

The Quarterly

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Western View of Potsdam.

October 1969

The Quarterly

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Cover cut

View of Potsdam from the West in 1849. Mill is still standing at left, but Trinity Church at right has been renovated. Bridge is much the same.

Presidents who have Visited our County

By ANN JOHNSON & DAVID DICKINSON

The backroads of our nation are often the most interesting and enjoyable roads of any. Although not often in the mainstream of our nation's history, St. Lawrence County and the North Country have provided routes of travel for thirteen of the Presidents of these United States to ride upon in wonder and admiration of the beauty and rugged majesty of our homeland. Of these presidents, one came early to the North Country, his horse trotting over roads only recently broken through forests and streams that had resounded with the chant of *cour du bois* and Indian alike.

Another rested with an old friend on the banks of a St. Lawrence stream, pondering on a future campaign that would culminate in the defeat of his party and himself.

Still another came to relax and fish, but whose great talent at swearing was ascertained when his rowboat overturned, dumping him into the icy St. Lawrence at Alexandria Bay.

So there was a parade of men, the most exalted of our nation, who visited this neck of the woods, our North Country. At the head of that parade—James Monroe, president of a fledgling country that had so recently been involved in a great struggle to maintain her independence, the War of 1812.



James Monroe

President Monroe toured the northern frontier to make a personal inspection of the defenses of this part of the United States and to acquire "such information as will better enable me to discharge the duties of my office."⁽¹⁾ The latter part of July 1817 President Monroe passed through Burlington, Vt. and into New York at Plattsburgh. Among other things done at Plattsburgh Monroe attended a party given by two school teachers. Amidst songs sung and dances danced with the townspeople, President Monroe soon forgot the dignity of his office. He terminated the evening at 2:30 a.m. and then his office. He terminated the evening at 2:30 a.m. and only then with a good deal of help from his aides.

Monroe, leaving Plattsburgh no doubt with a headache, rode his horse over rugged dirt roads, passing through Chazy, Ellenburg Depot, Chateaugay, Burke, Malone, Potsdam, Madrid, Waddington, and finally to Ogdensburg. It is recorded that his trip from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg was the most difficult of Monroe's entire tour of the Northeastern States, "as Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence

Counties were heavily wooded and it was necessary to travel on horseback the entire way."⁽²⁾

Once in Ogdensburg, President Monroe was greeted with a speech addressed to him by the citizens of the village, praising his interest in their area and hoping for his and the government's aid and advice in strengthening their defenses. Upon hearing the speech President Monroe thanked the citizens for their attention and polite reception and continued by saying that, although his mission was concerned with national defense, a good understanding was enjoyed between the United States and Great Britain and that the citizens of Ogdensburg could look forward to a permanent peace.⁽³⁾ During the address the President paused and drew a little, now long forgotten, Ogdensburg girl into his arms, holding her all the while he finished his impromptu address. One wonders if President Monroe's action did not lead to the common practice of kissing babies that our more modern politicians seem to think so important in campaigning nowadays.

From Ogdensburg President Monroe was driven to Morristown, remaining overnight as a guest at the home of Col. David Ford. The next day Monroe passed through the present day site of Hammond on his way to Rossie to view the iron works there, owned by Mr. Parish. Those iron works were considered to be very important in the cause of defense and, of course, in production of domestic needs.⁽⁴⁾

From Rossie, President Monroe directed his path to Sackett's Harbor where he inspected troops stationed at the site of the battle between American and British naval and land contingents during the War of 1812.

President Monroe's tour in 1817 was undertaken in the first year of his presidency, yet until his term in office had ended in 1825, he continued to speak of the North Country frequently and we can imagine that few people who witnessed it could forget the visit of the President of the United States, President James Monroe.

FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT

Not until 1839 did Northern New York again receive a President within its territory. In July 1839, President Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States, and his best friend Senator Silas Wright, sat on the banks of the Little River in Canton. Van Buren's visit was on the eve of the famous campaign of 1840 which resulted in the defeat of Van Buren for a second term. After a short stay in Canton the President traveled to Ogdensburg and from there sailed to Sackett's Harbor. After he inspected the defenses at Sackett's Harbor, Van Buren proceeded to Watertown and stayed at the American House for two days. The American House was located at the present site of the F.W. Woolworth building. After his trip to Watertown, Van Buren returned to Sackett's Harbor and boarded the "Oneida" for his journey to Oswego.

Van Buren's trip through the North Country was almost identical to the journey of President Monroe. However Van Buren's personal ties with this area were much stronger than those of Monroe. His old and close friend was a Canton resident, Senator Silas Wright. Also Martin's second cousin was an old tavern keeper in Gouverneur, Peter Van Buren.

The North Country aged thirty-three years before it was once more the recipient of a President's personal attention. It was the summer of 1872 when ex-president Ulysses S. Grant paid a visit to the Thousand Islands. Grant's visit provided that area with, perhaps, the greatest excitement it had ever known. After President Grant had finished speaking to the crowds on the village docks in Alexandria Bay and the crowds had subsided, Grant decided that he would go out rowing in a small boat. Telling his aides that he could manage very well, Grant stepped into the boat alone. Grant had not rowed more than fifty yards off shore when he stood up in an attempt to turn around. In this the ex-president did not succeed but he did manage to fall overboard. Hysteria broke out upon the beach since it was well

known that Grant could not swim. Rescued by three boatmen, Grant was brought ashore damp but unharmed. Luckily the ensuing speech was not preserved for posterity as it consisted of the swearing for which Grant was infamous. He quickly asserted that the only reason he fell into the River was because the water was rough and the boat unsteady. Most of the onlookers, however naive their knowledge of seamanship was, knew that no matter how smooth the water was or how sturdy the boat, one cannot turn around in a boat like one can on dry land and expect to remain dry, even a former President. (5)

General Grant also had paid a visit to Sackett's Harbor before he became President of the United States. In November 1848 Grant and his wife journeyed to Sackett's Harbor and remained there for the winter months. He then was ordered to Detroit but was sent back to Sackett's Harbor in 1851. He had remained until the summer of 1852. (6)

In 1882 the Northern New York communities were to have yet another President of the United States visit their lands. Chester A. Arthur spent a vacation at the Crossman House in Alexandria Bay in the hopes of finding relief from malaria. The season was early fall and the tourists for the most part had left, but nevertheless, President Arthur was greeted by at least two hundred villagers. There were no secret service men, no military or naval aides, no secretaries. Only one man accompanied the President; a far cry from the throng of security men that follow the president today.

President Arthur spent his days in quiet relaxation, fishing and reading his hours away. Almost every day found him on the River and often he ventured into Canadian waters, needless to say, without any special clearance. Arthur's visits with the townspeople were informal and on his fifty-second birthday (October 5) he held an open shore dinner in front of the Crossman House for all the townspeople. The dinner was described as the most elaborate dinner ever held in Northern New York. (7) In the latter part of October, still ailing with malaria, although not as seriously as before, Arthur returned to the White House and served three more years as President of the United States. (8)

VACATIONER HARRISON

A short ten years later, in 1892, President Benjamin Harrison visited many Northern New York communities while residing at his summer home on Second Lake near Old Forge. It was during the President's stay at Second

Lake that a committee headed by the Mayor of Ogdensburg, Mr. McClair, traveled to the Lake to invite the President to visit their fair city in the near future. The President accepted the invitation with conditions that he would come if the exigencies of office did not forbid him the pleasure. (9) However, such was the case as the President was forced to return to Washington D.C. as cholera swept across the Atlantic to the United States, cancelling a proposed visit to Ogdensburg on the second of September, 1892. (10)

There lay a special reason behind why the President stayed at Second Lake. The President's wife had been ill and had been sent to their summer home on Second Lake to recover. No trains ran directly from Washington, D.C. To Second Lake, so the President's Special had to go the long way around, from Utica to Watertown to Ogdensburg to Malone. From Malone the President's train had to slow its speed to one-half due to the fact that it was travelling over twenty-four miles of unballasted tracks and up a grade of 970 feet. (11) The pressure of the presidential campaign made it impossible for Harrison to stay with his wife very long, but he did make frequent trips to see her. These trips were given as little publicity as possible. President Harrison refused to be interviewed on any of the trips except for one, the stop at Malone. There he stopped briefly, spoke to the people gathered there, then quickly departed on his way to the side of his wife.

In 1893 Harrison was defeated and in the following year did not attempt to visit his summer home. From the summer of 1895 until his death in 1901, Harrison resided in this summer home and became an expert fisherman and even managed to guide a few young boys who ventured to his home one day. (12)

A President whose eight years in office was interrupted by the serving of Benjamin Harrison, also visited the community of Alexandria Bay, not during his term in office, however. That President was Grover Cleveland. Cleveland's



Ben Harrison



Grover Cleveland

first visit was in 1858 and his second in 1861. At that time Alexandria Bay was a quiet little river town and had not blossomed into a tourist attraction as it is today.

Grover Cleveland had many relatives in the North Country. His father was the Reverend Richard F. Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister in Fayetteville and later in Clinton, both towns in Oneida County. Grover's sister, Mrs. Mary Allen Cleveland Hoyt, resided in Theresa and his mother and another sister lived in Holland Patent. Still another sister, Mrs. Sarah Cleveland Youmans, lived in Fayetteville. Grover's brother, the Reverend William Cleveland was the pastor of the

(Continued on Page 21)

Odd School House Names in Brasher

By Mae Murray

Brasher Town Historian

Education has always been a prime factor in the early settlement of an area. In 1825 the town of Brasher was erected from Massena and by 1872 there were nineteen school districts in the town, valued at \$5418. Children attending between the ages of five and twenty-one numbered 1411. Both male and female teachers were employed. A relative of mine often told me that the first requisite of a teacher was to be able to "throw the big boys out" and to maintain order with a very stout stick. Most of the "big boys" only came to school in the winter time when the farm work was slack.

Some of these schools had interesting names. The "White school" in Brasher Falls (the building was and still is painted white) is now used for storage. Shady City school, the Iron Works school, the Red school at Brasher Center, the Quaker Settlement school and the Smith district were others.

The Smith district school, a few miles from the Bombay border was named for a prominent family living there at that time.

EARLY EDUCATION

The first school in Helena was erected in 1826, was destroyed by fire, and in 1853 the present building was built. With centralization in the 1950's the school was abandoned as such and today is a community center.

The Little Red school house at the Center is today a private dwelling, as are other district schools which remain.

