of directors of the Potsdam Bank & Trust Co.; served as a member of the Board of Visitors of the State Normal School in Potsdam; served as State Assemblyman from 1934 to 1940, being active in milk pricing legislation while there.

On Aug. 25, 1893, he had married Nina A. Benham of South Colton, and in 1960 they celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary together. When Mr. Daniels was interviewed on his 92nd birthday, he recalled that he had witnessed nearly all the modern developments that we know; Among them electricity, telephone, X-ray, submarines, vitamins and automobiles.



Nina B. Daniels

Nina Benham was born at Hannawa Falls, June 20, 1870. Her father was Solomon R. Benham, born on Sheiks' Island in the St. Lawrence River. He was a noted Adirondack Guide for many years. Her mother was Augusta Glidden. Nina lived most of her early life at South Colton, entering Potsdam State Normal School at age 17. She taught school at Childwold and South Colton to help pay her school expenses, being graduated with the class of 1892. She was elected "Class Poet", having a poem she had written for commencement read at that time.

During her Normal School days she met Warren and following their marriage in 1893, she spent the first year where he was teaching in Ossining. They both taught school at Nicholville, and later he taught at Edwards. In the fall of 1898 they, with their small daughter Dorothy, came to Parishville. In

1913 their son Roger was born. Mrs. Daniels soon became part of the community life in her new home; serving as an active church member, a member of the church choir, head of the Red Cross during World War I, and many other community groups, as well as in all Church activities. She was deeply patriotic and proud of her father's record as a soldier and musician in the Civil War. He had enrolled Aug. 9, 1862 at Colton. Later Mrs. Daniels saw her only son leave for Germany in World War II, and watched with many others in deadly fear the reports from the "Battle of the Bulge," where Roger fought as an artillery officer.

Nina's ancestry entitled her to become a member of the DAR, which organization she joined. She became regent of the Nihanawate Chapter of Potsdam. She was happy in this organization and sometimes attended the National Conventions at Washington. For years she served as Secretary of the Parishville Union church, also as Town Historian, holding this position until advanced age and failing health required a new one be appointed. Mrs. Katy Parker had preceded her, leaving some valuable records and a book of sketches of early Parishville History. Mrs. Daniels in her many months of study of local history was greatly aided by these documents. Mrs. Parker had had access to many old records, Risdon letters and Mr. Sanford's work on Hopkinton.

Mrs. Daniels, with these documents, made an intensive study of the Parish family and their part in the early development of our town. She also left several scrap books and a valuable booklet on the "Roads of Parishville." Many of her articles were printed in local newspapers and the North Country Life (New York State Tradition) of Saranac, N. Y. Wins Award

But the greatest public service of Nina Daniels consisted in her work as correspondent for the Potsdam "Herald-Recorder." For years she reported the "happenings" as she called them, in the little hamlet of Parishville -- births, deaths, marriages, removals, visitations, parties, changing seasons, etc. in a most unique style -- real life and history with its smiles, tears, triumphs and tragedies, striking descriptions of life in general. People looked for her columns all over our United States, wherever old residents had removed. Her scrap books are invaluable as historical records.

Mrs. Daniels received letters of commendation from editors of larger newspapers. On Jan. 28, 1939, she was summoned to appear in Syracuse to receive from the New York State Press Association a "Certificate of Award," naming her second best Country Correspondent in the entire United States.



## A GRAND OLD NAME (continued)

Nina Daniels was not only a boon companion to her husband but always found pleasure in every place she visited, every home she was entertained in, always making friends and finding common interests with everybody whom she met.

Parishville remained the home of this family with the exception of about two years between 1913 and 1916 when Mr. Daniels had offices in Potsdam, after which he again returned to his home and law practice in Parishville. After 60 years of service and leadership to Amber Lodge No. 396, and holding many of the various offices, Warren O. Daniels was awarded the 60-year service palm by Edwin E. Hitchcock, district deputy grandmaster, second St. Lawrence District, F. & A.M.

The Parishville Central School class of 1962 paid Mr. Daniels the tribute of dedicating its year book to him, as a beloved citizen who had given a lasting contribution to the life of the community. This was an unusual procedure as it had been customary to honor a favorite teacher or classmate,



## Plaque Dedication

In the fall of 1964 a few Parishville businessmen, under the leadership of Malcolm Wilcox, decided that a permanent memorial should be erected to the memory of Warren O. Daniels. This did not materialize until the following year when a large red granite stone from an old quarry on White Hill was brought and placed next to the Town Hall. A committee of ladies decided the wording of a plaque to be placed on the boulder. The Parishville Historical Association was invited to give the Memorial Service which took place the following Memorial Sunday, May 29, 1966. The landscaping was taken over by the Town Board, a firm from St. Regis Falls being employed to do this work. The Honorable Verner M. Ingram, Assemblyman, an old friend of both Mr. Daniels and son Roger, gave the address for the service.

Roger followed his father's profession. He was born in Potsdam on Mar. 1, 1913, being graduated from Parishville High School in 1929 and from St. Lawrence University, cum laude, in 1933, followed by Albany Law School, with honors in 1936. He was admitted to the New York State and Federal Bars in 1936 and served as a member of the Armed Forces from Feb. 1941 to April 1946. He was a Field Artillery officer candidate at Fort Sill, later serving as a gunnery instructor at that same school.

Roger served in all five campaigns of the European theater of operations, as operations officer of a line of artillery. He was discharged with the rank of Major in 1946. He was a descendant of a long line of war veterans. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers served in the Civil War. He had six forebears who served in the Revolution and an uncle, Captain James Benham was in the Spanish American War. Following his discharge from military service, Roger entered into a law partnership with Thomas W. Perrin in Potsdam, continuing to practice there until his election as County Judge. He was acting police justice in the village of Potsdam

for two years; and instructor of elementary and advanced magistrates courses given annually to the justices of the peace and police justices of St. Lawrence County for several years.

Former District Attorney and Family Court Judge, the Hon. Charles A. Bowers appointed Mr. Daniels in 1949 as Assistant District Attorney, a post he filled through 12 terms. He was elected to a 10-year term as County Judge in Nov. 1962.

Judge Roger Daniels married Frances E. Keegan, daughter of William S. and Elizabeth Short Keegan of Winthrop, on Oct. 13, 1953 at North Bangor. They had two sons James and Stephen.

Roger always had a deep interest in biology; flowers, especially, and his second hobby was in the planting and growth of fruit trees. He owned many acres which he had planted or grafted as apple orchards.

In June 1964 Judge Daniels was appointed to the advisory board of the St. Lawrence County National Bank for the new Potsdam branch. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Legion, VFW, the Elks, and the Masons, as well as other fraternal organizations. He died Wednesday morning, Sept. 28, 1966, at 53 years of age at his home at Eben Corners. He had presided at County Court sessions nearly up to this time.

His sister, Dorothy Daniels Cockran, lived with her parents in Parishville keeping house for them for several years. She has given generously of her time and energy to the church of her parents' choice and to those in ill health, and to the aged.

Nina B. Daniels died Nov. 10, 1961 after a long illness at 91 years of age, and Warren at 94 on Oct. 12, 1964. They both lived full and rich lives, with varied careers whose influence was felt throughout the community and county. They were both members of the 50-year alumni group of the Potsdam State Normal School. They were both greatly interested in the Parishville Historical Association and this Historical Association. Their advice and enthusiasm had much to do with their growth. Mr. Daniels was made Honorary President of the Parishville Association for as long as he lived. He had acted as legal advisor, never missing one of the meetings as long as he was able to attend.

