

# THE

Second Bicentennial Issue

# QUARTERLY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

## LANDS FOR SALE, *On the River St. Lawrence.*

AS many of the Emigrants who arrive at Quebec or in the different parts of the United States from Europe, in search of Lands, are frequently at a loss where to locate themselves, the subscriber, at the solicitation of many respectable individuals who have emigrated to this place, has thought it desirable, in the form of an advertisement, to offer for sale, in Farms to suit purchasers, the Lands remaining unsold in the township of Madrid, county of St. Lawrence and state of New-York. This tract of land is situate 110 miles above, or south-west of the city of Montreal, fronting 10 miles upon the river St. Lawrence, and extending in depth a like distance. Its population at the present period exceeds four hundred families; and it possesses most of the conveniences and advantages of an old settled country, among which may be enumerated those of schools, roads, grist-mills, carding machines, clothiers' shops, saw-mills, &c. &c. In the principal village, situate upon the river St. Lawrence, and known by the name of Waddington, there has lately been erected a stone episcopal church, and an episcopal clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Otis) is now established there: in the same village a presbyterian congregation is organized under the Rev. Mr. Winchester, who also resides there, and about three miles distant from this village a settlement has been formed principally composed of Scotch, who are now about erecting in that situation a Scotch presbyterian church. The latter settlement is very flourishing, and the Rev. Wm. Taylor, of the Parish of Stone House, in the Shire of Lanark, is the settled minister. There are also several other religious societies established in the town, such as methodists, baptists, &c. These Lands are generally of the first quality, the climate is healthy, and Montreal furnishes a good, easy and convenient market for all their products. The price of unimproved lands will be continued the ensuing year at 5 dollars per acre, upon a credit of three, five, and seven years, interest being paid annually. About two-thirds of the tract is already settled. There are several improved Farms for sale in the vicinity of the village, elegantly situated upon the bank of the river St. Lawrence, which would be an object to men possessed of moderate property. They might be purchased at from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, according to their improvements. Persons emigrating to these lands from Europe, should come out early in the spring, by the way of Quebec: they will in that case be enabled during the summer to raise their potatoes and other vegetables for winter use, and to sow their fall crops. The usual price of a passage from England, Scotland or Ireland to Quebec, is six guineas for grown persons, and half that price for children. From Quebec to Montreal, in the steam-boat, the passage is two dollars, and half price for children; and from thence (a person finding his own provisions) may proceed by water to the village of Waddington for the additional sum of two dollars.

Persons desirous of purchasing or settling upon these Lands, may apply to *David A. Ogden*, one of the Proprietors, residing opposite the said village, or to the subscriber, residing in the same village.

GOUVERNEUR OGDEN.

*Waddington, December 28, 1819.*

N. B. For more particular information, persons upon their arrival at Montreal, may apply to *Charles L. Ogden*, Commission Merchant resident there, who will recommend good Boatmen, &c.

APRIL 1976

# THE QUARTERLY

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SECOND BI-CENTENNIAL ISSUE APRIL, 1976

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THE QUARTERLY is published in January, April, July and October each year by the St. Lawrence County Historical Association.

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Editor..... Elsie H. Tyler

### COVER

The broadsheet **LANDS FOR SALE** was donated to the Waddington Historian by Mr. William Porteous whose family brought it with them when they came from Scotland in the early 1800's.

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# Gov. Silas Wright . . . . .

By Mary Ruth Beaman

## A Prelude

Many books have been written about Silas Wright, militia man, postmaster, comptroller, congressman, senator, and governor. These books about the political life of this man may be found in the stacks of your public and college libraries, and our county historian's office. After reading these, you may wish to discover more about the personal side of Silas Wright; the man who loved children but had none of his own; the man who kept and cared for a beloved brother who was ill; the man who assisted his heartbroken sister whose twin sons had to be confined, for a period, to the same institution in which his brother was a patient, and, later, an employee; the man who lost his loved and respected parents, and, two of his sisters before his own sudden death in 1847 in Canton, N.Y.

My gratitude goes out to all those kind people who, in person, or, by correspondence, have assisted me in my research. The Owen D. Young Library at St. Lawrence University, allowed me to have photo-copies of their Wright material. Mary Biondi, county historian, has furnished original materials and photo - copies. George Elmer, a descendant of Silas Wright Sr. and his wife, Eleanor Goodale, has donated family letters. Mrs. David MacAleese of Cranberry Lake was the first Gov. Wright lateral descendant to correspond with me and to send her genealogical material. Mrs. Marion H. Brandon of Southampton, Ma., and, Howard E. Wright of St. Albans, Vt., have sent their lines. Many other writers are "probable relatives" and "possible relatives." Some, to their disappointment, are descendants of the many other Silas Wrights who lived in this area. Proud parents were eager to name a son after this local, beloved, and, well known personage.

At this time I cannot list all the local and non-local people, and, organizations who have assisted, and, or, given information and items to me, but I have thanked them, personally.

If you readers are interested, perhaps, more material could be published in future issues, or, I would be very happy to talk with anyone who could come into the historian's office when I am there.

### FAMILY SHEET

Silas Wright Sr.

b. 17 May 1760, Northampton, Ma.

d. 13 May 1843, Weybridge, Vt.

m. 17 or 26 Sept., 1780.

son of Samuel and Penelope (Leonard) Wright

Eleanor or Huldah Goodale (Goodell) bpt. 21 Feb. 1762, Amherst, Ma.

d. 27 Dec. 1846, ae. 84, Weybridge, Vt.

dtr. of Isaac and Huldah (Burt) Goodale.

Children:

Samuel b. 18 Aug. 1785, d. 4 Oct. 1860, m. 1810 Electa Langdon.

Orenda b. 19 Mch. 1788, d. 23 Jly. 1842, m. 1810 Josiah Parker.

Lucretia (Creecy) b. 16 Mch. 1790, d. 27 Dec. 1843, m. 1823 Chester (2nd w.) Elmer.

Eleanor b. 22 Sept. 1792, d. 21 mch. 1876, m. 1813 Alpheus Bigelow.

— Silas Jr. b. 24 May 1795, d. 27 Aug. 1847, m. 1833 Clarissa Moody.

Daniel Leonard b. 10 Apr. 1799, d. 24 Jne. 1887, m. 1826 Martha Williamson.

Pliney (1) b. 24 May 1803, d. 18 May 1805.

Pliney (2) b. 14 Dec. 1805, d. 17 Oct. 1890, m. 1871 Mrs. Ann Bigelow.

Infant b. and d.

Eleanor, Silas Jr., and Pliney (2) d. and bur. in Canton, N.Y.

Silas Jr. and Pliney (2) had no children.



Silas Wright Jr. as a young man.



Silas Wright's birthplace in Vermont.



# The Ogdens In Waddington And Ellerslie Castle

The following article was written by Mr. H. V. S. Ogden of Ann Arbor Michigan, a great - grandson of GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, at the request of the Waddington Town Historian in 1975. This article explains the mystery of the stone ruins which stood for over 100 years on route 37 between Waddington and Ogdensburg and which many of us remember seeing and wondering about before they were demolished by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project in 1955.



## ELLERSLIE CASTLE — WADDINGTON

Built by Gouverneur Ogden in 1821 — burned 1843. Designed by French architect Joseph Jacques Ramee who designed many other buildings throughout the state in addition to a landscape plan for Ogden Island and the village of Hamilton (now Waddington) in 1813.

Abraham Ogden (1743-1798) and his wife Sarah Ludlow Ogden (1744-1823) had seven sons and five daughters who reached maturity. The oldest son, Judge David A. Ogden (1770-1829), as is well known, played a dominant part in the early history of Waddington, owning several thousands of acres of land, and building and living in the Island House. Abraham's third son, Thomas Ludlow Ogden (1773-1844) practised law in New York City, but as owner of lands almost as extensive as David's, and as a decision - maker for the Ogden interests, he had very great influence on Waddington affairs, the more so as he was the spokesman for Joshua Waddington. Waddington, a somewhat older man, was a New York capitalist and merchant. In 1803 he saved the whole Ogden venture in Madrid township by meeting mortgage payments of over \$26,000, which David and Thomas, partly at least owing to the untimely death of their father in 1798, were unable to meet. In return Waddington was deeded one third of David's and Thomas's land. In 1804 he married their sister Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden, born in 1777, so the land remained, in effect, in the family.

Abraham Ogden's fifth son, Gouverneur Ogden (1778-1851) graduated from Columbia College in 1796, read law in Canandaigua (perhaps in the office of Thomas Morris), and practised law in New York City with his older first cousin David B. Ogden during the years 1803 to 1810. In 1806 he married Charlotte Seton (1786-1853), a daughter of William Seton (1746-1798), a well-known New York merchant and banker. The Seton family business went bankrupt in 1802, so that Charlotte inherited nothing. Her oldest brother's widow, Elizabeth Ann Seton (1774-1821) became a Catholic in 1805, and in September 1975 was canonized as a saint. Charlotte, however, was strongly Protestant in faith and feeling.

In the early months of 1810 Gouverneur took his wife and two children to Hamilton (as Waddington was then called).

He was thirty-two years old, she twenty-four. Here Gouverneur practised law, and acted as business and legal agent (but not land agent) for the Ogden family interests. On occasion he helped out on his own farm; in a letter to his mother he complains at length of the heat and of his weariness from haying. More important, he made a number of voyages to Europe to find settler - purchasers for the Ogden lands. How he went about this essential activity is vividly illustrated by the broadsheet "Lands for Sale" which he had printed and circulated. A copy of this has been given to the Waddington Historian, and is reproduced on page of this booklet.

His own land holdings were modest. In the Waddington tax assessment roll for 1816, he is listed as owning 212 acres within one mile of the main east - west road, taxed at \$42.40. In the much more complete 1817 tax roll he is listed as owning 342 unimproved acres, 181 improved acres, 14 village lots, a house, an office, and three barns, for a total assessed value of \$2608. (Judge David A. Ogden's holdings for this year were valued at about 5.5 times this amount).

Gouverneur and Charlotte first lived in the house called The Elms, near the north end of the present Clinton Street. In this house they received Gouverneur's old and ne'er-do-well uncle Peter Ogden, who died sometime after 1813. They also had living with them Charlotte's brilliant but tubercular nephew William Henry Vining (ca. 1794-1822). He read law in Gouverneur's office, then practised law with him, was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1820, but was too weakened by his disease ever to take his seat. During these years Gouverneur's income apparently became substantial, so that he decided, perhaps as early as 1812, not to return to New York City. This in turn led to the decision, perhaps in 1815, to build a new and better house. The French architect, Joseph - Jacques Ramee, who was active in upper New York State at that time and who did the plans for St. Paul's Church in Waddington, drew the plans for the new house. The



"Ellerslie burnt to the ground this morning at 11 we at church — no lives lost, furniture all saved and carried down to village house."

Mother

building site was on high ground overlooking the river, west of the village.