About nine miles from Brasher Falls, on the Iron Works road and across the Clark Bridge at one time was a cluster of farms. This area was fertile in land with many shade trees and became known as Shady City, the name being more of a colloquialism than an established one. Naturally enough the school was known as "Shady City." Residents there were the Hurleys, Lordens, Toomeys, Gillins, Castles, Arquits and others. The school house was white with green trim situated on a four-roads corner. In winter the school boasted a high registration which dwindled in the spring and early fall. Years later the residents both young and old left the area; the school house burned and now a house trailer is located on the site. Much of the land belongs to the State, a forested area has taken over and many camps are located along the Deer river.

The school at the Iron Works (named from an early industry) is now a private dwelling as the children go by bus to the Central school at Brasher Falls.

QUAKERS TO IRISH

What is known as the Quaker Settlement was begun in 1824 by Peter Corbin and others from Vermont. A company of Quakers had previously made purchases here with the purpose of founding a colony but the project failed. A store, an ashery (making potash) and a large schoolhouse were built. This was about 1830. Some who remained are buried in the abandoned cemetery near by. This Quaker Settlement school was destroyed by fire a few times but eventually was rebuilt. Later the area was taken over by Irish residents but the name Quaker Settlement remains. Today only a meadow marks the site.

An old school register from the "White School" in 1899 shows a registration of twenty boys and seventeen girls. As all and many visitors were registered, it must have been an unusual interest in the school or else a place to visit on an afternoon. I have been told that this was usual in other districts.

Many prominent men had their early scholastic training in these schools. Their names occur in the fields of industry, education, railroading and other internal improvements. Much credit is due to the dedicated teachers of that time.



Red Brick School at Brasher Center

EXHIBIT AT SUNY POTSDAM

Twenty-four original cartoons of the 1930's by Clifford K. Berryman, caricaturing the political role of Bertrand H. Snell (1870-1958) of Potsdam, were on display in the lobby of the Frederick W. Crumb Memorial Library of the State University College at Potsdam in July, August and September.

Clifford K. Berryman (1869-1951), originator of "Teddy Bear", was a cartoonist for the WASHINGTON POST and the WASHINGTON EVENING STAR. The original drawings were presented to Representative Snell by the artist, and became a part of the collection of Snell papers presented to the library by the Snell heirs.

Bertrand Hollis Snell was born in Colton, New York. He graduated from the State Normal School at Potsdam (now SUCP) in 1889 and from Amherst in 1894. His business interests included lumber, paper, cheese manufacturing, hydroelectric power, banking, oil, insurance, and publishing. He was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives in 1915 and served there until 1939. He was House minority leader from 1931 until his retirement and chairman of the Republican National Conventions in 1932 and 1936. As a legislator Snell was a champion of the St. Lawrence Seaway and a foe of the New Deal. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Potsdam State Teachers College and served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Clarkson College. The Snell Lock of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Snell Hall at Clarkson College are named for him.

The following is quoted from the NEW YORK TIMES of February 2, 1958:

"Mr. Snell, a fighter all his life, had differences with the White House whether the President was Republican or Democrat. He was known in Washington as 'Hard Boiled Snell.'

"Winning the minority leadership in 1931 over the reported opposition of President Herbert Hoover, Mr. Snell defeated John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, Republican floor leader, after a bitter intraparty fight. His victory followed a six-month battle after the death of Speaker Nicholas Longworth. Mr. Hoover gave his support to Tilson.

"On the other side, Mr. Snell played a leading role in the defeat of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court."

(See the Quarterly Vol 9 No 4 and Vol 13 No 4 for articles on Mr. Snell.)

NOTICE

Since our reminder about historic plaque thefts, many more have disappeared. Please notify your supervisor, highway superintendent and the History Center of known thefts.

archives highlight

Letter to Benjamin

In June 1818 Jemina Nevins wrote to her son Benjamin upon his departure from Ireland a long letter of maternal advice. It was cherished and preserved by him and his descendants and turns up in our archives in its entirety. We excerpt parts here for our readers as a sequel to our Women's issue. The lovely stone house Nevins built at Helena (whose name came from his daughter Helen) while he was land agent for Daniel McCormick is now owned by the Doctors Carson and is a testament to his love for this county. He served as postmaster in Brasher as well as supervisor. In 1851 he moved to Oswegatchie, where his farm was known as the "Rockingham Place," until recently owned by the Pythian Home of Ogdensburg. A share of Mrs. Nevins' advice follows:

"When my ever beloved and darling son shall have taken leave of his country and friends, his mind will naturally turn to those dear objects of his affection who remain behind to deplore his absence. Among these reflections I flatter myself I will bear a large share and therefore, my dear boy, I have attempted (by offering a few maternal considerations to your view) to draw your attention from so melancholy a retrospection as that of being absented from all you have hitherto held in such estimation.

"I think it my duty in the most grateful manner to thank you for having always acted in such a manner as to have gained the esteem of all who knew you and to give honor and respectability to those who are most concerned in your well-doing. Be not offended if after such an acknowledgment I offer you any little advice, I therefore pray you may still continue to look upon the Almighty as your first object. Every other consideration is trifling when put in competition with Him. Look up to Him for assistance, protection and guardianship. You will...in mixed company hear religious controversy and blasphemy...no matter for the consequences, show how much you detest such consideration...by retiring from their society. Every man's mind is his kingdom and sincerity of heart far exceedeth outward show.

"In the next place, be slow and cautious in making friendships; being too guarded cannot injure, but rashness might undo you...And now for our friend and I hope your Benefactor. You have yourself told me and I believe it is the case, that he is an odd tempered man. But always bear in mind he is a good one. Therefore you will be the more inclined to put up with his oddities. You will soon find what conduct will best agree with his humor...do not think by this I wish you to be servile or meanly indulgent to weakness. A man without an opinion of his own can never bear a decided character, and a man without that disgraces manhood. You have never yet deviated from truth. Continue to adhere to it and you will never be put to the blush.

"The next and most delicate subject I have to mention is that of deluded females. To a young man entering life they are certainly the most dangerous of all temptations. Avoid their snares. Associating with those creatures (who disgrace the sex) wears off that delicacy of manner and also delicacy of conversation without which your sex never can be proper society for the worthy part of ours. At the same time I would encourage you in associating with women of character. It gives a polish to the manners of a young man that cannot be obtained in the society of men and gives an opportunity to discriminate between the light and volatile and the more sedate and rational of our sex.

"The next thing to be considered is the indulgence in spirituous liquors....we reflect that all the very wicked were born as innocent as the good and that all bad habits as well as good must have a beginning. I might speak of this indulgence with more bitterness than any I have mentioned as I have been an actual sufferer by it, though never



Joseph Pitcairn or Benjamin Nevin home in Helena

(Photo by Harland Horton)

in the person of your father, but in that of my own...lost by that infatuation. All men think it impossible they can ever be a drunkard...but this is a mistaken notion for when a man exceeds the bounds of prudence in drinking, he injures both his body, his respectability and his purse...do not exceed two or at the most three glasses of spirits and then you will always have your senses about you.

"You have often heard an old saying: you cannot live in Rome and strive with the Pope. This (as most old sayings are) is very true. If your principles should not happen entirely to coincide with others, keep them to yourself. Enter into no discussions; politics are dangerous subjects for a young man entering the world and the less they meddle with them the better. If your opinion is asked give it with moderation and firmness. But be not led into any warmth of debate....

"All that is meant by all this is: An affectionate tender anxiety for the welfare of an ever beloved son...be on guard with respect to your health. Be careful of it; it is a blessing without which we cannot enjoy anything in life and therefore we should be most anxious to preserve it. You will shortly observe a change in climate--be careful to humor it, and never, my boy, delay asking a physician's advice when you find it necessary. I must now beg that in your correspondence with me you will be open and candid. Tell me all your concerns--your health, of all those who are civil or kind to you, even though unknown to me. Remember I will expect very long letters and be sure to inform me of the most trifling kindness of your friend--I place great dependence on him, I shall expect to hear from you four times a year and if the Almighty grants you health, I trust you will not disappoint me. Should you find it convenient to write oftener, I need not say with what joy I shall receive every fresh proof of your affection.

"In the event of unmerited misfortunes, do not let them prey on your spirits. Look at things boldly and with courage. This is the surest method of retrieving embarrassed circumstances...A man who knows himself innocent feels a strength within himself that a man of improper conduct never can, therefore remember, while you are innocent, you must be happy even though misfortune should spread its baleful influence on your (business) concerns.

"In case of your marrying...choose a woman of a good understanding and of all things never suppose that your being guided in some degree by her judgment will lower you in

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POTSDAM

The "Northern Cabinet & Repository" was a newspaper being published in Potsdam in early 1845 subscriptions at "only One Dollar per annum in advance." In an early editorial, only six weeks after its move to Potsdam from Canton, the editor congratulated himself on his choice of location at "Potsdam as the proper place to have established the Cabinet two years ago instead of Canton" and already had between 800 and 900 subscribers. They bragged of having the "largest circulation of any paper in this section of the State" and cited the benefits to businessmen and advertisers. They included the following editorial on the glories of Potsdam Village, and the letters to the editor which follow show the temper and events of the times. They printed, and reprinted in booklet form, some fantastic novels, and we have one in the archives of the History Center, Canton. If anyone has others, which were printed twice a month, we would like copies. These were given as premiums for new subscribers, and great inducements were offered to agents for new subscriptions. "Single copies in wrappers or otherwise, may be had at the office at 3 cents, and most kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for the Northern Cabinet," ran the advertising.

Wednesday, April 9th, 1845

Some brief notice of our town, its resources, population, advantages, &c, together with its rapidly increasing importance in a business point of view, might not here be inappropriate nor entirely uninteresting. The Town of Potsdam was organized in 1806, and probably contains at present more good improved land than any other town in the County. Its population, according to the census of 1840, was 4,460; and the vote for President that year was 881. Last Fall the whole number of votes polled was 1092--more by 52 than in any other town in the County.--Potsdam Village is incorporated, its sidewalks &c. would be an honor to any city, and it is admitted on all hands to be the prettiest and pleasantest village

in the Northern part of the State. It is also the largest village in the County, with the exception of Ogdensburgh; and, as regards location, its rich surrounding country of improved farms and prosperous, independent farmers, more than overbalances the commercial advantages possessed by the latter place. Indeed, according to the statement of an extensive forwarding merchant, who had the opportunities of ascertaining, more merchandise was sent to Potsdam the last season than to Ogdensburgh.--(This fact will show New York merchants the utility of advertising in a Potsdam paper, as our village is also situated nearly in the centre of this great County.)