(From information gathered from newspaper articles and articles written by Warren O. Daniels, as well as the genealogy written by him of them both.)

\* \* \*



Judge Roger Daniels

(To add to the above we offer excerpts from the editorial on the Life of Judge Daniels, written by his good friend and colleague Fred L. Ashworth of Heuvelton, for the North American Pomona, publication of the North American Fruit Explorers

(Continued on Page 16)

# Annual Meeting

Oct. 14

Senior Historian J. Fred von Daacke visits our museums and history centers.

Our guest speaker at the annual meeting was John Frederick vonDaacke, senior historian, who succeeded Dr. William G. Tyrrell. The noon luncheon preceding was served to a full house by the American Legion Auxiliary in the Legion Hall in Winthrop. Miss Mae Murray, Brasher town historian, was in charge of the day's arrangements.

Franklin County Historical Society officers and members not only were out guests, but took part in our program. We were especially favored by having a great number of past presidents of our own group present.

Music throughout the luncheon was provided by Miss Vicki Kish and Michael Best on the piano and organ. Mrs. Julia Stuart and four members of the Accordian Capers played, "Your Land is My Land," "Video March," "My Wild Irish Rose," and "When the Saints Come Marching In."

Mr. vonDaacke spoke on "Local History." He complimented the local historians and history centers in our counties which had interested and encouraged young people to be interested in history and artifacts and facts. He reminded us that History does not exist until some historian sets it down. He suggested we "save everything, collect everything, and let someone else, someday be the one to decide what to throw away."

Following this a dramatic debate was held, on the subject "Resolved that the man known as the Rev. Eleazer Williams was actually the Lost Dauphin, Louis XVII of France." Dr. Kelsie B. Harder, chairman of the English Department of State University College at Potsdam, was moderator. On the affirmative side were Mary H. Biondi, and C. Walter Smallman, deputy county historian for Franklin County and vice president of the Franklin County Historical Society. William G. Walker and Adgate Schermerhorn of Ogdensburg represented the negative arguments. During the presentation which was tape recorded, slides of Eleazer and his life were shown.

President William Bruce VanBuren presided at the business meeting, during which Lawrence G. Bovard, acting for chairman of nominations C. B. Olds, read the new slate. Besides the new officers who are listed on page 2, the following committee appointments have been made: Museums Committee: Lawrence G. Bovard, Mrs. Biondi, Elsie Bresee, Marion Brickey, Marguerite Chapman, Nina Smithers, Marie Eldon-Browne. The Richville Building Committee with Georgiana Wranesh as chairman, has added Don Woods and George Melrose of Richville, Mrs. Allen Woodward, Gouverneur, and Mary Biondi.

The Fairs Committee with Clarence Poor, Chairman, includes Harold Storie, Mrs. A. McHeffey and Maxine Rutherford.

The Promotion Committee includes Lawrence Bovard, Daniel McCormick, Leah Noble, Mrs. Theron Given, Mrs. George Little, Cecil Graham and Julia Daniel.

Mr. VanBuren and Mr. Bovard will co-chair the Program Committee.

The nominating committee for next year will remain the same.

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**HAVE YOU  
CONTRIBUTED  
TO THE  
BUILDING FUND ?**



Marie Eldon-Browne shows Fred a Massena memento.



A display at Massena History Center is explained by Historian Eldon-Browne.



Massena's large collection of early radios and movie projectors is shown to Mr. von Daacke.



Fred compliments Ed Heim on the Canton files.



Curator Dee Little shows Fred how to spin at the Potsdam Museum.



J. Berton Davis, president, shows Fred a prize Franklin County memento at the Society's new House of History.



Fred examines the loom at French Mills Museum, Fort Covington. Owner is C. Walter Smallman.

# Christmas Vacation For Teachers

annual meetings of st. lawrence county teachers association

by Phyllis F. Clark

Educational controversy was as rife one hundred years ago in St. Lawrence County as it is today across the nation, and it is surprising and a bit dismaying to discover that many of these disputes are in substantially the same fields, though sometimes given slightly different titles.

At the annual meetings of the St. Lawrence County Teachers' Association in the 1860's and 1870's, some of the many papers presented for discussion were on these subjects:

At the meeting in Lawrenceville in 1865, with 135 members present, papers were read, and discussion followed on these practical questions: "Best Methods of Teaching Geography," "Best Means for Securing Order in the School," and a question now widely considered by progressive educators: "Is the Practice of Marking the Standing of Pupils in Recitation Judicious?"

In 1866 at Richville, in addition to discussions on "True Heroism," "Earnestness," "The Importance of a Commercial Education," and "Natural Science in Common Schools," compulsory education was debated: "Should Our Common Schools Be Made Free and the Children Required by Law to Attend Them?" But the hit of the three-day conference was apparently the final speaker, Prof. George H. Sweet of St. Lawrence Academy, (this was before the establishment of the Potsdam Normal School) on the subject: "Knowledge; Acquired and Native, and Their Relations," for the secretary records: "The close attention and frequent cheers of the Association during the delivery of the address witnessed the pleasure with which they listened," and the publication of the address was demanded. At this meeting also, a resolution was passed heartily approving the change from "common" to "union free" schools.

These meetings, lasting two or usually three days were held in December during Christmas week, often in small villages where the teachers were apparently made most welcome by the residents who were their hosts. They came by train, and upon request railroad officials offered half-fare tickets. The meeting in Rensselaer Falls in 1867 began at 7 p.m. on Christmas night, and at the December 26th session 168 were present! Usually there were three sessions a day, held in a church unless there was a town hall available. Choirs often furnished opening music, and many ministers took part in the meetings.

## The Bible

The burning issue of the separation of church and school was present even then. In 1869, at Heuvelton, the question, "Shall We Insist upon the Retention of the Bible in the Common Schools of Our State?" was discussed at length by five speakers. Dr. John Stebbins Lee, President of the college department of St. Lawrence University and at this time President of the Teachers' Association, "led the way in a bold speech. He was in favor of retaining the Bible if we could without endangering the common school system, but was willing to throw it out if by so doing it would save the system. Commissioner Brown followed. His remarks, though interesting, were not calculated to convince or enlighten. Mr. Blakeslee took up the subject and sustained Dr. Lee. Prof. McVicar of Potsdam followed. He cleared the decks for action. He was opposed to withdrawing the Bible under any circumstances, and so far as the arguments advanced are concerned, he carried the day."

Again, in 1874 at Madrid, a hot debate developed after an essay was read by Eugene Cooper, student at St. Lawrence, on "Materialism." After six other speeches, pro and con, Commissioner A. Barton Hepburn, who had just been elected to the State Legislature, stated, "The law of the State gives teachers no right to read the Bible in school hours if there is opposition." And Mr. C. W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, editor of the SCHOOL BULLETIN, reported "decisions are on record to the effect that if serious objections are made. . . religious exercises must not be held in school hours, but may be before nine o'clock, though without compelling attendance." Some discussion of the matter was also held

in 1875 and 1876, with reference to the Mormons, and in 1880 Prof. C. H. Leete, of the Potsdam Normal School, emphasized that Church and State are to be "forever separated."

