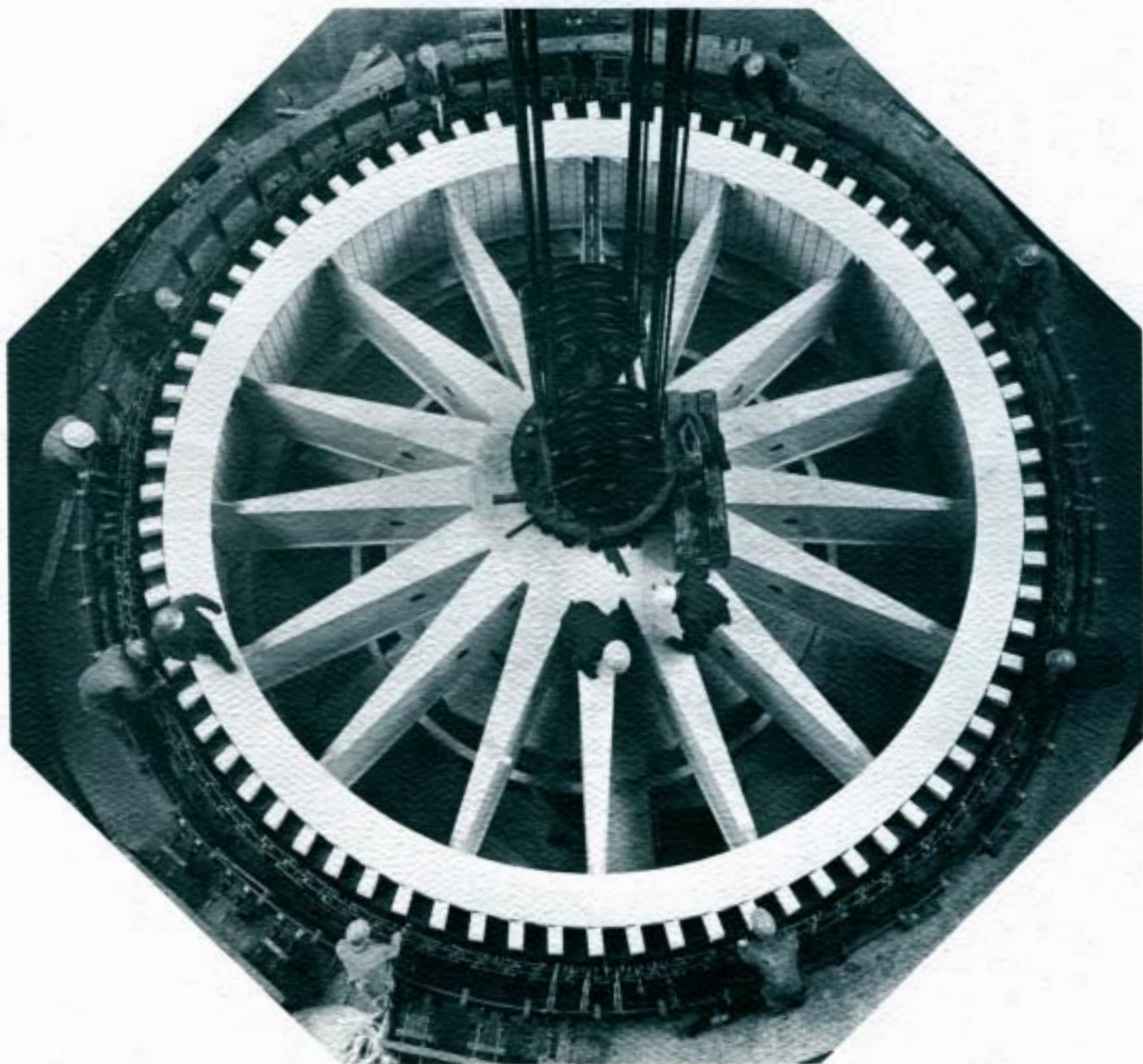


THE
QUARTERLY

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April 1988



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Cover: Installing Generator Rotor: The rotor for unit #3 in Ontario Hydro's Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station was installed in early March. This unusual view shows the close fit of the 220-ton rotor in place within the stator.
(Photograph by Ontario Hydro, courtesy of Nick J. Podgurski)

April 1988

November Pour

By Daniel J. McConville

For the most part, construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project (1954-1959) was tough work that produced no heroes and little profit for many of the contractors involved. Yet, it was the largest project of its kind ever brought off in a populated area before or since. What follows is an account of a seemingly routine construction operation that turned into a breakthrough event, recounted as folklore by one who was there.

Noontime at the Massena Diner on a gloomy Friday in early November 1954. A heavy rain that carried over from yesterday stopped about 9, but a cool dampness remains and there is no breeze to dry things up. Mid-fall in the North Country. The exterior level of light is close to early dusk.

Inside the diner, it's bright -- unremittingly, fluorescently bright. The smell is a thermal medley of deep fry and cigarette smoke that wafts toward the exhaust fan on the saccharine strains of "Mister Sandman" floating from the jukebox. The Chordettes.

In a corner booth, Lou Capone holds court, clearly enjoying the celebrity that befits the chief of the advance party for B. Perini, the big Massachusetts-based contractor. Word around Massena is that the Perini company just finished building practically every foot of the Thruway between Amsterdam and Utica. That's not quite true, but everyone knows that Lou Perini, Capone's boss, owns the Milwaukee Braves, until last year, the Boston Braves, and that's a fact.

Three men are seated with Capone. All are in their mid- to late-30s, lean, fit-looking and dressed in the same contractor gear: white thermal undershirts beneath pressed khaki and heavy wool pants stuffed into mud-splattered operator's boots. Their heavy brown Carhartt jackets hang nearby along with aluminum McDonald hard hats with winter liners. The four have been checked into Gib Whalen's Norwood Inn since Sunday night. They're looking over the St. Lawrence River work about to be let by the Army Corps of Engineers and the New York Power Authority, hundreds of millions of dollars' worth -- the biggest construction package ever, in North America or anywhere else.

Gathered around Capone's booth is a cluster of rough-looking gravel miners and dump truckers. Capone quietly



The lines of the Massena Diner were still visible in this 1986 photograph of The Diner taken prior to its recent renovation. (Photograph courtesy of Alex Krywanczyk)

and skillfully picks their brains. Where is this place? How far is that place from a certain point? Some of the questions don't seem to make sense, yet they answer anxiously and in unison, though often contradicting one another. They argue, but not too hotly for they're there to impress Capone. Perini will be a font of work come 1955 and they want to be on the ground floor.

Sam Agati enters the diner with two companions and quietly takes a booth in another corner. He is in his early 30s, citified looking like Capone and company, but dressed in a dark suit, shirt and tie, more like an up-and-coming insurance salesman. Agati is an organizer for the Syracuse Laborers union, breaking ground for a Massena local. The fellows with him, hopeful job stewards in all probability, spot Capone. They know him from the Thruway. So does Agati, but he pays no attention to the Perini party. He has other things on his mind.

Like Capone and Agati, most of the rest of the customers that noon -- all men -- are outlanders, and look it. They're hardware and office machinery salesmen, diesel fuel suppliers, tire peddlers, motel site seekers, would-be saloon proprietors and out-of-work construction equipment operators from as far away as Utah, all lured to Massena by the promise of the St. Lawrence bonanza.

Ed McDonald and I are seated at the counter along with a few locals -- a mailman, a real estate salesman, a couple of delivery truck drivers and

Jack Kelsey, a Young's Express driver on his way back to his Watertown home base, a run he makes five days a week. By now, everyone at the counter knows Capone and why he's here. Someone wonders aloud and kiddingly if he's any relative of the late Al.

Ed McDonald is in his early 40s, the very first Watertown fellow drafted for Army service in 1940. For the past five years, he's been selling Mack trucks for Ralph Buckley, the Watertown dealer who covers the North Country. Both he and Buckley plan to cash in on the Seaway and, in fact, already have. Ed is in Massena today to check on the first run of a Mack ready-mix outfit, part of a fleet of six delivered to Bill McGinn, a concrete supplier. I'm along for the ride, a potential subcontractor looking to get better acquainted with the construction people.

"This is the hot spot of the world, isn't it?" McDonald says to me. I agree. There's a sort of conspiratorial electricity in the heavy fragrance of the stainless steel-trimmed diner. Massena has gone from an ordinary small mill town to something like a national magnet since Congress okayed the Seaway in May, which also permitted the State to go ahead with its hydroelectric development project. No question, the projects will turn the whole area along the river into a vast industrial complex. Massena will be the capital.

But this afternoon it's hard to envision such progress. Outside it seems to be getting darker and more cheerless and



Man and the Machine: The construction team. (Photograph courtesy of Nick J. Podgurski)



Thawing out. (Photograph: Power Authority of the State of New York, courtesy of Nick J. Podgurski)

damp by the minute.

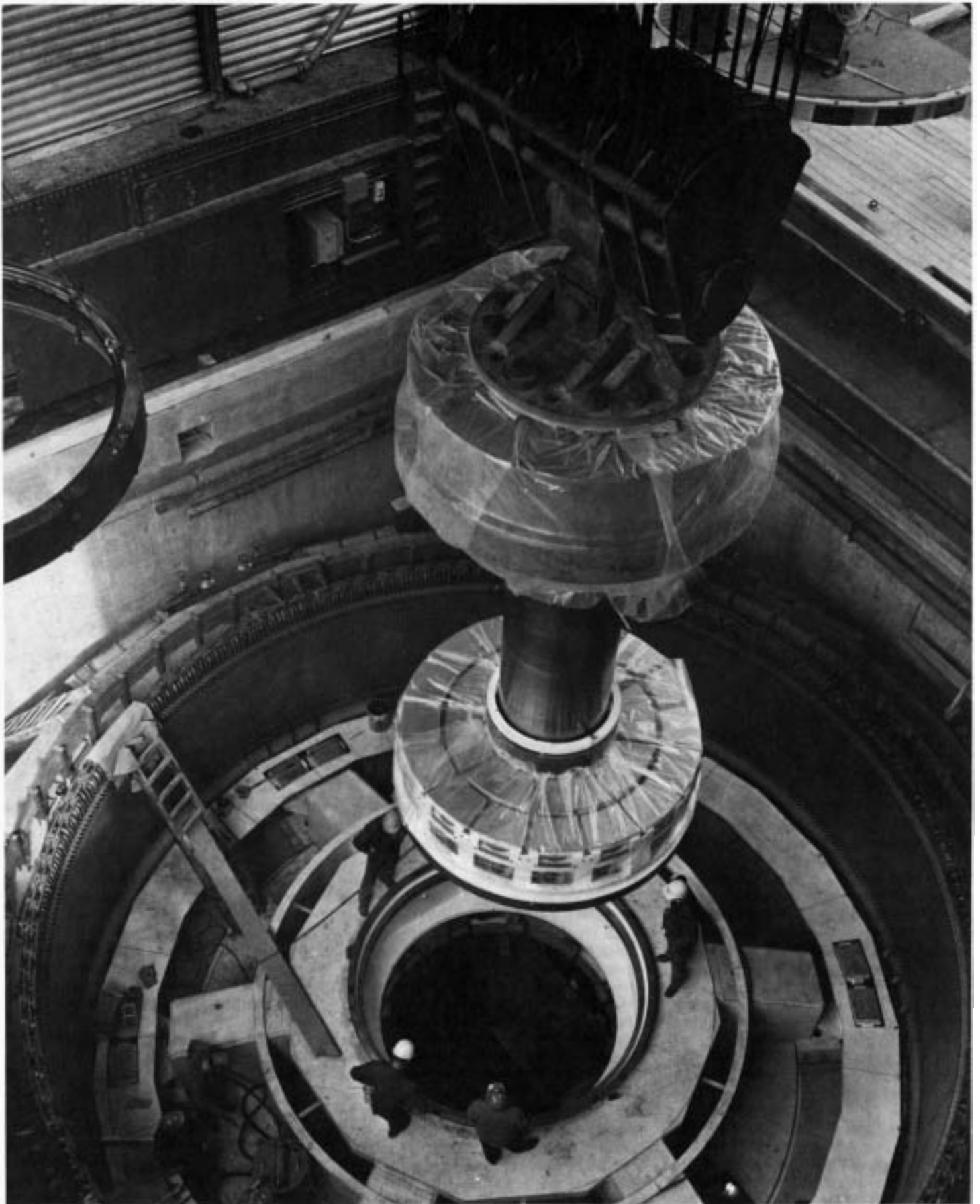
McDonald pays our checks and we leave in his car, a '54 dark green, four-door Chrysler Royal. We head through Massena's business section, turning left on East Orvis, past Walsh Trucking, the Friendly Tavern, on toward Alcoa, where we cross an ancient, dramatic-looking steel bridge. Then we turn right, riding by the Aluminum plant, and go east by northeast toward the river. We have some time to kill. "Let's see how Sill's rig is doing," I suggest.