In enumerating the distinguishing features and advantages of our village, we must first mention our excellent Academy, which every citizen regards with just pride. This institution occupies two large four story stone buildings, one 76 and the other 68 feet in front and employs five teachers in the various departments. It draws more public money than any other Academy in this Senate District, and has frequently been mentioned by the State Superintendent and by the Regents of the University in their Reports, in terms of the highest praise. Our village contains five Churches, all of which are well attended. Indeed, there are few towns in the State whose inhabitants are so characterised for their punctual attendance on divine service. We have between twenty and thirty Stores and Groceries, many of the former doing a really extensive business. And, in addition to the usual variety of professions and trades, our village can boast of two Machine Shops; an Oil Mill; a Plaster Mill; a Last Factory; one Furnace now in operation, and another in course of erection; one large Grist Mill; two Saw Mills; two Tanneries; a Trip-hammer Shop; a Piano Forte Manufactory; and last, not least, a Printing Office, and a Weekly Newspaper, which has now been established here only six weeks, and has already a circulation of between 800 and 900. There is also for sale and yet unoccupied, a large number of excellent water-power privileges, among the rest a noble site for an extensive factory, with ten feet head of water, a pond of more than half a mile

(Continued on Page 18)



Res. of Hon. John A. Vance.



Residence of Dr. F. L. Dewey.



Residence of Gen. E. A. Merrett.



Residence of Frank H. Baldwin.



Dedication of two Historic Markers along the St. Lawrence. Congressman Robert C. McEwen, at left, with two descendants of early Scottish settlers who assisted, Lana Hollister and Ann Cuthbert. At right is County Historian Mrs. Edward Biondi.

To Bob or Not to Bob

The pioneer spirit that fought for woman suffrage in the days when a suffragette was a subject of derision by men and women alike, is still fighting for the liberation of women from anything that it thinks keeps her from the fullest freedom. So thought and acted Mrs. Robert Dale Ford of Canton in 1922 who bobbed her hair because she believed that women should be free to choose between long and short hair without taking into consideration public opinion or the opinions of friends or relatives.

A wife of a St. Lawrence University mathematics professor, Mrs. Ford who was St. Lawrence County chairman and Assembly District leader with her "soft, gray hair parted on the side and drawn over the forehead in the softest of waves and cut just below the ears, framing a face that is unquestionably young" as the Syracuse Herald described it, was an influence on the popularity and acceptance of bobbed hair. In some places women school teachers had been known to have been fired because they bobbed their hair.

Another woman who attended the State League of Women Voters Conference from Hudson Falls, Betty Wakeman Mitchell, had worn her hair "bobbed for more than a year and is now taking it very much for granted."

SET AN EXAMPLE

Attractive Mrs. Ford when asked, said that "the time

has come when woman cannot consider her appearance first of all. We are all busy with something; life has become more complex and has piled duties upon us. There are few of us who can stand hours before a mirror tucking away the stray locks and putting on a net. It is my personal opinion that a hair net ruins the expression of the face. Since women first began to cut their hair, I wanted to do it, I feel that it means progress and liberation for women...and men and women who oppose bobbed hair are the ones that oppose any innovation and the type who opposed woman suffrage in the early days.

"Finally, I decided that I shouldn't deny myself the right to do as I wished because I might dislike hurting the feelings of friends dear to me. It took some courage to cut it. It takes courage for any woman past the first flush of youth to cut her hair. But I became accustomed to holding my own against public opinion when I worked for suffrage early in the movement and I come of fighting ancestors.

"Women in business, now that the first break toward short hair has been made, are going to recognize that it's well worth the effort...If a woman looks like a freak, it won't matter so much how she wears her hair, and if she doesn't, bobbed hair won't make her so."

Poetical Portraits

Thanksgiving

I'm thankful for the sunshine;
And I'm thankful for the rain;
I'm thankful for the flowers and fruits;
And I'm thankful for the grain.

I'm thankful for the harvests,
And for the autumn glory.
I'm thankful for our country;
It's pioneers; and every progress story.

I'm thankful for my home;
I'm thankful for my friends;
I'm thankful for God's blessing -
Upon it all else depends.

Not only in October - November -
But all along the way,
In continuous joy and gratitude,
I keep Thanksgiving Day.

-- Abigail Cole

Dated - Oct. 30, 1966



This poem is about an old anchor found in the St. Lawrence river, last year near Ogdensburg. I wrote it for the men who found it, Ed Brouse, James Mee, Joseph Tacchino, Don Awan. Written Nov. 17, 1968.

Anchors Away

Four men were skin
diving,
In the Saint Lawrence
awhile ago.
And they discovered
an anchor,
That is very old.

The anchor was taken
to Morissette Park,
To help the City
centennial
Year look sharp.

Was there some mischief
in the 1800's one day?
Could some drunken sailor
have dumped it,
And said, "Anchors Away?"

Helen Pacquin
Lisbon, N.Y.

Adirondack Autumn Splendor



With autumn colors rampant
Along the Adirondack trail
I slow down from fifty
To the movement of a snail.

Impatient car behind me,
I soon get out of his way.
Then, back in road, creep on rejoicing
In the welcome of trees so gay.



In long lines they stand as escort,
On the left and on the right;
Each wearing a different shade of red -
from garnet to flaming bright.

In front gay bushes stand like children.
Delightful contrast - a fragrant pine.
The road ahead is a black ribbon -
Down its center an orange line.



White clouds emphasize the blue of sky;
A variegated mountain looms ahead;
Or around that next curve,
A lake scene may be spread.

Oh there's nothing more wonderful
Than Adirondacks in late September!
Congenial friends add to my pleasure -
All something gladly to remember.



-- Abigail Cole



Dated Sept. 17, 1964
Printed in New Rochelle Senior Times - Sept. 1965
a Quarterly publication for Senior Citizens
New Rochelle recreation Commission,
and shared with several friends.

Lyman Day House Nicholville

The house standing near the top of Nicholville Hill and which was demolished in 1968 to make way for the new bridge, was built by Lyman Day in 1859 by carpenter Lyman Page. Lyman Day was born on May 18, 1806. When very young he started out on foot with a tin trunk selling merchandise. Later he bought a horse and cart and traveled about the countryside selling goods. Still later he built a store at Deer River and finally built the Red Store at Nicholville, which still stands at the top of the Nicholville hill on the point between Prospect and Church Streets.

Besides being in the mercantile business, he was in the lumber, cattle and potash and starch businesses as well. He was three times married. Following the death of his second wife, he married Cornelia S. McEwen, born Nov. 26, 1823, and who died Jan. 26, 1899. The children of Lyman Day were Ruthven, Amanda, Leslie, Ovette, Carrie (Mrs. S. W. Merrill), Attie (Mrs. H. J. Matthews), and Anna (Mrs. D. B. Harrison). The first two were by his second wife, and the last five by Cornelia McEwen Day.

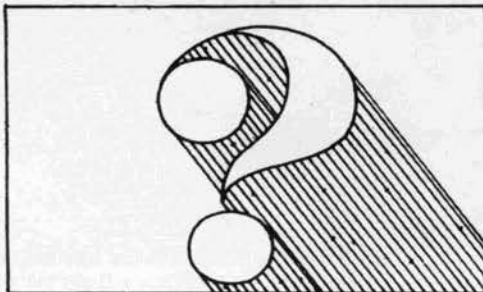
He and his wife only lived in this house about 6 years, when he sold it and the Red Store, his place of business, and moved to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was a merchant for a year and a half. Returning to Nicholville, he built the large brick house on Church Street, Port Kent Road, which house is now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Gordon Cole.



On his return, he went into business with Sumner Sweet for about 8 years, when he retired because of failing health. Lyman died Oct. 3, 1884. The house was last owned by Wesley Kingley.

Caption with photo By Anna Matthews Cole

And in the central 'rose' window:



Deacon Alfred Phelps
Jerusha, his wife

David D. Brown 1820-1865
A martyr to his country
Cynthia Rich Brown 1824-1884

Amelia M. Barker 1832-1907

Clara Bosworth

William P. Smith family

Rev. Reuben Jones 1808-1890
Pastor of this church 5 years
and May Electa Jones 1819-1904

Francese Booth Bigelow 1827-1903

Minard Hall family

If anyone knows the identity and whereabouts of descendants or relatives of those to whom windows were dedicated in the Richville building, we would appreciate hearing of them. The following are the dedications as taken from the lovely stained glass windows:

Daniel Eddy 1815-1884
Mariah Rich Eddy 1820-1891

Deacon Leonard A. Ells
Dorcas "Topman" (Totman), his wife

Elon G. Gardner 1822-1889
Caroline Doane Gardner 1828-1905

Anthony C. Smith 1883-1906
Louisa Johnson Smith 1835-1872

Clark A. Gardner
Amorette, his wife
Edwin A. Fisk 1817-1896
Ruth A. Brown Fisk 1824-1905

Joseph E. Smith 1827-1904
Margaret Borland, his wife 1831-1889

Daniel Gardner 1817-1879 and Lucy Doane Gardner 1827-1900
"Blessed are the pure in heart"

Deacon Austin Davenport 1824-1895
Sarah Davenport 1833-

Albert Johnson 1826-1897
Laura Smith Johnson 1829-1899



HOPKINTON (Continued from Page 20)

denials of the pioneers of our County, and the courage and perseverance manifested by them in reclaiming the wilderness, should not be forgotten by those who now enjoy the fruits of their sacrifices, these simple incidents in the history of the early settlement of the present town of Hopkinton, may not be uninteresting.

E. R.

Hopkinton, August, 1845.

WOODEN RAILS IN THE WILDERNESS

PART III — THE CHIMNEY

Compiled by Richard F. Palmer and John Thomas

Probably the most legendary structure at Clifton Mines was the 160-foot high chimney which stood as a silent sentinel in the forest for more than 75 years. It was destroyed in 1942 when the mines were reopened.

It is said a carpenter, Daniel Dart of Russell, built the frame and stagings to the summit of the chimney. When the job was done, he walked around the narrow top of the chimney and drank a pint of whiskey as a "Legend of Remembrance."

Contemporary newspaper accounts of operations at the mine are indeed scant. But the St. Lawrence Republican of April 6, 1869 reveals:

"The Malone Paladium says: 'We learn that Messrs. Whittesley, Perkins & Co., of this village, have recently taken a contract to build the machinery for a forge for the manufacture of steel that is to be erected at Clifton, St. Lawrence County, the coming season. It will require for the job about 190 tons of iron, some of the castings being very ponderous and heavy. The work will amount to a large sum.'"

Apparently, the first part of 1869 was the most thriving period for Clifton and Clarksboro. Early that spring, a post office was established there. The Utica Weekly Herald carried a glowing account in its issue of Aug. 31, 1869:

"The Clifton wooden-track railroad answers the purpose of the contractors admirably. Three or four trains, from eight to fourteen cars, from Clifton and return is the average labor of the road per day."

