

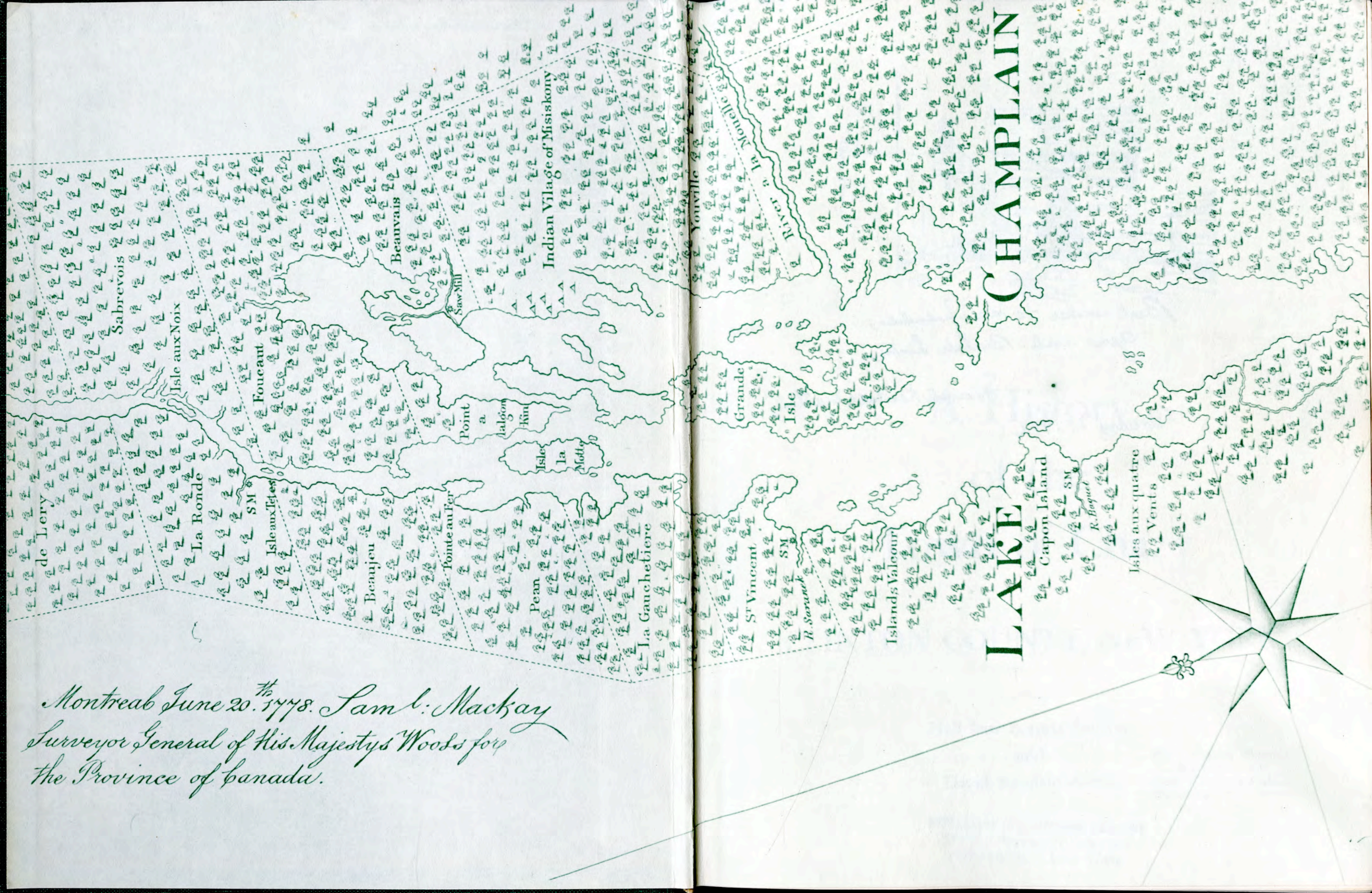


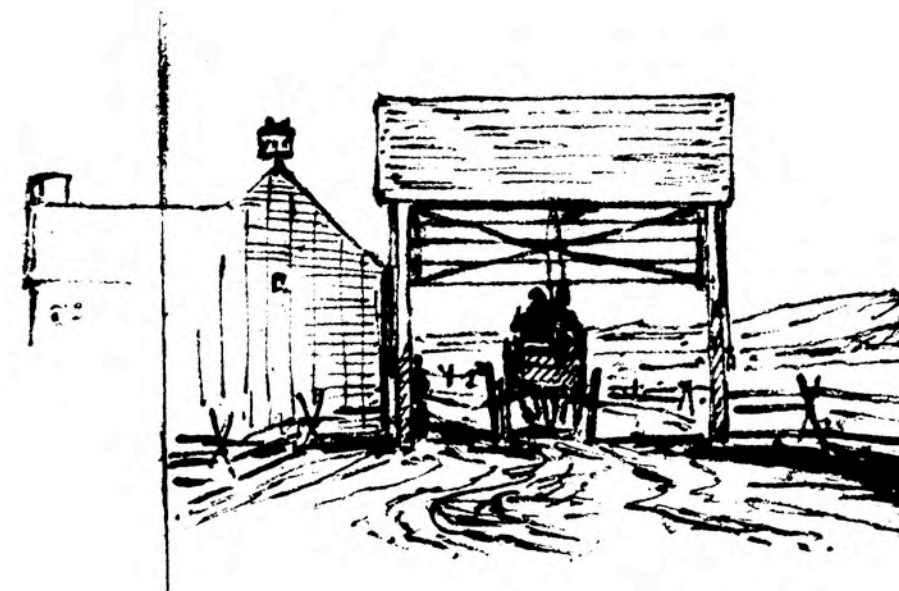
A History
of the
Town of Chazy

CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Nell Jane Barnett Sullivan
and
David Kendall Martin

Montreal June 20th 1778. Sam^l. Mackay
Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods for
the Province of Canada.





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Nell Jane Barnett Sullivan
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David Kendall Martin

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Chazy, New York

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FOREWORD

A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHAZY is written by two non-native citizens who have come to have a great interest in and affection for the town they have learned to regard as home. Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Sullivan was born Nell Jane Barnett in the adjoining Town of Mooers, Clinton County, New York, on November 22nd 1883, the daughter of Justus Rice and Mary Elizabeth (Smith) Barnett. She was educated in the Mooers public schools and taught at Lynbrook, Long Island, before she came to Chazy as a bride on June 30th 1909. Since that time she has been closely connected with the affairs of the town. Toward the end of her husband's life, they were appointed curators of the Alice T. Miner Colonial Home in Chazy, a position Mrs. Sullivan held after her husband's death until 1962. On January 1st 1957, she was appointed Historian of the Town of Chazy by the Chazy Town Board, a position she fulfills with devotion.

David Kendall Martin was born in Lansingburgh, Troy, New York, on June 23rd 1933, the son of Dr. George Elmer and Mary Viletta (Hutchins) Martin. A graduate of Lansingburgh High School and Union College, he spent the year 1953-4 as a student at the University of St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland. He received his M.A. from the New York State University College at Albany in 1958. His undergraduate work at Union was followed by two years with the U.S. Army Signal Corps Headquarters School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He came to Chazy as a high school English teacher at the Chazy Central Rural School in the fall of 1958 and in the summer of 1960 moved his home from Chazy Village to West Chazy. For several years he has been vice president and secretary of the Clinton County Historical Association.

Genealogy has led both authors to their interest in Chazy history. Along the way they discovered that they are both descendants of the colonial Hyde family of Norwich, Connecticut, and David Martin has discovered a descent from one of the soldiers who came from France in the same regiment with Capt. de Chazy in the seventeenth century.

After Mr. Sullivan's death on June 24th 1948, Mrs. Sullivan was faced with the problem of occupying her time usefully. At first she tried family history, but was haunted by some ideas strongly held by her husband: here was a town over 150 years old, the oldest settled spot in Clinton County, and people were unaware of its background; much of the town's history was already lost, more of it was rapidly disappearing, and no one was doing

anything about it! This inspiration led Mrs. Sullivan to abandon her genealogy and undertake to collect, arrange, and preserve what she could of the fragments of town history still available from town and county records, church records, old letters, diaries, newspapers, and the recollections of the older people. Her efforts, unsparing in time and expense, have taught her the story of Chazy and accumulated for the town a magnificent collection of material related to its past. Such service to a community should not go unrecognized.

Her energy and success were catching, and she was soon, herself, the inspiration of a great deal of help and encouragement. She began only with the idea of collecting material; but as interest grew, it seemed worthwhile to try to make this information freely available, particularly to reduce it to the form of a book.

Because a book was not the original goal and because so many people have helped with this work, it is—at this date—impossible to recognize all whose assistance has made A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHAZY a reality. Yet, realizing that though, through sheer human frailty, many generous souls will be slighted, an attempt should be made to express thanks to those whose assistance has been so vital to this project.

First, there are the families of the authors—those patient creatures who have lived for years with the piles of records and manuscripts, who have run errands, delayed meals, played in other rooms, and who have kept smiling in dark moments. Mrs. Sullivan's daughter Edith and her grandchildren, John and Jane Moss, have contributed much to this book, as have David Martin's wife, Patricia, and their children: Anne, David, Elizabeth, and Peter.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCuen Nichols is also worthy of special mention, as it was she who early discovered how Mrs. Sullivan was spending her free time and encouraged her and gave the money which has been the nucleus of our history's publication.