We drive toward the site of the proposed Grasse River Lock till we come to a muddy road leading to a wooded area. Slowing down, we hear the blat of a good-sized Murphy diesel engine and decide to leave the car and take off on foot toward the source of the noise. We both have on rubber boots but McDonald retains at least the upper part of his salesman's uniform, a suit jacket, plus the inevitable white shirt and tie.

Once in the woods, we see a big Northwest dragline — a Model 95 — with a fairly flat-out 80-ft. boom and a three-yard bucket. The machine seems out of place there, in that second-growth coppice surrounded by a sea of cow pastures. Outside of the Jones & Laughlin iron range near Star Lake, an excavator this size has never been seen in St. Lawrence County. Such rigs belong in Pennsylvania strip mines or on big construction jobs in the West, don't they? Then it dawns on me: This is what we'll be seeing a lot of from now on, only on an even larger scale.

The dragline belongs to Stewart Sill from Sodus Point, not far from Rochester. Sill owns a half-dozen similar cranes and a small fleet of tugs and barges, which he rents to contractors. Got into big equipment during the war and developed his business in the late 40s and early 50s as the Thruway snaked through the Montezuma Swamp near Auburn, between Syracuse and Rochester, more or less in his backyard.

Ed Ripley, known as Rip, of course (and Old Rip behind his back), runs the dragline and his oiler, Lloyd (Chippy) McHale spells him off. They're digging test holes for the Corps of Engineers. Tom Arris, a Corps colonel who oversees the work isn't there nor are any of his assistants. When Rip sees us, he gently drops the clay-clogged perforated bucket alongside the cut area, disengages the gear train and climbs down from the operator's seat. Rip has on heavy blue bib overalls and a denim peaked cap to match, the kind of outfit worn by engineers on the fast-vanishing steam locomotives. He's a big, rugged man, old enough to have run steam-powered draglines on the Barge Canal before World War I, which he did.



Installing Generator Bearing: The main bearing for a generating unit is being lowered into place. The bearing and shaft will fit into the lower bearing bracket in which the men are standing. The large part of the stator in the generator can be seen in the background. (Ontario Hydro Photo, courtesy of Nick J. Podgurski)



The 150-ton runner assembly is being lowered into position for Unit 30, St. Lawrence Power Dam, on December 17, 1957. (Photograph: Power Authority of the State of New York, courtesy of Nick J. Podgurski)

Chippy is about 30, a farm boy turned equipment operator from around Watertown. He knows Ed McDonald. Everyone in Watertown knows Ed McDonald.

Rip reaches deep into the center pocket of his overalls and lifts out a large gold watch attached to a black shoelace. "Golly it's only a little after 2:30 and close to dark," he says, looking first toward the overcast sky, then at us. "Chippy, you'd better check out the light plant. We might be using it before the Colonel lets us out of here." He looks at us. "Arris is a tough guy," he says. "This isn't a down-the-hole drill, it's a dragline, but he wants precision work. Trying to figure the depth of the clay. Underneath there's something he calls glacial till. Harder than the hubs of hell. Can really rip up a bucket."

We visit a few minutes longer in the strange half darkness, then McDonald

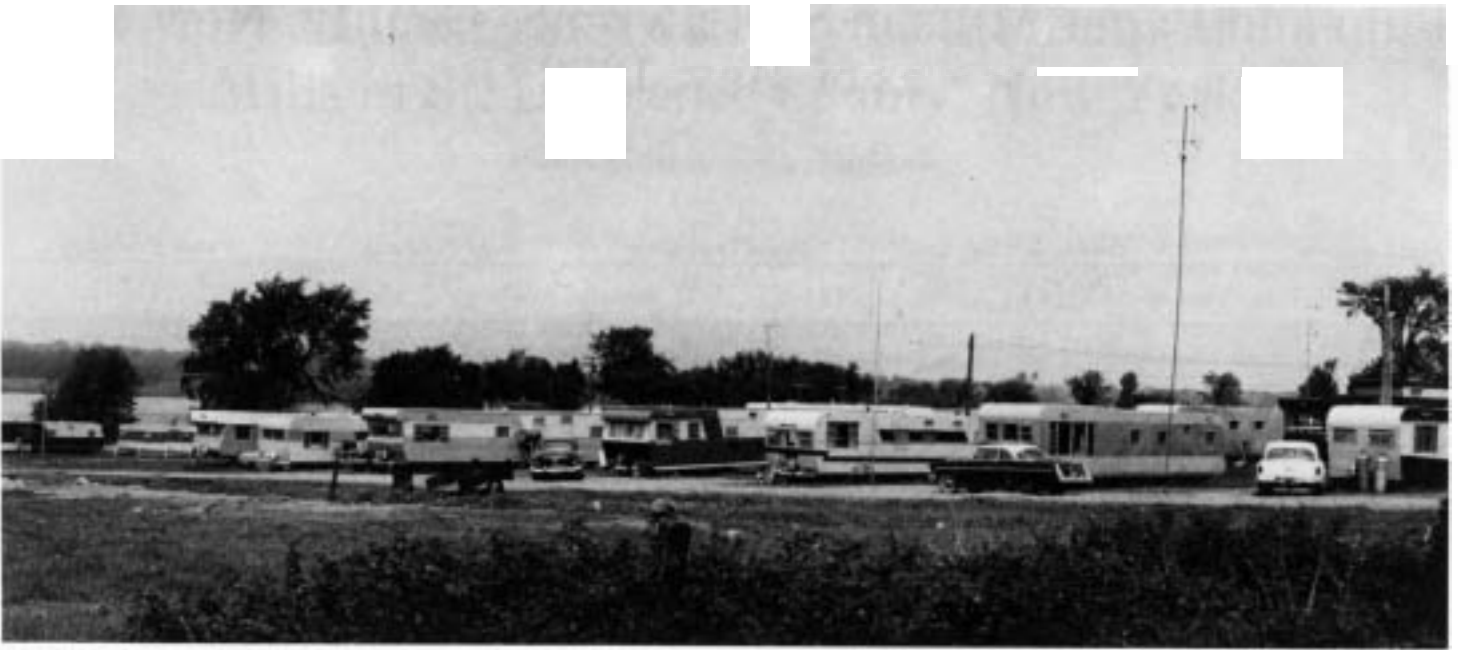
and I head back toward the car. He checks his watch. "It's about time," he says. "We'd better head for the Dravo job." We drive three, four, perhaps five miles over a gravel scab that's less than a secondary road. Already it's showing the effects of the construction traffic. "Won't last long," says McDonald. "Just think, they'll have to build a whole new highway system around there just to handle the construction volume."

Dravo, a Pittsburgh contractor, has just started the first job on the St. Lawrence project, building a series of circular steel cells between the south shore of the St. Lawrence to Long Sault Island. Most of the Great Lakes' outflow surges through this choke point. The water is swift and white and menacing, part of the Long Sault chain of rapids and tough water to divert, as Dravo is finding out. It is all of the St. Lawrence

compressed into two narrow channels on either side of Long Sault Island.

Ray Hilt manages the job for Dravo. In late August, he arrived here believing that the St. Lawrence River wasn't much different than the Ohio or Mississippi, where he's spent his career on lock and dam jobs for contractors specializing in work on the inland waterways. Now he knows better, but is keeping a stiff upper lip. His equipment consists of a handful of small Euclid end dumps, three Northwest draglines — none as large as the Sill machine we just left — and one vintage 3500 Manitowoc crane for driving sheet pile. There are also three or four Caterpillar bulldozers, only one a D-8, currently largest of the Cat tractor line.

Dravo is working three shifts six days a week using Tilley carbon arc



The influx of construction workers resulted in satellite communities such as the Bay View Mobile Court shown here. (Photograph courtesy of Nick J. Podgurski)

lights from England to illuminate after-dark operations. No one in these parts has ever seen anything like it before. "All you need for this kind of work is a checkbook and lots of guts," Stewart Sill commented when he was up here a few days ago.

This afternoon, Hilts' attention is focused on Jim Flinder's carpenter crew wrapping up construction of a fairly large box form not far from the water's edge. It's located at the toe of a road cut down from a 35-foot bluff overlooking the river. The job calls for a cable-operated barge crossing to the island. The form is for a concrete anchor, a dead man to snub the winch cables.

Six cubic yards of concrete, half what it will take to fill the form, are supposed to be on way by now, Hilt tells us. It's close to 3:30 and the gloomy dampness, ever-present wet clay, mud, and bare ruined choirs of trees add up to a dismal tableau. But everyone seems more anxious than depressed. Hilt wishes the ready-mix truck were here already, "then you'd see the carpenter crew work twice as fast."

What McDonald hopes to see is a brand-new B series Mack diesel mounted with a six-cubic-yard mixer, one of the half dozen bought by McGinn. Biggest order McDonald ever wrote, close to \$80,000 just for the chassis, he told me earlier that day. The mixers, not sold by him, cost another \$30,000 or so, he said.

Hilt's anxiety is beginning to show, unusual for him since he's most always the picture of composure. A compact, courtly man with a neat moustache,

he's tough as nails underneath. That's the reason Dravo shipped him to the St. Lawrence all the way from a lock job on the Ohio River near Tell City, Indiana.

Hilt tells Tommy Thompson, his second in command, "Go phone and find out about that load of concrete." Thompson lumbers up the bank toward the office and the phone, makes the call and gets word that it's been on the road for an hour. "Maybe the guy got lost," he mutters as he hurries back toward where Hilt is watching the carpenters.

Just as the two are debating whether to send a search party for the ready-mix truck, it pulls on the jobsite, the Mack green glossier than it will ever be again. The sight of the rutted clay makes the driver flinch, as Hilt urges him with a flashlight across a muddy expanse to the top of the bluff above the form, now just about ready for concrete. Flinders has already started his gang connecting a system of chutes to carry the concrete down to the form. It takes at least a half hour. The night shift shapes up, but Flinders' crew shows no sign of quitting. "Better set up more Tilley lights," Hilt tells a laborer. "I want this place to look like Comiskey Park." There's tension building, a sense that this is no ordinary pour.

Finally, in the November darkness, at nearly the exact spot where Power Authority czar Robert Moses symbolically dug the first chrome spade of earth at a ground-breaking ceremony three months before, the Mack engine gives the mixer drum the last few twirls as water mingles into the aggregate. Someone yanks a short lever at

the rear of the truck, dropping a small gate at the mouth of the drum. Suddenly, a surge of fairly high-slump concrete excretes from the mixer, racing down the chute and into the form. Four men with pneumatic vibrators are waiting nearby. It almost seems that you can actually hear the soft plop of the wet concrete finding its way through the reinforcing grid to the base of the form.

McDonald pokes me with his elbow. "That's it!" he says jubilantly. Suddenly, he rushes toward Hilt and grasps his hand. "Congratulations, Ray!" he shouts. "You just made history." Hilt seems nonplussed. "What do you mean, Ed? It's only a late-day pour." Then he pauses a moment, looks at McDonald and says quietly, "Well, maybe I do deserve congratulations. It's the first concrete on the job . . ."

McDonald is exasperated. He doesn't seem to be getting his point across. "Don't you understand, Ray?" he asks almost pleadingly. "This is history. You just made the first concrete pour on the St. Lawrence Seaway!"



About the Author:

Daniel J. McConville, an Ogdensburg native and former heavy/highway contractor, now lives in Manhattan where he writes on business and finance for national publications. His *First Sunday* column appears in the *Ogdensburg Advance-News* on the first Sunday of each month.