Essays and lectures were for the most part on subjects of practical value to these teachers in little country schools, such as methods of teaching and curricula, or inspirational with incentives to higher levels; but there was a sprinkling also of true scholarship each year, the climax perhaps being the 1880 lecture by Prof. C. K. Gaines, who read an essay previously delivered before the Regents' Convocation at Albany, on "Quantity as an Element in English Verse." That same year Addison Irving Bacheller read an essay on "Pestalozzi and His Works." Members of the faculties of both St. Lawrence University and Potsdam Normal School were regular in attendance and most generous in their contributions to the programs.

## Music

Though the teaching of oral music was looked on with disfavor by many teachers, music was always a part of the programs. Soloists included, besides Miss J. Ettie Crane of Potsdam, Walter B. Gunnison, Richard Eddy Sykes, Florence Lee (later Mrs. Whitman), and a Beta Theta Pi quintette. Some of the song titles: "Come, Birdie, Come," "Don't Let the Roses Listen," "Trust Her Not," "The Old Sexton," "Three Jolly Sailor Boys," "Don't Be Sorrowful, Darling." At one meeting Miss Crane tried to help the discouraged teachers by conducting a demonstration class in singing: "They should always sing softly."

Finances, of course, had their place, a committee being appointed at each meeting. The staggering costs usually came to between ten and fifteen dollars, met generally by a collection. In 1863 at Canton the collection amounted to fifteen dollars, more than costs, and a motion was passed that "the balance of money on hand be paid to the Sheriff for taking care of the room." (Apparently in the Court House). Pay for teachers was sometimes half-heartedly brought up; many received only one or two dollars a week in addition to "boarding around"; some thought they should prove their worth before receiving more! There was much criticism of local trustees, who "gave more attention to the breeding of their cattle than to the schools."

## Record in History Center

These items are taken from the Secretary's book, recording meetings held from 1863 to 1885, partly handwritten, partly clippings from newspaper reports. According to a history of the association written in 1879 by Dr. Lee, the St. Lawrence County Teachers' Association was founded in March, 1858, at the Court House in Canton. Annual meetings were held in December of each year, the few experiments with semi-annual meetings not proving successful. Presidents were:

C. C. Church, Crary's Mills	1858-1861
John Stebbins Lee, Canton	1861-1868
L. L. Goodale, Potsdam	1868-1872
Barney Whitney, Lawrenceville	1872-1879
H. L. Harter, Potsdam	1879-1882
Walter B. Gunnison, Canton	1882-1884
J. A. Haig, Madrid	1885-

Meetings were held during this period in Canton, Gouverneur, Potsdam, Potsdam Junction (Norwood), Heuvelton, Madrid, Lawrenceville, Richville, and Rensselaer Falls. Our county association soon gained a reputation for enthusiasm and lively interest. C. W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, who attended several meetings, reported that "he had taken it for his text ever since (the 1874 meeting). Unlike similar gatherings, there was a fight over every subject present. He commends the discussions. . ."

Among those active in the association are many familiar names; two generations of Lees and Gaineses from the S.L.U. faculty, Dr. Henry Priest, Dr. H. P. Forbes, Professor McVicar of Potsdam Normal School; Miss Julia Ettie Crane and Professor Hathorne; Irving Bacheller, then a student; Walter Gunnison, later the beloved principal of Erasmus Hall High

## TEACHERS' CHRISTMAS VACATION

School, Brooklyn, whose great-grandson, Dr. Hugh Gunnison is presently a professor of Education at St. Lawrence; G. B. Manley, later publisher of The St. Lawrence Plaindealer, and Dr. L. M. Atwood, both grandfathers of G. Atwood Manley, Canton publisher, author and historian; Richard Eddy Sykes, later President of St. Lawrence, father of Mrs. Ralph Michaels; H. D. Ellsworth, General Edwin A. Merritt, Dr. Ebenezer Fisher, the Rev. L. Merrill Miller, Commissioner Dan Giffin, of Heuvelton; John E. Cheetham, for many years principal of Canton Union School; C. H. Leete, of Potsdam, Judge Leslie Russell, and many others. There were also speakers from Middlebury College, Yale University, and Boston University School of Oratory, and at Potsdam in 1870, Susan B. Anthony, of woman suffrage fame, was present, and after adjournment entered into "an exceedingly lively discussion." A. Barton Hepburn was a frequent speaker until his election to the State Legislature, and his continued interest in North Country education resulted in the establishment of the seven Hepburn Libraries.

The association has continued ever since, but the county historian's office yields only this one book of minutes. If other such secretary's books are still in existence, should they not be housed with this fascinating book on the shelves in the County Historian's History Center?



Lawrenceville Academy was one meeting place for St. Lawrence County Teachers Association in mid-winter.



FOREST HOUSE, OSWEGATCHIE, N. Y.

## Northisms

(A Historians Project), continued

### Expletives and Exclamations:

By gum  
By my lights  
I swan  
Gracious, goodness mel  
Conscience, Peter!  
Pschawl  
Bless my stars  
Thunder!  
Jumpin' Jehosophat!  
Land o' Goshen!  
(any others?)

### Short Distance or small amount:

Hard by (near)  
cheek by jowl to (very close)  
Hoot and a holler (near by or a little bit)  
tee-eye-o-en'shun (no real spelling found for this belittling expression)  
just a whisker  
a smattering (or small smatter)  
a smidgin, pinch, mite, nip, thinbleful, dollop, snort, grain, dot, a wee bit or an iota.

## editors comment

What is a museum? We can't resist sharing with our members the experts' definition given at the Small Museums workshop at Adirondack Museum in October. We were privileged to be a co-sponsor of that session for museum keepers/curators.

'A museum is an institution which preserves and exhibits objects in order to transmit information on a regular schedule to some definable clientele.'

There are many grades of museums, many subjects for education of the public and many types of interpretation. We are glad to see that Norwood Historical Association will soon have a museum with a regular schedule in the local library building. Museums are always a struggle -- in effort, time and support. With the strong spirit and desire of the people there, they will succeed.

The annual meeting and open house to which we were all invited in August showed the continuing spirit of the members of the Parishville Historical Association.

More young people are needed in all our Associations. It behooves us all to interest the younger people in them, and in our purposes. Otherwise all our efforts go for naught.

P.S. We had ONE cash donation to OUR Special Building Fund this past quarter.

mhb

### A GRAND OLD NAME (Continued from Page 11)

to whom the widow of the late judge gave more than 60 volumes from his library on horticultural and pomological work. Editor)

"In school Roger was a quiet, bookish boy, not much interested in girls. . . he walked seven miles to school and back, raised garden vegetables and sold them for spending money. . . he had a regular path across the fields and woods. After the depression winters, so many of the trees were winterkilled and had tipped over in a windfall tangle, that he found it easier to follow the road. In College his father gave him the choice of studying law and having his expenses paid or selecting some other profession and working his way through. So Roger studied law, but was not very enthusiastic about it. After graduation, he did not feel like settling down to steady law practice so joined the U. S. Cavalry. It was while he was in this enlistment that World War II broke out. Like most other wars, we have been in, there was scant enthusiasm to take part in it among large sections of our population, and the government became desperate for officer material. So they resorted to a pressure system to get the proper 'volunteers.' One night Roger's group went to a dance and while they were inside, their mounts tied in the parking area, someone stole their horses. He didn't know who it was and never saw his horse again. But an MP quickly appeared on the scene and took them all to the guardhouse. They were all taken before a court martial, accused of 'stealing government property' (ie. their horses) and sentenced to 17 years in Leavenworth Prison. However, if the two in the bunch who had a college education would volunteer for officer training, all the sentences would be commuted to six months in the guardhouse.