Encouragement has also come from Hugh McLellan, L. G. Robinson, Mrs. Florence Doane Atwood—it is impossible to try to put all these kind people in any intelligible order. Charles Woodberry McLellan, Andrew Broadwell, Robert T. Booth, and Oscar Bredenberg all should have special mention also, as should Alice Arneson, J. Ralph McCuen, Ada Barnes, Vincent S. Jerry whose contributions have been a memorial to his late wife, John Ross, Henry Provost, Stanley A. North, Allan Everest, W. E. Greening, the George Hubbells, John Bad-

ger, Lottie Hancock, Rudolph E. Slosson, B. N. Dickinson, D. B. Dunning, Everett C. Stevenson, George L. Stevenson, Charles G. Stevenson, B. W. Stevenson, Arthur J. Bowser, Katherine Seymour, Henry Saxe, Ward Stafford, Bernard Stratton, Arthur Ouimette, Mrs. Forest Locklin, Harold Perrine, Fred Blake, Madge Johnson Simonds, Edna Stratton, Lucy Barber Peare, Herbert D. Carlton, Mrs. Jennie Vaughn Nichols, Jennie Treadway Latremore, Maude Willett, Ina Parker Norton, Ferdinand Ransom, James Olmstead, Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Fred O. Lewis, Mrs. Daisy Bocare Brunelle, Lawrence Atwood, George Goewey, Harold E. Bullis, Mrs. Walter Sample, Mrs. Barbara Kerstetter, Alton Bassett, William H. Robinson, Warren McBride, Jay Brown, Anna G. Wyman, Inez C. Cook, Mrs. H. C. Miller, Mrs. L. E. Clouse, Arthur S. Harvey, Cora Lafayette, Huldah Green Schack, Clinton Hatch, William G. Lord, Betty Minkler Suite, Benjamin Minkler, William de Bois Hay, Mrs. Garfield Austin, Livonia McKenney, David Harris, Ada Sweet, Helen Sweet, Bertha F. Hathaway, Mrs. W. G. Pike, Helen Barber Chisholm, Edith Junior Neverett, Margaret H. Start, Annie Hubbell Jones, Minnie Jerry Brusco, Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Fred O. Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth Lapierre, Mrs. Bernard Miller, Walter B. Goodale, Juliette Buckman Gilbert, Walter Favro, John E. Duprey, Mrs. R. L. Batcher, Zelpha Bordwell, Mrs. Willis Stone, Mrs. R. P. Wilhank, Jr., Mrs. Ethel P. Kilkert, Mrs. Esther Supernaw Dragoon, and Mrs. H. J. Hepp.

Interest and especially helpful accommodation have come from G. Glyndon Cole, director of the North Country Historical Research Center of the State University College at Plattsburgh, as they also have from the members of the Chazy Chamber of Commerce and its committee: Howard Congleton, William Proulx, and William Stanford and from Sherwood Keyser of the State University College Public Relations Office.

Both the Chazy Town Board and the Clinton County Historical Association have given valuable support to this book and deserve our deep thanks.

Our latest kindness has been a very generous contribution toward the publication of this book from Chazy Grange #981, a contribution for which we are very grateful.

Because of the sprawling nature of the material available on Chazy, it became apparent by 1960 that work in organizing it should soon begin. Common interests had brought Mrs. Sullivan and Mr. Martin together in several small conversations, projects, and expeditions; and it seemed the natural course of events that he should help her out with this job. As the book progressed, the work seemed to divide itself pretty much to research by Mrs. Sullivan and organization and writing by Mr. Martin; although it was inevitable that both should turn a hand at both tasks.

The work routine which developed was that an overall outline of the book's contents was roughed out. Mrs. Sullivan would then gather together the material available on each chapter and instruct Mr. Martin through conversation on the nature of that subject. This material would then be gone through by Mr. Martin and reduced to a first draft of that chapter. The original composition was in longhand, and it is to the credit of Nancy Bosworth, now Mrs. Robert Lapierre, that she was able to transform the scrawled, rewritten, and patched first draft into a

typed manuscript which could be carefully read and corrected by Mrs. Sullivan. The corrections were then incorporated in the typed draft by Mr. Martin, and the new scramble was retyped by Mrs. Ann Lapierre of Coopersville, whose skill at following wandering, nearly illegible notes from page to page deserves the highest praise. Her work was generously paid for by Mr. Vincent S. Jerry of West Chazy. The new typed manuscript was reread and corrected by Mr. Martin and turned over to Mrs. Sullivan for a new scrutiny. Mrs. Sullivan's corrections were then made and large portions of this draft were retyped by the patient Mrs. Lapierre.

The resulting draft was read for minute errors by Pat Martin and Mrs. Viletta H. Martin of Watervliet, and once again gone over thoroughly (twice) by Mrs. Sullivan. Mr. Martin gave the results of their work a final reading, and it was this manuscript which was passed on to the printer.

Though this process seems straightforward enough, it should be recognized that while writing was going on, new material was steadily turning up, material which had to be incorporated into the body of the work. This meant a constant rewriting of each chapter during each stage of preparation, until the end was in sight and we were forced—reluctantly—to call a cessation to consideration of new material and to concentrate solely on what we had on paper. Hence, there is valuable material not included in this book.

Another problem that should be noted is that at the beginning neither author was fully aware of the scholarly discipline needed in this type of work. As a result, we must acknowledge that our documentation is not what it should be. To the best of our knowledge and abilities the material in this book has been taken from original records, only supplemented by secondary sources as a last resort. Wherever possible, we have allowed the original records to speak for themselves, but there is not that pinpointing of exact locations of each source which we have come to admire and can only regret that we are unable to provide for the reader. Also, while our bibliography is as complete as we can make it, it is a list reconstructed after the actual research was finished, and no doubt is accidentally incomplete.

When it came time to commit ourselves to the actual publication of this book, we were aware of these failings and had to weigh heavily the decision whether to hold back the book and re-do it with scholastic meticulousness—a process which would take years—or to let the book stand as an honest, though imperfect work. Recognizing that we could never perfect it, we have decided to let it appear before a, hopefully, tolerant public with the desire that it may help and interest those whose concerns are with Chazy.

If this, then, is not a definitive history of Chazy, what is it? Our vision is that it is primarily a reference book, a book to present facts in an orderly way rather than to draw conclusions or narrate a romance. We hope, above all, that this will be a seed book. In a sense we are saying, "Here is what we know now. Take it, find the holes in it, the errors, the misimpressions that are sure to be here, and write to us or tell us in some way what should be there, so that the history of Chazy will grow more accurate and more complete each year because of this book."

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Chapter One

THE LAND

Although Chazy had been settled for over three decades and the area which it embraced had been visited, examined, and undoubtedly described and commented on for countless years before that, the first record of its natural features which has been preserved is contained in a letter, dated February 26th 1798, from Pliny Moore of Champlain Town, of which Chazy was then a part, to Joseph Scott of Philadelphia, then compiling a new, universal gazetteer:

Sir . . .

I shall therefore confine myself to a Description of the Town in which I live—This Town CHAMPLAIN is one of the five which compose the County of Clinton is Bounded North on the Province of Lower Canada East by the LAKE CHAMPLAIN SOUTH by PLATTSBURGH and West by the County of HERKIMER is about twelve miles in Breadth from North to South the west line not being ascertained the length from east to West is uncertain though supposed to exceed forty miles—There is no mountain of any magnitude in the Town and the Hills or ridges which circle universally North and South and comport with the Lake Shore rise gradually to about thirty feet above the general surface the principal rivers which water the Town are the Great Chazy River the Little Chazy River which run a northeasterly direction and empty into Lake Champlain the former about five miles and the later about seven miles from the Province Line the River Curbo is between the Great and the little Chazy and discharges into the former about two miles from its mouth These Rivers the largest of which admits boats of severall Tons Burthen Six or Seven miles & has Grist and Saw Mills erected are composed of Innumerable smaller streams which plentifully water the Country & afford many valuable & commodious Mill seats & a great abundance and variety of fish which come from a Never failing source The Salmon are taken here in great abundance & a fish little inferior in flavor called Maskenonge from 20 lb to 30 lb W't—The land produces excellent wheat rye Indian corn oats peas flax & almost every kind of vegitable which has been cultivated in Great perfection & abundance & is peculiarly suited to the production of grass—wheat from Twenty to Forty-five Bus'ls P acre Corn from Twenty to Sixty Eight Bushels P Acre Grass One & Two Tons P Acre—The number of families

are One hundred and Twenty-five—The western part of this Town which is now settling is watered by several branches of a considerable River called Chatuge which after forming a Junction Run northward & discharge into the River St. Lawrence above Montreal and is said to be navigable for small boats with but Trifling obstruction from Montreal into this Town—There are the strongest reasons for an opinion that the whole of this Country & Lower Canada have been at no very remote period covered by the Lake which by gradual wearing at some confine at or below Quebec has drained & left the Country bare—The reason for this opinion is that Muzzle shells & other Marine Productions are found in the earth whenever dug from the surface to forty feet in depth in great plenty—Religious houses none—Distance from N York 360 miles—

Wishing you success in so laudable an undertaking
I am Respectfully
Sir Your Most Hm'ble Serv't
P. Moor
Champlain 26th Febr'y 1798

A second description, referring specifically to Chazy after the formation of the town in 1804, was printed in A GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, published by Horatio Gates Spafford, A.M., in 1813:

Its general surface is elevated, and its waters are very numerous, though principally small . . . the soil is pretty good.

In a general way there is little to add to Spafford's sparse phrases.