Gouverneur and Charlotte chose the name Ellerslie for their new house apparently because of Charlotte's pride in her Scottish descent. Ellerslie was the name of the estate and house of the medieval Scottish hero, William Wallace. Ellerslie figures prominently in Jane Porter's widely read romance *Scottish Chiefs* (1810), where it is presented as the scene of rural beauty, social benevolence, and conjugal bliss. If the name was chosen for its Scottish and romantic associations, the new house itself was a great practical improvement over The Elms. Charlotte's entry in her diary for January 6, 1820, the day they moved in, was written at The Elms; it reads as follows as transcribed by Gertrude Clemson Smith about 1930:

All day at Ellerslie — the family have all departed. Here I set all solitary in the midst of dust and heaps of rubbish. Oh 'cold! Oh dearest smoke! Farewell! I prithy remain where thou art. I fly on the wings of joy to Ellerslie.

At this time, when they were forty-two and thirty-four years old respectively, they had five living children, all girls; three others had died in infancy.

Five more children were born to them in the 1820's, of whom four were boys. This decade was probably the happiest period of their lives. Excerpts made from Charlotte's diary by George Dalzell in the 1920's show that they entertained a great deal, both passing notables, relatives from New York,

and local friends. Gouverneur traveled to New York and at least once to England, and continually to Potsdam, Ogdensburg, and other nearby places. He was colonel of a regiment, presumably a National Guard regiment, and Charlotte's diary repeatedly records his going to Potsdam "to review his troops." Their relations with the David Ogden family were always cordial. One of David's sons, William Ogden (1801-1838) read law in Gouverneur's office, subsequently practised law with him, and in 1832 married his oldest daughter, Harriet Seton Ogden (1806-1884).

Gouverneur's fortunes declined in the 1830's. Letters from Thomas Ludlow Ogden to him from 1833 to 1835 show that he was involved in the management, perhaps as part owner, of the Ogden flour mill. Naturally the letters emphasize the difficulties the business faced, but they do not suggest that it was highly profitable. About 1835 Gouverneur put capital into an iron furnace, along with Thomas L. Ogden and Joshua Waddington, and this venture was apparently never profitable. It ceased operation about 1838, partly as a result of the financial "panic" of 1837. Gouverneur's financial difficulties were such that he had to bring his second son Henry Vining Ogden (1822-1910) home from boarding school, and none of his sons received a college education.

The disaster which cast a gloom on the last years of Gouverneur's and Charlotte's lives was the burning of Ellerslie on the morning of March 1, 1843. The day was Ash

Continued on page 18

The picture below is the remainder of the cover. This poster, in its entirety was circulated in the British Isles to recruit settlers.

The following is the Copy of a Certificate signed by several Emigrants now residing in the Township of Madrid, corroborative of the above statement.

We, the Subscribers, do severally certify, that the statement contained in the preceding paper is, according to the best of our knowledge, substantially correct.—In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, this twenty-eighth day of December, 1819.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Shire.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Shire.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
Rev. William Taylor,	Stone House,	Lanark,	Scotland,	George Short,	Kirk Newton,	Northumberland,	England,
Robert Porteous,	Ackfort,	Roxborough,	do.	Andrew Oliver,	Allenton,	do.	do.
George Rutherford,	Southdown,	do.	do.	William Millburn,	Simonburn,	do.	do.
Thomas Rutherford,	Roxborough,	do.	do.	John Rutherford,	do.	do.	do.
Andrew Rutherford,	do.	do.	do.	William May,	Grimsent,	Northamptonshire,	do.
Richard Rutherford,	do.	do.	do.	Mark Douglass,	Westrother,	Berwickshire,	do.
Walter Rutherford,	do.	do.	do.	William Scruton,	Seaton Ross,	Yorkshire,	do.
Walter Heatly,	Jedburgh,	do.	do.	William Burdon,	do.	do.	do.
Peter Gorrie,	Glasgow,	Lanark,	do.	John Johnson,	do.	do.	do.
James McCroistic,	Monzie,	Perth,	do.	John Wilson,	Burking,	do.	do.
John Wilkinson,	do.	do.	do.	James Harvey,	St. Margarets,	Suffolk,	do.
Alexander Murray,	do.	do.	do.	John Freeman,	Cradley,	Gloucester,	do.
Joseph Rutherford,	Oxenham,	Roxborough,	do.	Robert McDowell,	Dromore,	Down,	Ireland,
Thomas Rutherford, Jun.	Southdown,	do.	do.	John McDowell,	do.	do.	do.
Thomas Veitch,	Jedburgh,	do.	do.	Joseph McDowell,	do.	do.	do.
Andrew Veitch,	Oxenham,	do.	do.	William Reg,	do.	do.	do.
Adam Walker,	do.	do.	do.	Thomas Short,	Glantubrat,	Monaghan,	do.
Thomas Walker,	do.	do.	do.	John Short,	do.	do.	do.
William White,	Ackfort,	do.	do.	Alexander Ross,	Dyngore,	Antrim,	do.
William Fife,	Oxenham,	do.	do.	William Fitzgerald, Jun.	Johnstown,	Meath,	do.
James Trumbull,	Jedburgh,	do.	do.	William Craigon,	do.	do.	do.
John Trumbull,	do.	do.	do.	Patrick Welch,	do.	do.	do.
Thomas Renwick,	Southdown,	do.	do.	Michael Floy,	do.	do.	do.
John Haig,	Hownam,	do.	do.	Edward Murphy,	New Abbey,	Kildare,	do.
Archibald Stoddard,	Jedburgh,	do.	do.	Lawrence Fay,	Aidhraccan,	Meath,	do.
George Stoddard,	do.	do.	do.	Patrick Fay,	do.	do.	do.
John Taylor,	Ackfort,	do.	do.	Robert Heney,	Glenave,	Antrim,	do.
George Graham,	Jedburgh,	do.	do.	John Fulton,	Clonfaket,	Tyrone,	do.
Henry Hogg,	Roxborough,	do.	do.	John Fulton, Jun.	do.	do.	do.
Andrew Leek,	Creeling,	do.	do.	Robert Fulton,	do.	do.	do.
Jesse Fife,	Jedburgh,	do.	do.	John Derry,	St. John,	Sligo,	do.
Ruther Hargrave,	Hownam,	do.	do.	Adam Armstrong,	Derrynouse,	Armagh,	do.
Joseph Hargrave,	Hawick,	do.	do.	Matthew Johnson,	do.	do.	do.
Robert Tate,	Alnarek,	Northumberland,	England,	John Dailey,	Douhallon,	Cork,	do.
John Rutherford,	Tinedale Ward,	do.	do.	David McMeekeny,	Connor,	Antrim,	do.
James Short,	Kedland,	do.	do.	James McClonnon,	do.	do.	do.
John Moffat,	Kirk Newton,	do.	do.	David Corneghan,	do.	do.	do.

# From Cambray to Ogdensburg in

By David B. Dill, Jr.



**Gouverneur Morris**

In September 1808, during the third of his forays into his "wild lands" in northern New York, Gouverneur Morris boarded a batteau and navigated the Oswegatchie River from Cambray (now Gouverneur) all the way down to Ogdensburg. Always a farmer at heart, the retired statesman would go to any length for a first-hand inspection of his lands, to see for himself the quality of the soil, the drainage and the percentage of potential agricultural land, as a means to establish the selling price per acre, and the water route seemed an excellent way to accomplish his ends. Moreover, he may have felt that going by river would be smoother than by the wretched roads he so complained of in his diary. If so, he must have been disillusioned, for he hadn't counted on the endless twists and turns of the Oswegatchie and its frequent rapids, many of which have since been evened out by the construction of several dams along the way.

Early in August he had left his Morrisania estate in what is now the Bronx and, travelling leisurely for three weeks through Albany, Saratoga and Utica, had eventually reached the home of his friend LeRay de Chaumont in Leraysville. After a week's visit he continued to Cambray by oxsled, sulky and even on foot, his guides clearing the trail of fallen trees as they went. His stay in Cambray was occupied in conducting land business with his local agent, Dr. Townsend, and in preparing for his trip downstream, described in the following excerpt from his diary as found in the original Morris papers in the Library of Congress.

**Sunday 11, September 1808**

After breakfast this morning we set off from Cambray, and I go with my baggage down the river about three miles in a canoe to the high falls where the batteau was left. The banks are fine, the lands fertile and the country beautiful. The falls which I have purchased give a fine site for water works. I think a canal through the left bank will give a head of eighteen feet, which may at no great expense be made in solid rock and good masonry. This must be a future object. I have agreed with Austin to build a saw mill and grist mill, for which I am to supply the funds and he is to give an annual rent of fifteen percent on the cost. On our arrival Mr. Rock-

well is still occupied in preparing his boat, caulking and paying. We get off at ten and reach Gen. Morris's at three. There are many falls and rifts. At two of them we are obliged to unload, at two others we leave in the baggage. Some of them we shoot, especially the two last, which are steep, rough and crooked, but we get down well and very quick. The land along the river is as level as comports with such rapid descent, and in general good. In the evening Mr. Parish and Mr. Rosseel arrive. A very little rain this morning.

**Monday 12**

This morning is employed in the business of Gen. Morris and Mr. Parish, who close their bargain on the terms I originally suggested. Fine weather.

**Tuesday 13**

The trees yesterday showed the appearance of frost. A hoar frost of last night will clothe them in the livery of autumn. A fine day, but I am much indisposed. Write.

**Wednesday 14**

Very fine weather; am still indisposed.

**Thursday 15**

Up early and prepared for departure but without appetite, though not as ill as the two preceding days. Gen. Morris and Mrs. Morris are off before seven in a wagon for Ogdensburg, but I wait for Mr. Zebulon Rockwell, sent yesterday to get a person to accompany Mr. Rosseel in the woods. This gentleman returned yesterday after a day's excursion with a man whom he considers as good for nothing. He comes this morning to express his regret at my detention, etc., etc. At a little after nine Mr. Rockwell returns with his friend Mr. Starnes and begs me to exchange services. I perceive that if he be detained he will work reluctantly and that by no means anxious, so I agree to the proposition and at half past nine embark with Mr. Starnes, taking Gen. Morris's man, Daniel, to assist.

We shoot rapids (I think five) before we reach what the people of Cambray call the Bow and which, judging from time and motion, appears to be about fifteen miles. This place is said to be fifteen from William's Town (DeKalb), the capital of Judge Cooper's settlement, and I presume that it is about that distance on a strait line, but without consideration or calculation, for neither would help us, we proceed after a short meal of cold food at three o'clock on our voyage.

We are upwards of six hours performing it and we nevertheless went at a good rate, favored a little, though but little, by the stream. This stretch is without rapids and if houses are built along the river at convenient distances it



**Gouverneur Morris Mansion**



# 36 Hours with Gouverneur Morris

will, in fine weather, be a beautiful excursion for any one who is resident or his guest. I learn after my arrival that our distance was upwards of twenty miles, and I believe it.