But fate soon struck a fatal blow. On Saturday, September 4, 1869, a disastrous fire destroyed the steel works at the mine. The first batch of steel had been made a short time before. The conflagration caused more than \$140,000 damage and was only slightly insured.

The fire, and the illness of Mr. George Clark, developer of the mines, resulted in the suspension of operations. Years later, the late John Mills, conductor on the railroad and later book-keeper for the company, was called to Mr. Clark's bedside in Ogdensburg.

Mr. Clark expressed his desires to resume operations that spring but Mills told him he had better check the company's financial condition first. The company was in the red to the tune of \$55,000. Operations were never resumed.

One by one, the miners left Clarksboro until the village shrunk to a population of less than 50. For years the hotels there served the lumbermen, sportsmen and the occasional tourist. Feeble attempts were made on occasions to reactivate the mines but without any success.

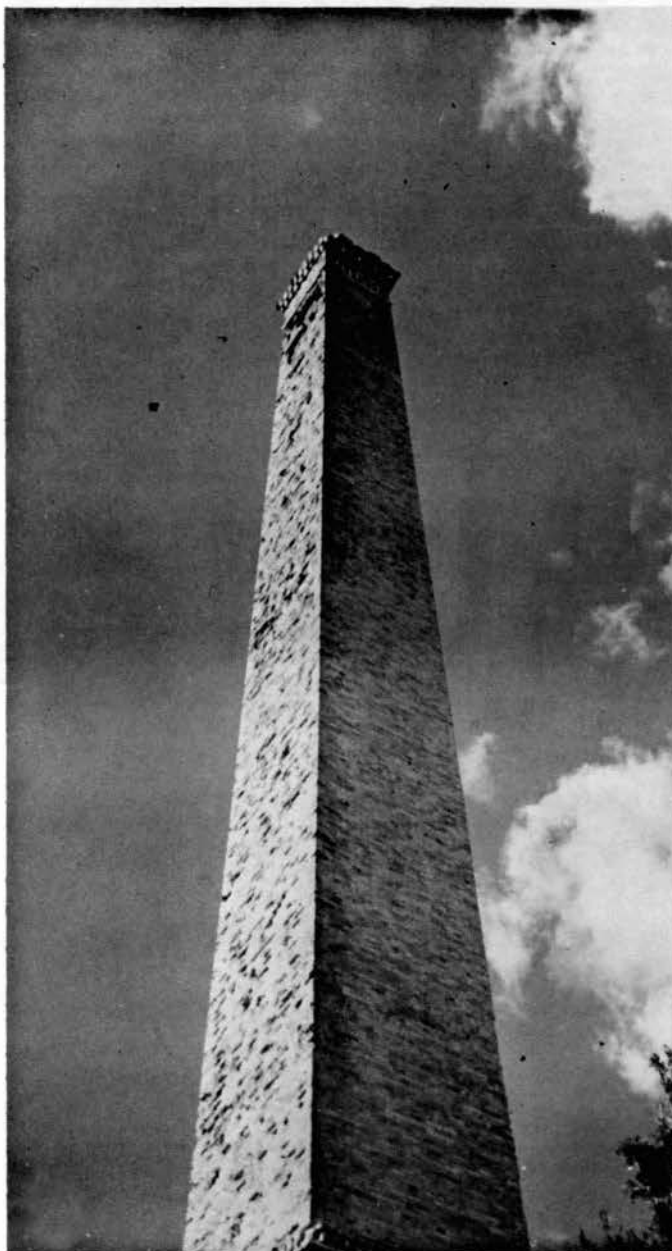
The Clifton Mining Co. was formed on Jan. 2, 1872 to purchase the rights of the old company, but this was merely a holding corporation, more or less.

There are accounts that say the operation failed because of the poorly constructed railroad. Professor B. Silliman, in his report on his visit to Clifton, said "a few months" use served to reduce the wooden rails to splinters, and render quite useless an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars." A similar account was told by James Sheridan who also was closely connected with the Clifton enterprise.

The principal working at the mine was the Dodge opening where the ore was extracted in an open cut 20 feet wide and 500 feet long. Other workings included the "St. Lawrence," "Dannemora" and "Sheridan" veins. A visitor to the area today will find several such openings in the hillsides.

Said Prof. Silliman: "The Sheridan vein has been opened many years since by some unknown prospectors, and a pit sunk in it which may correspond to the removal of 15 or 20 tons of ore. The ruins of the cabin occupied by the unknown adventurers, now fallen into decay, may still be seen, and a small quantity of the ore remains stacked up for removal. The pit was full of water, but the fissure appeared to be about five feet wide."

After the venture was abandoned, Col. Eneas Ingerson, first justice of the peace, moved to DeGrasse where he established a well-known inn. Will Bishop, who had been poormaster, went to Cranberry Lake and there built one of the first hotels. Hugh Gordon and his wife stayed on and ran



LEGENDARY CHIMNEY

Photo by Jack Thomas

their hotel for a number of years. But all the buildings — houses, store, the sawmill, vanished into history.

The collapse of his Clifton venture did not discourage Mr. Clark. The mines at Benson Mines are an outgrowth of his interests and he later became interested in the Caledonia Mines, near Gouverneur.

The railroad was left to rot and weeds. Eventually, the locomotives and cars were dragged out of the woods and presumably sold for scrap. Farmers in the vicinity made use of the wooden tracks as firewood and timbers for buildings.

But to this day, one can still follow the railroad bed in many places through the pastures and back lots of East DeKalb, Marshville, Stalbird, Silver Hill and DeGrasse.

And if you listen closely on a windy October night they say you can hear the ghostly whistle of the diminutive locomotive winding its way through the Clifton Hills.

(Continued on Page 14)

HOME IS A HOUSE Plus

By LAURA M. GILLETT

A home is one's castle, one's refuge and the place where one is entirely oneself, usually without pretense, and nothing will disclose anyone so quickly and so completely as the home. It is only necessary to see the drawing room of a home to take a quick glance at the books on the shelves and tables, to see the orderliness and the evidences of everyday life, to know pretty clearly what kind of people live there.

A well-known decorator said once, "Every woman at heart is a decorator." There are few women today who call in trained decorators to plan their homes' decoration, but each one does her own planning. The decorator might save the homemaker by advising where to get material and just how to carry out her plans best, but it may work out best to let the homemaker plan it herself.

Homes may be divided into five periods: Early American to 1720; Colonial from 1720-1790; Federal, 1790 to 1830; Victorian, 1830-1880 and Modern from then on.

EARLY YEARS

The first houses in America usually consisted of one room with a huge chimney place. In this one room the family lived and died. They ate, slept, spun and wove. Children were born and the ill cared for. In early days England levied a tax on the number of stories in a house; window glass was taxed among other things. Windows were often filled with oiled paper or isinglass. Later settlers enlarged by additions of



(Former Priest Home, Canton)

a room above, or lean-to on the side. Fireplaces still provided the only heat, and were also used for cooking.

The Colonial period followed simplified versions of the old English manor homes. They had beautiful paneling, elaborate fireplaces and many artistic features which are admired today. Maple, cherry, walnut and mahogany woods were fashioned into Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture. Fine damasks, needle works, silks or chintzes were imported from England, France and China. Costly floor coverings also were imported. China and glassware were imported from Ireland and all parts of the world. Colors were softer, and this was a truly elegant period.

The Federal period began in 1790 and lasted until about 1830. Paneling was disappearing and plastering and papering with Chinese, scenic and landscaped wallpapers used. Much of the furniture was made by trained cabinetmakers who came to America for this purpose. Salem in 1800 was considered the wealthiest city in America in terms of beautiful homes.

VICTORIAN EXTRAVAGANCE

The Victorian Period covers the years of easy money, great industrial development, rapid westward expansion. The



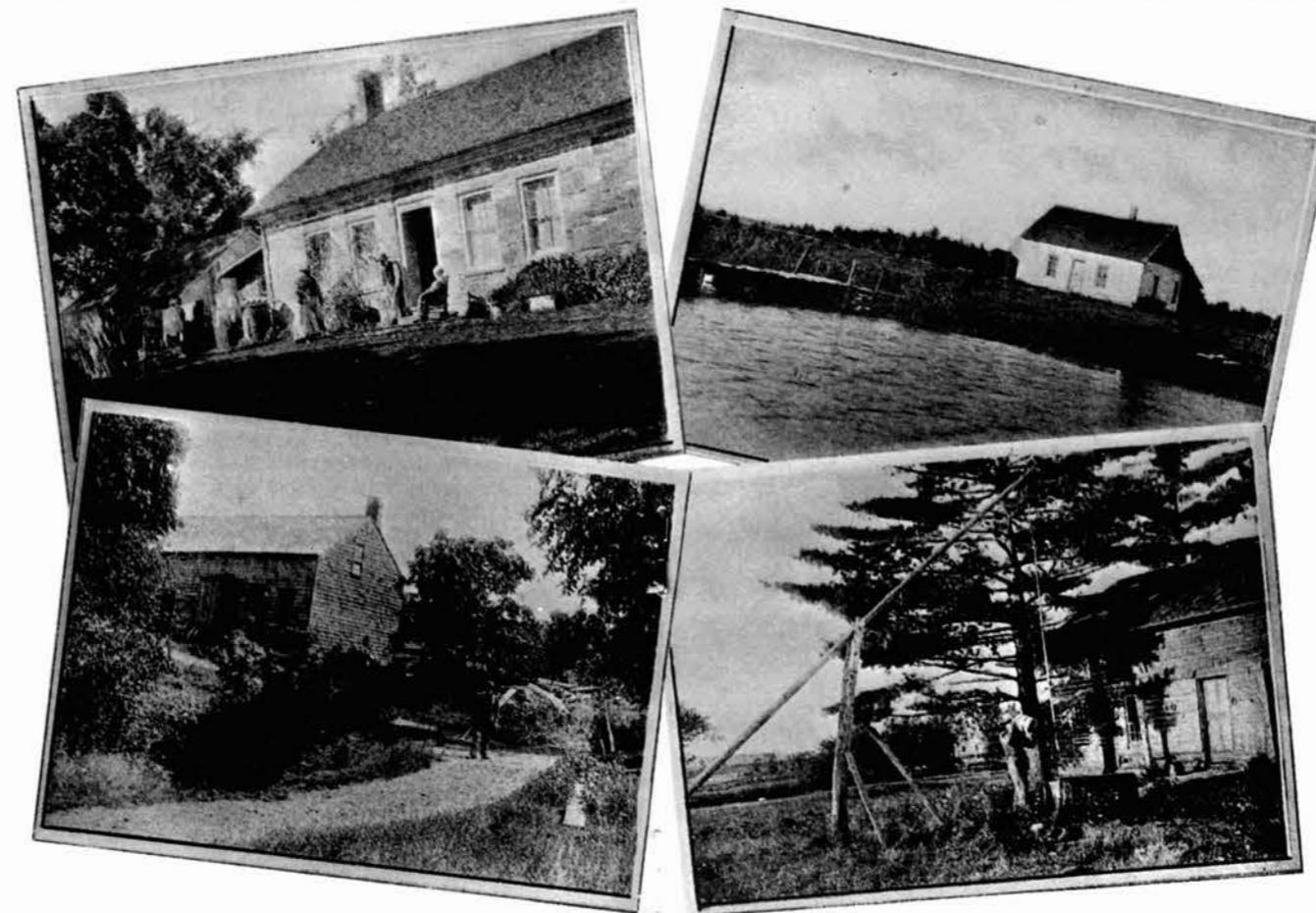
CREIGHTON HOUSE, CHASE MILLS, N.Y.
(TUSCAN STYLE)