The roughly square township contains an area of 53½ square miles and lies near the center of the North Temperate Zone, between 44°49' and 44°55' north latitude and between 73°23' and 73°34' west longitude. It is bounded irregularly on the east by Lake Champlain and by nothing in particular on the north, west, and south. Its surface rises and falls moderately from a low point of about 100 feet above sea level along the lake shore to its principal elevation of just over 580 feet above sea level on the western edge of the town; the general elevation of

the township is not over 200 feet above sea level and slopes downward from west to east; it is of a gently rolling character.

The soil is generally clayey and productive; although it is fairly sandy in the western part of the town. Dover fine sandy loam is found in only four towns of Clinton County, among them Chazy; it is good for potatoes, hay, oats, all staple crops, and particularly good for apples. Also found in Chazy is Dover stony loam which is good for pasture land. Vergennes clay forms a narrow strip along the lake; it is a heavy, plastic clay, particularly free from stones, and about nine inches deep. A finer quality Vergennes clay also occurs in some other parts of town. There is also considerable muck in Chazy which is not cultivated to any extent; although some hay is cut on it or it is pastured. The town's surface is cut by one river, the Little Chazy, and by numerous brooks and streams. The only body of water contained within the boundaries of the town is a swampy artificial lake, Lake Alice.

THE LITTLE CHAZY rises in the Flat Rocks of Altona, to the west of Chazy. It is eighteen miles long, and on its course to Lake Champlain it is now crossed by seventeen bridges. At West Chazy Village it is joined by **FARRELL BROOK** flowing from the south, probably named for Andrew Farrell who settled on the Military Turnpike near where the highway crosses the brook. These two streams are known as the north and south branches of the Little Chazy. **ROBINSON BROOK** and two other small streams enter the river before it reaches the town boundary. Boyington Brook—which is named for George Boyington, and Tracy Brook—named for the Tracy family which early settled along its banks, are the only tributaries within the town. The Little Chazy River is a river of innumerable crooks and turns, running in a straight line no where for any particular distance. It empties into the lake about a mile north of Chazy Landing. Its widest part is just west of Chazy village. Although the river has never been navigable, it has furnished water power for a great many mills, and small boats have entered it for a short distance. In 1845 there were thirty sawmills, three gristmills, and mills of several other kinds along its banks. At the time of the cholera epidemic in 1832 boats were halted at its mouth so passengers could be checked for the disease before they landed, and in 1903 Lewis G. Robinson went the length of it in a kayak; although he had to carry his kayak around the dams.

TRACY BROOK rises on the east side of the Flat Rocks in springs of pure, cold water and is fed by springs for some distance. It furnished power for early saw mills and to generate the first electricity used in Chazy. Lake Alice has been created from a swamp through which this brook flows. John Bugby built the first saw mill on its banks in the early 1800's. Later the Wilsons and then the Kingsburys erected mills. The Lewis family had a saw mill in 1852 and ran it successfully for over 50 years. It was from its clay that the Clarks made the brick from which they built their brick houses still standing along Clark Street.

William Miner built a dam in 1907 and generated electricity at the site of the Wilson's saw mill in lot 4 in 1910. Today, however, there is little activity on Tracy Brook more strenuous than trout fishing. **BOYINGTON BROOK** rises between the head waters of Tracy Brook and the Little Chazy River in the vicinity of the Dustin homestead and flows in a southeasterly direction crossing the Dustin Road, the Parker Road, and Route 22 south

of the old Asa Stiles house; at West Chazy Village it flows northeasterly and empties into the Little Chazy River in lot 185 of the Refugee Tract.

CORBEAU CREEK (sometimes Corbo) was perhaps named for a man who never settled in the town; or for the caribou, as it is sometimes so referred to on old maps and in old account books. These early records also speak (occasionally) of the Corbeau River. It rises on the east side of Cobblestone Hill, not far from the headwaters of Tracy Brook, and for a long distance flows in marsh. Its course runs through the towns of Altona, Mooers, and Champlain before it enters Chazy, only to return to Champlain where it joins the Great Chazy River. There are only two bridges across this creek in our township.

KINGSBURY BROOK is very small, so small at points that it is hardly noticeable. It rises on the west side of the Ridge Road and flows into Corbeau Creek. Its course lies across the old Kingsbury property from which it was given its name.

TONAWANDA CREEK rises from a spring about a quarter of a mile south of the old Sciota railway station. When the railroad was built, a large excavation was dug around the spring and double planked to make a good pond from which to obtain water for steam engines. A small, unnamed stream runs along east of Tonawanda Creek and unites with it before it reaches the Chazy-Sciota Road. Tonawanda Creek flows northeast to unite with **PETTINGER BROOK**, a little bubbling stream that runs through the woods on the Chazy-Sciota Road and enters Corbeau Creek in the town of Champlain. As are nearly all the geographical features in Chazy, Pettinger Brook was named for an early family, headed by George Pettinger, whose wife ran away and was advertised for in the local paper. It is exceptional that Tonawanda Creek bears an Indian name, one given the brook by white settlers. Pettinger Brook is crossed by two beaver dams. More than 40 acres of land were flooded by these dams, and a great quantity of fine woodland was destroyed before the beavers were driven away. The area is now a marsh. The state has set aside 45 acres of wild land covered with scrub trees on the west side of this brook to be kept forever wild; this area is marked with yellow posts. Just after the brook crosses the Chateaugay road there is a spring where the children going to the Woodley School used to stop to drink.

There have been several other minor streams in Chazy, but these now have dried up except for a short period in early spring when they revive. **SUCKOR BROOK**, named for the fish, is one of these. Only a sluice-way shows that there was ever any water, but it was once a thriving stream. It rose on the south side of the Chateaugay Road and flowed northerly to the Little Chazy just below Suckortown. Another of these "ghost brooks" began on the east side of the Ridge Road, flowed south across Route 348, turned slightly northeast, and emptied into the Little Chazy. There were also beaver dams along this brook.

SALINE SPRINGS is in the southeast quarter of the town, in lot 33 of Dean's Patent. Its pure, sweet mineral water, which forms lovely, white crystals, attracted many drinkers years ago and inspired the establishment of a cheese factory in its vicinity. In the marsh surrounding the spring rise two small streams: **BOCARE BROOK**, which empties into Trombly's Bay, and **WOOL BROOK**, which unites with **GUAY'S** or **HINMAN'S BROOK** as the two flow into Dunn's Bay. There is a sulphur spring

on the Nathaniel Clark farm on Clark Street, and perhaps another one on the G. H. Barber farm.

GILBERT BROOK rises between the State Road and the East State Road a little north of Ingraham and flows into the lake at Monty's Bay. Another small stream rises in Beekmantown and flows northeasterly to the south branch of the Little Chazy River just southwest of West Chazy Village. About the center of the township rises **RILEY BROOK** which flows south through Ingraham and on into Beekmantown.

There are several other little streams within the town, but they have never been named.

LAKE ALICE is located about one and a half miles southwest of Chazy Village in a swamp through which flows Tracy Brook. In this vicinity Nathan Wilson and James Wilson had built saw mills during the nineteenth century. In 1907 William H. Miner of Chazy built a bridge across Tracy Brook near the James Wilson house and about two years later began to accumulate the property in that area. He then built a series of seven dams on the brook in order to generate electricity; the largest of these dams created 100 acres of marsh and open water called, by Mr. Miner, Lake Alice after his wife, Alice Trainer Miner. In the heyday of Heart's Delight Farm, the Miners made Lake Alice a pleasure lake with a pavilion and motor boat. In 1953 the state government purchased 650 acres, including the lake, to be managed as a refuge for waterfowl. The Lake Alice Game Management Area was extended in 1962 by the purchase of an additional 723 acres.

Even though the hamlets of Chazy and West Chazy have been built on hills, only two of the town's hills have been dignified with names: **STRATTON HILL** and **TAYLOR HILL**, both close to the Beekmantown line. (It is interesting to note in passing that the elevation on which the village of Chazy is built has been worn down so over the years that it is hardly noticeable today; yet old pictures show both the old school house and the first Methodist Church decidedly on a hill.) Likewise only four of our swamps seem to have been named: the **MINER SWAMP** around Lake Alice; the **BUCKMAN SWAMP**, formerly called the **BURDICK SWAMP**, our most significant stretch of marsh about half way between Chazy and West Chazy; the **CHEESE FACTORY SWAMP** near the Saline Spring; and the **SANGER SWAMP** near Ingraham.

The most significant geographical feature in the town, however, is Lake Champlain along the shore of which the town's easterly boundary extends for six miles. The Chazy shore line runs around **MONTY BAY**, **DUNN BAY** (**LITTLE MONTY BAY**) and **TROMBLY BAY**, all named for early settlers, and extends into the lake at **DUNN POINT** (Minnetoska Point), **WOOL POINT**, **SAVAGE POINT**, and **LONG POINT**. The water of Lake Champlain modifies the Chazy climate somewhat by keeping off early frosts in fall, and the coolness from the lake prevents premature budding in the spring.