Pulp and Paper Mills in St. Lawrence County, New York as of May, 1982

compiled by Lynne Haskins Matott

Mill Location	Owner or Company	Dates of Operation	Pulp Products	Paper Products
Waddington	Thayer, Whitcomb, and Whales	1826-1846	Rag	Strawboard
Waddington	Henry Ripley James Henry Ripley James	1863-1873 1873-1883	Rag Groundwood/Rag	Newspaper Newspaper
Yaleville	Orrin Martin Martin Pulp and Paper Co.	1888-1904 1910-1956	Groundwood Groundwood	Tissue Tissue
Fullerville	Oswegatchie Wood Pulp Co.	late 1880s-1892	Groundwood	None
Emeryville	E.E. Emory Aldrich Paper Co.	1890-1909 1909-1929?	Groundwood	None
Piercefield	Lasher and Cahoon International Paper	1892-1897 1897-1935	Groundwood Groundwood	Bond Paper Bond Paper
Unionville	Raquette River Paper Co. Orchard Park Paper Co. Nekoosa Edwards Potsdam Paper Co.	1892-1955 1955-1957 1957-1975 1977-	Groundwood/Sulphite Sulphite Sulphite	Wrapping/News/Specialty Specialty Papers Special/Fine Papers Specialty Papers
Pyrites	High Falls Sulphite and Mining Co. Pyrites Paper Co. Grasse River Paper Co. (The New York World) International Paper	1893-1902 1902-1903 1903-1927 1917-1927 1927-1930	Sulphite Sulphite Sulphite Groundwood Groundwood	None Newsprint Wrapping Paper Wrapping Paper
Colton (Hanawa Falls) Hewittville	Raquette River Raquette River	1893-1905 1903-1927	Groundwood Groundwood	None None
Newton Falls	James Newton McGraw Publishing Co. and The Chilton Co.	1894-1920 1920-	Sulphite/Groundwood Sulphite/Groundwood Until 1930s	Wrapping Paper Fine Paper Magazine Stock
Natural Dam	Aldrich Paper Co. Oswegatchie Paper Co. James Wemyss Family Diamond International	1900-1920 1922-1929 1935-1968 1968-	Groundwood/Sulphite Groundwood Groundwood, until 1940s	Newspaper/Wrapping Newsprint Tissue Tissue
Potsdam	Variously known as: the Potsdam Paper Mills; the Unity Mills, etc.	Between 1901-1908 Until 1949-1950	None	Cardboard Tablet Paper
Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg Soda Pulp Co.	1902-1908	Soda Pulp	None
Norwood	Frost Paper Co. Norwood Paper Co. Remingtons Hanna Paper Co. St. Regis	1902-1904 1904-1908 1908-1916 1916-1921 1921-1932	None None	Wrapping Paper Newsprint Newsprint Newsprint Newsprint
East Norfolk	Remington-Martin Hanna Paper Co. St. Regis Paper Co.	1904-1916 1916-1922 1922-1932	Groundwood Groundwood Groundwood	None None None
Norfolk	Remington-Martin Co. Hanna Paper Co. St. Regis Paper Co. St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Northland Paper Co. Simplicity Pattern Chagrin Fabrics	1904-1916 1916-1922 1922-1959 1960?-1965 1965-1967 1972-1982 1982-	Groundwood/Sulphite Groundwood/Sulphite Groundwood/Sulphite	Newsprint Newsprint Newsprint Specialty Papers Tissue Tissue Tissue
Raymondville	Remingtons Hanna Paper Corp. St. Regis Paper Co.	1904-1916 1916-1922 1922-1932	Groundwood/Sulphite Groundwood/Sulphite Closed 1928	Newsprint Newsprint Newsprint
Ogdensburg	James Outterson Algonquin Paper Co. Berst-Forester-Dixfield Diamond National St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper	1920 1923-1944 1944-1948 1948-1979 1979-	Groundwood/Sulphite Sulphite/Groundwood Sulphite/Groundwood Sulphite/Groundwood Recycled Pulp	Newspaper Molded Pulp Products

A Century of Change: A History of the Pulp and Paper Mills in St. Lawrence County, New York

by Lynne Haskins Matott

Once the technology developed for making suitable pulp out of wood, the paper industry mushroomed in St. Lawrence County. Taking advantage of the county's rivers and forestlands, entrepreneurs constructed at least 16 paper and/or pulp mills between 1888 and 1910. A period of expansion and increasing production followed for most mills, until the Depression closed about half of them. The remaining mills have gradually changed to specialty paper production as advances in paper-making technologies have continued to change the industry.

Foreward

This is not an exhaustive study of the paper industry in the county, although I am fairly certain that no other mills of major consequence existed here. Since historical records are scattered throughout 32 towns and 15 more village museums and libraries, it would take considerable sleuthing to locate other pulp or paper mills which may have operated for only a short time. Occasionally dates varied from one source to another, although the discrepancy was usually not more than two or three years. In deciding which date to use, I have generally chosen the source closest to the time period in question.

Modern paper-making technology has developed over the past 300 years through a series of inventions and discoveries by tinkerers, entrepreneurs, and chemists who were trying to improve upon the existing machines and processes.¹

First, a machine, now called the Hollander beater, was developed by a Dutchman sometime before 1673 to physically abrade rag fibers. Pulp at that time was made from rags, jute, straw, and other fibrous materials, except wood. Sheets of paper were made by hand-dipping a single wire screen into the beaten pulp and water mixture, draining the water, and air-drying the resulting sheet of paper.

In 1799 Frenchman Nicholas Louis Robert developed a machine which produced a continuous sheet of paper on a moving wire. During the early 1800s Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier financially promoted this machine in London, and it was brought to the United States in 1827. Papermakers Knowlton and Rice of Watertown, New York, made the following comment in 1831 about the new machine: "On the average, machine paper is better than handmade, too, for it does not so much depend upon the skill of the workman."² By 1839, 92 patents had been issued to the American paper industry, as change



Paper Mill Ruins at Waddington, New York. (Photograph courtesy of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association Archives)

after change was made to the Fourdrinier machine and the cylinder machine, developed by John Dickinson in England in 1809.³

Small paper mills were built throughout the United States, and the number of itinerant papermakers declined. Paper pulp continued to be made from textile rags, yet straw was used more often. Rye straw, grown in New York's Mohawk River Valley, supplied mills in Jefferson, Columbia, and Saratoga Counties.⁴

The first paper mills in St. Lawrence County were built in Waddington along the St. Lawrence River. From 1826 to about 1846 Thayer, Whitcomb, and Whales produced strawboard (cardboard) from locally-grown flax by using the traditional hand-made process.⁵ The following is a description of a similar mill in Watertown in 1808:

The machine in the mill consisted of a small rag-engine for grinding the rags, carrying about 150 pounds; two or three potash kettles sit on an arch, for boiling the rags and preparing the sizing; one vat for making the paper, one sheet at a time; and a standing press to squeeze the water out of the "pack" as the wet sheets were called. After pressing the "pack"

the sheets were taken off the pile and hung on poles to dry, and, if intended for writing paper, were dipped into sizing to prevent the ink from spreading, and were dried. This . . . was all hand-work.⁶

In 1863 Henry Ripley James, publisher of an Ogdensburg newspaper, converted a gristmill in Waddington to operate a 48-inch single cylinder machine to manufacture an "all rag" sheet of newspaper. "He produced enough for his own publications and a surplus which found ready buyers at profitable prices in a nearby market."⁷

Although wood was recognized as a source for pulp in the early 1800's, its use as such did not expand until German Friedrich Kellar patented a practical wood-grinding machine in 1844. In 1866 the Pagenstecher brothers imported two grinders and then built the first groundwood pulp mill in Curtsville, Massachusetts, where they produced ½ ton of pulp per day in 1867. Hand presses molded the pulp into cakes which were shipped in barrels.⁸

Henry Ripley James was the first to use groundwood pulp in St. Lawrence County when he added three grinders to his mill in 1873. He " . . . made his own pulp from poplar or aspen which was

cut locally and used with rag stock." Producing newsprint for his paper, the mill was "quite successful" until fire destroyed it in 1883. This operation appears to have been completely local with no connections beyond Waddington and Ogdensburg.⁹

In 1851 two Englishmen, Hugh Burgess and Charles Watt, successfully used a chemical process to dissolve lignin, the chemically-complex substance which binds the cellulose fibers together in wood. By boiling willow shavings in a caustic lye solution, they produced soda pulp. In 1889 a German chemist, Dahl, improved this method by using saltcake and limestone which broke down the fibers more gently and produced a stronger pulp fiber. Today this procedure is called the Kraft Process.¹⁰

Shortly after the Civil War an American, Benjamin Tilghman, used a sulphurous acid solution to produce a similar chemical pulp. This method, called the sulphite process, was not generally used until Charles Wheelwright developed acid-proof digestors in 1882. At first the sulphite process was slow, taking from 60 to 70 hours to produce 10 tons of pulp. It was also expensive, since sulphur was imported from Sicily at first.¹¹

Different papers are made from combinations of these different types of pulp. Newsprint is made from a combination of groundwood and chemical pulp in about a 75:25 ratio. Fine grade paper is made from 100 percent chemical pulp.

Existing paper mills in New York and New England were reluctant to change from rags and straw to groundwood pulp during the late 1860's.¹² Many of the mills which did invest in wood grinders refused to move closer to the timberlands, because they were afraid that they would be "... frozen up nine months of the year down in Maine."¹³ Many of these early mills remained located in populated areas with little access to timberlands. Never the less, as David Smith has written, "The proximity of the forest would determine the location [of new mills], and the paper mills already clustered in the Northeast, would move further north and east in their search for new sources of supply."¹⁴

In Jefferson County the Remington family, operators of-a rag mill since 1854, quickly changed over to groundwood pulp. Illustrious Remington built a groundwood mill in 1869, only two years after the first commercial process had been set up in the United States. His sons continued to expand in the Watertown-Carthage area along the Black River, until there were at least three different Remington paper companies producing newsprint in 1882.

These pulp and paper mills, along with others started by the Taggarts and the Knowlton Brothers, took the lead in Northern New York, and their demand for wood pulp helped to expand the paper industry into St. Lawrence County.¹⁵

As paper machines improved, they operated at faster speeds, and consequently used more pulp. Most paper mills can produce more paper than pulp, unless they have extensive pulp operations.¹⁶ Several pulp mills were built further north in St. Lawrence County to supply these early Black River mills. St. Lawrence County contained the necessary ingredients, timber and water power, for the development of a pulp industry. With the aid of outside capital, it also developed a thriving paper industry.

The largest county in New York State, St. Lawrence County contains the watersheds of four rivers: the Oswegatchie, the Grasse, the Raquette, and the St. Regis. Each river originates in the Adirondack Highlands and flows north to empty into the St. Lawrence River, which connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. The St. Lawrence River Valley flood plain makes up the northern half of the county, whereas the Adirondack foothills and then the Highlands make up the southern half of the county. Seventy percent of the land is covered with forests, ranging in size from private woodlots to large timber tracts.¹⁷

During the 1850's the New York State legislature extended the public highway system to include the lengths of the four rivers. The Raquette became a public highway in 1850; the Oswegatchie, the Grasse, and the St. Regis West Branch in 1854; and the St. Regis East Branch in 1860. Timber and saw logs could now be floated down the rivers, and money was appropriated to remove obstructions and to improve the river channels wherever necessary. "These consisted in shutting up lost channels and straits around islands, in the erection of piers, dams, booms, etc."¹⁸

The lumber industry in St. Lawrence County expanded dramatically during the next thirty years. Floated down river in massive spring drives, the logs were then cut into lumber at large sawmills and shipped to Boston and New York City via railroad.¹⁹

After the discovery of talc along the lower Oswegatchie, an industry related to papermaking developed in the area before the wood pulp industry. Early paper makers used ground talc as a filler, and the output of the first talc mines was "... used almost entirely in the manufacture of paper ..."²⁰

A mill was erected at Natural

Dam in 1871 for preparing the material [ground talc] for market. The product lacked fiber, contained grit, and other impurities which rendered it unsuitable as a filler in paper-making, and for these reasons the parties interested became so discouraged that the grinding enterprise was temporarily abandoned.²¹

In 1878 the Agalite Fiber Company of Hailesboro tried again. "Experiencing extreme difficulty in reducing foliated talc to a degree of fineness required by the trade, this company introduced the Alsing revolving cylinders, which are capable of pulverizing the most refractory rock into an impalpable powder."²² By 1890 more than seven mills around Gouverneur were producing a total of 600 tons of ground talc each week.²³ Several of these mills used the word "pulp" in their company names to refer to ground talc instead of ground wood.²⁴

Ground talc is used for pitch control in groundwood pulp because it prevents residual pitch from lumping together by dispersing pitch particles among the individual cellulose fibers. Consequently, balls of pitch cannot collect on the paper machine wires where they would cause holes in the paper. As paper-making techniques have improved the quality of paper, talc has not been used as much in recent years because of its abrasiveness.²⁵

By the 1880's and 1890's lumber companies had cut over the timberlands along the four rivers, and many of those in St. Lawrence County went out of business. New investors, interested in the spruce trees which had not been cut at all, purchased some of the abandoned sawmills and set up groundwood pulp operations. In 1888 Orrin Martin purchased the Stowell Austin Sawmill on the Raquette River at Yaleville where he made groundwood pulp out of trimmings from the Norwood Manufacturing Company.²⁶

At the same time two groundwood pulp mills were built along the Oswegatchie River. In the late 1880's the Kellar brothers, German immigrants, purchased a sawmill at Fullersville where they operated the Oswegatchie Wood Pulp Company until it burned in 1892. Just before 1890 E.E. Emory built a prosperous pulp mill with five grinders and fifty employees at Holcomb's Mill, present-day Emeryville.²⁷

Since the water wheels connected directly to the grinders, pulp could only be ground during the high-water periods of spring and fall. The following is an early description of the grinders at the Remington Paper Company: "A block of wood was fastened in a movable bed, and by automatic screw-

gearing held against swiftly-revolving grindstones, and the wood was ground off in fine particles, constituting pulp."²⁸ Then the groundwood was rolled into laps and stored in huge piles until it was shipped out.²⁹