Civil War period which brought on bitterness and suffering also brought about bad taste in decorating, dress, manners and building. Then revolt arose against lavishness and many people turned to simple Mission style furniture, colorless oatmeal papers and accessories of colorless style. In the early Victorian period efforts were made to revive the Gothic forms in buildings and furniture. The vine-clad cottage with latticed windows, peaked gables and steep roofs appeared, colored glass windows were popular, floors were covered with deep pile carpets. Windows were swathed in heavy draperies, sometimes a second pair of lace curtains. Pictures

and photos covered all available space. Black walnut and horse-hair were popular in furnishings. Labor was cheap and wood plentiful in this era and much of it was used.

HOMEMAKING CAME NATURALLY

The Modern home is a masterpiece of laborsaving. By the application of electricity to so many appliances that our grandmothers could not even imagine, we save lots of energy and time. And still we, as a whole, don't accomplish what they did when they did their spinning, weaving, dressmaking, butter churning, etc. all at home. They took time to visit, to observe the niceties of being a neighbor. How did they



TYPICAL FARM HOUSES.

do it, and why can't we? We take no time today out of our worrying, tired out, ailing lives to visit friends, sick people, and do the little charitable and church duties they used to take for granted as part of their lives. The time consuming job of washing and polishing lamp chimneys, for just one example, took many hours. What do we do with the time we save?

Home can be and should be a precious spot to us. It is the sweetest word in the English language. It is the oldest of all institutions. It is as old as the human race. It is a divinely ordained institution. It is meant by the Lord to be a place



"Cup and Saucer" House, Court St., Canton

where Love and Happiness reign supreme. It should be the place where the children want to spend their time in preference to all other places. It should be far more than a boarding house with a lunch counter. It should be more (as Robert Lee has so aptly said) than "a place where the children stay while the auto is repaired or when the movies are not running."

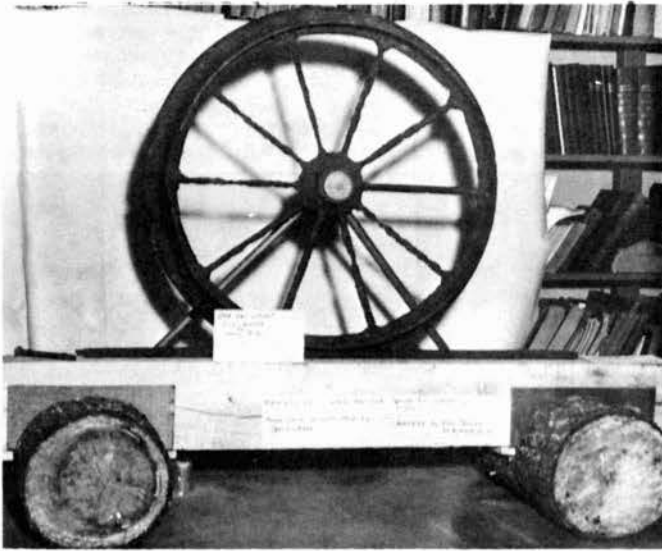
Some years ago the Sunday School Times gave the following: A real estate salesman tried to sell a house to a newly married couple. Said she, "Why buy a home? I was born in a hospital ward, reared in a boarding school, educated in a college, courted in an automobile, and married in Church. I get my meals at a cafeteria, live in an apartment, spend my mornings playing golf and my afternoons playing bridge. In the evening we dance or go to movies, when I'm sick I go to the hospital, and when I die I shall be buried from a funeral parlor. All we need is a garage with a bedroom."

Have you ever stopped to think which of all your houses was your favorite HOME? What made it so? I find it hard to decide which is my favorite.



Photograph loaned by Laura Gillett. This "Tuscan style" built 95 years ago shows a comparison of the late Victorian age when material was cheap, compared with modern homes today. The square rooms were most economical use of space, however. Home built in 1872 in Spragueville.

CLIFTON RAILROAD (Continued from Page 11)



THIS ORE CAR WHEEL - found and donated by Gary Rider, was cast in the Boonville foundry of Holdridge and Gilbert, and once used on the Clifton railroad lines, completed Jan. 1, 1868. Assembled in the St. Lawrence County History Center, Canton by John Thomas of DeGrasse, the rail sections were donated by Earl, Arthur and Walter Curtis. The spruce tie sections by Earl Curtis, the spikes from Eugene Hatch, Winifred Thomas and Clifford Carr. The maple rails were constructed according to specifications. Wooden rails were used since iron rails were scarce and expensive after the Civil War, the iron straps merely being added at the crossings. (Photo by Costa)

Wanted: Items from the cigar-making industry in Ogdensburg for the History Center collections.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Because of the many sources consulted, it was deemed impractical to use footnotes in this story. However, for the serious historian, we include a list of original source material consulted.

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TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS Vol. I PP 364-368, 1873.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORY CENTER various items pertaining to Clarksboro and Clifton in their files.



Royal Arch Mason House, built by Paul Boynton about 1856 at 12 Pine St., Canton.



A PRETTY HOME. BRASHER FALLS, N.Y. A HEXAGON HOUSE.





DO YOU KNOW where and when this group was taken on steps of which hotel? (Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hodgkin are in center of top row.)

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting will be held at noon on Saturday, Oct. 11, at Hopkinton. Luncheon will be served by the ladies of the village for \$1.50. The business meeting will follow, with election of officers and program. The youth choir of the Hopkinton Methodist Church will entertain.

Speaker will be Donald Blount, in remarks based on research by Dr. Rutherford Delmage, supplemented by exhibits, some supplied by County banks. Subject: "St. Lawrence County Currency" (from iron "piggy" banks to the computer age)-- If you like money, come!

OCT. 11, 1969

Following the program an opportunity to visit the fifth generation Chittenden Country Store will give us all a chance to return to that early village institution, the general store, and see what two modern young men of an early settling merchant family have been able to do. We can also visit the village church and see its fine stained glass windows. Come and bring a friend or guest who may become a member. (Have you got your 1969 new member yet?)



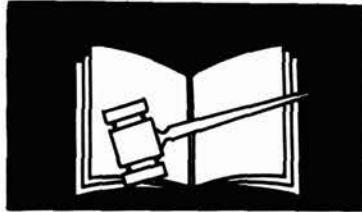
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As you will notice elsewhere in this issue, the cost of membership in the Association is rising January first to \$5.00. At this level, dues will include either individual or family membership, with one copy of the Quarterly being sent out.

A sustaining membership will cost \$10.00. The life membership fee remains, the same, \$50.00, and we consider this a real bargain.

Several factors are involved in these rises. Ever-increasing inflation is one. Another is that the membership fee goes almost wholly to finance this Quarterly and notices to members. For upkeep of the Richville building and maintenance of our possessions, we need extra income. One dollar out of the new \$5.00 fee will go to this fund. The total sum will be little enough, but it will help preserve the tangible memories of the past which we own.

These decisions have been arrived at regretfully by your officers and trustees. But they were voted without dissent.

Another important word to you is this: We have been checking our mailing lists and membership records carefully. Too many members are in arrears with dues, some for several years. Beginning with the January Quarterly these members in arrears will be dropped from our records. So, I pass this word to the wise: Please pay up, and if you do so before January 1, the present rate (\$3.00 single, \$5.00 family) will prevail.

A note has come from Doris Rowland, suggested by the tribute to ladies in our July issue. She tells us five Parishville persons were charter members: Roy Waite, Mrs. Nina Daniels, Mrs. Fay Duffy, Mrs. Harriet Parker Rowland (Doris' mother), and Doris herself.

Only two of these are still living--Mrs. Duffy and Doris. The question put at the end of Doris' letter is this, "I wonder how many other charter members are still living?"

Anybody interested to do some research on this? Searching back, whether formally or informally, will increase the roll of Association builders to whom we should pay tribute.

Don't forget the Annual Meeting in Hopkinton at noon on October 11.

Edward J. Blackburn

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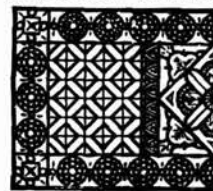
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Summer Tours

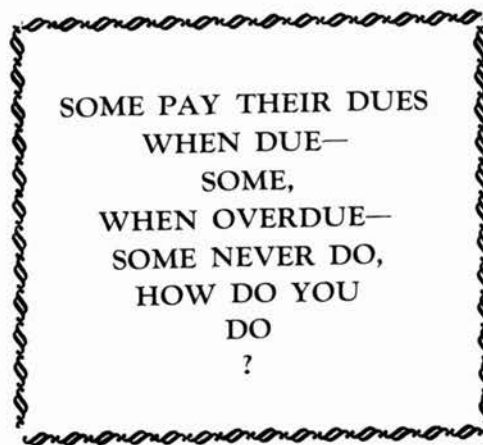


Setting site for historic markers near Oak Point, July, 1969, Scenic Rt. 12.

About 130 persons attended the dedication of the two large State markers at the overlooks on the new scenic route 12 in the town of Hammond on July 12. Following the dedication at which Assemblyman Edward J. Keenan and Congressman Robert C. McEwen spoke, we went to Clayton to the Thousand Islands Museum, and some went on to Cape Vincent to the first annual French Festival.

* * *

More than 200 guests signed the book in the lobby of the Richville building during a three hour period on Old Home Day in Richville, July 27. Exhibit was on Labor Saving Devices for Women, and Laboring devices for the men. Very well received, it was the result of many hours of work on the part of a very few.



SOME PAY THEIR DUES
WHEN DUE—
SOME,
WHEN OVERDUE—
SOME NEVER DO,
HOW DO YOU
DO
?