While serving this sentence Roger said he found that he developed more strength than he previously had, handling the bales of hay for the horses and mules.

In due time he became an officer and served throughout the war. In the Normandy invasion he and the regiment he was with narrowly escaped capture. They had preceded the main force and found themselves surrounded on three sides, but the central powers' soldiers were more concerned with making good their retreat than with taking prisoners so they were soon with their own forces again.

#### Partnership

When I met Roger first, he came to me with a proposition. He said he had tried various types of recreation; canoeing, fishing, etc. but felt that he would like to get into some outdoor work where he could see more tangible results than these afforded. He recalled his youthful days spent raising vegetables in his father's garden and offered to finance a joint effort in the nursery business. My share would be the horticultural know-how and general management. So we started and at the time of his death, ten years later, had set out about

## The President's Message

The membership of our Association has remained fairly stationary (from 940-980 members) for the past four years. There are approximately 22,248 families right here in the county, and everyone of them should be interested in the story the QUARTERLY has to tell.

We should increase our membership a) to strengthen our Association's work; b) to lower the individual cost of printing our QUARTERLY; c) to insure the future of the Association.

New members may be signed up by members contacting prospective families and individuals; by promotion at our Fairs exhibits; and by enrolling public and school libraries as well as the college libraries.

Members who wish to be prepared to enroll new members may get application blanks at the County History Center in Canton to carry with them. This year, remember our revised slogan, "Every member REALLY get a REAL new member."

Membership will be taken at the History Center at any time, at any of our summer tours or meetings, or by any officer at any time. Dues run from date of payment for one year.

Each town board should purchase a subscription for the town's permanent files, and individual town officers should be members. There are fewer better bargains than four meetings and tours plus the QUARTERLY each year for merely \$3.00.

Children who are exposed to the QUARTERLY as a reference in their school libraries will soon be contributors to it and potential good members of the Association. Anyone who lives in a community in which the library is not a subscriber may give a gift of the QUARTERLY and it would be most welcome.

Many county residents are giving their children away from home the QUARTERLY as a birthday or holiday gift.

In the early part of 1968 we will have available to members a 12-year complete index of material we have printed. It will be a fine addition to the library and home collection shelves.

Let's increase our membership-circulation!

*Eugene Hatch*

**History Center Hours  
9-4  
Mondays and Thursdays  
Court House in Canton**

ten acres of fruit and ornamental nursery plantings.

After Roger was elected county judge, he spent his spare time when away in other counties judging, either visiting old bookstores in search of horticultural literature or going through the various botanic gardens taking notes. Among his effects there were reams and reams of these. He was not content to grow the known hardy varieties but even planted such things as jujubes and peaches. He was a man of great enthusiasm, going far beyond what I would have advised. I think he is glad to see some use made of his horticultural endeavors even if he is not here with us to enjoy them.



# Dairy Of January 1880

By CLAUDIA ABBRID, Contest Winner, Lisbon Yorkers

## JANUARY 1

Today is beautifully sunny and very cold. Pa went to town. We needed a few goods. Ma is almost finished with the bright red and white patchwork quilt. She said my brother would need it to keep him warm at night.

## JANUARY 2

Today the snow is coming down so hard. I don't believe anyone will be traveling the roads.

## JANUARY 3

Today I finished my linen sheets. All the children are out skating. Pa is going out to the barn to feed the cows.

## JANUARY 4

Pa is going hunting today. I hope he comes home with a deer.

## JANUARY 5

Ma slipped and hurt her arm. The doctor says she cracked her bone. It will be better in a couple of weeks.

## JANUARY 6

Today is the skating contest. Bobby, my brother, is going to try to win. I hope so much he wins.

## JANUARY 7

Today is sunny. We all went to Sunday services. Ma and Jo Anne stayed home. Ma's arm pains her and Mary gets her what she wants. JoAnne has a cold.

## JANUARY 8

Today is so cloudy you can hardly tell whether it's day or night.

## JANUARY 9

Today nothing much happened. The snow is turning to slush.

## JANUARY 10

Some fancy dressed people came to town to see the banker. I guess they're his cousins.

## JANUARY 11

Today the doctor stopped by to see how Ma's arm was. It is a little better. She can move it anyway.

## JANUARY 12

Today in the mail there was a letter from Grandma and Grandpa. They might come up the seventeenth.

## JANUARY 13

Today old Joe Blake's barn burned right down to the ground. All the neighbors are going to help him build a new one.

## JANUARY 14

Today Pa's going over to discuss the plans for Mr. Blake's barn. From what I hear it's going to be the biggest barn around. We all went to church this morning.

## JANUARY 15

Today Ma said her arm feels just as good as it did before she slipped.

## JANUARY 16

Today we are cleaning house from top to bottom because Gram and Gramp are coming tomorrow.

## JANUARY 17

Grandma and Grandpa came about 11:45. Just in time for a delicious pheasant dinner and homemade pumpkin pie.

## JANUARY 18

Pa and Ma went to town. There's a dance tonight in town and Ma's going to get Pa some decent clothes so they can go.

## JANUARY 19

Grandpa and Grandma are leaving today. We all hate to see them go.

## JANUARY 20

Ma is cooking bread in the oven. Boyl does it ever smell nice.

## JANUARY 21

We all went to church. After church there was a meeting and dinner later.

## JANUARY 22

Today I am 16. Ma made me a patchwork quilt as a present. My little brother gave me his sling-shot. We had butter pecan cake and homemade vanilla ice-cream for dessert.

## JANUARY 23

I earned a penny for watching Mrs. Miller's little girl and 2 boys. She had to go to town.

## JANUARY 24

We all read from the Bible except the young ones, who won't go to school until they're 7.

## JANUARY 25

To do patchwork quilts is hard. I keep making mistakes in mine.

## JANUARY 26

Today Pa got a deer and two pheasants. He skinned and cleaned the deer and salted it. He got some ice for the meat to keep cold. He didn't really need it because it's cold enough now.

## JANUARY 27

Nothing much happened today. We made candles today as our other ones were getting quite small.

## JANUARY 28

We went to church and it is so cold!

## JANUARY 29

Ma is out in the pantry making butter. I just got done doing the laundry.