Though the season is unfavorable, we took a large mess of fish, a dozen or fifteen pounds, and shot a pair of ducks. We saw a fine buck, but he seemed unwilling to cultivate an acquaintance with us.

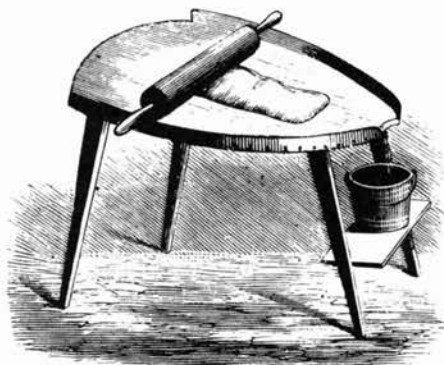
After a tedious time during the night, seeing some lights Daniel is sent out to reconnoiter and returns with a man and a lantern to guide us to the hotel. We were within twenty paces of the landing, luckily, and got in half past nine, fairly seated in a well-furnished room. The people are civil and attentive and give me a dish of tea with rusk and butter, both good, by ten o'clock.

The land from the Oxbow to the bounds of Cambray and a little beyond it seems to be poor and broken. To the middle of that township, or rather, to within three miles of its eastern boundary, the shore is various but better than what preceded. Here we return two miles in a reverse course to what is called the Bow Lot in Cambray Settlement. The soil mends and the Bow Lot we know to be very good. From hence the coast descends faster than the bed of the river, so that for three miles west of the eastern boundary of Cambray the surface is smooth enough and the soil fertile. After we get into DeKalb we find on each side of the river low ground, which from appearance must be under water a great part of the year. Here and there hemlock ridges. In short, a country neither profitable, pleasant nor wholesome. The Town Spot is very rough and apparently barren.

## Friday 16

This morning there is an appearance of rain and we are told that our distance is but twenty miles, therefore stay to breakfast and are off two hours later than I originally intended. At half an hour after eight, however, we are in motion, and in a few minutes reach the mill, said to be one mile of the twenty. This gives us good hopes that we shall dine at Ogdensburgh. We unlade, and lugging our boat up a steep put her cargo on board in the saw mill and descend along a stage laid to draw up logs on.

After crossing into Canton the land, which was the same as that seen of DeKalb yesterday while in that township, mends and we shortly after reach the Canton fall. Some raftmen who were taking logs up to the saw mill had, on my enquiry, recommended shooting this fall on the left-hand side of the river, but Judge Cooper's brother, who happened to pass by, treated that opinion lightly and advised going down the middle. This manner does not inspire confidence and if it did I should take the liberty of judging for myself. On examining it I am well convinced that the attempt to shoot it in the middle would have wrecked us. We get down easily on one



IDLEWILD BUTTER-TABLE.

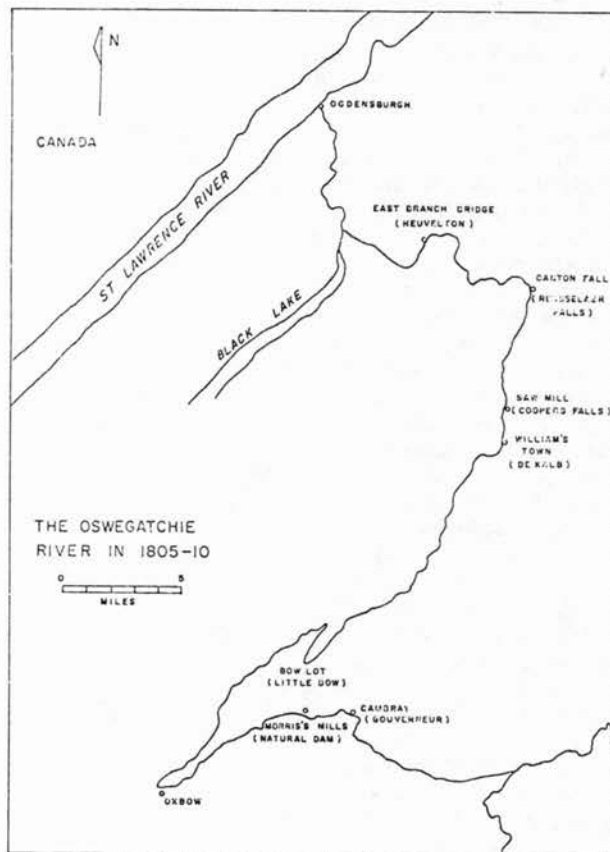
side and pass other rapids before we reach the bridge, said to be ten miles from William's Town (DeKalb), but which must be at least fifteen, for we do not reach it till three o'clock.

Allowing one hour for crossing the dam, and for every waste of time which might have been saved had we known our distance, we have been upwards of five hours in motion and certainly at an average velocity not less than three miles an hour.

My boatman takes a quick meal during the rain after a warm morning begun lightly at noon, and being pretty abundant now, threatening hard for the evening. This bridge is said to be halfway, and from hence to the mouth of the Black Lake the water is still. I know it to be about six from thence to Ogdensburgh and a great part of the way swift water. If therefore the distance to the mouth of the lake be but four miles, we have time enough to shoot the rapids by daylight.

We advance in a faint hope that for this stretch at least we have not been much misinformed, especially as by the road the whole distance to go is but seven miles and a half. Alas, there are not much less than nine of the dead water, which we do not reach till after sunset: judging by the decline of light, for the sky is clouded and we have constant rain.

Over the first and longest rapid we have daylight, over the next and worst we have twilight, but over the last we have no light and must therefore drag over rocks etc. as well as we can, feeling our way. At half an hour after nine, however, we are with our baggage fairly stowed at the Garrison. And thus we have in thirty-six hours performed this voyage, said to be not less than sixty miles and probably near seventy. The land along the river all the way this day is without exception too low, but a small expense of labor well applied would cure that evil throughout.



# DePeyster's First Determined

by Adelaide Steele, DePeyster Historian



Northern New York State never saw the battles fought during our Revolution, but many of our towns were settled by the veterans of these battles. DePeyster's first settler — Samuel Bristol — was one of them. With the help of Persis Y. Boyesen, Oswegatchie Historian, and Miss Irene Bristol, a descendant, I have been trying to research his life, though much has been lost.

Mr. Bristol was born in Newtown, Conn. on January 9, 1757, son of Abraham and Mehitabel Nichols Bristol. He went with his father to Lanesboro, Mass.; later to Sandgate, Vt. In checking maps, that is going directly north on Rte. 7 from Connecticut to Vermont, just over the New York State border. He enlisted first in April, 1775, served six months as Private in Capt. Ebenezer Wallace's Company. His pension record, sworn to on Sept. 25, 1832 states:

State of New York  
St. Lawrence Co.

"On this 25th day of September, 1832, personally appeared in open court before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas held at Canton in and for the County of state aforesaid now sitting, Samuel Bristol, a resident of the town of DePeyster in said county and state, aged seventy-five years in January last past, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

That he entered the service under the following named officers and served as therein stated: Declarant enlisted as a volunteer in the month of April, seventeen hundred and seventy-five for one year at the town of Arlington, Bennington County in the State of Vermont, into the company commanded by Capt. Eben Wallace and in a regiment commanded by Col. Brush, whose given name, declarant has forgotten. Declarant at the time of this enlistment, resided in the town of Sandgate in the County of Bennington, aforesaid.

At the time of this enlistment, it was a part of the terms thereof that declarant was to remain at home until called for, and on the first day of May, 1775, this declarant was called out and mustered at Arlington in the State of Vermont and into the service of the United States, under the said Capt. Wallace, in Col. Brush's Regiment, that Declarant went to Castleton, Vt., was out on scouting parties very frequently — that after staying at Castleton about a month, he went with a part of the company to Hubbardton and stayed there about five weeks and then returned to Castleton and joined the rest of the Company. Declarant was taken sick soon after he arrived at Castleton from Hubbardton, and went home and remained about six weeks, after which he was at as early a period as this Declarant was sufficiently recovered to enable him to do so. From thence, declarant was transferred to

Capt. Jonathan Allen's Company and went to Rutland, Vt. and stayed there and in its vicinity for about a month, and then returned back to Castleton and joined his old company under Capt. Wallace. Declarant remained at Castleton, except while out on scouts, until he was discharged in the month of November, 1775. That Declarant remained during the winter at his own residence at Sandgate aforesaid and in the forepart of May, 1776, he again volunteered his services in the army in a company commanded by Capt. Richard Hurd in Col. Ira Allen's Regiment and was mustered by the Capt. in Sandgate and went from thence to Manchester, where he joined the Regiment and marched from thence to Castleton and continued there, and scouting parties near there, until about the middle of June, 1776, and was then discharged, but no written discharge was given him. Declarant returned home and continued there until about August 10th when he again volunteered and joined Capt. Hurd's Company again at Castleton and continued there until sometime in the forepart of October, 1776, when he was again verbally discharged by Col. Ira Allen. Declarant further says that during the forepart of May, 1777, he again volunteered in Capt. Hurd's Company and was mustered by him at Pollet (Pawlet) Vt. and joined the Regiment at Castleton aforesaid and remained there a few days, and then marched with his company to Rutland and remained there about six weeks, scouting about the county and repairing a fortification at that place. From thence, he returned back with the company to Castleton and remained there about two weeks, and then the whole company went to a place where there were mills toward White Hall. He thinks they were called to the Castleton Mills, at which place there was a fortification, and he continued there until he was discharged in or about the month of October, 1777. This discharge was in writing but has been long since lost. Declarant again enlisted at Arlington, Vt. in a company commanded by Capt. Samuel Bradley and joined the regiment at Salem, New York, which was commanded by Col. John Williams. This enlistment was about the middle of August, 1778. From thence, declarant went to Fort Ann and remained a few days when the regiment removed to Fort George and stayed there some fifteen days, then went to Fort Edward and remained there until he was discharged in October, 1778. No written discharge was given at this time. At Fort Edward, declarant believes a Continental Officer had commanded. Declarant has no written evidence of his services, nor any other proof than his own oath, except the affidavit of Reuben Turner, and of Smith Stilwell and others hereto annexed. He cannot procure the testimony of any witness to his actual service.

He hereby relinquishes his every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any state or agency. Declarant further saith that he was born in Newtown, Conn. in the year, 1757, and that he has no record of his age, and that he resided in Sandgate, Vt. about sixteen years after he left the army, and then he removed to Cranville in the State of New York, when he moved into what is now the town of DePeyster, where he now resides.

-s- Samuel Bristol

Sworn and Subscribed the day and year aforesaid

A.C. Low, Clerk.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinions after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogations proscribed by the War Department that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary soldier and served as he states, and the Court further certifies that the



# Settler — — — Samuel Bristol

Rev. Luther Lee, Smith Stilwell, Louis Hasbrouck, Joseph Shaw and John Scott who have signed the annexed certificates are credible persons and that their statement is entitled to credit."