During the 1890's four complete pulp and paper mills were built in St. Lawrence County at Piercefield, Unionville, Natural Dam, and Newtown Falls. In 1892 Luke Lasher, president of the First National Bank of Potsdam, and D.A. Cahoon built a groundwood pulp and paper mill at Piercefield Falls on the Raquette River a few miles north of Raquette River Pond. They produced bonded paper, but in 1897 they sold the mill to the International Paper Company who operated it until 1935.³⁰

In 1892 George Wing Sisson, president of the Raquette River Paper Company, purchased an abandoned sawmill site at Unionville on the Raquette River where he built a groundwood pulp mill and a paper mill with one paper machine. A year later he built a groundwood mill at Colton, further south on the Raquette.³¹ In 1900 the Aldrich Paper Company acquired an extensive lumber company at Natural Dam on the Oswegatchie River where they built a mill with a groundwood process and one paper machine.³²

Groundwood pulp produced a fair paper, but it must be mixed with sulphite pulp to produce good newsprint. Consequently both companies added a sulphite mill within two or three years of their first construction. Before that they may have imported sulphite pulp from Sweden like the Black River Mills. Each also acquired another groundwood mill. Aldrich purchased the Emeryville pulp mill in 1909, and Raquette River bought the Hewittville sawmill in 1908.³³

Expansion into St. Lawrence County was directly promoted by Watertown and Carthage investors. In 1894 James Newton, a Watertown industrialist, carved a town out of the Adirondack forest and built a paper mill with both groundwood and sulphite pulp mills on the southern Oswegatchie at a place subsequently called Newton Falls. Both Sisson and Newton hired James A. Outterson from Carthage to direct construction of their mills. The Pyrites sulphite mill was first directed by James Spiro of Watertown, and its expansion into a paper mill in 1903 was directed by James A. Outterson. In 1916 Outterson was president of four Carthage area paper mills, and in 1921 he ran a groundwood mill in Ogdensburg for a few months. In 1932 Landon described James A. Outterson as the man "... who probably developed more successful paper mills than



The Piercefield Paper & Mining Co., Mill at Piercefield, New York. (Photograph courtesy of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association Archives)

any man in Northern New York."³⁴

Since eleven paper companies were located in the Watertown area in 1916, several other manufacturing concerns related to the paper industry were also there. Producing Fourdrinier paper machines since 1890, the Bagley and Sewall Company provided most mills with their paper machines, and the Stebbins Engineering and Manufacturing Company made and installed sulphite machinery, vats, and other paper mill equipment. These companies may have invested in St. Lawrence County's paper industry, since they would profit from any such expansion.³⁵

Within five years the Remingtons also poured thousands of dollars into paper mills on the Raquette River above Norwood. In 1901 Charles Remington and Orrin Martin formed a partnership in the Remington-Martin Company and together built a paper mill at Norfolk. In 1904 they added the sulphite process to the mill; and when Martin's Yaleville pulp mill burned in 1904, they built another groundwood mill at East Norfolk. The Remingtons formed another company, the Raymondville Pulp and Paper Company, in 1904 and then built a complete mill with sulphite, groundwood, and paper-making plants at Raymondville. In 1909 the Remington Power and Water Company purchased the Norwood Paper Company, a small paper-making mill in operation since 1902.³⁶

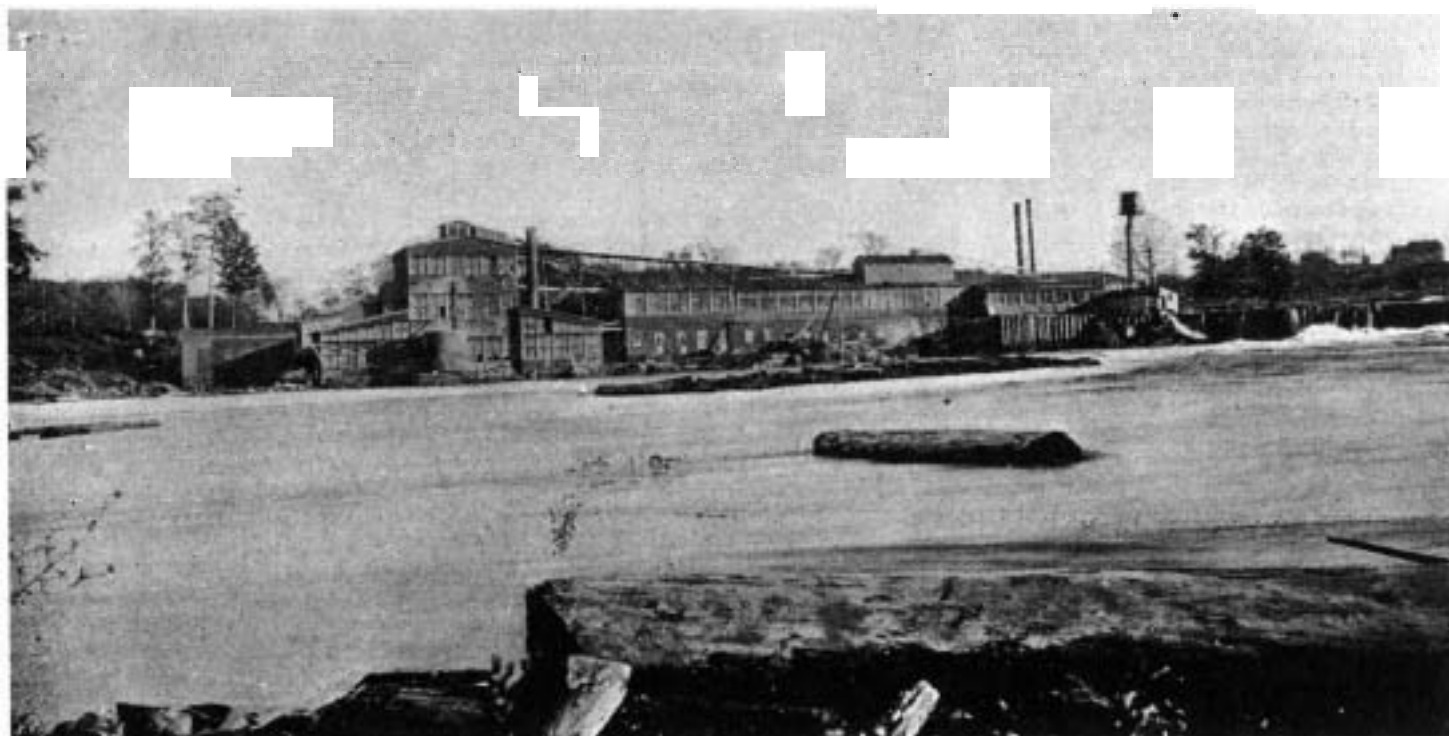
Meanwhile, Martin withdrew from his association with the Remingtons, and he worked with a logging firm in Quebec. When he returned in 1910, he formed the Martin Pulp and Paper Company with his sons, and they built a complete mill at Yaleville where they produced tissue paper for over forty

years.³⁷

A sulphite pulp mill was built on the Grasse River at Pyrites in 1893 by the High Falls Sulphite and Mining Company who planned to capitalize on the discovery of pyrites ore in "practically unlimited quantities."³⁸ This mill was the only one in the United States to burn pyrites ore in the sulphite process, although such a procedure was used in Germany.³⁹ Lloyd Smith describes the process:

The pyrites ore was mined, crushed into pieces about one-half inch in diameter, and shoveled into a furnace or 'burner' where it was ignited. The ore was free burning since it contained 35 to 40 percent of sulphur. The gas thus secured was conducted through pipes to the base of the 'tower'. This tower was one hundred and twenty feet high . . . The tower was filled with limestone from the top and the gases conducted to the tower were blown upward by Sturtevant fans. Water was showered from the top of the tower down upon the limestone and met the rising gases forming sulphurous acid, the limestone evidently acting as a catalyst. The acid was next conducted to a receiving tank and from there to the digesters where it reduced the wood into a pulpy mass. The digesters were egg-shaped steel vats holding about six cords of chipped wood. The wood was then cooked from ten to sixteen hours.⁴⁰

The mill closed down for several months when the acid damaged the digester linings. By May 1884, however,



Racquette River Paper Co. mill at Sissonville, New York. The photograph is in a souvenir pamphlet of Potsdam. (Courtesy of the Potsdam Public Museum)

two digesters and two wet machines were producing eight tons of sulphite pulp a day. In 1903 James Outtersson expanded the mill to produce ground-wood pulp and then installed two paper machines.⁴¹

In 1902 the Ogdensburg Soda Pulp Company was the first and only alkaline pulp process in the county. Apparently it was not successful, since it closed in 1908.⁴²

The development of the pulp and paper industry in St. Lawrence County corresponded with similar development throughout New York State. By 1900 there were 102 mechanical and chemical pulp mills in the state and almost as many paper mills.⁴³

By 1900 St. Lawrence County had five separate pulp mills at Yaleville, Fullerville, Emeryville, Colton and Pyrites; and it had four complete paper mills at Unionville, Newton Falls, Piercefield, and Natural Dam. By 1916 there were three separate pulp mills at Emeryville, Hewittville, and East Norfolk; one paper mill at Norwood; and eight complete paper mills at Piercefield, Unionville, Norfolk, Yaleville, Raymondville, Pyrites, Natural Dam, and Newton Falls. The Colton pulp mill had burned in 1905; the Fullerville mill changed from grinding wood to grinding talc; and Ogdensburg Soda Pulp had closed in 1908.

Railroads were essential to all of these mills because the county is isolated and roads were poor to impassable even in 1920. If the mills were not

built right on the main railroad line, then the companies were quick to build spur lines to connect them. James Newton built a railroad in 1899 from Newton Falls to Benson Mines to connect with the Edwards branch of the St. Lawrence division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. The Adirondack division of the same railroad serviced Piercefield. In 1903 the Pyrites mill brought in a crew of 200 Italian immigrants to join Pyrites with the R.W. and O. Railroad at Jerusalem Corners. Prior to the construction of the railroad, pulp from the Pyrites mill was hauled by wagon over a rough and hilly road.⁴⁵

The Remingtons built a railroad line that connected all of their mills from Norwood to the docks at Waddington. By 1909 trains could travel from Norwood to the mills at Norfolk and Raymondville where they crossed the river and traveled northwest to Waddington, a port on the St. Lawrence River. The Yaleville mill continued to use a horse and wagon to carry its products to the railroad, and the Unionville-Hewittville mills also used wagons to transport pulp wood and workers back and forth. Railroads facilitated the transportation of high-bulk, heavy-weight pulp paper products, and paper machinery.⁴⁶

Despite their optimistic expansion, these small paper companies did not know whether or not their business would make a profit from one year to the next.⁴⁷ George Knowlton of Watertown wrote the following in 1885: "It is

very comforting to hear your orders hold out so well, and I wish I could feel that there was a profit in the business at the prices we are getting . . . Is there anything to indicate whether we are making any profit?"⁴⁸ For example, the Pyrites pulp mill actually "struggled for its existence," despite the demand for pulp.⁴⁹

David C. Smith writes, "More usual was the fate of the Remington-Martin firms, always on the brink of bankruptcy or reorganization. The upstate New York business was not an easy one. Survival was almost a matter of chance, at least, sometimes."⁵⁰ When Charles Remington died in 1911, the business began to slide because he had been the "executive force" behind the many expansions.⁵¹ In 1914 the family declared involuntary bankruptcy, but the mills continued to operate under the creditors until they were bought by the Daniel Hanna Paper Corporation in 1916. In 1921 the St. Regis Paper Company of Deferriet, New York, acquired the controlling stock of the Norwood mill, and in 1922 it purchased the other three Remington mills; the pulp mill at East Norfolk, and the mills at Norfolk and Raymondville.⁵²

The ownership of some mills was more stable than others. After purchasing all the Raquette River Paper Company stock in 1901, George Wing Sisson brought his five sons into the business, which remained family owned until 1955. In 1920 the Chilton Company and the McGraw Publishing Company jointly acquired the Newton Falls Paper

Company, yet the Newton Falls mill has remained a separate company and the most stable in St. Lawrence County.⁵³

The Natural Dam mill has changed hands several times. In 1922 the Oswegatchie Paper Company purchased the burned-out Aldrich mill, but the depression forced them to close in 1929. Coming from Groveton, New Hampshire, the James Wemyss family purchased the mill in 1935 as the Rushmore Paper Company and, despite several name changes from Vanity Fair Paper Mills to Groveton Papers Company, they retained ownership until they merged with Diamond International in 1968.⁵⁴

The Pyrites mill changed from the High Falls Sulphite and Mining Company in 1894 to the Pyrites Paper Company and then to the Grasse River Paper Company in 1903. The International Paper Company finally purchased it in 1927 and closed it in 1930. The E.E. Emory Mill became the Gouverneur Wood Pulp Company, but the Aldrich paper Company subsequently purchased it in 1909. When the companies changed names they usually changed management and directorship because a new group of stockholders assumed control of the company.⁵⁵