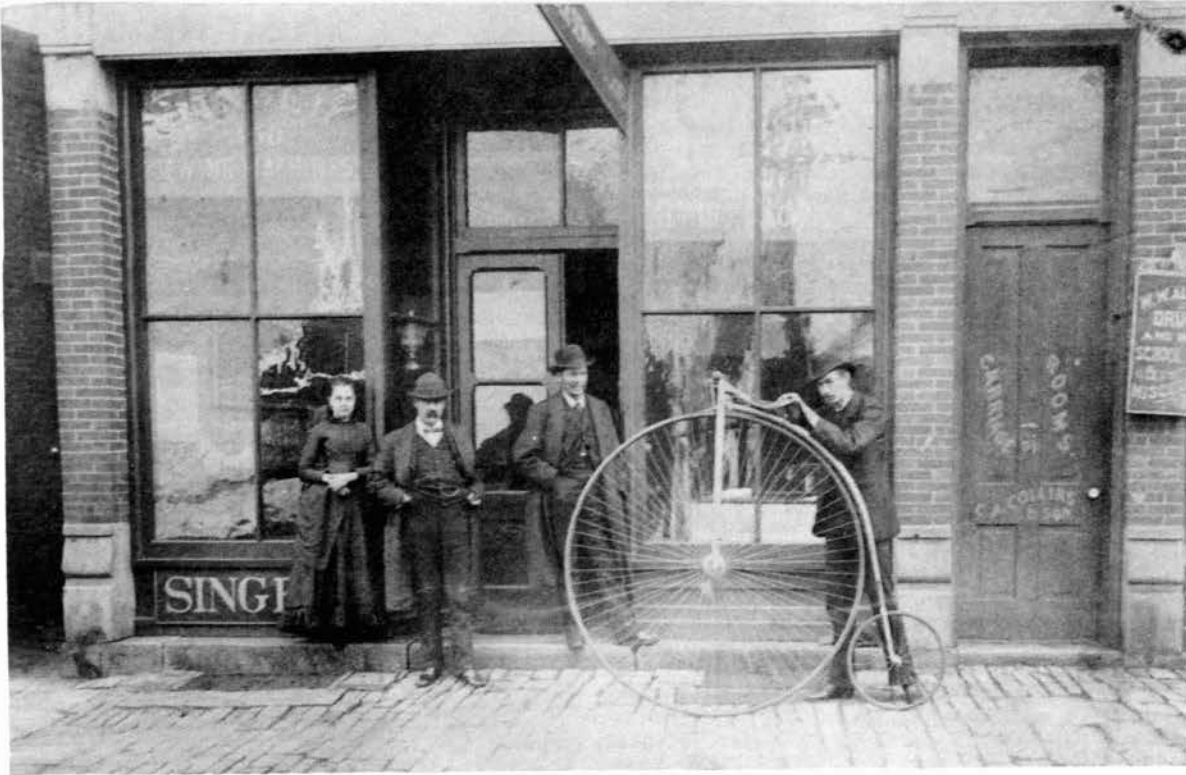
## JANUARY 30

My littlest brother has got the measles. That's all we need now. They're only 24 hr. measles.

## JANUARY 31

Today is sunny and cold. Pa and Ma went to get some goods in town. Today I caught the measles from my brother and I feel terrible.





Do you Know these Norwood scenes — who, when and what? Norwood Historical Association owns these fine pictures — unknown subjects. Can anyone help?



## TIFFANY MASTERPIECES (Continued from Page 5)

has recently been recognized as the first and formative stage of the modern movement in art.

Tiffany's designs were exotic -- flower shapes, twisted fruit forms, irregular shapes. His vases ranged from an iridescent blue jack-in-the-pulpit to a golden iridescent with lily pad design, from a lavaware bowl to a marbelized green bowl with gold thread overlay. Sometimes the items were decorated, others were left plain. All had the silky texture and sheen that only Tiffany could achieve.

There were many competitors -- Quezel, Durand, Kew Blas, and Carnival, but the only one who came at all close to Tiffany in quality and quantity was Frederick Carder who made Aurene for the Steuben Glass Company. Aurene items may be distinguished from Favrile not only in their markings but in the fact that the Favrile designs are more unusual and curvaceous.

The earliest Favrile pieces were not signed and after 1900 items were dated by means of a letter on the bottom together with the LCT or Favrile signature.

By 1896 Tiffany had branched out into other decorative arts and was making lamps with leaded glass shades. He did not originate these lamps but his were of the finest design, quality and workmanship. His dragonfly, wisteria and dandelion lamps are now collectors items. He also made enameled and metal jewelry, desk sets, pottery and furniture.

## No Longer Popular

By 1910 the tide of public opinion was turning away from Tiffany and the Art Nouveau and towards the severe Neo-Classical and Modern Brahaus. He gave up his interest in the Tiffany Furnaces in 1919 to his chief glass blower and the company itself stopped making Favrile in 1928.

By the 1930's Tiffany was in his 80's. A school for artists had been opened at his Long Island home and he spent much time helping the young men and women work in many media. He died in 1933 one month before he became 85.

For twenty years, Tiffany glass remained in shadow. By 1950 a critic conceded in print that "Tiffany wares represented a triumph of the glassmaker over his materials and equipment." The interest of collectors grew and in 1958 the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York City presented a retrospective exhibit of Tiffany glass. Today original Tiffany items are very much in demand and command extremely high prices. Even Tiffany-style lamps made of paper are sold in specialty shops.

Many people decry the fact that most of the Tiffany stained glass windows in the churches have been demolished so that original Tiffany windows are indeed rare today.

Potsdam is fortunate to have seven examples of this art made by a man who dreamed that America could become an important center of the arts and who felt that it was vital to create beauty in objects in everyday life.

The parishioners of Trinity Episcopal Church, Potsdam, see that beauty every Sunday as the light shines through the windows which contain "the essential quality of flickering light" that only Louis C. Tiffany knew how to preserve in glass.

## by EUGENE HATCH

Recently there has been a revival of interest among art connoisseurs and others in the art of Louis Comfort Tiffany, the noted artist of colored windows and the originator of the colored glassware he named Favrile glass. In the 1880's and into the early twentieth century, Tiffany founded and managed the Tiffany studios in New York City and developed a process for making colored windows by working the color ingredients into the molten glass in contrast to the older methods of staining and he achieved notable works in color and design. He also had a keen interest in varied art forms in pottery and jewelry.

Knox Memorial High School at Russell possesses a superb window bearing the Tiffany Studio signature. Inside the main door of the entrance hall of the building, one faces the window on the rear wall at the landing of the main stairway to the second floor.

The main section of the window pictures a woodland waterfall. Blues predominate from the light blue of the distant

hills in the background to the rich deep blue of the wild iris in the window's foreground. Numerous other colors are skillfully applied in small areas. On each side of the central panel, a narrower panel continues the design of hill side forests and wild flowers and ferns closer at hand. The whole composition shimmers with a jewel-like, opalescent glow.

The window was erected in 1913 when the high school building was completed and given as a gift to Russell by Seymour Knox, native son and millionaire merchant and benefactor. He was founder of the highly successful S. H. Knox & Co., later combined with his cousin F. W. Woolworth's great merchantile business.

The High School building, built in a beautiful chastely proportioned classic style was dedicated by Mr. Knox to his mother, whose faith and encouragement sustained him through the early trying days of his career before the idea of the 5 and 10 cent store caught on by the public.

The design of the memorial window is said to have been selected by Mr. Knox's daughter and its harmony with the surrounding landscape is at once apparent when one looks outdoors. Across the narrow valley from the hill where the school is located rise the nearby forested hills of the Adirondack foot hill country. The striking natural surroundings make this high school campus one of the most beautiful in the country.