According to Hough's "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties", "the first settlement in the present limits of DePeyster, was made by Samuel Bristol, originally from Sandgate, Vt., but who had for a short time lived four miles from Ogdensburg, in the month of November, 1802, on Lot No. 12 on the extreme south border of the township of Oswegatchie, and 2½ miles from the line of Hague. This location had been selected the summer previous and he had been sent thither by Judge Ford, to form a stopping place for the accommodation of travelers who about this time were beginning to come into the country from the central and southern part of the state in considerable numbers." This Mud Lake Road, which goes to Oxbow, was the Old State Road, cut from the wilderness to the Black River Country from Ogdensburg. Evidence to locate the site of this tavern, as lot numbers have changed, when that part of the town was taken from DeKalb, and another part of Oswegatchie, to form DePeyster in 1825. People who live in that area believe it was on the present Harlow Jackson farm, across the driveway from their house.

No record exists of his wife's name, whom he married in 1778. He had a large family of ten children, possibly eleven. Many present DePeyster families can trace their ancestry to Samuel Bristol. His oldest daughter, Mercy, married Thomas Wilson of Hebron, Washington County, and came to DePeyster in 1803. His son, Curtis, married Sarah Washburn. His daughter, Betsy, married David Day. Hers was the first marriage that occurred, and she and David rode horseback to DeKalb for the ceremony performed by Judge Cooper. Mrs. Day said her husband told her she was the prettiest girl in town, and when she was asked if it was true, replied that it was, as she was the only girl in town at the time. Betsy was my husband's ancestor.

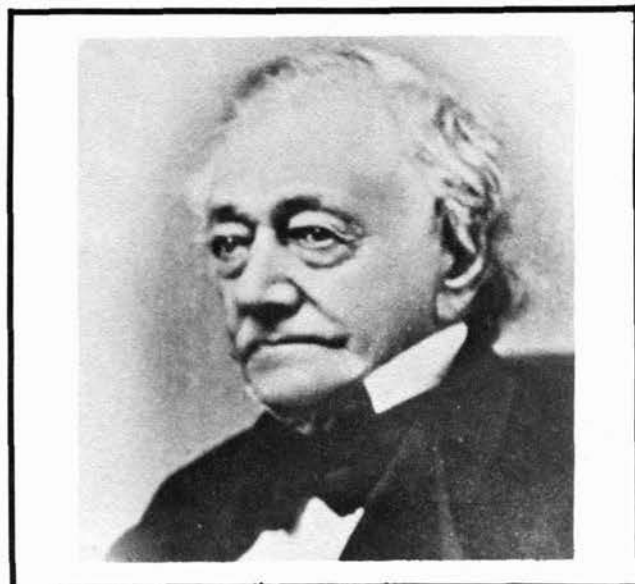
Anna married in 1807, Richard Marks. Mansfield, who served in the War of 1812, born January 29, 1784, married Amanda Chapin first, and Sophia ——— second. Laura married ——— Rounds. Lovinia married William G. Peck. Aurelia married ——— Thorpe. Levi married Olive ———. His name was Levi Smith Bristol and went by name of Smith, and moved to Otsego Co. (Samuel's grandmother's maiden name was Smith.) Truman died without issue. Another name persists, Amasa, who married Mary ——— on January 29, 1817, which would make eleven, but in the pension application, ten are listed. During the first summer, he cleared about thirty acres, sowed three to wheat, and erected the house for a tavern.

No other settlers arrived until 1803 - 4, when Thomas Wilson of Hebron, N. Y., Joseph Round, Samuel Barnard, — Green, Ichabod Arnold, and Robert Hill, from Rhode Island, Frederick Plympton, from Strubridge, Mass., and David Day, most of all, except the latter, having families, moved into town.

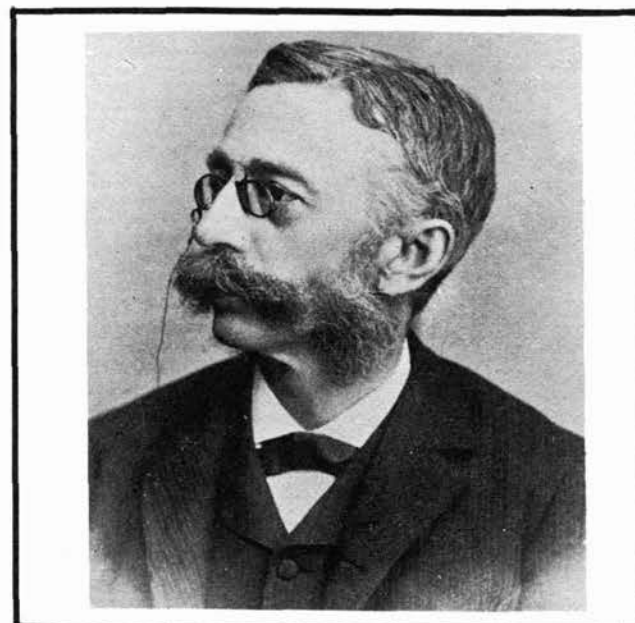
The first school, at Samuel Bristol's home, in the winter of 1805-6, was taught by Bela Willes. He was also the first preacher who held regular meetings (Methodist), although traveling ministers had casually stopped and held meetings. This was the beginning of "Bristol's Settlement", which became "DePeyster" when it became a town in 1825. In the 1850 census, the town, had 1,249 people, and in 1970, 688 people.

A cemetery was established on the Averill farm, now owned by Budd Bracy. We believe that Mr. Bristol was buried in the "Todd Burying Ground" after he died in August 2, 1834. There is no indication where this place existed, as it has been plowed, any tombstones removed, and rumors place the stones in the Bracy basement, but the Bracy's have never found this evidence.

Mr. Bristol never received his pension, as he died before it was paid in 1838. He lost his property to Rufus Washburn on June 6, 1808 in a Sheriff Foreclosure. He was also the first settler of the town of Macomb, where he settled in 1805-6, on property now owned by Samuel Honeycomb.



Smith Stilwell  
DePeyster Supervisor



Louis Hasbrouck, Ogdensburg.

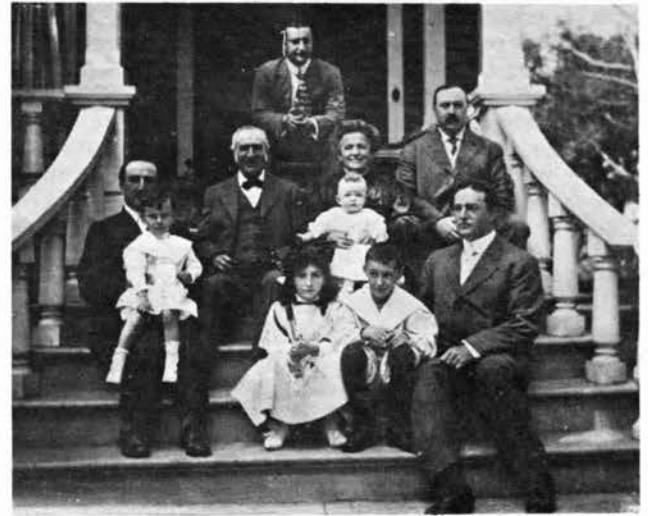
These were two of many witnesses who testified on behalf of Bristol's eligibility for a pension.

# How Time Slips Away....



If you remember call or write and tell us about your memories here.

We want to hear from you.



Photos courtesy Louis Greenblatt



# Do You Remember?





# The McBriers of Russell

by Eugene Hatch, Russell Historian



The Russell Farm Homestead



Seymour Horace Knox  
1861-1915

Grace Millard Knox  
1862-1936



A mile from Russell the Hamilton Hill Road, after climbing the hill winds through a gently tilted table land on its way to Elm Creek Valley. Here two miles from Russell village were the McBrier farm holdings of 250 acres. The barns are gone. The house burned during the forties, has been replaced by another on the same site.

Here lived three generations of a remarkable family. The last McBrier, Merton with a cousin Seymour Knox of Russell; another farmer's son joined with another cousin, Frank Woolworth of Great Bend, N.Y. to form the world's first permanent 5 and 10 cent stores.

This trio united their considerable talents to revolutionize the sale of merchandise to the American family. Shopping at the store would never again be the same.

The McBrier story begins when in Ireland. In 1607 James I of England put down the Irish rebellion. He confiscated the estates of the Irish lords and colonized the land leasing it to the Scotch Presbyterian families that he brought from the Scotch lowland countries. Many of these people, the Scotch-Irish, immigrated to America, and their industry and intellect have contributed much to the development of America.

The first known of our McBriers was Henry. Church records show that in 1821 he married Kezia Sloane. Living was hard so in 1827 they took ship for America. It was a three week voyage. They settled first in Lisbon, later moving to Rodman, near Watertown. The new country was wild with scattered settlements.

In Rodman they met a young Methodist preacher. Rev. Moore, happy Christian warrior that he was, had once taken on some Mormon Missionaries at a meeting, and had confounded them by reciting the Lord's Prayer in his native Gaelic.

Through his preaching the Woolworths and the McBriers became staunch Methodists. Rev. Moore's influence was to change the course of the McBrier's lives.

In 1840 Rev. Moore was appointed to the pastorate of DeKalb. Five years later, conference records state that his circuit was "The DeKalb circuit from the wilds of Beaver Creek through Hermon to the wilds of Russell."

He bought a farm half a mile from Hermon and hired John Loucks to run it. Much land was uncleared and cheap in price. Rev. Moore brought another farm of 122 acres in Russell for \$1000, with the idea of persuading his old members in Rodman; Henry and Kezia McBrier, to come here.

So, in 1853 they came. With characteristic thoroughness Henry rented the farm for two years before deciding to buy it. The good pastor made no profit on the deal. Up to now Henry had always been a farm rentee.

Here he and Kezia worked diligently and reared their family of eight. During these years the admonition of Saint Paul's "(Be) not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord" might have been the McBrier motto.

Rev. Moore's labors had resulted in the founding of a group of Methodists in Russell. When the McBriers arrived they at once took an active part in this church group, along with their neighbors, the Judson and Burr Hamiltons and the Richard Bennetts. In 1855 the church was erected. Capt. James Knox, Seymour Knox's grandfather, gave the lot where the church stands.

The McBrier children were growing up. Fanny McBrier in 1851 married John Woolworth, a farmer of Great Bend. They

were destined to become the parents of that future mercantile genius, Frank W. Woolworth.

Another daughter, Jane, married James Horace Knox in 1855 and to them was born Seymour H. Knox in 1861.

A widow, Mrs. Clarissa Brown, lived on the next farm on the Belleville Road, with her son Elbert and daughter Calista. Calista taught district school and this young lady attracted the eye of Albon. They were married in 1863.