The weather seems warmer today than it did during the last century, when there was always skating before Thanksgiving and over one hundred sleighing days. A few details of weather nearly 150 years ago are found in the Storage Book of Matthew Sax of Chazy Landing: December 12, 1820—"Lake froze across this morning as far south as the Sisters or to Cumberland Head and the Bay froze here the 13th 14th a number came across"; "The Lake froze across the 15th [December 1822] and broke up on the 16th and froze again on the 17th in the

morning, opened again the 18th and froze again on the 23rd"; "Memorandum—Lake froze across here 13th of December, 1825 and three people crossed the 14th morning. Wind South and snow. We have had no sleighing this winter"; "21st December 1827 the Lake has been frozen over three times and broke up again, this day Hiram Ferris and M. Laivton crossed here on skates. This day the navigation has been shortened by ice 3 weeks on the lake"; "26th December 1827, this day a span of horses and load of grain crossed the Lake, good crossing as they say"; "Snow fell 3 feet in January 1827"; "1st April 1827 ice has moved off the 25th of March"; "27th December [1828] the Lake has been froze once, 3 times since the 20th open near Point A Fare. On the 29th a canoe brought at this place by water North wind and cold, no snow on the ground. 30th Lake open. 31st Lake froze across thermometer 2 degrees below zero. Lake froze over with a heavy north west wind. On the 31st December in the evening four men crossed the lake on ice"; "January 3d A.D 1829 thermometer stood at 14 below zero. no snow"; "February 1829 good crossing with horses . . . the thermometer stands at 13 below zero"; "16th April 1829 ice on the move between Fisk's Point or 1 mile this side to Ferrall's A canoe went part way over on the 14th and a canoe is now coming over . . . We have 11 weeks of good sleighing from the 8th January to the last of March and much snow, 3 feet and good."

Despite some exceptional years, the average temperature range in Chazy is from about 20°F below in the depth of winter to about 95°F above in the middle of summer. An average of 30 to 35 inches of precipitation falls irregularly throughout the year as rain, sleet, hail, and snow. The climate itself witnesses the full change of seasons from spring to summer to fall to winter common in the North Temperate Zone.

Our winters are long, but not excessively cold, though we have suffered our share of the freaks of nature. One of the earliest of these of which there is record was in 1816, "the year without a summer." There was an unusual quantity of snow throughout the winter and frost in every month of the year. On June 6th 1816, Julius C. Hubbell wrote in his day book, "This day has been uncommonly cold and snow and sleet has fallen most of the day." On June 9th there was such a heavy snow fall that Seth Graves was able to drive his big covered sleigh and four horses from Chazy Village to Chazy Landing where his party "Reined up to Francis Chandonette's Inn in grand style." Currant bushes are remembered to have stuck up through the snow with blossoms on them.

The famous blizzard of 1888 hit Chazy very hard. The forenoon of the day of the storm had brilliant sunshine and a metallic blue sky, but toward evening it became overcast and great flakes of snow began floating calmly down, though it was mild and the air was still. Suddenly there came a great gust of wind which seemed to bang things around in all directions at once. The wind increased with every moment, savagely driving the snow flakes around, and darkness fell quickly. The storm raged all night and all the next day and into the next night until sometime near morning when the wind died down and the mercury dropped rapidly. It took one family two days to dig a tunnel to their barn, and the trains were days late. A Mr. Ladd could get from his barn to his house only by riding his horse to keep him above the snow.

A record kept by Charles Hancock of Coopersville between 1879 and 1945, though seven years are omitted, shows the earliest date of first freezing of the river as

October 11th 1930, and March 15th 1903, as the earliest date the river was clear of ice for the year. In 1930 the ice was 20 inches thick. Mrs. C. H. Jones noted in her diary that on January 23rd 1918, "Men began to cut ice on Lake."

Before its settlement by the white man, Chazy was a tract of unbroken forest. There are still a few vestiges of these woods, but the town's present surface is chiefly devoted to field, pasture, and meadow, with clumps of new growth of trees, several sugar bushes, and a vast apple orchard stretching from the village of Chazy to the lake.

Our native trees* are: pine, spruce, hemlock, balsam fir, tamarac, balm of Gilead, birch, beech, maple, ash, hickory, elm, iron-wood, alder, elder, dog-wood, whistle-wood, mountain ash, willow, cedar, cherry, oak, butter-nut, hazel, basswood, and sumac; to which have been introduced the Lombardy poplar, pollard willow, locust, apple, pear, plum, Norway spruce, Norway maple, silver maple, and a few other trees suitable to the climate.

The town is also blessed with many kinds of wild flowers, herbs, ferns, and bushes, some of which are: lupin, asters, daisies, devils paint brush, bloodroot, milkweed, clover, violet, trillium, Queen Anne's lace, black-eyed Susan, thistles, ham and eggs, pasture roses, cowslips, blue flag, lady's slipper, dandelions, horse-radish, golden rod, mint, mustard, catnip, wild strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, and red raspberries.

In the woods, waters, and fields of Chazy live a number of wild animals. Although the moose is now extinct and the panther, lynx, sable, and wolf are rare enough to be news worthy, there remain in some profusion the beaver, otter, wildcat, deer, chipmunk, racoon, black bear, skunk, muskrat, porcupine, and mole. There are also such common birds as hawk, owl, crow, wild goose, duck, pigeon, morning dove, partridge, pheasant, robin, meadow lark, blue jay, evening grosbeak, woodcock, sparrow, gull, loon, wren, whippoorwill, humming bird, oriole, catbird, slate junco, purple finch, nuthatch, chickadee, swallow, indigo bunting, snow bird, woodpecker, and goldfinch.

Among fish is an equal variety. Commonly caught in Lake Champlain or in the town streams are trout, pike, pickerel, bass, muskellunge, perch, ling, smelt, eel, catfish, bullpout, gar, leech, sucker, shiner, rock bass, wall-eyed pike, chub, and minnows. There is also a rare salmon or sturgeon. Both in the water and on land is a collection of frogs, toads, and turtles. It is possible that once in a lifetime a Chazy native would see within the limits of the town a rattlesnake, but the main snakes in Chazy are the harmless garter snake, milk adder, and grass snake. We also have a quantity of moths, mosquitoes, flies, spiders, butterflies, ladybugs, mealy bugs, June bugs, and other insects.

Despite the fact that wolves are nearly extinct in Chazy today, they were once a great menace. From about 1825 until 1830 the beasts committed great depredations on the sheep about Chazy Village. When wolves were near, notice was given throughout the town and neighboring towns, and people assembled with guns, pitchforks, and such weapons as might be useful. The woods on the Sciota Ridge where wolves lurked were one year completely surrounded by a line of men. At the word "march" they moved forward slowly, stopping for any reason at the command "halt." In this way a perfect line was kept. When the wolves began to hear the sound of voices from every direction, they began to move and press upon the

*Thanks are due the late Perry Ladd of Chazy Landing who helped with these lists of trees and animals.

line at different points. At two successful hunts in two successive weeks, eight wolves were killed—four in each week.

By careless shooting at one of these hunts, Holland Goss had the corner of his shirt collar shot off; at another, when the men were too close to shoot, Charles Bugbee drew a wolf out from under a log by the hind legs, and the animal was pummeled to death with clubs. About 1835 another hunt took place to the east of West Chazy at which three wolves were killed. One of the carcasses was given to the young men of the school kept by Alexander H. Prescott, and the ten dollar bounty was spent by them for a supper at the public house of Shubel Burdick. Prescott, Russell, and Lemuel North, and A. G. Carver, who were on this hunt, were frequently a hunting party in 1834-1835.

It was a custom, when there was not time to make a hunt the day the wolves were near, to build bonfires around them which were kept burning all night to prevent the escape of the beasts. In 1835 Augustus Pitcher, son of Lieutenant Governor Pitcher and nephew of Ebenezer A. Scott for whose store he was clerking at the time, was all dressed for a hunt and was poking up the fire when his powder flask exploded and injured him enough to keep him away from the hunt that night. In 1830 Mrs. Howard and Miss Foster went on foot to visit Mrs. Brown who lived on the east branch of the Great Chazy River. When they came near her house, a wolf came bounding toward them only to be attacked by a large dog owned by Mrs. Howard. The two animals struggled into the river; fearing her dog might be drowned, Mrs. Howard waded into the water and separated them. The wolf fled in the direction of what is now the depot.

Other presently rare animals were also a danger at this time. In 1834, during the progress of Mr. Prescott's school, Russell North, Lemuel North, and A. G. Carver went to hunt deer about two miles northwest of Chazy Village. Russel and Carver stood on a runway on the ridge near the Waters place, and Lemuel went into the woods with the hounds. Soon the baying of the hounds was heard, and a fine deer came dashing through an open field where Russel brought it down. Lemuel again set the hounds at work, and again the woods resounded with the racket, but this time the game did not move. Though the crack of Lemuel's rifle was heard, the dogs continued barking. Again the rifle cracked, and the dogs still barked. As Carver and Russel approached in bewilderment, the rifle cracked a third time. When they reached Lemuel, there lay upon the ground a panther that measured eight feet from tip to tip.

From the beginning hunting, trapping, and fishing have been important to residents of the town, not only as sport, but economically as well. The early settlers built flat boats and took their furs to St. Johns, and later to Vermont, to exchange for supplies. The trapping season was short, from about December 10th to April 8th, when fur was at its best, but hunting and fishing went on the year around, either for food or as protection.

There were buyers of furs who came through the town a couple of times a year, and some merchants in town bought and shipped furs. L. A. Childs in Chazy bought and shipped pelts, and another man traveled the area with a horse and wagon to buy pelts to ship. The first LaPlant who came to this locality paid for his farm just over the line in Beekmantown with muskrat, mink, and skunk skins. A farm, now the location of the Lakeside

Trailer Court, was paid for the same way by "Muskrat Joe" Monty. Another man is remembered by Dellas Savage to have bought a farm by working for the owner to pay for it. In 1914, he would have fallen short \$375 in his payment unless he sold his cattle, which he did not want to do; instead he bought 50 traps for foxes, skunk, and mink and over a relatively small area around his house brought in furs which he shipped to J. O. Taylor in St. Louis, Missouri, yielding \$400 for himself at \$21 a mink pelt, \$6 for muskrat, \$18 to \$20 for fox, \$10 for skunk, and \$1.50 for weasel.