The window is inscribed --

This building is erected  
by Seymour H. Knox  
In memory of his mother  
Jane E. Knox

Bishop W. E. Lewis, in his commentary adds:

"The morning light of  
years, streaming through this  
magnificent work of art and  
falling upon the faces of eager  
students, must awaken

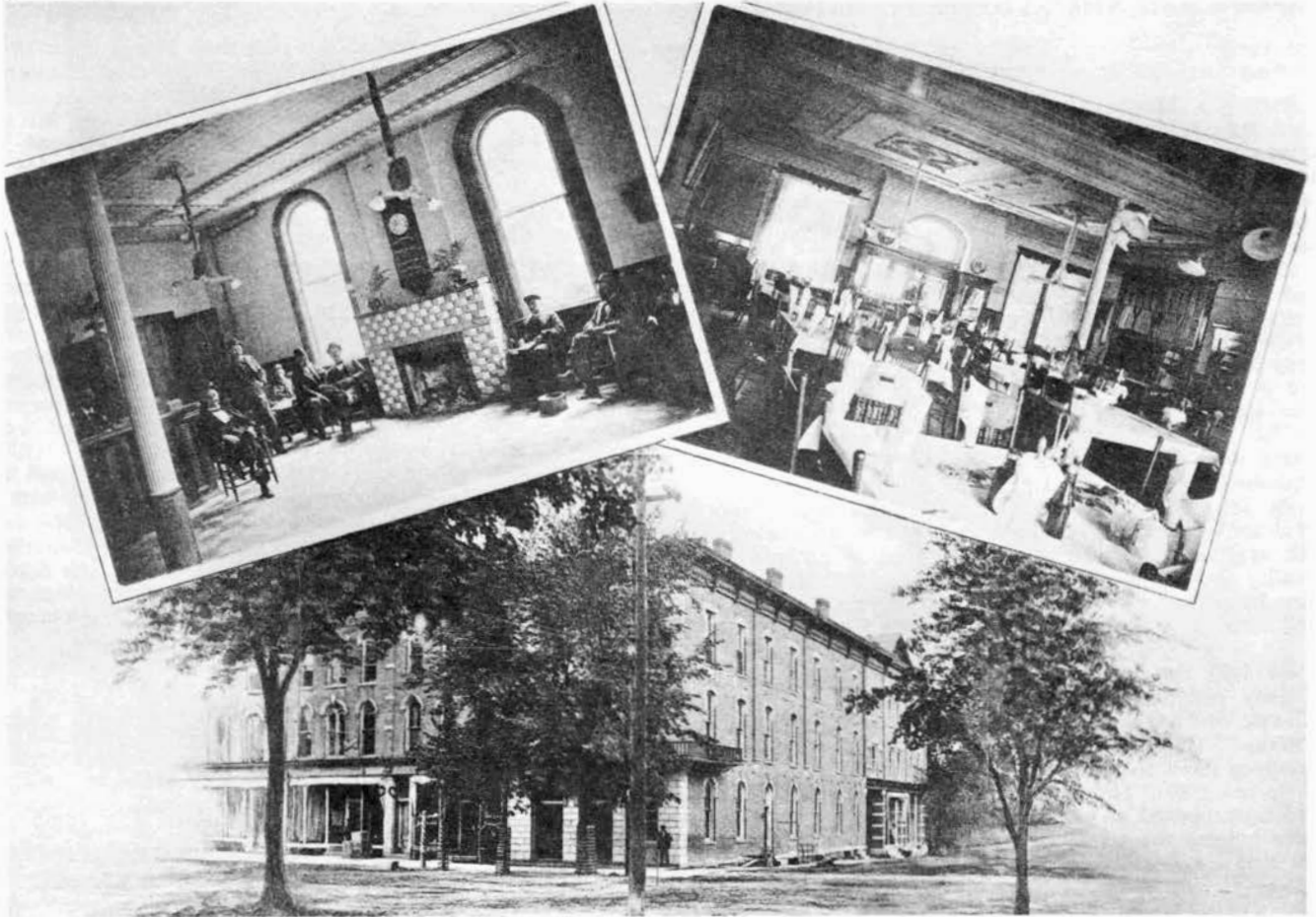
in the heart of the coming generations  
a devotion for learning, touched  
and modified by that sacred,  
almost divine sentiment of

Motherhood. Thus may learning,  
mounting up on noblest gift  
of human kind, find its  
fruition in the very heart  
of God."

A very fine example of Tiffany workmanship can also be found in the Remington Memorial window of the Unitarian-Universalist Church in Canton.



Adirondacks in Winter



PEGK HOUSE DANIEL PEGK PROPRIETOR



## FROM THE COUNTY'S



# CRACKER BARREL

(Including the names of all Town and Village Historians together with a continuing report of their activities.)

**BRASHER:** (Miss Mae Murray). **CANTON:** (Edward F. Heim) The Canton Town Historian has been rather busy with many new and old activities concerning local history. Folks keep up their interest and bring many and various items of local history such as framed pictures, old newspapers and letters. We were fortunate to be able to attend the annual meeting of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association at Winthrop early this Fall and enjoyed a fine lunch and entertainment by local historians. New officers were voted in for 1968 and a fine slate was offered by the nominating committee. We are in good financial status at this time. Our new Supervising State Historian, Mr. John F. von Daacke, gave a most interesting talk with many fine suggestions. We had previously met at Waddington with our nominating committee and we were royally entertained by our chairman and Mrs. Olds. At the Adirondack Museum we had the pleasure of listening to talks by folks interested in our small Museums and the activities in connection with our work. We surely learned the right and proper way of exhibiting our various items of historical value. This was a really worthwhile meeting and there may be a similar meeting next year. A busy time was had by the lucky folks who attended. May we extend Seasons Greetings to all folks interested in our work. **RENSELAEER FALLS VILLAGE,** Town of Canton: (Mrs. Nina Wilson) I resigned from all offices the first of last April, including Village Historian. I do not know what John Moore, Village President has done about naming a new officer. **CLARE:** (Mrs. Iris J. Frye). **CLIFTON:** (Mrs. Clara McKenney). **DEKALB:** (F. F. E. Walrath) On July 8th, I attended the Richville Open House Program for a short time. I was sorry I couldn't spend the whole day there. While there, I viewed with great interest the wonderful display of various articles which was used years ago. Before leaving that day, I left for my display, eight books which I had compiled showing some of my work which I have accomplished during the past few years as a Town Historian, books on newspaper clippings, Old History notes and photos of DeKalb Junction taken years ago, cemetery records, and pictures of Steam Railway Locomotives of the past. While at the Open House in Richville, I visited the food sale and found it so tempting, I made a real purchase. I am now compiling a large list of residents with their occupations, who once resided in this village of DeKalb Junction from fifty to one hundred years ago. **RICHVILLE VILLAGE.** Town of DeKalb: (Mrs. Georgiana Wranesh) Mostly my activities have concerned the Historical Building at Richville and the Yorker Club. My contribution to the slide collection is a picture of the lime kiln at Bigelow and one of the Congregational Church in Richville. The tours are very worthwhile and although I missed the special meeting at the Adirondack Museum, I think this was a fine idea. **DEPEYSTER:** (Nina W. Smithers). **EDWARDS:** (Miss Leah Noble) I wasn't able to attend all the tours but I thoroughly enjoyed, as usual, the ones I did get to. I enjoy meeting and visiting with the friends I don't see any other time. The program at Winthrop was most interesting. Much of my "People On the Move" was contributed by interviewing local interested persons who not only gave information but pictures too. I hope to get to my Trout Lake Story soon. Most of the slides were of Trout Lake -- more of Edwards. Am continuing my "Edwards Album". Have a group of interested 7th graders I'm coaching on local history, lore and keeping of records, besides veterans records, genealogies, etc. **FINE:** (Mrs. Catherine Brownell) Our last project was a pleasant one except that it was difficult to get as many pictures as I would have liked. I turned in three pictures to the County Slide Program and enjoyed seeing the many slides