A new wing was added to the left side of Henry's house for the young couple's home and here in 1865 their eldest, Merton McBrier was born. Albon bought the farm of his father in 1866 for \$6000 and five years later owned it free and clear.

Albon was always the favorite uncle of Seymour Knox of nearby Russell and often visited there. Afterward, when Seymour started his chain of 5 and 10 cent stores it is said, he asked his Uncle Albon to invest money in the new enterprise but Albon considered it too speculative. He might have become rich like the other founders. However he managed to become well off on his own. His son remembers him as a progressive farmer who bought the first Buckeye mower when his neighbors were still swinging handscythes to cut hay. He bought young colts and trained matched teams of horses, then in brisk demand, and he bought and shipped cattle besides running his dairy farm.

In 1877, when Merton was 11 years old, Albon McBrier sold his Hamilton Hill Road farm to Jonathan and Richard Bennett. He had bought a small farm on the East DeKalb Road two miles from Hermon. Here he built a spacious home for his family and here our story ends with a note about Merton's subsequent remarkable career.

As is well known, when a young man he joined with cousin Seymour Knox to develop cousin Frank Woolworth's idea, the founding of the first American chain store business. Their success made the founders millionaires.

Seymour showed his gratitude to Russell, his native town, by giving the building of the Knox Memorial High School while Merton had built for his adopted town, Hermon, a high school building.

(Note by the author. In writing about the McBrier, I am deeply indebted to the McBRIER GENEALOGY a book excellently and painstakingly documented by Merton McBrier. I have also had access to reading Merton McBrier's privately printed "Autobiography, An Important Account Of His Life And Times." Without these sources I could not have written this story.)

This is the last of a series of articles for the Quarterly about the families who lived on the roads of School District No. 3 (the Fanning District) in Russell.

At the turn of the century our countryside was dotted with family farms, most boasting of 15 to 20 milch cows. Each farm was a world of its own, largely self sustaining. An independent spirit prevailed, but with it was much neighborliness. These farms were the nurseries of young people who became markedly successful in many fields.

It is hoped that at this series of the life on our country roads will encourage many to write accounts of our early families who lived in their vicinity, before time passes and they are forgotten.



Farm Home of Henry and Kezia Sloan McBrier and Albon and Calista Brown McBrier.



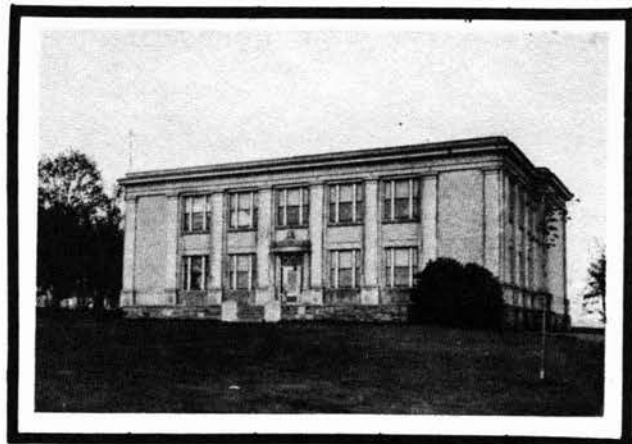
James Horace Knox

1834-1894



Jane McBrier Knox

1837-1891



Knox School, Russell, N.Y.

# Gouverneur Morris Chapter DAR

by Mrs. Hilliard (Emily Green) Seaker

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is a patriotic organization with special objects and eligibility requirements, founded October 11, 1890, incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1896. As of February 1, 1975, there are 31,004 chapters with 1,964,491 members in the 50 States, District of Columbia and in England, France and Mexico.

"Any woman 18 years and over who is descended from a man or woman who served with unflinching loyalty as sailor, soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto" is eligible for membership. Until the age of 18 years a person, male or female, may be a member of C.A.R., Children of the Revolution, on the same basis of eligibility.

"Objectives of NSDAR are Historic Preservation; Promotion of Education; and Patriotic Endeavor".

The National Organization, followed by the State Organizations, and the individual Chapters each have a President or Regent and slate of officers with identical duties and responsibilities as befits their level. The Society functions through 24 national committees and a number of special committees, all under the Executive Committee in Washington, D.C. National Headquarters in Washington covers an entire city block on 17th Street near the White House. It is the largest group of buildings in the world owned exclusively by women.

To describe all of the "good works" of our society would require a book. Youth, our future, have been my special interest during my term as Regent of Gouverneur Morris

Chapter. Essay contests relative to our heritage; Good Citizenship medals in high schools; awards for excellence in American History and in Homemaking; sponsoring junior good citizen clubs are only a few of the projects in our schools. Chapters contribute money and other material assistance to financially handicapped children in our DAR sponsored schools; Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama, and Tamasee School in South Carolina. Special schools and colleges for Indian students and some small private schools for other children with special needs all receive financial help from all chapters. Scholarships, regardless of race or creed, are available for study after high school.

Veterans of all wars receive aid through DAR veterans projects in therapy education, and in members personal visits to hospitals, providing gifts, entertainment and much needed personal attention. People from other countries desiring to become American citizens rely on DAR assistance through citizenship training, and often members of a chapter are on the spot to give a special welcome when they attend Naturalization Court. Locating and marking graves of Revolutionary War veterans and Revolutionary Era ancestors; contributing to the preservation of historic monuments and buildings are of high priority. We have presented certificates of honor to the families of soldiers killed in the service of our country in recent years. On Memorial Day Gouverneur Morris Chapter always participates in ceremonies at Riverside Cemetery.

Our native arts, crafts, music, drama, literature; conservation of natural resources; lineage research and

Continued on page 18



**THE GOUVERNEUR MORRIS CHAPTER DAR** celebrated Charter Day on June 17, 1918, with a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Louise H. Case. Members came dressed in costumes suggestive of the peoples and religious beliefs from which our nation was developed. Shown in the first row, sitting, Miss Rosalie Austin, Edward H. Case, Mrs. Louise Haile Case, Mrs. Charles Dunkleburg, Mrs. Zelma Henderson, Miss Grace Corbin, Mrs. Julia Foster Drury, Mrs. Daisy Sullivan, Mrs. Emily S. Scholton and Mrs. Grace Aldrich. Second row sitting, Mrs. Isadore W. Easton, Mrs. Julia Fry Fosgate, Mrs. Martha C. Conger, Mrs. Emily Hager York, Mrs. Zurah J. Dodds, Mrs. Nora W. Griffith,

Miss Florence Spaulsbury, Mrs. Della Hodgkin, Mrs. Harriet C. Conger; third row, standing, Mrs. Eva Drake Peck, Miss Blanche Hodgkin, Mrs. Ida C. McNeil, Mrs. Nettie C. Royce, Mrs. Emma Sheldon Easton, Miss Jennie Dean, Mrs. Ida F. Loveless, Mrs. Corylyn Sprague, Mrs. Mary Conger Brown, Mrs. Sarah M. Snell, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, Mrs. Elizabeth O. Webster, Mrs. Mabel Sprague Laidlaw, Mrs. Adelaide McAllaster Leahy, unknown, Mrs. Arabella C. Barry, Mrs. Emily S. Malterner, Mrs. Maria B. Burton, Mrs. Ella Austin, Mrs. Ella F. Woodworth, Mrs. Nettie S. Whitney, Mrs. Cora D. Pruyne, Mrs. Mary C. Loveland and Mrs. Lena C. McAllaster.





**AT DAR TEA** — Artists who are donating their talents for the Bicentennial Memory Book were honored at a tea held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. George Hanlon Friday afternoon. The tea was hosted by the local chapter of the DAR. Seated, from the left, Emily Seaker, DAR Regent; Dawn Streeter, a guest,

Dale Streeter, Diana Lynde and Betty Spencer. Back row, Betty Haenel, Paula Wolak, Ruth Graves, Jimmy Yang, a guest; Elizabeth Gleason, Sonia Dill and Mariann Johnson, chairman of the Memory Book Committee.



The youngest and oldest members of Gouverneur Morris DAR: Mrs. Mariann Johnson and Miss Nellie Newton (46 years).



Miss Patience Seaker receives a gift in appreciation of 20 years term as Treasurer.



Past Presidents of congregation (left) Hyman B. Fisher (1951) and Mayer Sperling (1949).

**MESSAGE FROM THE RABBI**

Ze Hayom Osso Adonoy Nogilo "V'nism'cho Vo".

This is the day which the Lord has made. Let us be glad and rejoice — Ps. 118.

This is the feeling which animates all of us, who have the Z'chus — the privilege to participate in this eventful celebration and significant happy occasion, the double jubilee of our Congregation Anshe Zophen and the rededication of our Synagogue.

It was the foresight and ideals of the men and women, who met a hundred years ago to plan and organize our community and congregation and the many others who have struggled to support those ideals through the intervening years who have made this day possible. These religious, civic - minded and zealous members, we reverently remember today. The ability to remember is of great value, and I hope that this anniversary year will serve as a reason for us to contemplate some of the courage, patience and devotion of those who came before us, Al Kiddush Hashem, through the sanctification of the Almighty.

Two years short of the culmination of twenty-five years of service to this Congregation, as your Rabbi, your teacher, your chanter of our prayers, I ask the Almighty's blessings upon the men and women who have sustained and helped me through these years to make my mission as their spiritual leader, the most gratifying and fulfilling years of my life. I also ask for His blessings for my life companion for her encouragement, devotion and inspiration. May we all be enabled to continue, for many years to come, to serve in the vineyard of the Lord for the good of Kol Yisroel — Israel and our community. Amen

Rabbi David Kozak

# Anshe Zophen

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**

A century is more than a lifetime for most individuals — while it is merely a pause in time as far as history is concerned. However, as members of Congregation Anshe Zophen in this Jewish Year 5,736, which corresponds to 1975, it is altogether proper that we observe the Centennial of Service to our brethren in Ogdensburg and surrounding communities and Canada.

In contemplating for a moment on the past, we remember the founders of our Congregation. We remember those who have worshipped with us over the many years, those whom our religious school taught, those whose lives we have touched and who in turn touched ours, those former members who have moved to other areas of the United States and Canada, never forgetting their heritage nor the friendliness and hospitality of the people in Ogdensburg. We also remember those whose prayers we no longer hear; those whose devoted chanting rang loud and clear.

But we shall reflect for only a moment. Today is now. Tomorrow is what we look forward to; its achievements, its goals, its satisfaction and serenity. Today it is so good to be here, on earth — alive! We are thankful for having been given an opportunity to live. To live in Northern New York with its open spaces, fresh air, majestic waters and mountains, and its peace and beauty is an added blessing.

The conscientious men and women of our own period have given much of their time and financial support so that our Congregation could grow and continue to be a force for good in our community and worthy of the name Anshe Zophen "People of the North" —

As we celebrate our 100th Anniversary let us also note that our Rabbi David Kozak has been our spiritual leader for the past 23 years. Blessed with energy, enthusiasm, and optimism, his religious guidance has provided the leadership needed to make our Synagogue one of the strongest in Northern New York.