Most of these paper mills obtained pulp wood from their own land. The Newton Falls Paper Company owned 1500 acres in the Adirondacks; G.W. Sisson's brothers owned land in the Adirondacks and Sisson's purchase of the Hewitville mill gave him 50,000 acres along the Raquette River. The Remingtons also owned land along the Raquette and the St. Regis. The Aldrich Company owned 32,000 acres around Natural Dam, and the Pyrites mill owned some land along the Grasse River.⁵⁶

While these companies logged their own land, they also purchased wood from private loggers. Sixty-four of New York's paper mills obtained all of their pulp wood from the Adirondacks in 1900, despite the establishment of the Adirondack Forest Preserve in 1892 which prohibited cutting on state land within the preserve. Three-quarters of the Adirondacks was still private land, including the southern towns in St. Lawrence County. In 1915 there were 150 lumber camps in the Adirondacks with 50 in the Tupper Lake area. In 1900, 102 log emblems were registered for use on the Raquette River. Lumber jobbers and pulp jobbers could cut on the same land since they cut different species; pine and hardwood for lumber, spruce or poplar for pulp wood.⁵⁷

Landowners hired jobbers, whereas the landowning company hired its own crew to supervise logging in a specific area. Lumberjacks used two-handled cross-cut saws to cut down trees, and horses skidded or pulled the logs to landings along stream and river banks. The spring thaw floated the logs downstream to a large contained pond or boom where they were sorted. Log drives continued on the Raquette until 1932.⁵⁸

Logs were hauled over land in wagons or sleds in the interior lands without stream branches. The Sykes Emporium Forestry Company east of Cranberry Lake cut wood for both the Newton Falls and Piercefield mills and hauled it in on their own extensive railroad lines.⁵⁹

Eventually all of the county's mills used more pulp wood than they could cut from their own land, and so they also imported wood, usually from Quebec or New Brunswick. Later on, the

Sisson mill even imported sulphite pulp from Sweden. In 1902 the Remingtons built pulp wood docks in Waddington, and the St. Regis Paper Company acquired them with the railroad when it took over the Remington Mills. St. Regis continued to expand and use the docks until they closed the Norfolk mill in 1959.⁶⁰

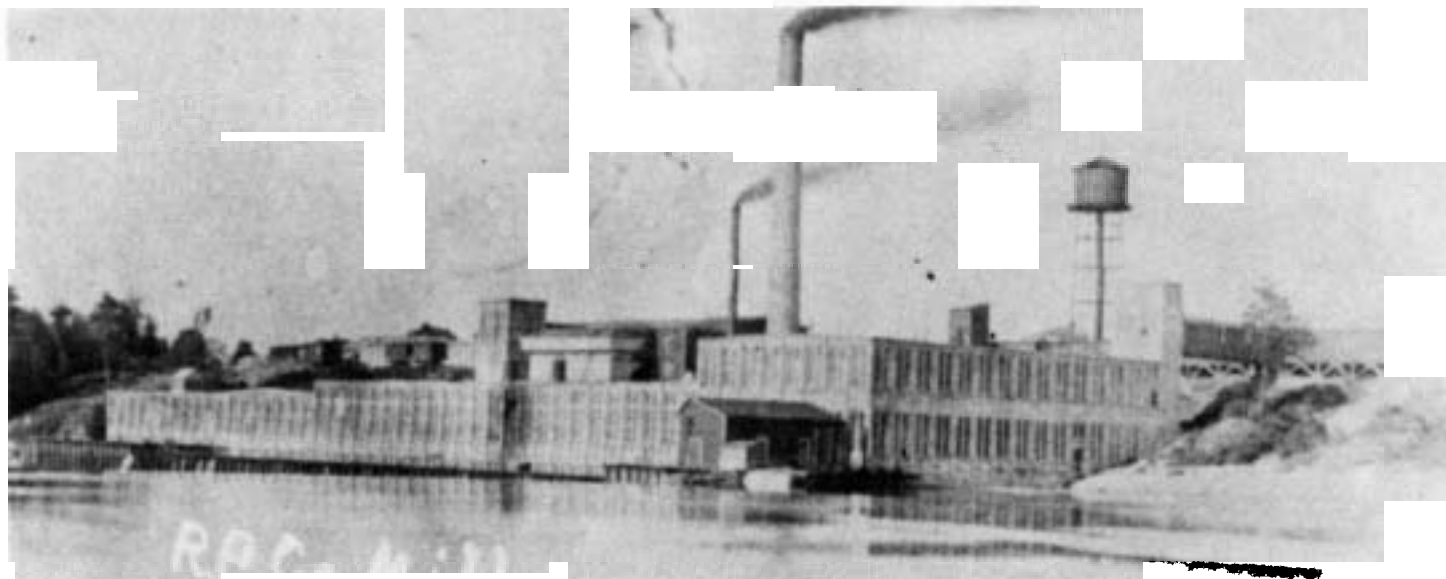
Ground wood arrived in bales . . .

. . . In 1904 about 5000 cords of pulpwood and 5000 tons of groundwood were unloaded here. The unloading was almost wholly accomplished by hand. In 1917 the first steam hoist was installed and a high conveyor for storing wood was erected. In 1924 a second high conveyor and two drum barkers were installed. Another drum barker was added in 1926. Next came replacement of the steam hoists. The first electric hoist was installed in 1928 and a second one in 1929. During 1929 fifty-eight steamboats unloaded 6,709 cords of pulpwood.⁶¹

James Outterson built pulpwood docks at Ogdensburg in 1913.⁶²

In 1915 the tariff on newsprint, pulp and pulpwood was lifted between the United States and Canada. After that, vast quantities of Canadian pulpwood poured into these border mills. For example, the Pyrites mill imported 72,000 cords a year through the Ogdensburg terminals during the 1920's.⁶³

If the company had built wooden mills at first, then they usually rebuilt the structure with sturdier, fire-resistant materials. Between 1908 and 1913 the Sissons rebuilt the wooden mill at Unionville with concrete, brick, and steel beams. In 1910 the Remingtons



Raymondville Pulp & Paper Co., Raymondville, New York. (Photograph courtesy of the Norfolk Historical Museum)

used concrete to reconstruct the Norwood paper mill and its water flume⁶⁴ The Hewittville groundwood mill burned in 1927, and it was never rebuilt. A fire completely destroyed the first Natural Dam mill and forced the Aldrich Paper Company out of business. Another fire at the Natural Dam mill in 1938 temporarily shut the mill down. A fire sprinkling system was installed in the roof of the Pyrites paper mill when it was built of concrete and steel between 1903 and 1904.⁶⁵

If they were at all prosperous, each paper company tried to add a second paper machine to increase the mill's production and thereby increase their profits. Sisson added three machines to the Unionville mill in less than 20 years. In 1892 the first machine produced 20 tons of newsprint and wrapping paper per day; in 1897 the second increased production to 35 tons per day; and in 1909 the third, a 136-inch Bagley and Sewall, increased the mill total to 75 tons per day.⁶⁶

Expansion at the Pyrites mill occurred even more rapidly. In 1903 two machines, a 132-inch and a 96-inch, produced 40 tons a day; ten years later four machines produced 170 tons per day in 1913; and by 1925 production

had increased to 180 tons of newsprint and 16 tons of heavy wrapping paper per day. Pulp production at the mill changed from 8 tons of sulphite during the first year of operation in 1894 to 50 tons of sulphite and 180 tons of groundwood in 1925.⁶⁷

Even the small Waddington mill owned by H.R. James continued to improve after adding the groundwood mill in 1873.

A new 54-inch Fourdrinier machine replaced the cylinder machine in 1878 and the production was increased to two tons in twenty-four hours. In 1882 further improvements were made in the mill. A 64-inch Fourdrinier replaced the 58-inch and production was increased to three tons in twenty-four hours.⁶⁸

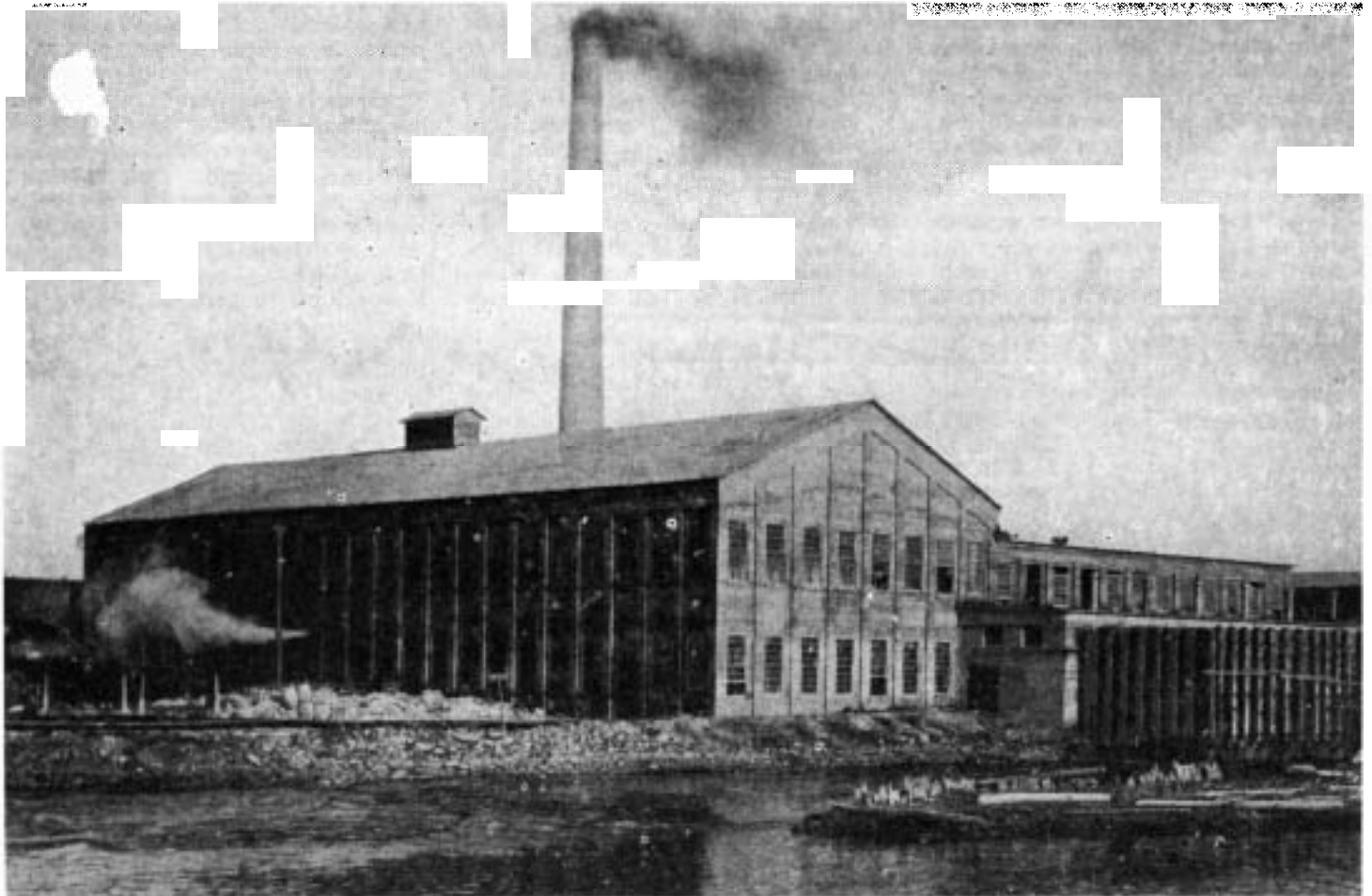
In 1902 the Remington-Martin Norfolk mill boasted of two new record-setting machines. The Bagley and Sewall Company installed a 163-inch machine which they claimed to be "... the first machine above 160 inches that we ever built, and in fact the widest machine in the world when it started, ..." ⁶⁹ "This monster machine started without a hitch, ... this wide machine runs at 460 feet per minute as

steadily as a machine of half its width."⁷⁰ The dryers of this machine are still used by the Norfolk mill in 1982, although the other sections of the machine have been replaced at different times.⁷¹