from the other towns. **GOUVERNEUR:** (Harold A. Storie) **HAMMOND:** (Mrs. Donald Rutherford) Attended annual meeting of Association of Towns in New York City, Feb. 6, 7 and 8; Spring Workshop for Town Historians at Canton, May 10; Annual meeting of St. Lawrence County Historical Association at Winthrop, Oct. 14; Open house, Richville Building and set up a small display representing our town, July 8. Went on Jefferson County Historical Association tour of the Black River and Black River Canal, July 18, 1967. Was co-ordinator of the St. Lawrence County Historical Booth at Hammond Fair, Sept. 8 and 9. Completed this season's project "People On The Move," a history of transportation in our town. Prepared brief history of our town for exchange students. Clipped and filed current records. Answered several inquiries concerning history of our town. Loaned material for window display prepared by Social Studies department of Gouverneur Junior High School. **HERMON:** (Mrs. Harriet Jenne). **HOPKINTON:** (Mrs. Neva Day). **LAWRENCE:** (Mrs. Gordon Cole). **LISBON:** (Mrs. J. Homer Martin) Have been busy preparing annual report which I gave at November Town Board meeting. Also, I finished my transportation report. I think some of the pictures I used in it were really superb, especially one of Route 37A (Van Rensselaer Road) in 1890. Have received two very valuable papers as gifts recently for our Lisbon files -- one school register of district 20 in year 1868 given to me by Mrs. Alex Brander and a Rate Bill of payment of teachers wages in District No. 3 in year 1858, given by Mrs. Carl Mullen. Thanks so much to them. Still would like any family Bible records from Lisbon families. Have been working like mad in White Church cemetery. **LOUISVILLE:** (Mrs. Lorraine Bandy). **MACOMB:** (Willis E. Kittle) I did considerable research and wrote an article on transportation "People On The Move". I am under the impression our County Historian has a copy. I failed utterly on the colored slide project, about which I am very sorry, did not attend enough of the Tours and special meetings to give my impression. Managed to keep scrapbook on local history up to date. Answered inquiries on genealogy, most of which required some research. Have been unable to attend many of the meetings. **MADRID:** (Mrs. Florence Fisher). **MASSENA:** (Mrs. Robert Eldon-Browne). **MORRISTOWN:** (Mrs. James T. Phillips) Taking over and getting oriented in my new job, has been a "special project" for me. I have found the workshops in Canton so very helpful. Attended the dedication of Richville Museum and put on a display of the "Old Indian Road Pill Factory from Morristown. Hope to have more to report next year now that I know what I'm doing. I love every bit of my work, and find it more than interesting. **NICHOLVILLE:** (Mrs. Gordon Cole). **NORFOLK:** (Mrs. Edith Van-Kennen). **OSWEGATCHIE:** (Mrs. Persis Boyesen). **HEUVELTON,** Town of Oswegatchie: (Awaiting Appointment). **OGDENSBURG:** (Elizabeth Baxter). **PARISHVILLE:** (Mrs. Elsie F. Bresee) The first meeting for the summer was held in Richville. I assisted at the cooked food sale table. Three members of our Association attended with me. We had a display for the exhibit, donating \$15.00 in cash received by me for the work there. Also, we donated other things which we took over for exhibit as they were duplicates of some of our artifacts in our Museum. For our own special work for our county guests, many committees were appointed for certain parts of the preparation, all being overseen by the president who kept her little black book full of recordings and reports from the various committees. The research work was either done or information obtained from the older people by the president. Articles for the tours were typed and planned for the hosts and drivers by the president. The brochures were put together and ordered by the president and letters written to all members not living in Parish-

ville. The president was assisted in getting these out by the secretary and a director. There were many hands assisting in many ways. The names of the workers in our brochures were altered when the day came as there had to be some substitutions. Partly because of some who could not be there and partly due to the president being ill. The workers were shifted around. Mrs. Norene Forrest taken from her work as chairman of the Museum Tour taking over the work of the dinner as manager and Mrs. Ruth Bisnett, assistant manager of the Museum, taking over the management of the tour of the Museum with the help of her many assistants. It was remarkable the response from all in each department, to do their own work as well as taking on extra. Much credit for the success of our program in the Town Hall before the Museum Tour is due to the former Baptist Pastor, Rev. Alan Aardsura and the music supervisor, Mrs. Riehl, of Colton. The program was planned by the President who expected to be able to supervise it, but not being able to do so, friends came to the rescue, insisting they enjoyed it. I only hope all these people really did enjoy the day and their part in making it a success. The Town Board, Board of Education, High School Principal, as well as the many others did a wonderful thing for our Association and I, for one, am deeply grateful to them all. The response from each group was freely given and all assistance rendered that could be. I can truly say that the success of our summer projects are due to the help and backing we have always had from all the various groups in our town and the individual help we receive from others. I was not able to attend the other two tours, but they sounded good and I am sure were a credit to those who planned them. I was sorry not to be present. It was very difficult for our County Historian and her committee to plan these tours on such short notice. Mrs. Biondi offered to get a picture for the county slide program for Parishville as I was unable to get a camera for it. She did get one of our monument for Mr. Daniels, I think, I always get help from our meetings at the History Center, not only from Mary but meeting with the other Historians and learning about their work. Each one seems to have a different point of view as to carrying out the projects. PIERREPONT: (Millard Hundley) I didn't receive the appointment until late in June so I missed out on the workshop meetings and the yearly project. However, I keep up a scrapbook as well as trying to add to the cemetery records. Have attended the three historical meetings, the ones at Richville, Parishville and Winthrop. Am looking forward to the coming year. POTSDAM, Norwood Village: (Mrs. Susan C. Lyman) Year's activities: Received many items of historical value; filed survey of historic sites with proper state department and also with Robert L. Arnold; presented award to Kenneth Friedel, Jr., for writing contest; attended May workshop and filed transportation project, have added to Norwood Historical Association copy materials which belong to the Association; compiled 9-page place name information for Dr. Harder; attended 2-day conference in Albany and another at Blue Mountain Lake Museum; attended all tours, Parishville was fine; provided material for special exhibit at Gouverneur School; supplied materials and information for Norwood Grade 2 Social Studies; spent more than 100 hours and traveled nearly 700 miles doing genealogy and other research. PITCAIRN: (Awaiting Appointment) ROSSIE: (Mrs. Frances Gardner) Went to spring meeting in Canton and assisted Mrs. Rutherford at the Hammond Fair. Attended Richville meeting; did research work through former Historians records and read the Centennial History of Gouverneur for the special project work. I am sending two slides to County Historian. RUSSELL: (Mrs. Janette Barnes). STOCKHOLM: (Mrs. Hazel Chapman) Completed my yearly work by finding facts and writing a story about "People On The Move" or "As Days Go By." It was published in the Massena Observer so the people of our town could enjoy it and learn about the facts of yesterday year. Also took two slides for the County Historian. One of the Thompson Place at Stockholm Center and the other of the only Round barn in St. Lawrence County. WADDINGTON: (Mrs. Ethel C. Olds) During the summer items of early Waddington history 1836-1865 were given to the Waddington Historical Collection by Mr. Horace Montgomery, Watertown, from the Margaret Montgomery Estate. These were District 1 school minutes and lists, account books, assessment lists, appointments and a framed picture of

the dam. GOUVERNEUR: (Harold A. Storie) I had slides made of the Arch, Gouverneur Morris Mansion and the Benjamin Smith brick house at Little Bow for the County Slide program. Also helped the Yorker club in their activities and Flea Circus. Helped several inquiring about the genealogy of their families. Although I was unable to attend the tours, I heard several favorable comments. NORFOLK: (Edith Van Kernen) I attended workshop both in spring and fall and got a great deal of benefit from both. I contributed slides to the County Slide program, which were shown at the fall workshop on Nov. 15th. Enjoyed the tour of Parishville and special meeting in town hall there on Aug. 12. Sorry to not be able to take other tours.

#### LOCAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Two meetings of the active members of the Grasse River Historical Association have been held and we finally succeeded in having the Rushton Memorial Bronze Plaque and Granite Monument properly set up at the end of the Main Street Bridge near the A & P Store. Funds were collected and friends of History were most generous. -- Edward Heim, PARISHVILLE: Our meetings were continued through September, October and November this year, as workshop meetings for our 1968 bazaar and program. The President was absent so she appointed three groups of ladies, one group for each month's meeting. No meetings will be held from Dec. 1st until the annual meeting in March or April -- Mrs. Elsie Bresee. NORWOOD: A turn-away crowd attended the annual meeting of the Norwood Historical Association which was held as a Dutch Treat Supper at the Sunset Lodge, Norwood, Oct. 29. Frank Thomson, founder and director of the Canal Museum and Whittier Agricultural Museum in Syracuse, attended as a representative of the New York State Council on the Arts. The founding of a real museum in Norwood was overwhelmingly passed, a steering committee named -- which will meet after the first of the year and already many items have been presented, more promised, and promise of all kinds of help, secretarial, carpenters, etc., have been made. The coming year will be very exciting in Norwood and you are all invited to join us whenever you can -- Susan Lyman.

#### YORKER CRACKER BARREL

The Marble Village Yorkers had a successful Flea Market on September 16th. Antique dealers had booths, there were exhibits of hooked rugs and the Gouverneur Historical Society had a display.

The club members traveled to the Potsdam Museum to view the Courier and Ives prints and other displays.

We are beginning to work on a club project on architecture.

The club has a new co-sponsor, Mr. Kenneth Trager.

--Georgiana Wranesh

#### LOCAL HISTORICAL MUSEUMS

The Potsdam Public Museum held its annual meeting Nov. 2. In spite of the very rainy evening, 43 were present including guests from Malone, Norwood, Canton and Ogdensburg. Nel Brumelle and Anna Fairbairn were elected as trustees for three years to succeed themselves. The Museum Board met Wednesday Nov. 8. Mrs. W. J. Chapman was elected president, Mrs. Helen Fiske, secretary, Anna Fairbairn treasurer. William Lowe is the representative of the village board.

On exhibit in the museum were 22 Courier and Ives pictures loaned by the Travelers Insurance Company. Professor Warder Cadbury of the State University at Albany gave a most interesting talk on the Courier and Ives prints and on Arthur Tait, Adirondack artist, many of whose pictures were used by Courier and Ives in their prints.

There have been two exhibits in the museum this fall. The Courier and Ives exhibit which was held Nov. 2 to Nov. 18 was seen by 326 people.

The other exhibit held on Oct. 11 was a spinning demonstration which was viewed by 340 people in the one day. Mrs. Virginia Partridge of the Farmers Museum at Cooperstown gave the demonstration.



Parishville members in front of museum. Taken by Dwight Church of \$5 Photo in Canton.

Parishville Museum -- Our ladies who worked for our summer project dressed up in their old fashioned outfits and met at the museum for pictures. Mr. Church of Canton, doing our work. Many more articles are coming into the museum, old books, etc. Our plaque in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Clark has arrived and the committee appointed, is working on installing it on our stone. Dedication will be in the spring.

\* \* \*

Canton Museum -- The D. A. R. Chapter of Canton and Potsdam visited the New ATC Campus, after which they visited our Museum where Atwood Manley gave one of his very interesting talks on the "History of the North Country", after which the Chapter conducted their regular meeting which was impressive. Many folks both adult and younger visited the Museum and seemed very interested in our large collection of local historical items. Richard Myers has been most helpful in cleaning and restoring pictures at the Museum. We now have on display in local Banks, Stores and Offices eight of our pictures. These are changed at six week intervals. Some of these interested business folks ask for certain pictures when they are available.

The AXO Group at ATC are still clipping newspapers and the three local adults continue to paste clippings for our Scrapbooks. We are very grateful for this help.

Mrs. Marian D. Papaw, a Canton resident who teaches in the Gouverneur School System borrowed a number of pictures, Trustees reports dating back to 1842, three Plaques from the Old Canton High School, pictures of School Athletic groups, some items from the Morley and Pyrites schools, a term paper showing the history of our Canton School System dating back to 1786 to date, written by Miss Jane Richardson in 1966 when she was a student at Potsdam College, also sixty-two pages of School History from our Scrap Books.

An anonymous friend of History from Pyrites presented to the Museum a very old parasol, in good condition, dating back to shortly after the Civil War, several ladies dresses, a heavy cape also from the same period.

Dave Eno donated a large number of Old Newspapers and a number of films taken at fires and accidents which will be an addition to our records; Mr. Nicholas Baffaro, Director of Music at our Canton High School and student William Locy restored and prepared for Museum display an old drum used many years ago by the G A R in their Parades. This item now the property of the American Legion.

On November 20th, 1967, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bradley of Canton gave two framed pictures to the Museum, one showing the members in uniform of Hose Cart No. 1, Canton Fire

Department, dated Nov. 11th 1886. Another picture showing twelve members in uniforms of an unidentified Fraternal Organization, no date. We hope to have this group identified shortly.

Another important chore is to change the display in the Show Case on the Main Floor of the Municipal Building each month. We now have a display of interest to the ladies, showing items of sewing, a large quilt made in 1880 by an elderly lady who at the time was 80 years of age and the quilt contains about eight thousand pieces. Also a picture of a bride and groom showing their wedding certificate, made many years ago and the only one in our collection.

\* \* \*

Massena Museum -- The last three months have been very busy ones for our History Center. Many guests from out of state, some to look up their family history or for people in their town. Two genealogies were completed. We attended the meetings and found them most interesting.

The workshop at Blue Mountain Adirondack Museum, was a rich and worthwhile program. I am quite sure most of us returned home with wealth of ideas. At the moment a History of the building of a Hospital in Massena, has taken quite a lot of time. A young student, Frank Mittiga, is gathering quite a lot of information for his weekly articles in the Massena Observer, on the History of Street names.

My work projects have suffered as a result. This will be remedied in the near future.



Adirondacks in Winter

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

**NON-PROFIT  
ORGANIZATION**

**Get a Higher  
Return**

**on Your Money With Our  
SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

**INTEREST STARTS THE  
DAY OF DEPOSIT**

When you agree to leave your deposit at our bank for a specified period of time, we can pay you even more than the good bank interest we pay on regular savings accounts.

Certificates start earning from the day of deposit, and earn until maturity. They are insured to the full legal limit by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

It will pay you to put reserve funds to work for you in our certificates for a specified period of time, and earn this higher interest.

This is another service of our full-service bank, where you can transact so many kinds of financial business in one convenient visit.

**SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

pay you 5% a year  
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