Today we rededicate ourselves to those principles of our faith which keep Judaism a vibrant and living force for good in the world. We rededicate ourselves to reaching tomorrow so future congregations may inherit and enjoy these same principles which our religion offers.

When one reflects on 100 years there is a tendency to become philosophical. What is life all about? Or as it is asked in the Talmud "What are we? What is life? What is man?"

Abraham Rothenberg, President

**HISTORY OF CONGREGATION**

In 1873, the Jewish residents of Ogdensburg, including Nathan Frank, M. Berwin, Charles Paris, Aaron Wolf, William Wolf, A.M. Laevison, A. Epstein, P. Goldstone, E. B. Friedberger, M. Tumposky, C. J. Prager, and Henry Lyons, held a meeting and decided to organize a Jewish Congregation in this city.

Their first action before organizing, was to purchase grounds for a cemetery on the Heuvelton Road from Jonathan Miller. Another portion of land adjoining the original cemetery was purchased from Max J. Miller in 1942.

The Congregation Anshe Zophen was incorporated on April 6, 1875, under the Religious Corporation Law, and the certificate was recorded September 24, 1875, at 4 p.m., in Liber 2 of Religious Corporations at Page 329. The certificate was acknowledged before Supreme Court Justice A. B. James on September 26, 1875, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the Congregation Anshe Zophen came into existence.

Nathan Frank was president of the Congregation from its



# "The People of the North" Celebrate Their Centennial

inception until the time of his death in 1919, when he was succeeded by his son, Julius Frank, who served until 1948.

For nearly 50 years, meetings and services were held on the third floor of the Fisher building at 207 Ford Street. In 1922, the Congregation rented its present Synagogue from the New York Convention of Universalists. In 1925, Julius Frank as President and R. W. Dobisky as Vice President, of Congregation Anshe Zophen, purchased the building from the New York Convention of Universalists for the sum of \$5000. The Universalists were represented by the Rev. John Murray Atwood, dean of the Theological School at St. Lawrence University.

The records of Rabbis who occupied the pulpit are available only from 1912. Rabbi Tevya Leher was in Ogdensburg from 1912 to 1914; Rabbi Pearl from 1914 to 1918. Rabbi J. Levinson served the Congregation from 1919 to 1922; Rabbi Morris Hyman officiated from that date until 1925. Rabbi Levinson returned for another two years. He was succeeded by Rabbi Louis C. Kimball who served from 1927 to 1944. Rabbi Manfred Wimer officiated until 1950. Rabbi David Kozak has been Rabbi of the Anshe Zophen since March, 1952.

most fruitful in the history of the Congregation. He has provided great spiritual inspiration to every family and especially to the children of the members. He has been the catalyst that united the Congregation in its efforts to improve and modernize the Synagogue. He has set an outstanding example for the members of the Congregation by his deep involvement in all community affairs, and his sincere interest in all the people of Ogdensburg. Rabbi Kozak also serves as Jewish Chaplain at St. Lawrence Psychiatric Center. In 1962, and in 1964, he was Secretary of the International Association of Mental Health Clergy, which includes Canada and the United States. In 1967, he was elected to the office of President, and served with great distinction. He is presently a Trustee and Director of the National Board. Rabbi Kozak has been president of the Ogdensburg Ministerial Association for three terms. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club of Ogdensburg, and the Ogdensburg Boys' Club. Rabbi Kozak is a member of the New York Board of Rabbis as well. Rabbi Kozak's wife, Irene, has been deeply involved in all the affairs of the Congregation, and has contributed much time, talent and effort to further the aims and projects of the Anshe Zophen Sisterhood.

In September, 1925, the Congregation celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a dinner prepared and served by the Sisterhood. President Julius Frank spoke on the history of the Congregation and restated the aims of the founders: "To form a more perfect union among the Jewish residents of the community and to further the teachings of the Mosaic religion, so that their deep sense of responsibility to God and His commandments would help guide them along the proper paths of life."

In his closing remarks, President Frank said, "I could continue for hours on past history, but while we are celebrating the past, we must, also, think of the future. Let us conduct ourselves in such a manner that we should be an



Rabbi David Kozak



Abraham Rotherberg

President

*100th Anniversary*



1875-1975



## Anshe Zophen

Continued from page 17

example for future generations, and that when we pass on, the world will have been better because we lived."

The participation of the Congregation in all community affairs has been an important factor in its existence.

Beginning with the year 1950, the Congregation embarked on a plan of renovation that included modernization of the kitchen and recreation hall, the basement entrance, and a new front entrance. In 1960, the members of the Congregation overwhelmingly pledged their support to remodel the interior of the Synagogue proper. In 1952, the residence adjacent to the Synagogue was purchased and remodelled for the Congregation Rabbi.

All the activities of the Congregation are shared by the Sisterhood, whose unflinching support throughout the years made it possible for the Congregation to function efficiently. The Sisterhood provides the Hebrew and Sunday Schools with textbooks, prayer books and necessary supplies. The Sisterhood is responsible for all interior maintenance as well. Sisterhood members provide funds for the entertainment of Jewish patients at St. Lawrence Psychiatric Center. During the many years that the Pythian Home was located in Ogdensburg, the Sisterhood conducted programs for the Jewish residents of the Home. All social functions and dinners are supervised by the ladies of the Sisterhood. All the financial drives for the benefit of the Congregation were successful because of the cooperation and devotion of Sisterhood members. The ladies of the Sisterhood also formed a Chevra Kadisha, or "Holy Group."

Many families from nearby communities, where the Jewish population was inadequate to maintain a Rabbi and Synagogue, would come to Ogdensburg to worship during the High Holy Days. It was a natural development that a considerable number of the visiting families eventually became members of Anshe Zophen. The result was a stronger Congregation better able to serve the community and more dedicated to the worship of God and the Torah.

Families from Potsdam, Canton, and Gouverneur comprise two-fifths of the Congregation in the early 1950's. In 1955, the Potsdam members formed their own Congregation. Shortly thereafter, Jewish families from Prescott, Brockville and other Canadian communities became members of the Ogdensburg Congregation. Anshe Zophen is truly unique in that it is an international Congregation.

On the threshold of its second 100 years, the Congregation Anshe Zophen offers thanks to the Great God above, who has seen fit to give us His blessing.

Hyman B. Fisher, Chairman  
100th Anniversary Celebration

## Gouverneur Morris DAR

Continued from page 14

microfilmed genealogical records are only a few of the special committee projects.

The National DAR Magazine holds a well earned reputation in the field of publications with articles of history about people, places and events; news of chapters; and always an article on the vital subject of national defense. Gift subscriptions are to be found in the Gouverneur Public Library and Gouverneur High School.

The chapters of St. Lawrence County are Gouverneur Morris in Gouverneur; Nihanawate which includes Massena, Potsdam and Canton; and Swe-kat-si in Ogdensburg.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter's organization was begun on January 27, 1899 by Mrs. Annabelle Andrews Wolfe (Mrs. William P.) appointed Regent. There were 19 charter members who received their charter from National on June 16, 1899, presented by Mrs. H. A. Chapman of Swe-kat-si

Chapter. A lap stone, a portion of the pillar from the Capitol of the United States, burned by the British in 1814, was presented to the chapter by Mr. W. H. Andrews. The date, June 17, was chosen as the anniversary of our chapter's founding because it is the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Once each year, during the week of April 18th, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the Continental Congress of all DAR members is held in Washington, D.C. Once each year, in the fall, the New York State Organization has a conference of all of its members.

The Bicentennial years have been good for us. There seems to be a renewal of interest in our work to accompany the increased awareness of our blessings as Americans. We have edited our Memory Book of Gouverneur, a group of 15 local scenes, sketched by local artists who have given generously of their talents, with proceeds going to the Gouverneur Museum Fund. Previously our chapter gave a generous sum to the Historical Society and as a result we have access to a special corner of the "Manse". Our chapter flag, a collector's item, has been given to the museum.

We work slowly and quietly, but when the annual report is compiled, and the required resume is written and mailed to state and national officers I breathe a sigh of relief, gratitude and satisfaction that we have survived another year.

Emily Green Seaker, (Mrs. Hilliard)  
Regent of Gouverneur Morris Chapter

## The Ogdens In Waddington

Continued from page 5

Wednesday and the family all gone to church. That evening Charlotte sent off the following note to her son John Greig Ogden (1824-1904):

Ellerslie burnt to the ground this morning at 11, we at Church. No lives lost, furniture all saved and carried down to village house. All at the Cottage tonight. I feared you might see it in the papers, and think we were not safe.

Mother

More next week

No Insurance  
Dead loss

The loss of Ellerslie occurred when Gouverneur was sixty-five years old and when his income was declining.

The loss of Ellerslie must have hastened the dispersal of their children. Harriet, who married Richard Harison as her second husband in 1847, was the only one to remain in St. Lawrence County. Gouverneur and Charlotte themselves left Waddington to live with their oldest son George Parish Ogden (1820-1906) in Troy, New York, sometime after 1843 and before 1851. The move must have been a sad break for them. But an excerpt from a long letter, written on February 8, 1851, only twenty-four days before his death, shows that he was not wholly dependent on his children financially, and also that he still could make an affectionate family joke at his wife's expense:

Mother is very well and enjoys herself in all Respects. She has taken again to House Keeping for Gertrude (their daughter, Mrs. John Gordon, 1817-1898) and of course as great a Tyrant as ever among the Servants. As yet my agent Mr. White of whom I wrote you has made no Remittances, for the prices of Produce at Ogdensburg are so low, that I directed him not to sell Hay or Grain until the latter end of March. My funds I brought here are not quite exhausted, but George had kindly offered to advance if I need it.

Charlotte died on February, 12, 1853. Both were buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Troy. Both are commemorated in a large stained - glass window in St. Paul's Church, Waddington.

# Suddenly It's Bicentennial Spring

"Here in this wooded valley, mossy, cool,  
 Where mountain water murmurs over stone,  
 The jarfly sings upon a greenbriar stool  
 A song I do believe is all his own.  
 In this green mansion sunrays penetrate  
 The trembling leaves between the earth and sky;  
 The redbird sings a love song to his mate,  
 And lazy winds mock singing bird and fly.  
 To this green world I bring my Love with me  
 And leave behind my gun and hunting hounds;  
 And hand in hand we go as silently  
 As snowbirds over winter's frosted ground.  
 How can we sing a love song when we hear  
 The barking squirrel, the redbird's love-song voice,  
 The water, wind, the jarfly's lonesome churr?  
 We listen to the love songs of our choice."  
 —Jesse Stuart ("Valley Love Songs")

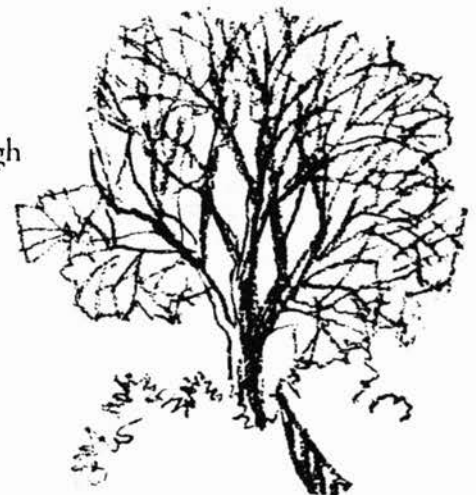


I meant to do my work today,  
 But a brown bird sang in the apple tree,  
 And a butterfly flitted across the field,  
 And all the leaves were calling me.