About 1916 Walter Favro, who was born in 1906, was in business trapping. About 1927 he had a motorcycle and attached a bag to the front of it to carry his animals, which he gathered over a wide territory. One haul was a nest of 18 muskrat which he captured in one day. He and his brother Alden had about 36 traps set along the riverbank from Pleasant Street to the John Goss bridge. They also had traps along the lake. Some days they earned as much as \$55. During this time, George Wells and Ernest Bolia were about the only other ones who were trapping.

Ice fishing has long been popular on the lake; although it has only been about the last 40 years that men have built shanties on the ice. Before that, they used only a sled and a wind break. They were usually out on the lake about 9 in the morning; they took no lunch and were ready to start home about 2:30. An average catch was 12 to 15 dozen perch; today it is about 6 to 8 dozen. The fishing is usually done between Nichols Point and Wools Point far enough from shore to reach 25 to 40 feet of water. The season generally lasts from the last week of the year until the ice is gone. In the old days the fishermen moved around a great deal. If the fish did not bite in one place, they soon chopped a new hole a few feet away. They called this "chasing the fish." Sometimes a man would open as many as 24 holes in one day with an ice chisel about 6 inches in diameter. Much of this fishing is done for sport or for family food, but such men as Walter Favro, his uncle Ernest Bolia, and his brother Alden Favro sold their fish locally, at first, just as they came from the lake; later they cleaned and boned them. Many ice fishermen shipped their fish to Albany and New York.

John Abare, who kept a hotel in Sciota, trained dogs for hunting and increased his hotel business considerably with would-be hunters out on vacation or for a day's sport. He hired guides, bird dogs, and fox dogs. Adolphus Parker, whose farm is near the west end of the Chateaugay Road, rented rooms to hunters, fed them, and furnished them with trained hunting dogs. Gibson Wool of Chazy kept, boarded, and trained a few bird dogs.

Residents of Chazy have shown some concern for the conservation of, as well as the immediate use of, the lake and woods. A good deal, but not all, of the local conservation effort has arisen from W. H. Miner and his interests. As early as 1909 he began to reforest land under the New York State conservation program, and was followed by others, among whom have been Edmond Seymour (1918), Charles R. Atwood (1921), George L. Hubbell and Rudolph Slosson (1925), John F. O'Brien (1926), Thomas E. McCullough and Charles W. Tanner (1927), Elizabeth LaPierre (1928), Floran C. Ladd (1947), Dudley Franklin (1949), and R. G. Flackbart, Richard Ducharme, Nell Sullivan, and Samuel Loudon (1952). In April 1920 the Town Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Town Board, authorized the Chazy Central Rural School, Mrs. J. R. McCuen, the Chazy Grange, Harry Pease, the Chazy Presbyterian Church,

Mrs. Julia Trombly, Peter Brusio, the Chazy Episcopal Church, Mrs. Wolcott Hubbell, the Chazy Methodist Church, Mr. Edric Martin, Thomas McCullough, George Clark, Mrs. John Abare, S. D. Bruce, L. G. Bundy, Charlie Chisholm, W. H. Miner, Dr. J. S. Stetson, Mrs. R. P. Heaton, Mrs. Nelson Latremore, Dr. A. W. Fairbank, B. F. Sullivan, R. J. Hinman, W. L. Fairbank, L. A. Childs, the estate of Mrs. Fletcher Gilbert, Fred Decelle, the Boomhower Grocery Company, Julius Martin, Mrs. Libby Lavigne, Charley Baker, O. B. Otis, John Talford, John Collins, The Kingsbury estate, Hubert Patnode, E. Duffany, and Orin Minkler, at their own expense, to locate and plant trees along the highways in Chazy Village.

William H. Miner had a small fish hatchery at Heart's Delight Farm. About 1922 he discontinued it and established a new fish hatchery on the Stephen Lapierre property near the Flat Rock in the town of Altona. Ponds were built and fish purchased to stock them. The basement of the Stoughton house was used at first as a storage and preparation room for the fish food; later a large one-story building of tile and cement was erected for the hatchery. Large quantities of brook trout were hatched there. The hatchery was abandoned about 1933. Charles Claussen was in charge from the beginning until about 1930; Louis Barnaby followed Claussen for about two years and was himself followed by Claussen again who ran it on his own account, but unsuccessfully. The last supervisor was Clarence B. Traynor, who took care of the hatchery until it was entirely closed.

At one time Mr. Miner had a bear kept near the fish ponds. When his dam was under construction at Chazy Lake, the construction engineer was given two bear cubs found in the woods. They were cared for all winter at Heart's Delight Farm, and in the Spring they were moved to the Flat Rock to the older bear, but during the very first night, they killed the old bear and soon one of the cubs wandered away and the other was soon released.

In 1946 a federal survey was being made for breeding grounds for ducks. Omer I. Carpenter, who had just returned from service in World War II, was employed to band ducks in this area. The first fall he banded 65 ducks, the next 185, and the third year 878—the highest number banded at any locality in the state. He continued banding until 1953.

On June 29th 1953, for \$37,573, the trustees of the W. H. Miner Foundation transferred to the state, then seeking to locate a preserve for birds, about 650 acres in the area of Lake Alice. The Lake Alice Management Area is the most northerly in the state and is part of a state-wide program to perpetuate wild life resources in cooperation with the federal government under the Pittman-Robertson Act. The inner area, 320 acres, around the lake 200 feet from the shore, is enclosed by a wire fence and is posted property. The area outside the fence is open as a public hunting ground. Only three buildings remained on the property, the red brick house, originally the James Wilson house, now reserved for the caretaker, and two others, one of which was sold to Joseph Brushnefski who moved it south along the highway a short distance where it is currently his residence. Since 1953, more land has been purchased and the preserve, part of the Forever Wild program, is now over doubled in size. The first caretaker was Francis King.

A road has been built part way around the lake with a bridge over the stream. It is planned to extend the road completely around the water. Because water fowl are

temperamental, shy creatures, a great deal of brush has been cleared away and some hills have been leveled to give a full open view to attract more birds. Different kinds of grass are grown on the preserve for feeding, and many acres have been seeded in grass.

Beneath the busy surface of the township extend beds of Potsdam sandstone, which underlie the western part of Chazy; calciferous sandstone, which runs from the southwest diagonally across the middle of the town; Chazy limestone under the east half of the town; and Trenton limestone covered by tertiary clay along the lake shore. The Potsdam sandstone is nearly cream colored; although it can vary from white to red. It is found in layers from two to twelve inches thick to an unknown depth. The calciferous sandstone is found in grey, level layers and is often confused with limestone. It disintegrates quickly when exposed to the weather. Chazy lime-

stone, which has excellent qualities for building and for lime, is dark blue to grey and is found in layers sometimes as much as six feet thick. The Trenton limestone is dark blue and is sometimes mistaken for slate. It is found in level layers from a half to two or three inches thick and is excellent material for making roads.

Usually not experienced in this area, earthquakes have occasionally disturbed our placid northern region. A few have been recorded: August 7th 1802, about 10 P.M.; May 22nd 1817, 3 A.M.; October 20 1818, 7 o'clock; May 20th 1819, 2 shocks; March 12th 1853 (intensity 5); December 18th 1867; May 27th 1897 (intensity 7); April 28th 1913 (intensity 6-7); May 22nd 1917 (intensity 4-5); and March 18th 1928 (intensity 6).

Altogether, however, Chazy presents a pleasant, but unspectacular physical aspect.

Chapter Two

BEFORE THE WHITE MAN*

All the exposed bedrock in Chazy Township contains marine fossils, striking evidence of the long period of time during which oceans covered much of eastern North America some half billion years ago. Such fossils, including mollusks, brachiopods, arthropods (trilobites), corals, bryozoans (moss animals), and echinoderms, are the remains of a flourishing community of invertebrate life

which once inhabited the warm, shallow seas of the region. The bedrock, deposited as quartz sands during late Cambrian time and as lime and magnesian muds during Ordovician time, however, postdates a much older and longer portion of geologic history known as Precambrian time. The Precambrian rocks made the floor of the sea in which the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks were formed.

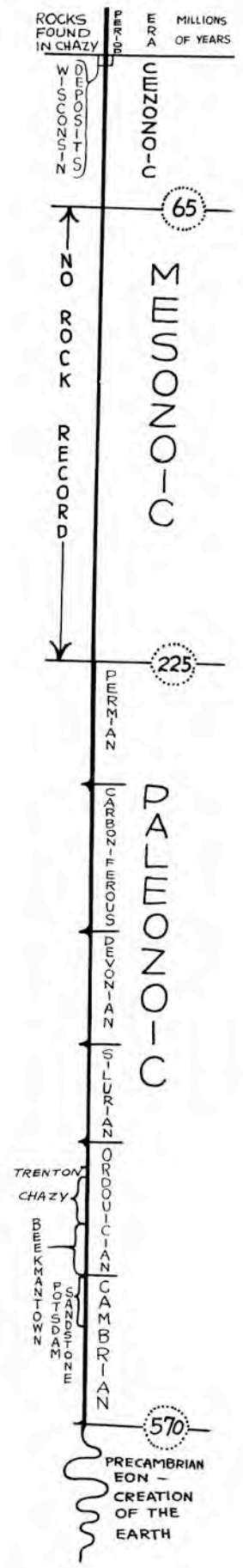


1. Green algae; 2. Brown algae; 3. Snail (*Maclurites*); 4. Nautiloid cephalopod (*Camero-ceras*)—straight swimmer; 5. Nautiloid cephalopod (*Valcouroceras*)—coiled swimmer; 6. Nautiloid cephalopod (*Gonioceras*)—straight crawler; 7. Snail (*Bucania*); 8. Blastoid (*Blastoidocrinus*); 9. Cystoid (*Eumorphocystis*); 10. Cystoid (*Canadocystis*); 11. Snail (*Scalites*); 12. Trilobite (*Thaleops*); 13. "Moss" animal, bryozoan (*Phylloporina*); 14. "Moss" animal, bryozoan (*Chasmatoporella*); 15. Brachiopod (*Rostri-cellula*); 16. Cone hydra, conularid (*Pseudoconularia*); 17. Brachiopod (*Plectrothis*); 18. Trilobite (*Isotelus*); 19. Snail (*Raphistoma*); 20. Sponge (*Zittella*); 21. Snail (*Laxoplocus*); 22. Coral (*Lichenaria*); 23. Trilobite (*Bumastus*) shedding; 24. Trilobite (*Glaphurus*); 25. Stromatoporoid (*Stromatocerium*); 26. Trilobite (*Calliope*) dead.