Nearly ONE FIFTH of our total membership attended the September tour to the LeRay Mansion on Camp Drum. One of our most successful tours in terms of attendance, interest and satisfaction, it was one of our first attempts with a new program committee. We needed Doris Planty's know-how in ironing out details, and if any of those who rode the buses or in someone else's car, wish to make a donation toward the trip, we'll still accept it toward the bus hire bill (Some already have done so, but some may have not.) The luncheon at Evans Mills, the hospitality there, and the opening of the LeRay Mansion by the Commanding officer of Camp Drum were great highlights in our year's programs.

* * *

Come to the Annual meeting in Hopkinton, Oct. 11, 1969 at noon.



LeRay Mansion located on Camp Drum.

in width, and a river whose rise and fall is seldom more than three or four feet. Here is rare opening for capitalists, and we expect to see it improved shortly.

We are 29 miles from Ogdensburgh, and on the route of the proposed Ogdensburgh and Champlain Railroad.

With all these advantages, and with a population consisting mostly of enterprising New-Englanders, who can say that Potsdam is not destined to become a great place?

.....

Communications

Waddington, April 2, 1845.

Mr. Editor--

I take pleasure in being able to inform you, that the Cabinet is sought for with a great degree of interest in our vicinity. I do not doubt, but that the number of your subscribers might be easily doubled here, as soon as the new Postoffice regulations take effect. But there is a barrier, in some degree, which will even then exist; and which could probably be removed, and which, being done, would place us upon a par with others in point of distance. The direct route for mail communication between Potsdam and Waddington is (should be) via Madrid--distance 18 miles. We are compelled to send all our mail matter at present, via Lisbon--Ogdensburgh, where it lies over night--Canton &c, making a round-about route of 45 miles. Now sir, if your citizens feel enough interest in this matter, to petition the proper department for an establishment of a mail route, which will connect the daily line, (from Ogdensburgh to Plattsburgh,) and the tri-weekly line from Ogdensburgh to Fort Covington, by a horse mail, to run tri-weekly between your place and ours--we will join you in the undertaking. I have no doubt but that our petitions would be speedily assented to. The expenses of mail carriage will undoubtedly be much less than heretofore--hence the more sure would be our claims. Petitions for running OUR line on, direct, via Louisville, have been 'sent on,' and requests for a tri-weekly to Potsdam, via Madrid and Norfolk--which would be better than the present arrangements.

P.

Mr. Editor

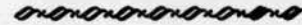
Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to call attention of our villagers to a subject which appears to me to be of considerable interest and importance.

Potsdam has the credit, among all who are in any way acquainted with it, of being a very pleasant and flourishing village. It has always maintained a steady growth, and possess now in its inhabitants, much of that real activity and enterprise that have brought it thus far on its prosperous way. It is evident, from the fact, that an Academy, second to none in the State, has been so long supported here, that ALL our thoughts and aims have not been on the MAIN CHANCE; but that a feeling does prevail among us to some extent, favorable to literature, and literary pursuits. Taking these things into consideration, I would ask, is it not a just ground of shame and reproach to us, that, to this day, we have no PUBLIC LIBRARY? There are villages in our neighborhood, with not half the reputed wealth and importance of this, which have already large and constantly increasing libraries. I am told that in one part of this town, there is a collection of books that would put to the blush anything of the kind that WE can produce. This should not be so. I put it plainly to every candid inhabitant of this village, if he thinks it altogether praiseworthy and proper that things should remain so.

There is, I believe, a small library somewhere in the village, formerly known as the "Masonic Library." This might serve as a nucleus, and with time and proper management, we can build one upon that, which will be a credit to all concerned.

I shall not venture to suggest any plan, but wish only to call the earnest attention of our citizens to the subject.

Yours respectfully,
POTSDAM,



Residence of
Hon. E. D. Brooks.

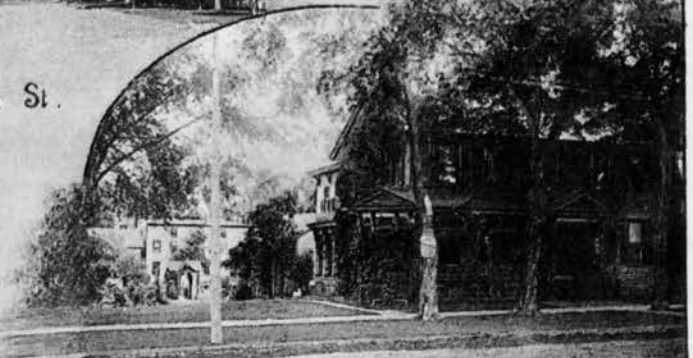


Res. of Mr. Henry L. Knowles.



Residence of Hon. E. W. Foster.

Elm St.



* Residence of Mr. Bloomfield Usher.

Letter to Benjamin (Continued from Page 6)

the esteem of the world. A woman, proper companion for life certainly should be a proper person to consult with and make a friend of. Her interest will be yours and though your judgment might be sounder than hers, yet there are many things in which a man may reap advantage from advising with his wife. But never consult with and then act in direct opposition to what she thinks. If you do, you can never be happy... Always act in such a manner that you will expect consolation instead of reproach when misfortune assails you.... another thing I would offer for your consideration with regard to women: Never give a girl reason to suppose you are attached to her, without you really are so....

"You will not wonder at the anxiety I have always shown and now show on your account. This morning when you were ascending the hill with your sisters, I could barely contain my feelings; I will struggle for a fortitude I cannot hope

for...with contending emotions while I write these lines, the last I shall address to you for some months. I shall live in the hopes of hearing from you as soon as circumstances will admit and will answer without delay...giving you only news of your own friends and country as you have all here of advice I have to offer and now I trust the Almighty will conduct you safe and be your guide and protector through this vale of misery; may your labors be sweet, and your sleep refreshing; may your friends be many and kind. May you prosper in proportion to your merit and I trust the tear of affliction will seldom bedew thy cheek. Virtuous ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace... accept a mother's ardent blessing and believe that nothing can change the tender affection of your mother."

Following this Mrs. Nevins had penned a poem to her departing Dear Son Benjamin. (edited by M. H. Biondi)

archives highlight

OLD TIME ELECTIONS

Stockholm's Reputation in its Enemies' Hands.

Shall Saloons be located at Winthrop, Buckton, Bicknellville, Brookdale and Knapp's? Effort is being made to provide for this on February 14th. Only one ticket is in the field, therefore the vote at Town Meeting will be light. The License men will poll their "prettiest" vote and "Stockholm will have the benefit of the license money now going to Brasher."

That means, if Stockholm voters will go down in their pockets and let these philanthropists(?) have the contents, together with their boys and young men to put on the altar of the devil. Five saloon licenses and one hotel means about \$400 for Stockholm, and one suit in Brasher last year, directly chargeable to whiskey, cost half that amount. Brasher lost several thousand dollars last year by drink, and out side of the liquor trade, her merchants are opposed to the traffic. Ask the farmers near "Red-Light" how they like it? They've tried to get over into Lawrence to rid themselves of the pest-house. But politics said *No!* People of Stockholm, you have no say where a saloon shall be planted if you vote "Yes." Put it "*No!*" Save your fair name, your homes, your boys and your girls!

WRITTEN FOR THE NORTHERN CABINET.

REMINISCENCE

Of the early settlement of Islington, (now Hopkinton.)

St. Lawrence County was, at the time of which I write, (March, 1805,) in infancy of improvement, with here and there an insulated settlement.

A few of the first families moving into Islington came by way of French Mills, (now Fort Covington,) to St. Regis, and so up the St. Regis River, working their way with much fatigue and labor to Stockholm, where there was a few settlers, and so on to Islington. But at this time the main road leading from the East into St. Lawrence County passed through Chateaugay to Malone, through Bangor, Moira, Chesterfield (now Lawrence) to Stockholm, and so on to Potsdam and the few new settlements in the west. The road from Islington, on the Westerly side of the St. Regis River to Stockholm, was kept open.— There was also another road from Islington, leading to the Northeast—crossing St. Regis River at the North end of now Jacob Phelps farm, and intersecting the main road leading from Malone to Stockholm about half a mile West of Deer River. But our roads at this time were laid by no authority, and with but little regard to regularity, running on the most favorable ground, from one settlement to another, and wherever they could be cheapest made. They were almost impassable except in Winter, when the rivers, creeks and swamps were frozen over; for there were no bridges nor crossways, so that people at this time moving into the County with families and loaded sleds and sleighs, were wholly dependant on a bridge of ice for crossing the streams. There was no settlement between Islington and Deer River, nor between Deer River and Stockholm, and but few beginnings between Deer River and Malone.

The ice in the rapid parts of the rivers broke up earlier this season than common. ROSWELL HOPKINS, Esq., (now dead) received a hasty letter, sent by a special messenger, from Dr. PERRINONE, of Stockholm, (now dead,) stating that the ice in Deer River was broken up, that the river was impassable for loaded teams, and that there were several families encamped on the eastern bank with no means of crossing. The purport of the letter was, that provided the young men of Islington would meet the young men of Stockholm at the river in the morning, they would build a bridge. Esq. Hopkins (as he was then called) received this letter in the afternoon. He immediately gave notice, and the young men, full of ambition, met at his house at about 10 in the evening. But there were gloomy forebodings on the minds of many if not all; for St. Regis River had also at our ford broken up—how far above or how far below we could not then determine. The river must be crossed; and the question now arose, which would be safest and most prudent, to attempt to ford the river by wading or on horseback; but was soon decided in favor of the latter.

At about two o'clock in the morning we came to cross, and the young men would go all set out with three horses for the river. There were nine of us, with each an axe sled, cross over to them, and fasten their and a sack on his back containing two days' sleigh with withes and ropes on to the top rations. The night was dark, there being neither moon nor starlight, and on coming to the river we found it high and rapid.— The aspect was fearful, and there did appear for the moment some hesitation. As for myself, I had had it in contemplation that I should ford the river by wading; but com-

ing to find the water so unexpectedly high and rapid, I did not dare. However, I proposed to mount "Old Snip" and attempt to ford on horseback. He was a powerful horse, stood wholly undaunted by the watery tumult, and walked boldly into the river without urging. The other two horses soon followed. The river was about a hundred yards wide, and part of the way the water was nearly midside to the horses.— They walked slow, for the bed of the river was very stoney. These noble animals were in the water more than an hour, crossed and recrossed six times, and landed us all safe on our way.

We now walked on with lively feelings, passing many merry jokes, until we came to the conjunction of the roads, where we met the company from Stockholm—"hale fellows well met." It was now about day-break, and we walked on together about half a mile to the river. It was actually so—there were families consisting of men, women and children encamped on the ground waiting for the bridge.