And the wind went sighing over the land,  
 Tossing the grasses to and fro,  
 And a rainbow held out its shining hand—  
 So what could I do but laugh and go?

*Richard Le Gallienne*

We need the tonic of wildness, to wade sometimes in marshes where the bittern and the meadow-hen lurk, and hear the booming of the snipe; to smell the whispering sedge where only some wilder and more solitary fowl builds her nest, and the mink crawls with its belly close to the ground. At the same time that we are earnest to explore and learn all things, we require that all things be mysterious and unexplorable, that land and sea be infinitely wild, unsurveyed and unfathomed by us because unfathomable. We can never have enough of nature. We must be refreshed by the sight of inexhaustible vigor, vast and titanic features, the sea-coast with its wrecks, the wilderness with its living and its decaying trees, the thunder cloud, and the rain which lasts three weeks and produces freshets. We need to witness our own limits transgressed, and some life pasturing freely where we never wander. — *Walden*



# Research, bicentenary annals, et al

Ms. Mary H. Biondi  
County Historian  
St. Lawrence County Hist. Ass'n.  
Box 8  
Canton, N.Y. 13617

Dear Ms. Biondi:

Some time ago the undersigned began to assemble the papers of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben. The purpose of this project is to publish an annotated edition of his writings and thus close the gap between the publications of other famous Americans. This project now has been funded by the NHPRC in Washington D.C.

As of this writing, approximately 3000 items written to or by General von Steuben have been assembled and catalogued. However, we are quite certain that there are still many letters which we have not yet collected. Therefore, we would appreciate if you would inform us whether your collection of manuscripts contains any correspondence of Baron von Steuben. Should you possess any of his correspondence, we would also be grateful if you would send us Xerox copies with a bill enclosed.

If your collection contains any letters which concern Baron von Steuben, we would appreciate your informing us of this fact.

Sincerely yours,  
(Dr) Edith von Zemenszky  
Project Director and Co-Editor

(Dr) Edith von Zemenszky  
6394 Drexel Rd.  
Philadelphia PA 19151

In 1854 five families left by wagon train from St. Lawrence County and in late 1855 reached LaSalle County (Illinois). Finally some of them traveled to Iowa. A Baxter, Ager, Hinkley and two Johnston families were in the train. John Ager md. Armanda Johnston, Nathan Baxter md. Fannie Johnston, father and son John Newton Johnston b. in England in 1805, and John Wesley Johnston b. in Vt. md. Lovina Crawford at Pierrepont in January 1854 before leaving. Osgood Hinkley was a son of John Newton's second wife by a previous marriage. Lovina Crawford was born in Beekmantown (Clinton Co.) Armanda and Fannie were daughters of John Newton (therefore sisters of John Wesley Johnston).

Anyone having any further information — letters, diaries, etc. on such a trip, or this one. Please contact the County Historian (P.O. Box 506, Canton) or Mrs. Alice V. Peterson, R.D. 2, French Creek, Clymer, New York 14724.

## BICENTENARY ANNALS

St. Lawrence County has been designated a Bicentennial County by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration as of March 18. A ceremony of formal presentation will be held April 25 at the new Harold Smith office building in Canton at 2 p.m. with open house at the building following. Mark your calendars to attend. Dr. Kelsie Harder is the chairman of the county committee which made application through the office of the Bicentennial Coordinator for St. Lawrence County Mary H. Biondi. The committee is county-wide in residence and varied in occupations and interests.

The program of Bicentennial Communities has drawn to a close but the activities in the county are many and go on all year. From Massena to Morristown, from Gouverneur to Colton, communities are really getting down to the local participation envisioned by the New York State American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and the ARBA. Watch for calendars of events in the newspapers, in the mail, and on the large calendar in the lobby of the Court House in Canton for events going on in your neighborhood or backyard and attend!

mhb



George H. Partridge, 102, a DePeyster native and a very active and generous contributor to the St. Lawrence County Historical Association passed away on January 31 at New Hartford, N.Y. Mr. Partridge was the son of a very early DePeyster family, Luther Lee and Laura Adele Homer Partridge.

He attended St. Lawrence University and received his degree in 1896. He was St. Lawrence's oldest alumnus. Mr. Partridge was an advertising executive with the F. W. Dodge Corp., a division of McGraw Hill Publishers for a period of forty-two years. He retired in 1957. In June, 1912, he married a Gouverneur resident, Mrs. May Keene Abbott. She predeceased him at the age of eighty-four in December, 1970. His dedication and good deeds live on in the collected memories of our association. Our condolences are extended to his family.

## *From the editor*

The Bicentennial Year is now in its fourth month. April eases the harsh season just past and hope transports us through spring into summer. This past winter has closely rivalled those of our early ancestors and for many of us it has been the winter of our discontent. We have been bombarded by a variety of weather, we have been bombarded with a multitude of controversial social, political, and economic issues. These issues are comparable to those faced by our founding fathers. The revelations of the violations of national and personal rights, the encroachment on the right to bear arms, the right to preserve our lands (as of this date only one per cent of our national land has been set aside for succeeding generations), the right for every person to be

educated and the right to due process are in jeopardy. Nuclear power, breeder reactors and 765 KV lines are looming like ghostly spectors waiting to stalk across our North Country. Many of us feel anxious and alienated because somehow it seems that the people and the lands of the north country do not matter. Many of the people who are informed and more intellectually aware are being scoffed at. (Remember Tom Paine, Ben Franklin, Anne Hutchinson?)

Then in 1776 and now in 1976 the gauntlet has been given to the people. Shall we be a Black Knight and Aldonza, or shall we be a Don Quixote and Dulcinea? The choice is ours.

Elsie Hewlett Tyler



to the editor

Dear Elsie,

I found the article by Fred Swan about his father's store particularly interesting. It reminded me of a story.

My mother, Georgia Cleveland, was born in Potsdam, daughter of Lyndon Anson and Lucy Ann Nichols Cleveland, and was a contemporary of Fred Swan. As a little girl, probably about four or five, she used to accompany her father on his visits to Swan's store. While he was purchasing various items mother would wander over to the candy cabinet. One day Mr. Swan came around, opened the back of the cabinet and said, "Georgie, would you like a stick of candy?" Mother, slightly embarrassed, hung her head and said, "I don't care." To which Mr. Swan replied, "Well, Georgie, if you don't care I'm sure I don't" and he closed the cabinet. Mother said she quickly learned the lesson. After that she looked him in the eye and in answer to his question said, "Yes, please, Mr. Swan, and thank you."

I hope this winter to find time to write the article on the ancestry of Eleazer Nichols and will send you a copy for your files. Thanks again for your helpfulness.

Sincerely,  
Elizabeth C. White  
Mrs. William R. White



History Center Museum

Ground Floor

Research Center

Second Floor

To Rear of

Silas Wright House

Daily 9-5

## Stammerville and the Stammers Family

Leah M. Noble  
Edwards Historian

As we look back 50-75 years ago, it is quite shocking that once - flourishing communities have come almost to a stand still.

The abundance of virgin timber created the logging business, of great magnitude, around here. One such industry operated in Stammerville, about four miles east of Edwards village, on Stammer Creek. The Stammer family included Freeman and his wife, Sarah; Warden, Louise, Norris and his wife, Lulu and families.

The over 100 men working in the woods were cared for in a boarding house and cabins nearby, run by the Stammers. Some of the families living there were Spearances, Lloyd Halls, Wilbur Dana, Curtises, Kelseys, Frys, and Tappers.

Some of the teachers who taught in Stammerville school were Gertrude Andrews Beach, Leah McFerran Andrews, Inez Noble Brown, Edna Meldrim Hughes and Kathleen Hall McLeod and Rose Edison. About 1939, Lee Meldrim purchased the closed school, moved it to Trout Lake and made it into a cottage. After that the school children, 26, were bussed to Edwards Central School.

Freeman Stammer, Freem, as he was known, was an expert lumberman, sportsman and guide. When he was 16 years old, 1877, he went to work for Milo Ober of Colton, N.Y. Mr. Ober had the first logging camp on Stammer Creek. For 35 years Freeman worked at the logging business and was actively interested in the wild life of that area, as well as politics.

Stammer Creek, a few yards wide at its source, continued widening on its seven mile crooked way to the Oswegatchie River. Along its 144 foot fall, seven dams were built. Sometimes the water was so high bridges were washed away. The dams were locked up at night and reopened in the morning to float the millions of logs bound for Weston Dean and Aldrich saw mill at Natural Dam. As the logs rushed down to their journeys end, log jams often developed demanding immediate attention from the logrunners armed with their cant hooks or dynamite. This dangerous job was accompanied by broken bones, severe lacerations and near drowning in the icy water.

For seven years the 35-70 lumberjacks sent out 1000 cords of pulpwood annually to Aldrich Paper Mill. Most of the wood was spruce, fir, pine, white ash, hemlock and basswood.

Leslie Beach, Charles and George Morrow, Jimmy Morrow and Croppy Watson were some of the workmen engaged in this hard work. Much of the cooking was done by Frenchmen under Peter Auclair.

Not all was hard work, for at times they enjoyed card playing, telling tall tales about encounters with real or imaginary animals, and jig dancing.

A number of families made their homes in this community Spearance, Maybee, Lincoln, Curtis and others.

Ward Stammer was interested in lumbering and farming but his chief interest was mining. It is said he was active in opening the first talc mine in Edwards. About 1891, he went to Alaska in search of gold but returned home very soon, only to go back to Alaska for five years' stay. At one time, he was very optimistic in converting the sand on his farm into gold. Norris was never interested in farming or lumbering but for a number of years was a barber in Edwards. Mrs. Birdie Dunlap, Harrisville, is one of the few survivors.

Stammerville is now the property of Pine Tree Hunting Camp.



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As we move into the second quarter of the Bicentennial Year, the Association moves into its own 29th year. Recently, the youth of the United States decided that not much, if anything, good occurred after the age of 30. In general, those who were involved in the under - 30 movement have now moved into the non-active category. Looking ahead, I must say that our best years will have to be after the age of 30, for those are all we have left, and those will be current, therefore still in the prime as age goes. And in the North Country, we can follow the Bard and conclude that "age is as a lusty winter, — Frosty, but kindly."