Reconstruction of Chazy Sea scene; what you would have seen had you been here 465 million years ago.

THE NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATIONIST MAGAZINE
December/January 1961-2 — Wayne Trimm, artist

* We wish here to express appreciation to Dr. Donald W. Fisher, State Paleontologist, and Dr. James F. Olmsted of the Geology Department of the State University College at Plattsburgh for their considerable help with this chapter, and to Mrs. Philip Sanger of Chazy, who drew our geologic time line.



This most ancient, Precambrian, history of the town is known only as a part of the geologic history of the entire Adirondack region. Its story begins with the creation of the earth some four billion years ago. Precambrian rocks, believed to form the basement in this area, are exposed farther west and south of Chazy and are a complex mixture of igneous and metamorphic material.

Modern methods of geologic study have revealed that most of the Precambrian rocks of this area were originally deposited as sandstones, shales, and limestones between one and two billion years ago. Little detail is known of their history other than that they were buried to depths of 15 to 20 miles and subjected to high temperatures and intense pressures. The abundance of igneous rocks associated with the metamorphic rocks attests to the deep burial and complexity of their history. Studies of their mineralogy show they have been recrystallized in a manner similar to that used in the annealing of metals in hardening processes used by industry.

Radioactive dating, a method of study which uses the decay rates of radioactive elements such as uranium, tells us that an event called the Grenville Orogeny, occurred in this area about one billion years ago. During the Grenville Orogeny all the Precambrian rocks of northeastern New York were recrystallized (metamorphosed) and intruded by igneous magmas. This event probably produced a landscape of high peaks similar to today's loftiest mountain ranges.

Between one billion and about 550 million years ago, these mountains were slowly eroded until rock which had been buried to the depth of many miles was exposed at the surface.

At the opening of Cambrian time, 550 million years ago, the Adirondack Mountains were probably much the same as they are today, but the area now occupied by the Champlain Valley probably formed the eastern coast of North America. Thus the scene was set for a new series of geologic events which was to result in the formation of the rocks of the Champlain Valley and the mountains which now lie to the east, in New England.

In the Late Cambrian Epoch, approximately 500 million years ago, the sea was shallow and wave and current action on the bottom was vigorous. At this time the formation of quartz-sandstone known as the Potsdam Formation was laid down; in Clinton County it reaches a thickness of from 800 to 1,600 feet. This sediment came from the higher elevations of the Adirondacks to the southwest.

Subsidence continued, most rapidly in the northeast, and the area was temporarily flooded by clear, cool marine waters supporting several types of marine invertebrates. Magnesian limestone (dolostone) and sandstone were deposited, sometimes in alternating layers, which comprise the Beekmantown Group. Later, during the middle epoch of the Ordovician Period, the seas returned, flooding the rather featureless land of Early Ordovician time. Here formed limestones, encasing the remains of countless marine animals, constituting the Chazy Group. This sea, known as the Chazy Sea, supported reefs of algae, sponges, bryozoans, and coral-like animals called stromatoporoids. The recently abandoned quarry along the north side of Sheldon Lane displays algal reefs of Chazyan Age.

Chazy limestone deposits, sometimes reaching a thickness of 900 feet, are best seen on Valcour Island in New York and on Grand Isle and Isle La Motte in Vermont. Some of the layers contain few fossils, while others are

almost wholly made of the remains of crinoids (an echinoderm), brachiopods, and algae. On June 30th 1818, Charles A LaSueur made the first application of binomial Linnaean terminology to New York State fossils by naming the 'medial' ordovician gastropod he found in Chazy limestone: *machurites magnus*.

This activity was followed by uplift and erosion of the Chazy strata over which marine waters returned. In a later, shallow sea, shales and limestones were deposited to form the highly fossiliferous rocks of the Black River and Trenton Groups. It is these rocks which were so recently quarried by the International Lime and Stone Company southeast of Chazy Village. No more recent strata are found in Chazy Township.

During the late part of the Ordovician Period, roughly 430-425 million years ago, the crust was fractured by two or three systems of faults along what is now the Champlain Valley. This was a period of stress and compression from the east that produced additional joints and faults along which the abrupt elevation difference between the Adirondack Mountains and the Champlain Valley may have appeared. In the Lake Champlain area this event was also one of renewed igneous activity, small basic dikes, and of considerable erosion of the Paleozoic deposits. This latter activity, called the Taconic Orogeny, is responsible for the folded formation of the Green Mountains.

There is no record in northern New York of the Mesozoic Era; the next 155 million years are a blank page in the geologic "book."

The last great division of geologic time, the Cenozoic Era, which began about 65 million years ago, was characterized by a regional uplift and more erosion, giving the land surface approximately its present relief, and forming the framework for its present drainage pattern. The northeast section developed a dome shaped character with the main axis along the extreme western edge of Clinton County.

Although the present solid rock surfaces of the Lake Champlain region were well established during these several million years, they were profoundly modified by the glaciation which appeared during the Cenozoic Era. During the Ice Age or Pleistocene Period many ice sheets exceeding a mile in thickness gradually moved southward, destroying or driving before them all plant and animal life. Relentlessly they moved forward, crushing and pulverizing some rocks and polishing others. Some of the softer rocks became clay, and the harder ones became sand, gravel, or smoothly worn cobble stones. Basically, two great glaciers slowly ground their way over the North Country from about one million to about 11500 years ago. It is not known how many advances and retreats of the Labrador Ice Sheet, the earlier of the glaciers, crossed our area, because there are no definite traces of glaciation here before the Wisconsin substage, which produced our more important and more recent glacier, the Wisconsin Ice Sheet.

In general the second glacier developed two arms, one of which moved southwest over the St. Lawrence Plain while the other moved roughly south along the Champlain-Hudson Valley. The movement of the Champlain-Hudson Valley arm has been measured on the Sciota Road $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of West Chazy Village as S 4°E, that is almost due south.

As the ice receded over the site of Lake Champlain, it first retreated in the west, thus freeing the Adirondacks before the Green Mountains emerged from the ice. A belt

of morainal topography with deposits of stony till about two miles east of Sciota on the northeast branch of Corbeau Creek probably marks one position of the retreating ice front; a glacial spillway on the Flat Rocks in Altona, which drained the lake formed along the edge of the ice, marks another.

Perhaps a more dramatic reminder of this moving sheet of ice is the Ingraham Esker. An esker is a serpentine ridge of gravelly and sandy drift deposited along the bed of a stream in the glacial ice. When the ice melts, this loose material is left behind as a mound marking the course of the stream. The Ingraham Esker was formed in this way, but probably along the edge of the ice sheet rather than within it. It is traceable for ten miles from just north of Waters Corners in the Town of Champlain across Chazy into the Town of Beekmantown about two miles south of Ingraham, where it flattens out, but without a delta. The dips in its profile are probably part of its original form. Both the Ridge Road and the Hay Road run along its top.

For more than a hundred years after the first settlements began in Chazy, this ridge was in use by the settlers without any recognition of its true nature. An old map shows a row of houses from the southern tip right through to the northern end and a road nearly the full length, yet no curiosity was ever aroused and it was spoken of merely as "the ridge."

Early farmers maintained small gravel pits in its sides, but it is only recently, during the past 20 years, that its shape has been so terribly mutilated in the search for gravel for highway work. The first time the "esker" was materially disturbed was when the hard road (now called the Point au Roche Road in Beekmantown) was built from the lake shore to Route 9.

Another glacial feature in Chazy is a rock which rested on top of the "esker," on the east side of the Ashley Road and on the west side of the "esker" near the present home of James Perry. This large, syenite boulder, six feet high, three feet by three feet at the top, and three feet by four feet at the base, is composed of potash-feldspar, black mica, and biotite. About 1923 it was moved a short distance from its original site, and recently it was pushed down the west side of the ridge and buried. As there is nothing of this type nearer than upper Canada or New Hampshire, it well illustrates the distribution and forceful nature of the glacier. Such odd pieces of alien rock (erratics) of all sizes are found throughout the township.

The manner of the glacier's recession allowed the ice front to act as a dam, running diagonally northwest to southeast across the town, which caused a glacial lake to expand before it. This lake eventually rose to a level that covered the east end of the Flat Rocks and was stopped only along the line where rock cliffs kept the water back.