The oldest and most experienced in architecture soon drew a plan, and the next day at about noon, a good substantial log bridge was finished, and probably the first ever built over Deer River. [This bridge was built about one hundred rods below the site of the present village of Lawrenceville.]

The company from Islington, on their return home, came to St. Regis River two or three hours before the time set for the horses to be sent down for recrossing. The water had fallen some. The day was pleasant and the prospect far less gloomy. Myself and one other of the company cut each a setting pole, placed our boots and axes in our sacks, and forded the river by wading. We were soon at the house, the horses were sent down, and in a short time all were at home and well.

With such scenes as this the first settlers of this County were familiar. But, to be properly understood, it may be well to add, that from Deer River to Islington by way of the ford on the St. Regis, was $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from Deer River to Islington around by Stockholm, 15 miles; from Esq. Hopkins' house in Islington to the ford on the St. Regis, 1 1-4 mile.

Settlers and others were coming into the County in considerable numbers at this period, and those coming to Islington preferred the shortest road, not knowing the difficulties of crossing St. Regis River. Esq. Hopkins was remarkably attentive, and assisted the first settlers in all shapes. He kept a watch at the ford to give notice when teams

But tell the story of such scenes to young people of the present time, and they may exclaim that it would be mere frolic—mere sport. Severe sport indeed, to continue in wet clothes, and much of the time up to the waist in water for two or three hours in succession, in Winter weather. In crossing over, the empty sled would float, and we were obliged so work with all our might to keep it straight behind the team. And then, when on shore with clothes dripping and boots full of water, we were in snow two or three feet deep; for there was but a narrow sleigh path, and we were obliged to tread down the snow and make a way by cutting the brush and saplings so that oxen could come around the sleighs. Then we lightened the sleigh of its load so far that we could raise it with levers on to the sled—then reload the sleigh and bind all things fast. In crossing we were obliged to work lustily to keep the load upright. On the top of the load were women and children, who of course were much frightened.

Soon after this, during the month of April, the sleighing ceased and the roads broke up. Still people continued coming into the country, some on horseback, others on foot; and those coming to Islington and taking the shortest road were often severely disappointed to find difficulty in crossing the river. It was not every one who possessed nerve or courage sufficient to cross the river by wading, or even on horseback. The ford was not watched so strictly as it had been; and there were instances of travellers returning from the ford and coming to Islington around by Stockholm, a distance of more than twenty miles, when from the ford was only a mile and a quarter. To obviate this difficulty as much as possible, the settlers of Islington met at the river with axes and two or three two inch augers, for the purpose of building a foot bridge. We bored four holes into a log of wood nine or ten inches in diameter and about four feet in length, and in these holes we put legs of about five feet in length. We then placed these log benches about twelve feet apart in a direct line across the river, and placed a line of planks upon them.

The "ford way road" as it was called to Deer River, is now obliterated by grain-fields, meadows and pastures. There are but few living who know that there has been such a road, or that such scenes as described were ever enacted. To those few, and their descendants, and to all others who are desirous that the hardships and self

(Continued on Page 10)

PRESIDENTS (Continued from Page 4)

Presbyterian church in Chaumont in the 1890's. During the 1892 campaign some of the parishioners discovered that William was a Democrat and supporting his brother, Grover, for the presidency. They refused to go to church on Sundays and even boycotted his home, but William refused to resign. There were sabbaths when the only parishioners present were his neighbor and his wife. (12A)

Grover Cleveland was deeply interested in the North Country and in the St. Lawrence River. However, his interest in fishing appears to have declined somewhat in the later years of his life. After his retirement from the presidency and from public life, there is no record of his return to the Thousand Islands and its waters or to the North Country at all.

POPULAR ROOSEVELT

Another president who visited Northern New York while not in office as president was Theodore Roosevelt. Teddy Roosevelt made two trips to Watertown, one in 1898 to express his gratitude for the men who had fought with him in the Ninth Regular Infantry, and to inform the townspeople about a proposed tax system. His second trip in 1914 was a purely political campaign trip to encourage the people of Watertown to support the Bull Moose ticket which was comprised of the progressive Frederick M. Davenport and himself.

Teddy Roosevelt's brief trips seemed to inaugurate the era of the short-term business-like visit that became the pattern for subsequent presidential visits.

Just one year after Theodore Roosevelt was in Watertown, William Howard Taft, who had just completed four years in office, came to Potsdam to give a speech, the date being October 21, 1915. He was at that time a professor at Yale. His speech in Potsdam dealt mainly with the proposal of a state budget, which he regarded as the most important feature of the proposed constitution. Taft remarked that a budget was a necessary institution in any city, state or nation if it were to function outside the courts of bankruptcy and so advised that the New York State Budget be approved. His stay at Potsdam was only a brief one, just long enough for his speech and a recognition dinner held in his honor by Bertrand H. Snell, a Republican nominee for Congress.

In 1912, Warren G. Harding delivered a political address in the Ogdensburg Opera House in support of Taft. His effort was said to have been one of the most notable of his campaign. Six years later Harding was again in Ogdensburg as a Chautauqua circuit speaker. Harding talked for some time with newspapermen, discussing the problems of the press and displaying great interest in the publishing business--his own profession at one time.

Senator Harding also spoke in Adams, Carthage, Philadelphia, Gouverneur, and Potsdam. At the time he was speaking, there was a great deal of pessimism concerning the German lines and the security of the United States. Harding is said to have spoken very optimistically and predicted that, despite the fact that the German lines were almost solid, the war would be over in five or six months. That prediction was in August 1918, and the armistice was declared in November of the same year. (13)

In the period from 1918 to 1925 plans were being initiated for the building of a deep waterway project just outside Massena and extending to Canada on the St. Lawrence River. The Secretary of Commerce at that time was Herbert Hoover, a man who four years later was to become the thirty-first president of the United States. In September of 1925 Hoover arrived in Ogdensburg at the city docks at four p.m., was greeted by the Chamber of Commerce, and left for Montreal at six p.m. of the same day, the third of that month. His journey was to be an inspection of the St. Lawrence River in connection with a deep waterway project. Hoover, however, refused to comment on his trip. It was general knowledge that by his visit Hoover was showing that the federal government was interested in the project. This project, of course, was the forerunner of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Hoover's two visits were even more brief and less personal than those of his predecessor's.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt came to Northern New York in 1938, he was the first acting president to visit this area since 1892. F.D.R.'s visit was for the formal opening ceremony of the Thousand Islands International Bridge at Collin's Landing.

On the 18th of August, 1938 Roosevelt received an honorary degree from Queens University at Kingston, Ontario. Boarding his special train, Roosevelt passed through the city of Kingston, Ont., thence down to Cornwall, Ont., crossing into Northern New York over the Roosevelt International Bridge. From there Roosevelt went to Clayton by way of Massena and Philadelphia, reaching Collin's Landing in the same way.

President Roosevelt dedicated the Thousands Islands Bridge aboard a yacht owned by the late Edward John Noble. Following the ceremony, Roosevelt boarded his special train for the return to Hyde Park. Although the train was not expected to stop at any of the numerous small towns through which its tracks passed, crowds of people lined the tracks in such huge numbers at Lowville, N.Y., that the train was forced to stop. President Roosevelt stepped out on the small platform behind the caboose, spoke briefly and shook a few hands as the locomotive with its famous cargo chugged on its way.

Again in 1940 Roosevelt came to St. Lawrence Co. to inspect a vast number of army troops engaged in military exercises, the largest program of war games ever held in the United States. With approximately 100,000 troops in St. Lawrence County for three weeks of maneuvers, it was calculated that the First Army, led by Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, left about two million dollars in the pockets of grocery store owners, tavern keepers and a host of other businessmen in our county.

More important, however, was the pact between Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt. Known as the OGDENSBURG AGREEMENT, the pact was a mutual defense agreement between Canada and the United States. Although called the OGDENSBURG AGREEMENT, perhaps the pact would be more accurately named as the HEUVELTON AGREEMENT. The evening of Mackenzie King's visit to Ogdensburg and to President Roosevelt was frightfully hot as the two men conversed in a railroad car on a siding near the site of old Fort La Presentation. It was decided to pull the car into the country to benefit from the cool breezes that blew over the pasturelands. The car was towed seven miles out of Ogdensburg to within a few hundred feet of the now abandoned New York Central railroad station at Heuvelton. (14) During the evening of the 18th of August, 1940, Roosevelt and Mackenzie King scribbled a rough draft of the pact on a table cloth. The draft allowed for common military bases, the standardization of weapons, and would create a joint general staff to coordinate defense. The next morning when Roosevelt and King went to consult their tablecloth it was missing. A too efficient steward had taken it to the laundry. However it was soon recovered and the writing deciphered to become the famous OGDENSBURG AGREEMENT.

President Roosevelt was planning yet another trip to Northern New York to visit the St. Lawrence Seaway project when he died suddenly in 1945.

In 1958, President Harry S. Truman visited the locks at Massena and could only praise them. "The St. Lawrence project is quite a thing for a retired farmer to see -- that's what I am you know, a retired farmer," was President Truman's comment as he stood on the International Bridge overlooking the boundary line on Barnhart Island power dam.

President Truman remained in Massena a short twelve hours, a guest of Power Authority chairman, Robert Moses. Truman met with the usual bevy of reporters, telling them that the Seaway would have a tremendous effect on the economy of the Mideastern United States.

The Massena locks were to receive one more president, and also the latest one to visit the Northern New York area; President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower visited the locks and attended the dedication of the Seaway lock which

(Continued on Page 22)



LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Response in recent months from libraries and museums for subscriptions to the Quarterly has been tremendous. The worth of our articles (You authors take a bow!) is being acknowledged. We could supply several large libraries who wish complete sets of our 14 years -- IF we had them.

However, we've never asked for extra postage to mail out extra copies; we've never questioned a member who claimed his was lost in transit; we've continued to send issues when we knew a long time member had merely neglected to forward his dues until he finally did send the amount due; we've printed and mailed notices of tours.

Two things have become obvious this year. Even with editing and bookkeeping being supplied "for free," certain expenses were not being met. And even though everyone seems to want to clean the home attic and give it to us, everyone does NOT APPARENTLY want to contribute annually to help the building fund. To help offset this, the trustees voted to assign a portion of dues to that fund. With almost 1100 members, just think how only \$1.00 per year from each member would have helped these last three years!

Fire, theft and liability insurance costs increase, we may now have something for displays and lighting, protection of our lovely glass windows, paint and preservation of our building and its artifacts.