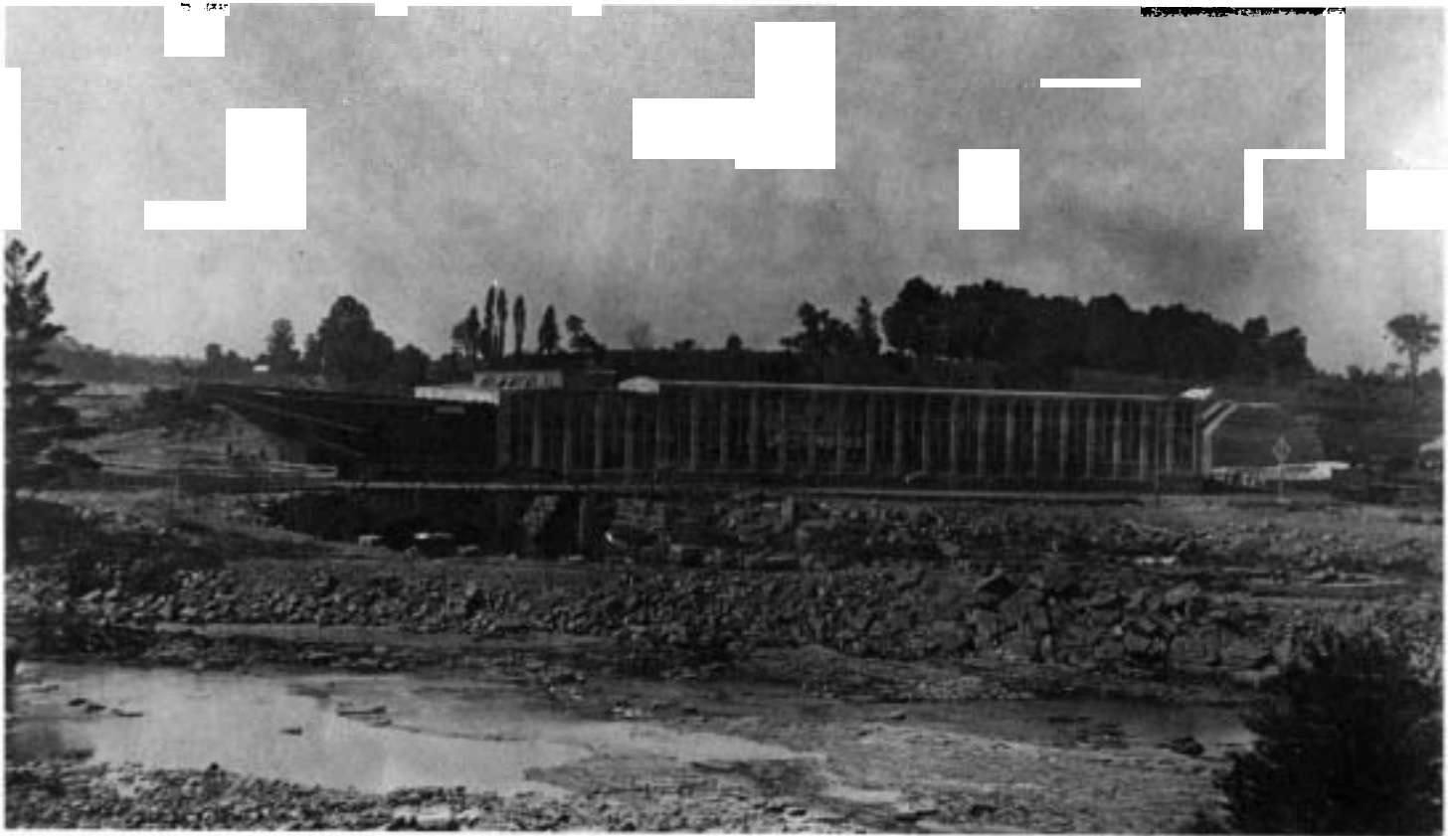
At the same time the Bagley and Sewall Company also installed "The Fastest Machine in the World."⁷² The 100-inch machine "... almost immediately reached the speed of 618 feet per minute and produced 28 tons of newsprint in a "day's run."⁷⁴

After two false starts, the Ogdensburg mill on Madison Avenue finally started production with the world's largest machine in 1924. Constructed by the Goulds in 1890, the original building was sold to Diamond Match who never used it. In 1920 James Outterson and several Carthage Investors installed a groundwood mill and operated it for only a few months. Frank A. Augsbury of Ogdensburg and George McKee of Quebec formed the Algonquin Paper Company which acquired the mill and rebuilt it in 1923.⁷⁵

The first work of the company was to enlarge and remodel the old continental building to house the paper machinery and equipment of the new corporation.



Paper Mill in Norwood, New York as depicted on a 1907 post card. (Post card courtesy of Susan Lyman)



East Norfolk Paper Mill ("The Little Mill") built by the Raymondville Paper Co. (Photograph courtesy of the Norfolk Historical Museum)

This remodeled building is now nearly 400 feet long and it is completely filled with machinery, costing about \$1,000,000. Besides this floor space, the company has a storage capacity for about 20,000 cords of pulp wood. It owns a mammoth 204-inch machine, one of the largest in the world, with numberless cylinders, some of them weighing 75 tons. The machine is 35 feet wide, 17 feet high by 238 feet in length, and weighs 1,000 tons. It required a room 60 feet wide by 300 feet long to house it. It took 45 cars to transport it from Watertown to Ogdensburg. It was built by the Bagley and Sewall Co. of Watertown and produces close to 100 tons of finished news paper in 24 hours. The machine is driven by a steam turbine of 650 horse power. To make 100 tons of newspaper, it requires 75 tons of ground wood pulp and 25 tons of sulphite pulp. To make the pulp will require about 125 cords of wood, which represents the spruce grown on ten acres of land.⁷⁶

"On March 9, 1924 this machine produced 109 tons in 24 hours, the first time in history that more than 100 tons of paper were produced on one machine in one day."⁷⁷

Augsbury followed in 1926 with the construction of "... one of the most modern and complete sulphite mills in the state..." where they produced "the very highest grade of pulp" to be sold for use in the production of rayon silk.⁷⁸

Each new machine may have increased in size, but more importantly, it would have increased in speed, as David Smith points out:

One of the distinguishing marks is the change in speed, size, and more recently, in types of paper machine. By 1890 a machine had run 325 feet per minute, a record which went for 480 f.p.m. in 1892 to 525 in 1900. By 1902 the record was still further to 560, in 1905 to 618 and in 1918 to 735 feet per minute was one at the Wausau Sulphate Fiber Company in Mosinee, Wisconsin, on October 13, 1920. This machine was a 112-inch fourdrinier with line shafting and ball bearings in the drive. By this time the machines in use were twice as wide, twice as fast and three to four times as heavy as machines installed less than 30 years before. The speed development was quite spectacular with the use of different rope, belt and electric drives.⁷⁹

In order to accommodate these faster

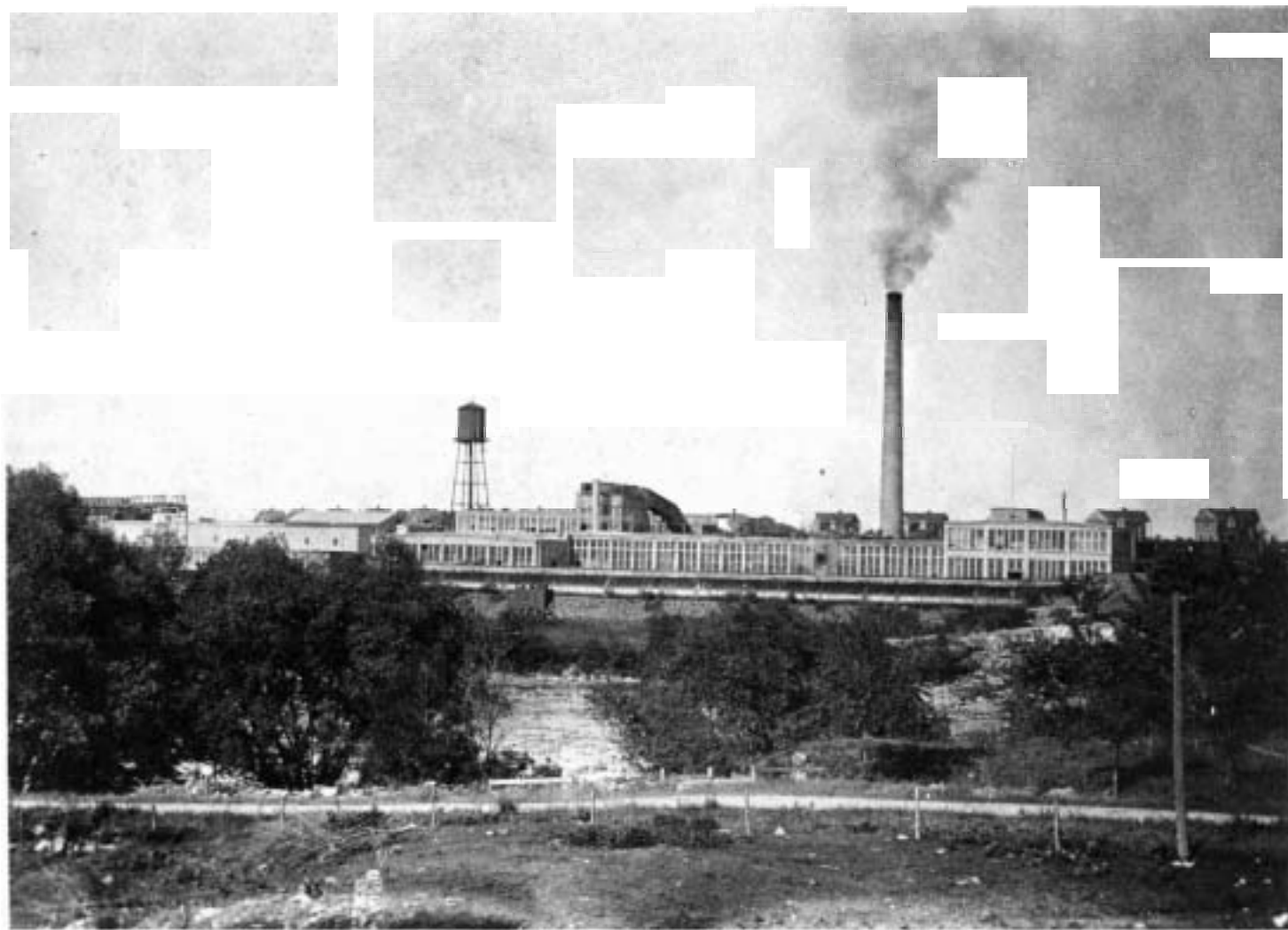
machines, each mill continued to update its power systems. At first water power was used to drive the machines at the Pyrites mill, but by 1925 coal was burned to create steam power.⁸⁰ Dependence upon water power also created problems for the Sisson mill at Unionville, as the May 1940 *Raripaco News* explained:

To provide continuous operation of the paper machines during low water, we are electrifying the beater line. This will be done with an eight hundred horse power motor which has recently been purchased. It will be installed this summer and should eliminate shut downs for power which we have experienced during the past year.⁸¹

In 1927 the Sissons installed electrical generators at the Hewittville mills site, and they also installed generators at the Unionville dam at some time. Eventually the Newton Falls Paper Company built two hydro-electric dams on the Oswegatchie, yet in 1982 these dams only produced 30 percent of its electrical demand.⁸²

An article in the 1925 April 27 issue of the *Canton Plaindealer* describes the pulp and paper-making process at the Pyrites paper mill:

Two processes for the manufac-



Norfolk Paper Mill. (Photograph courtesy of the Norfolk Historical Museum)

ture of the two different types of pulp were involved, one for sulphite pulp and one for ground wood pulp. The later is purely mechanical. The pulpwood is floated directly to the rossing machine where any bark is removed. Hydraulic pressure forces it against huge grindstones, where it is ground up, the burr on the face of the stone determining the length of fibre in the pulp. The pulp is then sent through screens and divided for use in newsprint and wrapper groundwood . . .

Sulphite is something different. The pulp log is cut into wafers about a sixteenth of an inch thick. About ten cords are placed in a digester with a cooking liquor, calcium by-sulphite, produced in the mill from sulphur dioxide acting on lime. About 15,000 tons of sulphur are shipped in annually from Pennsylvania. Approximately the same amount of lime is used. The wood treated in this compound is steamed under a 75 pound pressure. This

pulp is then screened and they get newsprint sulphite and wrapper sulphite . . .

The result looks like badly watered milk from a very sick cow. This is judiciously spilled out onto an endless rapidly moving screen of 60 wires to the inch one way and 40 to the inch the other way. This allows water to leak out through the meshes. The pulp fibres settle together and after processes of pressing to take out additional water endless felt belts carry the still wet and very tenuous sheet between huge cylinders that are heated internally. These are dryers. Through many cylinders the sheet is carried, on felts 144 inches wide, until it finally rushes out at the other end of the machine in great rolls, where it is rapidly wrapped and loaded onto waiting cars, 180 tons of it a day, with a by-product of fifty tons of wrapping paper a day.⁸³

This article will be concluded in the July 1988 issue of *The Quarterly*.



NOTES

¹ The following booklets were helpful in understanding past and present paper technology: John H. Ainsworth, *Paper: The Fifth Wonder*, a series of 12 booklets, (Kaukauna, Wisconsin: Thomas Publishing Company, 1958); Roy P. Whitney, *The Story of Paper* (Atlantic: Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1980); *Paper and Paper Manufacture* (New York: American Paper Institute, Inc.); and *Pulp and Paper-Making in the Northeast* (New York: International Paper Co.).