The weight of the ice had depressed the land, and as the ice disappeared at the close of the Wisconsin Epoch, it allowed the marine water of the Champlain Sea to the east to flood this region as far south as Whitehall. Evidence of the presence of the sea water is the marine clams (*Macoma saxicava*) and barnacles found here. The melting glacier left behind great piles of loose material, called "glacial drift," which were then more or less rearranged by the wave and current action of the lake and sea waters. Some sediment was deposited in regular layers, and glacial strata may be seen in Chazy along the public roads, on the river banks, and on ledges in the woods.

At the opening of the Pleistocene Epoch the level of the sea in the Champlain area was lower than that of the

glacial lake, reaching only about 340 or 350 feet above present sea level. As the lake water gradually slipped away, it left behind a series of rocky bars, deltas, and beaches, a process later repeated by the receding sea water, so that together the shifting water levels have left behind evidence of a series of beaches several miles wide, falling from an altitude of about 700 feet to the lake shore.

Basically these beaches fall into three zones: a cobbly one from about 700 feet to about 250 feet above the present sea level, a sandy one lower in the east marked by boulders strewn erratically through it by the glacier, and a marine clay one nearer sea level and overlapped by the sandy zone. Near West Chazy results of wave action are visible nearly to an altitude of 675 feet; there are signs of beaches on a hill midway between Sciota and West Chazy between about 550 and 450 feet above sea level. Near the road from Sciota to Altona is a large bar, and another bar lies on Boyington Brook near West Chazy at 450 feet above sea level. On either side of the road from Sciota to the vicinity of Tracy Brook, between 495 and 250 feet, are traces of marine beach ridges. South of West Chazy Village are more bars above 420 feet, and between Sciota and West Chazy are beaches along the road between 400 and 380 feet above sea level. Two miles south of Sciota are sea cliffs of Potsdam Sandstone.

Throughout the township the surface deposits are primarily of the Pleistocene Epoch or more recent accumulations. They are mostly glacial drift, either very much as left by the retreating ice sheet above 600 feet elevation, or rearranged by wave and current action lower down on what was the bottom of the temporary, ice-barred lake, or still lower on the former bottom of the Champlain Sea. Our present streams all appear to be of post-glacial origin, and their beds are formed in this drift coating. Post-glacial elevation has risen considerably in the northeast section of the Adirondack region, but the larger features of the land remain very much as they were even before the ice sheets began to creep down from the north. Of aquatic life, during the end of glacial time, we have only a few fossils of *Macoma groenlandica*, which were found in a pit in the sand hill on the west bank of Tracy Brook where the road crosses that stream at an altitude of 300 feet.

During the millions of years of these geologic periods, from the beginning of life until the eighteenth century of our era, Chazy was inhabited only by a sequence of animals from single-celled organisms to shell fish to reptiles to mammals. In historic times not until the middle of the eighteenth century did a human being attempt to make his permanent home in what is now the Town of Chazy, and as far as we know, not until 1763 did a man succeed.

There is evidence of prehistoric Indian life on Isle La Motte which may have overlapped into this area. In historic times, though never residents of the site of Chazy Township, Indians did pass through its forests for several hundred years before the coming of the White Man. Historic Indians had a large village at the mouth of Scomotion Creek in what is now Plattsburgh. This village was the largest Indian settlement on Lake Champlain and was inhabited by a Mohican tribe of the Algon-

quins. About 1300, however, Iroquois Indians entered the region. More powerful and better organized than the Algonquins, by 1700 they had pushed the Mohicans north to the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers and east into New England and were in full possession of Lake George and Lake Champlain. In 1609, when Champlain explored the lake which bears his name, he found no Indian settlements on the shores of the lake and only a few Indians scattered on a large island.

More than 30 additional Indian villages have been located in Clinton County, the closest of which to Chazy is the one in Champlain at the mouth of the Big Chazy River. From these villages the Indians set out, sometimes during Indian Summer,* on hunting expeditions that took them into our township. The early settlers tell of Indians camping between the Little and the Great Chazy rivers, on Wool's Point, and elsewhere along the shore. These camps, however, were erected during hunting expeditions and were never permanent habitations.

In 1898 Miss Frances Anderson, in recalling the old days of Chazy for a program presented by the Presbyterian Church wrote:

Among the early settlers in Chazy was Bruno Trombly who came here from Canada at the close of the Revolution . . . Mr. Trombly was very friendly with the Indians, trapping with them for many years, acting as their friend and advisor till they were forced to give up their homes and lands . . . It was a very familiar sight (when my great-grandfather came to this country) to see the Indian camps all around. Their favorite camping ground was on the sand beach and on the point where Mr. Jones' cottage now stands, also on Robarge and Wool's points. The Indians were on friendly terms with the white people and would often come to the houses for milk and other articles of food for their families. My grandfather's mother often told how she once tried to buy a silk handkerchief from an Indian woman, who with her little child had come to her house to buy food. The Indian baby was wrapped in the handkerchief, which was a handsome one, but on offering money, even more than the article was really worth to the mother, she could not be induced to part with it, as she kept it to wrap around her children for Baptism.

Several Indian relics have been dug up in town at various times. For example, many arrow heads have been found in the sand beach near the mouth of the Little Chazy. A local tradition is that the old State Road, laid out across the town in 1790, followed an Indian trail, but there is nothing to substantiate this.

It is not surprising, then, that when Champlain made his celebrated voyage of discovery up the lake in 1609, there was nothing to attract his attention to the site of Chazy. As had been the case for centuries before, here were only dense, uninhabited woods, crossed by an occasional Indian trail and a refuge for the game the Indian sought to kill. Nothing was to change this aspect for nearly 150 years; although the primeval forest did witness one memorable event before the White Man succeeded in establishing his first permanent settlement within the town.

* An authority on the Indians of New York State who was kind enough to read this section feels that the Indians hunted mainly in the winter. Nevertheless, local tales from the settlers of not too long ago are so numerous and so consistent that the hunting here was during Indian Summer that it seems worthwhile to mention it that way here.

Chapter Three

THE WHITE MAN*

The first known penetration of the Champlain Valley by the White Man occurred in 1609. In the summer of that year Samuel de Champlain, who had spent the previous winter at Quebec, accompanied by 11 men and a war party of Algonquin, Montagnais, and Huron Indians explored up the lake called by the Indians *Caniaderi-Guarante* or Gate of the Country and named by Champlain for himself. Champlain slipped past the Chazy shore on July 14th and traveled as far as Ticonderoga, where on July 30th he defeated in battle the warlike Iroquois, the enemies of the Algonquins. After the battle he took possession of the territory in the name of the King of France and returned to Quebec. In addition to establishing French control over this area, he had also aroused the enmity of the Iroquois who proceeded to harass the French for the next 150 years.

Champlain died on Christmas Day in 1635 and was succeeded as governor by de Montmagny, who soon built a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu River as protection against the Indians coming down the lake. This was the first French effort to protect the colony. The fort, however, was ineffectual and was abandoned in 1642 and later destroyed. Meanwhile the Iroquois continued their victorious expeditions against the Algonquins, in 1644 massacring a band of them very near the site of the Richelieu fort.

Such friction between the French and Indians did not abate during the next 20 years, and 1663 was a time of as great unrest among the Iroquois as was 1644. In 1663, however, the government of France abolished the Richelieu Charter which in 1632 had granted the St. Lawrence Valley as a trade monopoly to the Company of New France, a company of 100 men headed by Cardinal Richelieu himself, and created the royal prov-

* For most of the material and many of the words dealing with the land titles in this chapter and Chapter V we are greatly indebted to Fuller Allan, Esq., of Plattsburgh. Our appreciation to him cannot be too generously expressed.

ince of New France or Canada directly under the control of Louis XIV.

Early in 1664 the king appointed Alexander de Pronville, Marquis de Tracy, viceroy of the American possessions of France and Daniel de Remy, Sieur de Courcelles, governor of Canada. The new viceroy and governor left Rochelle, France on February 26th 1664, sailing for Canada by way of Cayenne, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and San Domingo. They reached Quebec on June 30th 1664. With them came a regiment of about 1200 men, soldiers from the Carignan-Salieres Regiment well seasoned by service under Count Coligny for Emperor Leopold against the Turks. They also brought horses, women, and several young officers of good French families. One of these, identified only as de Chazy, was a nephew of de Tracy and a cousin of Count Godefroy d'Estrades, Marshal of France.

The new government immediately took measures to secure the province from Indian hostilities. Within three weeks Fort Richelieu, burned in 1646, was rebuilt by Captain de Chambly of the Carignan Regiment. At the same time de Sorel, another Carignan captain, built Fort Saint Louis 17 leagues to the south at the foot of some rapids. A third fort, called Sainte Terese, was built three leagues above the second.

The following summer de Tracy ordered Capt. Pierre de St. Paul, Sieur de la Mothe, to build a fort on Lake Champlain, south of those constructed along the Richelieu River. This fort, called Sainte Anne, was completed in July 1666 on what is now Isle la Motte. It contained a chapel and formed the first White settlement on the lake. This fort was to serve as a rendez-vous and headquarters for further French expeditions into Mohawk territory to the south and was garrisoned by several companies from the Carignan Regiment, among them one commanded by Captain de Chazy.

In January 1666 Governor Courcelles with 300 regulars and 200 habitants had attempted an invasion of the

Mohawk country. However, extreme cold, four feet of snow, and incompetent guides led to ineffective action. Sixty Fusiliers were drawn into a Mohawk ambush near Schenectady and eleven Frenchmen were killed and some wounded. The expedition rested in Albany and returned to Canada by way of the Richelieu forts. By the time it reached these forts, many men had died from exposure and three prisoners had been taken by the Mohawks who had been following the retreating soldiers. Nevertheless, the Mohawks, who were somewhat alarmed by de Tracy's forts and military activity as well as by the tales of their three prisoners that a new invasion would come the following year, decided to arrange a peace.