Hopefully we will maintain our fine standard of articles in the Quarterly, and with your suggestions will continue to schedule summer tours and the winter programs started in 1968-9. With your help in sending dues on time and in getting that one new member each year, we'll meet our goals--and obligations--as a chartered educational institution by the State Education Department.

Presidents (Continued from Page 21)

carries his name. His trip lasting only one short afternoon, President Eisenhower returned to Washington, D.C.; the last president to visit the North Country.

So the parade has ended for a time. Perhaps soon Northern New York will again entertain a President within its domain. Until that time let's remember that thirteen Presidents have made their way here in line of duty and of pleasure and have added a great deal to the history of our area. Surely fated to an increasing importance, perhaps soon the North Country will again play host to a President of the United States in search of relaxation or on a mission of national importance. Whatever the case may be, St. Lawrence County and Northern New York have ample proof in history that, indeed, this area, far from isolated, has been well worthy of the attention of many of the greatest presidents of our nation.

FOOTNOTES-----

1 S. Putman Waldo, "The Tour of James Monroe, President of the United States, Through Northern and Eastern States in 1817," (Hartford; Silas Andrews, pub., 1819) p. 253.

2 Rhoda Fox Graves, "President Monroe's Visit to Northern New York in the Interest of National Defense" (a paper of the State Historical Association, printed in 1926).

3 op. cit. Waldo.

4 Alexander Allen, "The History of Hammond," p. 22.

5 "Watertown Daily Times," "Recall Visit of Grant to River", April 22, 1922.

6 Ibid.

7 "Ogd.Journal," October 6, 1882, p. 2.

8 "Wat. Times," "President Arthur's Visit", Feb. 25, 1948.

9 "Ogd.Journal," August 24, 1892, p. 4.

Our members write

To the Editor,

I look forward to each issue of the St. Lawrence Quarterly, and always find much of interest in it. I particularly enjoyed Anna Matthews Cole's "This America" in the July issue. I always like her poems, but thought this one extra meaningful and with a gay swing.

Anna Matthews (Cole), Ella Fisk, and Mildred Porter (Jenkins) were with me in Mamma's Sunday School class, so our friendship goes back to when we were tots. One day Anna and I went over to Eagle Rock--what I thought then to be the most scenic spot in the world!--Sitting with our feet dangling over that stupendous height, we watched the river running softly by, way down below. There we played a new game. Anna called it a Rhyming Game. She gave me a sample of lines that rhymed. Then she said "I saw a black cat," and looked at me. I said "catch a mouse." How she laughed and her eyes twinkled. "Why didn't you say "Rat?" So I went home and practiced. We are both having fun playing that game and I enjoy seeing Anna come out with a prize winning number.

Poor Nicholville! It has been so abused that I hate to think what it looks like now! In memory I see it as when we little girls spent recess walking up to the drug store to buy a penny's worth of candy, and then enjoying it as arm in arm we walked slowly back to that enormous red brick square building way back in a big lot, with a walk going up to its door. I was shocked at what had happened to the size of it when I came back from Potsdam Normal High School. With widened experience things seem to shrink, and yet memory keeps them as dear as ever.

Best wishes to you, The Quarterly, and the Historical Association.

Fondly
Abigail Cole



10 "Ogd.Journal," Sept. 1, 1892, p. 4.

11 "Wat. Times," "Harrison Visited North in Summer of 1892" by Watson B. Berry, July 6, 1946.

12 Ibid.

12a "Wat. Times," "Grover Cleveland, Fisherman", Mar. 16, 1953.

13 "Wat. Times," "Harding Known in North Country," June 14, 1920.

14 "Wat. Times," "Claim Made Ogdensburg Pact Occurred at Heuvelton," circa July 23, 1965.

(This was written and revised by two students of Professor Blankman's St. Lawrence University Journalism class several months before President Nixon planned his visit to Massena and the Seaway's Tenth Anniversary and seems apropos now. M.H.B.)

Annual Meeting

October 11 !

researchers

FAMILY TREE CLIMBING

Information on Ashwood Family of Ogdensburg

To the Editor,

Please if possible publish this part of my letter. I have lost two old and cherished Canton recipes in my movings. One is Mrs. Alexander Milne's recipe for Irish Christmas cake (a dark sheetcake, 13x9, with applesauce and molasses in it) which she gave at a meeting of the Women's Library Association many years ago. The other is the 4-egg white cake recipe of my aunt, Helen Cleaveland, also a 13x9 sheet-cake. I'd be grateful if someone can furnish one or both of these.

Does anyone have a copy of the old Canton High School song to the tune of the Yale College song "Neath the Elms?" I know part of it but I do not remember the last three or four lines. Also, about 1908 Carol Fisher wrote another Canton High School song to, I think, original music. Of that too I remember only a snatch. If they are not on record, I think they should be searched for. If they are not known, I'll send you the parts I know, hoping someone else will complete them. I think Carol Fisher is still living in Pasadena or Hollywood, California.

I read every word of The Quarterly and my husband, a native Pennsylvanian, reads most of it.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Cleaveland Salisbury
(Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury)



Mr. V. Perricelli, White Plains, sent a clipping from the Reporter Dispatch showing an old hearse "recently acquired in upstate New York" thinking it might be the Risley hearse (see July issue.) Apparently this one, however, was a Franklin County hearse from Malone area probably made from 1860-70. Thanx, Mr. V.P.I



NEEDED. Volunteers for clipping news items and sorting. In groups or singly, please contact County Historian, History Center, Canton or by mail to Box 43, Canton.



OMISSIONS AND APOLOGIES

Line of credit was omitted with portrait of top figure on Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Ogdensburg (see Sally James Farnham, July 1969 page 9). Betty Steele was photographer.

* * *

Photos in Julia E. Crane story were loaned by Crane Department of Music, State University College at Potsdam.

* * *

Photos in Maria Eldred (Civil War Nurse) story were loaned Mrs. Ben Ware, Canton.



This your LAST Quarterly..

If the address label reads earlier than Oct. 1, 1969 and you have not sent your dues by that date.

To bring our mailing list up to date, starting in January 1970, all subscription-memberships not current will be dropped. You may renew membership ahead, for as long as you wish, from now until Jan. 1, at current price of \$3.00 per year. Check your label and if it reads before 10-1-69, do send past and current dues before January.

FIRST CLASS MAILING

For an additional \$1.00 per year for postage and special treatment, you may receive your Quarterly by FIRST CLASS MAIL, which is forwardable, if you have different winter and summer addresses. We cannot change addresses on our bulk rate mailing labels every few months.

Robert and Sarah Ashwood came from England to Ogdensburg about 1839. Information on the families of two of their sons is wanted for a family history now being written. THOMAS HENRY ASHWOOD, born in England in 1837 and WILLIAM ASHWOOD born in New York in 1843.

THOMAS married twice--first wife Jane R----and, second wife -Margaret----. Had one son by first wife, James Robert Ashwood, born 1859, who married Malina----. She died in 1938. Missing names, dates of birth, death and their children wanted.

WILLIAM married Mary J. Barker of Lisbon in 1865 and had a family of six or seven daughters, Wyoma (Oma) married 1885 CHAS. A. Dunn; Hattie married 1892 Colin Woodworth (Popes Mills); Jessie married 1900 Wm C. Freeman (lived in Canton). Also daughters Millie, Mabel, Eva and Grace. Families of these seven daughters needed.



Houghs News At Last

It appears now that Hough's History of St. Lawrence & Franklin Counties will at last be ready about Dec. 31. We hope to get an advance 100 copies or so to mail to schools and libraries who have made requisitions dated in 1969. (Some even were dated 1968, and had to be discarded.) It is regrettable that the printer has held us up so long, but reservations (don't send money) are still being taken for copies at advance price of \$12.50. Billing will be done at time of shipment for those who have made advance reservations. Write Box 43, Canton, N.Y. 13617 for information.

St. Lawrence County Historical Association
Box 8
Canton, New York 13617

My membership expires..... Herewith is my check for \$.....representing unpaid dues for....years at \$3.00 (\$5.00) per year.

I wish to renew my membership now foryears at rate of \$3.00 before Jan. 1, 1970.

I wish to become a Life Member at \$50.00,

I wish to make a gift membership at \$3.00 before Jan. 1, 1970 to :

Name:
Address:

Name.....

Address.....

Include Zip Codes.....

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

LIFE INSURANCE TRUSTS

There is not sufficient space to discuss life insurance trusts in detail.

However, some of their principal advantages and salient features should be mentioned.

Life insurance proceeds payable to a trust can be collected very soon after the insured's death and made available for the family or to supply cash to the decedent's estate. Thus the trustee can pay the widow sums she needs while the estate is being settled and at the same time the trustee can buy assets from the estate to provide cash to pay debts, etc.

Unlike insurance company settlement options mentioned above, life insurance trusts can be made very flexible. Trustees can be given broad powers of investment so as to permit the use of common stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, etc., as future market and economic conditions may indicate to be in the best interests of the beneficiaries and the trust funds.

Equally important are the trust provisions regarding payments to beneficiaries. Usually they are quite flexible such as giving the trustee permission to make payments according to the needs and circumstances of beneficiaries. Within reason the trustee can be given as much or as little discretion in making payments and managing the trust fund as the creator of the trust desires.

It is very difficult for a policyholder to anticipate the future needs and circumstances of his beneficiaries in case of his death. Will his wife remarry or remain a widow? What will be the needs of his children for their education and after they marry?

How may births, divorces and deaths affect the situations of the children and grandchildren? These and many other questions call for flexibility in arranging life insurance. A trust is likely to be the answer.

POUR-OVERS

Another advantage of a life insurance trust is that it can be designated to receive additional assets from other sources. For example, many estate owners have "pour-over" provisions in their wills by which they add various kinds of property to their life insurance trusts or to trusts created by others. This avoids having a trust in the will. Similarly, death benefits payable under pension and profit sharing plans can be made payable to employees' life insurance trusts and thus they become a part of the life insurance trust funds.

CONCLUSION

Life insurance is vitally important to the future welfare of a great many families. Frequently, it is the primary source of support in case of the death of the breadwinner and in many cases it provides the necessary cash required to settle decedents' estates. To waste such a valuable asset by reason of inadequate planning is little short of tragic.

Officers in our Trust Department welcome joining your attorney and your life underwriter in assisting you with your estate plans, including making the most effective use of your life insurance. We hope you will call us soon.

The St. Lawrence County National Bank

CANTON, NEW YORK

Walter M. Wilmshurst,
President and Trust Officer

William A. Webb,
Assistant Trust Officer

Telephone Number 386-8525

Branch Offices:
Potsdam, Ogdensburg, Norwood, Madrid and Heuvelton