² Knowlton and Rice papers quoted in David C. Smith, *History of Papermaking in the United States (1691-1969)* (New York: Lockwood Publishing Company, 1970).

³ Smith, *Papermaking*, 37.

⁴ Smith, *Papermaking*, 9; and Lyman Horace Weeks, *A History of Paper-Manufacturing in the United States, 1690-1916* (New York: The Lockwood Trade Journal, 1916) 273.

⁵ Harry F. Landon, *The North Country: A History, Embracing Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Lewis, and Franklin Counties, New York* (Indianapolis: Historical Publishing Company, 1932) I, 496; and "Early History of Paper Making

in St. Lawrence County, New York," *Superior Facts*, March 1930 (The Papermakers Chemical Corporation and Associates) 1-2, located in the Ogdensburg Public Library, Ogdensburg, New York.

⁶ John Haddock, *History of Jefferson County, New York, from 1793-1894* (Albany: Weed-Parsons Printing Co., 1895) 203.

⁷ Landon, *North Country*, 496; and "Early History," 3; and quotation from "Early History," 3.

⁸ Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 236.

⁹ "Early History," 3-4; and Landon, *North Country*, 496.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 236-37.

¹¹ Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 230-31 and 234; and Lloyd Smith, "Pyrites: the Story of a Paper Mill Town," unpublished thesis located in the Owen D. Young Library, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, 14.

¹² Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 228.

¹³ Smith, *Papermaking*, 15.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 262-63.

¹⁶ Interview with George McLennan, former employee of the Raquette River Paper Company, Potsdam, New York, 15 April 1982.

¹⁷ St. Lawrence County Planning Staff, "An Inventory of Selected Industries, St. Lawrence County, New York," (Canton, New York: Courthouse, 1979) 12; and Richard Grover, *Comprehensive Land Use Plan St. Lawrence County, New York* (Potsdam, 1978) 16.

¹⁸ William Fox, *History of the Lumber Industry in the State of New York* (Harrison, New York: Harbor Hill Books, 1976) 40; Evelyn Mary Dinsdale, "The Lumber Industry of Northern New York: A Geographical Examination of its History and Technology," unpublished dissertation, Syracuse University, June 1963, fig. 20; Samuel W. Durant, *History of St. Lawrence County, New York 1749-1878* (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts and Company, 1878) 132; quotation, *Ibid.*

¹⁹ The following are good studies of the lumber industry in New York: Dinsdale, "Geographical Examination;" Fox, *Lumber Industry*; Bill Gove, "William L. Sykes and the Emporium," *The Northern Logger and Timber Processer*, Part I: June 1970, Part II: September 1970, Part III: December 1970; and Floyd S. Hyde, *Adirondack Forests, Fields and Mines: Brief Accounts and Stories Concerning Lumbering, Forest-related Products, Farm Specialties, and Mining, Yesterday and Today* (Lakemont, New York: North Country Books, 1974).

²⁰ Gates Curtis, ed., *Our Country and Its People: A Memorial Record of St. Lawrence County, New York* (Syracuse: D. Mason and Co., Publishers, 1894) 567.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 568.

²² *Ibid.*, 569.

²³ Jane A.W. Parker, *Gouverneur: A History, 1805-1890* (Republished Gouverneur, New York: Gouverneur Historical Association, 1976) 68.

²⁴ Dinsdale, "Geographic Examination," Figure 29 shows 11 pulp and paper mills on the Oswegatchie River between 1860 and 1900. My research located only two pulp mills and two pulp and paper mills. Ms. Dinsdale probably mistook the term "pulp" in the many talc pulp mills to mean wood pulp, and so she miscalculated the number of pulp and paper mills. The St. Lawrence County Planning Staff's *An Inventory of Selected Industries* lists at least 6 talc mills during that time period.

²⁵ Interview with Richard Phelps, Director of Employment and Safety, Newton Falls Paper

Company, Newton Falls, New York, 14 April 1982; interview with Buddy Edwards, Mill manager, Chagrin Fabrics, Inc., Norfolk, New York, 20 April 1982; interview, George McLennan; Smith, *Papermaking*, 542.

²⁶ Fox, *Lumber Industry*, 77; Landon, *North Country*, III, 1353.

²⁷ Helen Scott Cunningham and Isabelle Hance, *Town of Fowler Bicentennial History 1807-1976*, 11 and 15.

²⁸ Haddock, *Jefferson County*, 202.

²⁹ "The Raquette River" #3565, located in the Town of Norfolk Records in the St. Lawrence County Historical Association, Canton, New York.

³⁰ William Wilkins, Piercefield Town Historian, telephone conversation, 20 April 1982.

³¹ "Potsdam Mill," mimeographed sheets, Neekoosa Edwards Paper Company, 2 March 1973, received from Great-Northern-Nekoosa, Port Edwards, Wisconsin; and Landon, *North Country*, 496. Although Landon says that this mill is located in Colton, it may have been really located a couple miles north of Hannawa Falls on the Raquette. Dr. Arthur Johnson, Chairman, History Department, S.U.N.Y. College at Potsdam has been told that there was a pulp mill across from the sandstone quarry north of Hannawa. A 1905 map shows two railroad spurs on both sides of the river with one going to the quarry. There were no railroads in Colton at the time. According to Landon, the Hannawa Falls Power Company purchased the Raquette River Paper Company's pulp mill property after the mill burned. A power dam is located at the head of the old quarry today, and perhaps this is the original site for the pulp mill, not the present-day village of Colton.

³² Gouverneur Sesqui-Centennial Committee, *Gouverneur, 1805-1955, Sesqui-Centennial History* (May 1955), 211.

³³ "Potsdam Mill"; "Groveton Paper upgrades machinery to keep up with current technology," *The Tribune Press*, Gouverneur, New York, 22 August 1979; Haddock, *Jefferson County*, 243; "Groveton Paper"; "Potsdam Mill".

³⁴ "Newton Falls Country," *Chiltonworld*, September/October 1978, obtained from Richard Phelps; Smith, "Pyrites," 4 and 18; Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 330; Rev. P.S. Garand, *The History of the City of Ogdensburg* (Ogdensburg, New York: Rev. Manuel Bellville, 1927) 347; quotation from Landon, *North Country*, 498.

³⁵ Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 331; Haddock, *Jefferson County*, 243; Garand, *Ogdensburg*, 348.

³⁶ "Raquette River."

³⁷ *Ibid.*; *Abandoned Roads and Ghost Towns*, #1871, Town of Norfolk Records, St. Lawrence County Historical Association.

³⁸ Smith, "Pyrites," 5.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 13-14.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 8, 11, 18-19.

⁴² Planning Staff, *Inventory*, 12.

⁴³ William Chapman White, *Adirondack Country* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1967) 213; Fox, *Lumber Industry*, 77; Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 328 and 330.

⁴⁴ Landon, *North Country*, 499; Cunningham and Hance, *Fowler*, 11; Planning Staff, *Inventory*, 12.

⁴⁵ Smith, "Pyrites," 27; "Newton Falls"; Gove, "William Sykes," Part III, 12; Smith, "Pyrites," 18 and 7.

⁴⁶ "Raquette River"; Dee Little, "History of the Raquette River Paper Company," located in the files of the Potsdam Museum, Potsdam, New York.

⁴⁷ Smith, *Papermaking*, 609.

⁴⁸ George Knowlton quoted in *Ibid.*, 609.

⁴⁹ Smith, "Pyrites," 20.

⁵⁰ Smith, *Papermaking*, 228.

⁵¹ Weeks, *Paper-Manufacturing*, 330.

⁵² "Raquette River"; Susan Lyman, "Norwood Mills: Now a Memory," *Courier-Freeman*, Potsdam, New York, 11 November 1967, located in the Potsdam Museum files; "Raquette River".

⁵³ Little, "Paper Company"; "Newton Falls".

⁵⁴ "Groveton Paper."

⁵⁵ Smith, "Pyrites," 16, 18, 36, 37; Cunningham and Hance, *Fowler*, 11; "Groveton Paper".

⁵⁶ "Newton Falls"; Little, "Paper Company"; Rufus Sisson, Jr., "The Raquette River Paper Company and Sisson Family Interests," (1966), Potsdam Museum files; Sesqui-Centennial Committee, *Gouverneur*, 211; Smith, "Pyrites," 5.

⁵⁷ White, *Adirondack*, 213; Hyde, *Adirondack Forests*, 29; Stephen Parmeter, "The History of Lumbering in St. Lawrence County," Town of Norfolk papers located in the St. Lawrence County Historical Association, Canton, New York; Fox, *Lumber Industry*, 8 and 12.

⁵⁸ Dinsdale, "Geographic Examination," 86; Fox, *Lumber Industry*, 65; Dinsdale, "Geographic Examination," 126.

⁵⁹ Gove, "William Sykes," Part III, 18.

⁶⁰ Smith, "Pyrites," 22 and 29; Interview with George McLennan; "Raquette River"; "Early History," 5; Town of Norfolk Papers at the St. Lawrence County Historical Association, Canton, New York.

⁶¹ "Early History," 5.

⁶² Garand, *Ogdensburg*, 349.

⁶³ Smith, *Papermaking*, 347; Smith, "Pyrites," 29; Garand, *Ogdensburg*, 349.

⁶⁴ Little, "Paper Company"; "Potsdam Mill"; Lyman, "Norwood Mills".

⁶⁵ Little, "Paper Company"; Hyde, *Forests*, 50; "Groveton Paper"; Smith, "Pyrites," 19.

⁶⁶ "Potsdam Mill."

⁶⁷ Smith, "Pyrites," 18, 22, 29, 19, 29.

⁶⁸ "Early History," 4.

⁶⁹ The Bagley and Sewall Company, Watertown, New York, *Catalog 1905*, obtained from Buddy Edwards.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ Interview with Buddy Edwards.

⁷² Bagley and Sewall, *Catalog*.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ Bicentennial Corporation, *Ogdensburg: From Mission Post to Modern City* (Ogdensburg, New York, 1948); Garand, *Ogdensburg*, 347 and 348.

⁷⁶ Garand, *Ogdensburg*, 348.

⁷⁷ Bicentennial Corporation, *Mission Post*.

⁷⁸ Garand, *Ogdensburg*, 348.

⁷⁹ Smith, *Papermaking*, 620.

⁸⁰ Smith, "Pyrites," 19 and 28.

⁸¹ *Raripaco News*, May 1940, 2, located in Potsdam Museum files.

⁸² "Potsdam Mill"; Karen Boiko, "Potsdam Paper: Its Specialty is Product Development," *Paper Trade Journal*, August 1-15, 1978, 2, Richard Phelps.

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SLCHA ANNUAL REPORT 1987

By Janet McFarland

The year 1987 was an important year for the St. Lawrence County Historical Association. It marked the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the Association, and it saw the grand opening and dedication of the new wing at the Silas Wright House and County Museum. From its beginning on October 17, 1947, the Association has grown to a large and very active organization whose more than 1100 members sponsor a wide variety of exhibits, programs, and services for the residents of St. Lawrence County and far beyond. From a dedicated corps of volunteers in 1947, the Association has expanded to a paid staff of three and a half full-time positions, assisted by numerous faithful volunteers and an active and

well-organized Board of Trustees.

Surely one of the highlights of the year was the May 1 and 2 dedication of the new wing at the County Museum. As part of the \$300,000 "Endowing Yesterday's Future" Campaign launched in 1985, the Association raised funds to add gallery and support services space to the Silas Wright House. After a flurry of last-minute painting and decorating orchestrated by our indefatigable Buildings and Grounds Committee chair, Betty Coats, we were ready for the public ceremonies on May 2. We were pleased to be able to welcome, as a guest, John Baule, former Director of SLCHA, now at Hennepin County Historical Society in Minneapolis. John's leadership in the 10 years

he was Director here served as an inspiration, perhaps a goad, to keep us moving forward and enabled us to realize this goal of expanding our physical plant as well as expanding services and increasing our endowment base. As a result of the opening of the addition to the Wright House, the Museum is now able to display a complete domestic interior restored to the 1830-1850 period, including the newly-restored kitchen and bedroom. The addition also boasts a modern kitchen, handicapped-accessible bathrooms, gallery space, reception and office space, and large, bright basement which will serve as valuable storage and workspace. Many will have noticed that the entrance to the County Museum has been moved to the side; visitors now enter through the new reception area. This has greatly reduced wear and tear on the period rooms and provides a modern and functional introduction to the museum for the public.

The Annual Meeting in 1987 was a special gala 40th Anniversary luncheon which was held at the Gran-View Restaurant in Ogdensburg and featured as guest speaker free-lance writer Dan McConville, an Ogdensburg native now residing in New York City. At the luncheon Board President Varick Chittenden announced a special 40th Anniversary Membership campaign through which the Board hopes to increase membership numbers and dollars in the 40th Anniversary year.