Officers and members of the Association have continued to work on projects that are before us and that will demand attention in the future. Although the normal operation of the Association is our major concern, we also must recognize that the restoration of the Silas Wright house is at present our major project and will require constant planning, over-seeing, and elbow effort. I will say more about this below.

The Association will cooperate closely with the St. Lawrence County Bicentennial Commission which has planned many activities in the thematic areas of Heritage '76, Festival USA, and Horizons '76. Programs, festivals, and dedications have been planned by communities in the County and will be given prominence in a master list prepared by the Commission. It is, of course, assumed that members of the Association will partake in these activities and participate in their accomplishment. In fact, many of the community leaders are members of the Association. By the time you receive this issue of the QUARTERLY, some activities will already have taken place. Since they officially belong to the Bicentennial Commission's master plan activities, the announcements will be made by the Commission in media outlets throughout the County and in local announcements in the communities. Much of the Bicentennial planning has been the result of the efforts of Mary H. Biondi, Bicentennial Coordinator, who initiated the application to establish the County as a Bicentennial Community and who established the local Commission and invited representatives of all segments of the County to become members.

The exhibits in the History Center will continue to appear as planned. Our first exhibit for the year was well attended, despite the somewhat less than ideal weather conditions. The theme was Early Technology and the contrasts between early household labor - saving devices and present - day ones. The display was planned and mounted by Peter Wyckoff and Ray Hull, with the help of Monte Calvert who loaned several items from his large collection of artifacts relating to early technology. Members who have not visited the History Center should take the opportunity to do so, especially during times when exhibits are on display. Also, our secretary, Mrs. Marilyn Barlow, will be present to welcome all members who visit the Center. The collection of the County Historian is upstairs at the Center and should be visited at the same time.

The Silas Wright house will be open to the public several times during the year. At other times, individuals or groups can tour the house if they make arrangements with Mrs. Barlow, the secretary. Throughout the year, work will be in progress in the house, as renovating continues.

A new director will be appointed to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Association. It is hoped that this position will be filled in April and that the work on renovation will accelerate. Plans to finish the Silas Wright Study are available and funds have been donated for this work. Nevertheless, it is most advisable that the work not be undertaken until we know exactly how the room should appear. Fortunately, the Association has records of the furnishings

and some concept of the appearance of the room during the life of Silas Wright. The director will be responsible for overseeing and guiding this project to an early conclusion.

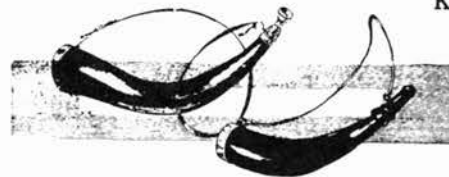
The steps of the house have been finished and the railing erected. The front door has been received and should be placed during the year. Removal of surface materials, such as old paint and paper, continues inside the house in preparation for finishing the rooms. Mr. Ray Hull, History Center assistant, has done most of this work and continues to perform other essential duties for the Association.

The Committee of Overseers, which has as one of its duties the maintenance and renovation of the house, meets on a regular basis and is drawing up long-range plans for the eventual establishing of the museum. Originally, the purchase of the house and grounds was directed as a Bicentennial project, but the property became available earlier than expected and was bought with money obtained through donations by citizens of the County. Although the renovation is not complete and will not be so for a few more years, the Committee extends an invitation to all to visit the house and to see the work in progress. The Silas Wright house is very much a part of the Bicentennial celebration.

We like to believe that a membership drive is underway at all times. This year, however, a concentrated effort is being made to triple our membership. Since the Association has no endowment, operation expenses are met through the use of membership fees. Without a large increase in the number of members, the Association will again find itself in a difficult financial situation because of the obvious: Costs of everything have inflated to the point that the membership must recognize that the Association cannot provide even minimal services unless funds can be found. The one sure source is membership fees. If, now, each present member obtained two or more members this year, the Association would have a degree of financial independence, a condition that all would applaud. The applause, however, has to come from the members who must obtain the members.

The Membership Committee will soon approach key Association persons in each community to help the Association achieve its goal of 3,000 members this year. In a county with more than 110,000 persons, this seems to be a modest goal, but even that will take much effort. Let's begin immediately to obtain new members and thereby contribute to the sharing of our heritage with more of our fellow citizens.

Kelsie B. Harder  
President



### ACTIVITIES AT THE HISTORY CENTER

There has been a variety of activities going on at the History Center and Silas Wright house since January, 1976.

Our new exhibit, Early Technology opened in the gallery of the History Center on January 15. Visitors looked at early appliances and business equipment paired with their present - day equivalent. Many local merchants made this display possible by lending items for the exhibit. Peter Wyckoff, a St. Lawrence University graduate put the exhibit together with the help of Ray Hull, our Museum Assistant.

Restoration continues to go on in the house. The steps have been completed and the materials for the door and entranceway have arrived. Work will begin as soon as the special glass for the windows around the door arrives.

Future plans for an exhibit in April include wildflowers of the County. This display will feature wildflower photography, dried and pressed arrangements, books and related materials. Mrs. Samuel Spurbeck, Mrs. Montague Free, Dr. John Green and Mrs. Elsie Tyler will arrange and prepare the exhibit for early April.

# Bicentennial Cuisine

## From America's Melting Pot

### TRUE SCALLOPINI, MARSALA

Veal is a lovely, gentle meat if you don't cook it to the texture of shoe leather. You can cook this in that wonderful new electric frying pan right under your guests noses.

Have the veal sliced very thin and pounded flat by your butcher.

1½ pounds veal from leg	4 tablespoons (½ stick) butter
1 clove garlic	
½ teaspoon salt	½ cup Marsala wine
¼ teaspoon pepper	4 thin slices lemon
¼ cup flour	1 teaspoon chopped parsley

Rub thin slices of veal with a cut clove of garlic. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Roll slices in flour or toss them in paper bag with flour.

Wait until everybody is ready to eat this before you cook it. Heat frying pan very, very hot, and melt the butter in it. Let butter sizzle. Place the veal slices in the butter and brown them lightly on both sides. When they are all browned, add Marsala, rubbing it into the juices in pan. Cook 1 minute longer, basting veal all the while. Keep heat high, so that juices bubble.

Serve, ladling sauce over veal. Top each serving with a thin slice of lemon, sprinkled with a bit of chopped parsley.

4 SERVINGS



### SWEDISH CREAM

This is a smooth, exquisite dessert. Serve it with any fruit, such as strawberries, crushed with sugar; or with blueberry sauce

1 cup (½ pint) heavy cream	1 cup (½ pint) sour cream
½ cup sugar	½ teaspoon vanilla
½ tablespoon (½ envelope) gelatine	

Mix heavy cream, sugar, and gelatine in a small saucepan. Set over low heat on top of stove and heat, stirring, until gelatine is completely dissolved. It will have lost its granular appearance. Remove from stove and allow to cool just until slightly thickened and approximately room temperature.

Carefully fold in sour cream and vanilla, making sure all ingredients are well blended. Turn into four custard cups or glass fruit dishes. Place in refrigerator and chill until firm, 1 to 2 hours.

Serve with thin covering of blueberry sauce, strawberries in sugar, or brandied stewed peaches.

If you will take my advice, you will double this quantity. Everybody will want seconds.

4 SERVINGS



### SHRIMPS FRA DIAVOLO

Shrimps Fra Diavolo can be fixed in the morning and left to stand all day. When you reheat it, it will taste better than new. And, if you make twice what you need, you can freeze it and have it again weeks later when, will you believe it, it will be better yet. Rice, of course, is the perfect accompaniment.

1 cup olive oil (or other oil, but including at least 2 tablespoons olive oil)	¼ teaspoon pepper
3 large onions	1 small can (about 1½ cups) Italian plum tomatoes
1 clove garlic	½ can tomato paste
1½ pounds uncooked, unshelled shrimps	1 can chicken consommé
1 pint light sweet red wine, Marsala, or dry white wine	1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
¼ teaspoon salt	4 tablespoons (½ stick) butter

Peel the onions and cut them into small pieces; peel and mash the garlic clove. Sauté onion and garlic in olive oil (this recipe needs the flavor of real olive oil; if you use vegetable oil,

please use at least 2 tablespoons pure olive oil). When the onions are yellow, not brown, add uncooked shrimps in their shells. Let simmer about 5 minutes, when shrimp shells should be quite pink. Then add light sweet red wine, Marsala, or dry white wine, according to your taste. Season with salt and pepper; simmer 10 minutes more over moderate heat. Remove shrimps from sauce with slotted spoon.

Stir the Italian plum tomatoes and tomato paste into the liquid, and cook 5 minutes over moderate heat. With a potato masher, mash everything together. Add undiluted chicken consommé and let simmer very slowly for about an hour, until the sauce is very thick and quite reduced in quantity.

In the meantime, shell the shrimps. When ready to serve, return the shelled shrimps to the sauce; add chopped parsley and butter. As soon as the butter is melted, the shrimps are ready to be served.

4 SERVINGS





# ★ BICENTENNIAL SALUTES ★

This page is devoted to celebrate and to say "thank you" to those individuals, families, business, professional and social organizations, who in various and meaningful ways have contributed to the St. Lawrence County Historical Association, the restoration of the Silas Wright house, the History Center, and all related areas.

Names have been chosen at random, so if your name or the organization to which you belong is not here, look for it in succeeding issues of **The Quarterly**.

Mr. and Mrs. James. H. Carvel and family, DeKalb Jct., N.Y.

Chase Manhattan Bank, Canton, New York

Mrs. Lorraine Bogardus, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

David E. Hatch, Ilion, N.Y.

Rotary Club, Massena, N.Y.

Mayhew Wholesale, Canton, N.Y.

Mrs. Marie Redmond, Gouverneur, N.Y.

Mrs. E. E. Stough, McKeesport, Pa.

Alcoa Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rutherford E. Delmage, Hermon, N.Y.

Nihanawata Chapter DAR, Hannawa Falls, N.Y.

Dr. Stuart A. Winning, Canton, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Crasper, Massena, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd L. Sherman, Madrid, N.Y.

Mrs. Lawrence Cuthbert, Guilford, Conn.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Salisbury, Takoma Park, Md.

Mr. Earl T. Meldrim, Richmond, Calif.

Dr. Rollo Wicks, Canton, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster S. Brown, Canton, N.Y.

Mr. Samuel Kaplan, Potsdam, N.Y.

Unitarian Universalist Church, Canton, N.Y.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan F. Wing, Norwood, N.Y.

Mr. Harold Sutton, Armoonk, N.Y.

Mr. Frank A. Augsbury, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

North Country Savings Bank, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Mr. William Green, Hermon, N.Y.

A very special Bi-Centennial salute to Mary H. Biondi, whose diligent and dedicated good works have contributed in endless ways to promote the importance of preserving local history.

The St. Lawrence County Legislature deserves a great big "thank you", for their historical awareness, their historical appreciation, and their patronage.