In addition to these extra-ordinary events, the Association maintained a full schedule of exhibits and programs in 1987. The year began with a most attractive exhibit on the coming of the railroad to St. Lawrence County designed by Exhibits and Programs Coordinator Rich Rummel, followed by a springtime exhibit entitled "Gardens of the Gilded Age", and an exhibit of St. Lawrence County architectural styles. To coincide with the summer fair season, Rich mounted a large exhibit on the history of the St. Lawrence County Fairs, partially funded by a grant from the New York State Council on the Arts and researched by *Quarterly* Editor Judith Ranlett. We closed the year with "L'Heritage Cache: The Hidden Heritage", an exhibit of French folk culture in Northern New York, prepared by Board President Varick Chittenden and Peter VanLent of the St. Lawrence University Modern Language Department. Of course, it wouldn't be Christmas at the Wright House without



"Gardens of the Gilded Age," an exhibition at the County Museum in April, 1987.

traditional 19th century Christmas decorations and a display of old toys, this time very generously loaned to us from the collection of one of our members.

Special programs which Rich organized in 1987, both at the Museum and in locations throughout the county, included lectures by special guests on early North Country railroads and 19th century gardens, a workshop on the art of stenciling conducted by Board secretary Lynn Ekfelt, a lively re-creation of an "Old Country Fair Day" held on the village green in Canton, and the fifth annual Road Rally. Also, Rich presented a program in Norfolk on historic photos, and we joined with the Village of Canton in co-sponsoring a celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution in September. Special Christmas presentations included the annual Christmas Candlelight Open House at the Wright House and a very popular afternoon of recollections of French-American Christmas traditions, complete with such delectable treats as *Buche de Noel* and *tourtiere*.

Education Curator Andrea Shortreed Bellinger continued to expand our services to the schools of the county. *The County Chronicler*, quarterly local history newsletter for fourth grade students, is now in use in 18 of 19 school districts in the county and in several parochial schools. In addition to *The Chronicler*, Andrea also prepared workshops on local history for county teachers and conducted numerous tours of both the museum and the archives for local students. The travelling exhibits and local history workshop kits saw increasing use, and it is our hope to continue to enhance our visibility in the local schools and with school-age children, both in the Museum and in outreach programs. Andrea and Rich spent many extra hours this year in the preparation of a very special calendar for 1988, "A year in the life . . ." based on the 1888 diary of Rollin Sheldon of Nicholville. Designed as a fund-raising venture for the Association as well as an educational tool, the calendar is an attractive combination of historic photographs from the county and lively daily excerpts from Sheldon's diary, and we are very proud of it.

We are sorry to have to announce the resignation of *Quarterly* Editor Judith Ranlett at the end of 1987. Judith ably served as editor of the journal since July 1984 and maintained a high standard of professionalism. She has left to devote more time to her teaching and administrative responsibilities in the history department at the State University College at Potsdam. We are deeply indebted to her for the time and expertise which she contributed to the



SLCHA board member Carlton Stickney, far right, and Collections Committee member Madeline Gray examine coverlet on Discovery Day last summer at the museum.

Quarterly throughout her tenure. Special articles appearing in 1987 were Judith's major research project on the County Fairs and a two-part article on Dr. Hervey Thatcher of Potsdam, in addition to numerous other presentations treating a variety of aspects of local history. It is a publication of which we are justly proud.

In 1987 the Association continued its efforts to complete the organization and proper storage of archival materials and other artifacts in the collection. As in the past we owe much to faithful volunteers who serve us in these areas. Special thanks go to Herb and Mary Ruth Judd and to Jane Clough for help in answering genealogical inquiries and to Dot Mackey and Mickey Williams for keeping us up to date on the project of accessioning new materials which have been donated to the collection. Among the many items donated to the collection in 1987 are a spinning wheel stamped "S. Wright" donated by Allan and Kate Newell for the restored kitchen; a large 19th century jardiniere formerly used in Boldt Castle donated by members of the William Benjamin family; a square case piano built by the Badlam Piano Company of Ogdensburg donated by Mr. Frank Campbell; and many generous gifts of items for the period kitchen kindly donated by Association members and friends.

We are grateful to local historians who work with us in answering the many genealogical and historical queries which we receive each year and who are generous in loaning artifacts from their respective local

collections to help us enrich and enhance the exhibits which we mount at the County Museum. This is a valuable partnership and one which we hope will continue to grow as we continue and expand upon programs offered in 1987 and in previous years. In 1987 the Association began a bi-monthly newsletter to historians which we hope to be able to continue; it is a valuable line of communication. Also, in the fall, Rich, with the help of Administrative Assistant Marcia Thompson, offered a series of workshops for historians on local architectural styles. This is a cooperative project designed to help identify and describe structures of architectural and historical importance throughout the county.

In addition to on-going projects at the Museum and at outreach locations, the Association sponsored a number of special fund-raising events in 1987. Always popular, of course, is the bus tour program. This year our lively groups embarked on a theater trip to Syracuse, a spring weekend in Baltimore, an historical and archival foray to Albany, and two fun-filled excursions to Montreal to see "Cats". Probably the biggest special event of the year was the annual fall fund-raiser theme party, in 1987 a recreation of the 1940s USO show, complete with stage show, casino, "big" band, decorations, and air raid. Rich Rummel and his energetic and creative committee deserve commendation medals for their efforts in staging this unforgettable evening. Other fund-raising events included an "Antiques Evaluation Day", a lawn



Despite rainy weather many people turned out in Canton for County Fair Day. Bill Balling demonstrated the work of the blacksmith; a must in every village and hamlet before the automobile.

sale, and a gala French dinner to christen the new kitchen.

There were a number of personnel changes in 1987. Program Coordinator Rich Rummel wore two hats and served us ably as acting director until early March when Jon Austin joined us as director. After Jon had served about six months, both he and the Board of Trustees agreed, with regrets, that his tenure in the job had not been a happy one and that his strengths lay in the specific areas of curatorial and collections work, rather than in the broader areas of administration and public relations which the SLCHA directorship demands. The Board is now engaged in a search to replace Jon and hopeful that the position will be filled very shortly. Until that time, Administrative Assistant Janet McFarland has been asked to serve as Interim Administrator. Complicating the personnel picture in 1987 was the loss of two able part-time Administrative Assistants, Stevie Michaelson and Marcia Thompson, both to assume full-time positions

in the public school systems of the county. We appreciate the whole-hearted enthusiasm with which Stevie and Marcia served the Association and they have been hard to replace. Another worker who will be hard to replace is volunteer "par excellence" Jane Wilken, who has undertaken to keep all the records for the "Endowing Yesterday's Future" campaign since the campaign began in 1985. Jane "retired" from this tedious post at the end of 1987; however, we hope we will be able to persuade her to join us again before long as bus tour planner and leader, a job to which she has brought great flair in the past.

The remaining staff, Rich Rummel as Programs Coordinator, Andrea Bellingher as Education Curator, and Janet McFarland as Administrative Assistant worked hard and long to keep things operating as nearly normal as possible so as not to lose valuable momentum. We were extremely fortunate in having the regular and invaluable service of volunteer Barb Copeland, who assumed

all the duties of Membership Chairman, a task which involves many hours of not very stimulating work. We are grateful for all of her hard work and good humor. In addition, the Board of Trustees has been very supportive in this rather difficult interim period and the staff is very appreciative of the long hours which many individual Board members contributed in 1987. The newly-organized committee system worked well as a means of dividing labor, and committees such as personnel, buildings and grounds, collections management, programs, and finance and investment were very busy and productive. The Association will miss the creative wisdom and knowledge of Board President Varick Chittenden, who resigned his position at the end of the year. Chitt has served the Association with dedication for many years and will continue to bring us his expertise, working as a Trustee.

As can be imagined, it takes a tremendous amount of money, in addition to obvious hard work and planning,

to accomplish all that we accomplished in 1987. We are proud of having exceeded our \$300,000 goal in the "Endowing Yesterday's Future" Campaign and anticipate completing the certification necessary to receive the entire \$100,000 in Challenge Grant funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1988. The finance and investments committee of the Board has studied the investments picture and regularly transferred campaign funds received in 1987 to an endowment fund which is growing steadily. In addition to endowment pledges collected in 1987, the Association received steady support for operations from St. Lawrence County, increased support from the New York

State Council on the Arts, and a general operating support grant from the Institute for Museum Services. As a result of a special gift from SLCHA member Florence Giffin Johnson, the Association will receive all the proceeds from the sale of a North Country novel, *Winnegatoo*, written by Mrs. Johnson's grandfather. Although not published until late in 1987, the book attracted a great deal of attention and will be not only an important source of endowment income for the Association, but also a valuable addition to North Country literature. The 40th Anniversary Membership campaign launched at the Annual Meeting in October attracted a gratifying number of \$40 memberships in the two months remaining in 1987,

and we expect that it will continue to bring new and increased memberships to the Association in the remainder of the Anniversary year.

1987 was a busy and productive year, one in which members, staff, and volunteers worked together very diligently to insure that, in this period of change in personnel, we did not lose sight of the Association's goals, nor did we lose the forward momentum which characterized the first 40 years of our existence. We look forward with eagerness to 1988 and to the next 40 years of the Association, years in which we will continue to build on the foundations of the past.

Quarterly readers are accustomed to having the financial statement accompany the Annual Report narrative. In recent years it has become increasingly difficult to obtain the completed statement in time to meet the Quarterly production schedule. Therefore, it seems best to divide the annual report. Beginning with the April 1988 issue, the narrative will continue to be published in April and the Financial Statement and Board of Trustees membership will be published in July.

LOCAL HISTORIANS — 1988

TOWN

BRASHER: Geraldine Dullea, Brasher Falls, NY 13613
CANTON: Vacant
CLARE: Claudia Giffin, Rte. 1, Box 226, Russell, NY 13684
CLIFTON: Jeanne Reynolds, Cranberry Lake, NY 12927
COLTON: Lillian Cassell, c/o Town Hall, Colton, NY 13625
DEKALB: Virginia Fischer, Box 37, School St., DeKalb Jct., NY 13630
DEPEYSTER: Mrs. Budd Bracy, Rte. 1, Heuvelton, NY 13654
EDWARDS: Edith Duffy, c/o Town Hall, Edwards, NY 13625
FINE: Julia Griffin, Rte. 1, Oswegatchie, NY 13670
FOWLER: Connie Bishop, Rte. 3, Gouverneur, NY 13642
GOVERNEUR: Eugenia Huntress, 26 John St., Gouverneur, NY 13642
HAMMOND: Valera Bickelhaupt, Rte. 1, Hammond, NY 13646
HERMON: Mary Smallman, Box 171-B, Rte. 1, Hermon, NY 13652
HOPKINTON: Addie Miller, Rte. 1, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980
LAWRENCE: Elizabeth Winn, Box 15, No. Lawrence, NY 12967
DEPUTY: Helen Hazen, No. Lawrence, NY 12967
LISBON: Terry Fischer, Rte. 2, Lisbon, NY 13658
LOUISVILLE: Patricia Shirley, Star Rte., Massena, NY 13662
MACOMB: Sandra Wyman, Rte. 2, Hammond, NY 13646
MADRID: Marian Bouchard, 32 Bridge St., Madrid, NY 13660
MASSENA: Jennifer Vantine, 266 Prospect Ave., Massena, NY 13662
MORRISTOWN: Lorraine Bogardus, Rte. 2, Ogdensburg, NY 13669
NORFOLK: Jean A. Young, Rte. 1, Box 61, Norfolk, NY 13667
DEPUTY: Louise Bixby, Rte. 1, Norfolk, NY 13667

OSWEGATCHIE: Persis Y. Boyesen, Rte. 3, Ogdensburg, NY 13669
PARISHVILLE: Emma Remington, George St., Parishville, NY 13672
PIERCEFIELD: Mona McMahan, Wood Ave., Piercefield, NY 12973
CURATOR: Stacy Gensel, Circle Dr., Conifer, NY 12925
PIERREPONT: Betty Newton, Rte. 4, Potsdam, NY 13676
PITCAIRN: Pamela Conlin, Rte. 2, Box 78-A, Harrisville, NY 13648
POTSDAM: Susan Lyman, 38 Prospect St., Norwood, NY 13668
ROSSIE: Elwood Simons, Rte.2, Box 454, Rossie, NY 13646
RUSSELL: Reginald Fountain, P.O. Box 632, Russell, NY 13684
STOCKHOLM: Mildred Jenkins, Rte. 2, Potsdam, NY 13676
WADDINGTON: Mary-Carmen Earle, P.O. Box 205, Hepburn Library, Waddington, NY 13694

VILLAGE

CANTON: Vacant
GOVERNEUR: Nelson B. Winters, Box 48, Gouverneur, NY 13642
HEUVELTON: Persis Boyesen (see above)
NORWOOD: Susan Lyman (see above)
POTSDAM: Betsy Travis, Potsdam Public Museum, Potsdam, NY 13676
RICHVILLE: Helen Reed, Richville, NY 13681
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