In June 1666, ten Mohawks and a group of Oneidas, empowered to represent the whole Mohawk tribe and to sue for peace, passed Forte Sainte Anne on the way to Quebec. The Indians spoke of their desire for peace and their power to make a treaty with the French. The news influenced the officers to relax their vigilance somewhat and to amuse themselves hunting and fishing away from the fort. Despite these peace negotiations, however, many uninformed war parties still roamed the Champlain region.

At the end of June or early July* 1666, a hunting excursion from the fort, including Jean Laumonnier, Sieur de Traversy; M. de Monagny; Capt. de Chazy; Louis de Canchy, Sieur de Leroles, a nephew of de Tracy and cousin of de Chazy; Sieur de Chamont; and Sieur de Morin, crossed the lake by boat to the mouth of the Little Chazy. They went up the river until they were surprised by the Agniers, an Iroquois tribe, about two leagues or six miles directly west of Isle La Motte and near the banks of the river. They were attacked without warning by some 60 Mohawks under their chief, Agariata. Capt. de Chazy and two of his companions, surrounded by savages, resolved to fight. The other Frenchmen would have rushed to their aid, but they were threatened with instant death at the slightest movement. In this skirmish, de Traversy, Morin, Chamont, and de Chazy were killed, and de Leroles and the others were taken prisoners.

The Mohawks hastily scalped their victims, stole their weapons and clothes, and started off toward their own country with their prisoners. The bodies of de Chazy, de Traversy, Chaumont, and Morin remained in the forest. When the news of the incident reached Quebec, de Tracy placed de Sorel in command of 33 men and ordered him to revenge the death of his officers and to recapture the prisoners. The Indian envoys were imprisoned and the peace was seriously threatened. Fortunately de Sorel soon met the Agniers on their way to return de Leroles and the other captives. The peace talks were resumed, and a treaty was signed on July 12th 1666.

Unfortunately, however, at an entertainment for the various Mohawk delegates gathered in Quebec, the subject of de Chazy's death was raised and chief Agariata imprudently raised his arm and declared, "This is the arm that tomahawked that young officer." De Tracy immediately ordered the execution of the murderer of his nephew and the imprisonment of the other Indians present. Hostilities were resumed, and in September 1666 de Tracy with 1330 men; the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, habitants, and Indian allies moved against the Mohawks. These men rendezvoused at Isle La Motte, at which time 600 of the Canadians and 100 of the Indians were en-

* Guy Coolidge in THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY FROM 1609 TO 1759, p. 167, says the month was May.

camped on the mainland opposite the north end of the island at the mouth of the Little Chazy River. They remained there until October 3rd when they began their march south. With this force peace was finally established by the spring of 1667 and was maintained for many years.

To commemorate the death of de Chazy, two rivers were named for him, the Great Chazy and the Little Chazy. Eventually his name spread to our township, including the villages of Chazy, West Chazy, and Chazy Landing, and to Chazy Lake, a formation of Ordovician limestone, and a type of grey and pink lower selurian marble. An ephemeral settlement at the rapids on the Great Chazy river near the present Champlain was once, about 1796, known as Chazy Village, and King's Bay in Lake Champlain was called Chazy Bay from the end of the eighteenth century until after 1818.

Yet trouble with the Indians did not end completely with this campaign. Preparations, for example, were carried on throughout the latter months of 1692 for a winter expedition to humiliate the Mohawks who were again causing the French trouble.

Indians from the tribes of the Hurons, the Abenakis, the Algonquins, and the Soccquis gathered with the smartest soldiers of three companies of French troops and were put under the command of lieutenants de Manteth, Courtemanche, and Lanoue. The entire force, numbering more than 600 men, left Chambly on January 31st 1693. By the middle of February they had captured three Mohawk forts, taken prisoners, and begun to return to the St. Lawrence. They were pursued and were forced by their own Indians to make a fort. Instead of attacking, however, the pursuing Mohawks built a fort themselves, where they were attacked by the French force and driven back. The French broke camp on the morning of the 28th of February and, encumbered by their wounded and short of provisions, crossed the frozen Orange River on March 1st, still pursued by nearly 700 Mohawks. On the 11th of March they reached the Great Chazy River, and their official report of that day's activities embodies, misspelled though it is, the first recorded use of the word "Chazy" as a geographical term, showing that in fewer than 30 years after his death Chazy's name had been successfully established as a memorial. The report appears in letter V of the third volume of La Potherie's HISTORIE DE LA AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE. La Potherie himself later corrected the spelling of the river to Chazy:

11th Arrived, after inconceivable difficulties at the river Hazy; two Frenchmen were detached to Montreal for provisions, and those who remained, considered themselves very fortunate when they would discover a few potatoes, or have a few pairs of moccasins to put in the pot.

The name has appeared as "Chasi," "Chausy," "Chusy," "Chasie," "Chazee," "Chersy," "Cherze," "Charzee," "Chersee," "Sharzie," "Jashie," "Zasee," and, of course, "Chazy." The French name is pronounced Châzè, but in Clinton County it has become Châ zē.

During the entire colonial period the land included within the township of Chazy had a long and complex series of jurisdictions.

The first grant to include Chazy land was given by Henry IV of France, in 1604, to Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts, whom Champlain on his own third visit to the New World accompanied to Canada in 1608. De Monts, though not owner of the land, was given power to govern "the territories, coasts, and confines of La Cadie commencing from the fortieth degree unto the forty-sixth and



Aujourd'hui vingtuaisies jours. J'aille avec
 six Compagnies de la requeste de Francois Masse
 Guyer Sieur du Vallin, Je me suis retourné Royal
 subdigné assisté de Pierre Faure & Salomon Allaire
 devant eux. Voyez l'original de ce que j'en ay fait
 du Vallin. Je de Francois Masse Esuyer Lieutenant
 de la Compagnie de Monsieur le Gouverneur de Grand
 Portaine Capitaine de Compagnie. & François Masse
 la page de Major Aquébec. Transporté de
 Grand Cille de Québec vers la maison de Monsieur
 Augustin de la Roche Leguon cy devant Sieur de
 Chazy. ou d'un port de la Rivière de Chazy
 de Chazy nouveau Monsieur de la Roche
 cy après inventorié, lequel inventaire a été fait
 pour la conservation de plusieurs de ses biens de
 Chazy qu'on ne sçait point. Et lequel nous
 avons procédé ainsi qu'il suit

Archives Nationales du Quebec, Salle des Manuscrits

the heirs of the said late de Chazy, whenever they shall appear . . .

INVENTORY OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF
 M. de CHAZY, DECEASED, OFFICER OF CARIG-
 NAN, KILLED BY THE IROQUOIS, filed at Quebec
 July 22nd 1666; the document* opens:

Today, 22 day of July 1666, at the request of Francois Masse, esquire, sieur du Vallin, I [Becquet], Royal Notary, undersigned assisted by Pierre Faure and Salomon Allaire, living in Quebec, witnesses, and in the presence of the gentlemen du Vallin and Francois Provost, esquire, lieutenant of the company of de Grand Fontaine, knight, captain, of the Régiment de Carignan, in the service of the Battalion Chief at Quebec, carried within Quebec City into the house of Levasseur, where previously lived the late M. de Chazy or being the residence of the said late de Chazy, the things shown and indicated to us hereafter inventoried, which inventory was made in the interest of

* Thanks are due Miss Cariear of the Archives of Quebec and Roland-J. Auger of the Department of Cultural Affairs for locating this document and to Mrs. John Middleton of West Chazy who helped with its translation.

The inventory lists as located in a room in Levasseur's house a wild cherry bedstead with bed hangings? (*un tour de lit*) of material from Turkey, a liquor cabinet with 11 bottles of beer, a locked cedar chest holding, among other things, a blue jacket lined with red taffeta and two suits, one with a taffeta jacket and the other with a brown jacket with gold-plated silver trim. In another locked trunk, covered with calfskin, with other things were found three fine linen shirts and another a little more coarse, underwear, four linen neckcloths, cotton stockings, cotton slippers, six handkerchiefs, a woolen nightcap with a linen lining, a long sword with its scabbard and a silver handle, a silver cup, and a white baldric with silk fringe. The items were replaced in their chests which were locked and the keys kept by du Vallin; the chests were left in the same room.

within the said limits or any part of them, as far and to such distances inland as may be possible."

As governor of this territory, Champlain was forced to surrender French Canada to an English fleet at Quebec in 1629, but in 1632 Canada was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-laye, and Champlain returned as governor in 1633.

Meanwhile, on March 27th 1614, the States General of the Netherlands confirmed a provisional charter to the merchants of the New Netherlands Company giving them exclusive right to trade in America for three years in all the land lying between 40° and 45° north, that is the land between Virginia and New France. Trading rights were later given to the Dutch West India Company.

In 1620, James I of England granted the land between 40° and 48° north and from ocean to ocean to "the Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America," and in 1629 Charles I of England granted to Sir William Alexander the entire drainage basin of the St. Lawrence River and 50 leagues in all directions beyond.

If a flag pole were to have been erected in Chazy in 1630, it would have been a tough job to decide in what manner to fly the French, Dutch, and English flags which all claimed a right to fly here. The English, of course, took control of Dutch North America in 1664; and after Queen Anne's War, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the English agreed to Split Rock in what is now Essex County as the northern boundary of English claims.

Eventually all the land in consideration came under British control. Yet what the British obtained, as far as Chazy is concerned, was little more than the dense woods and Indian trails that Champlain had passed in 1609.

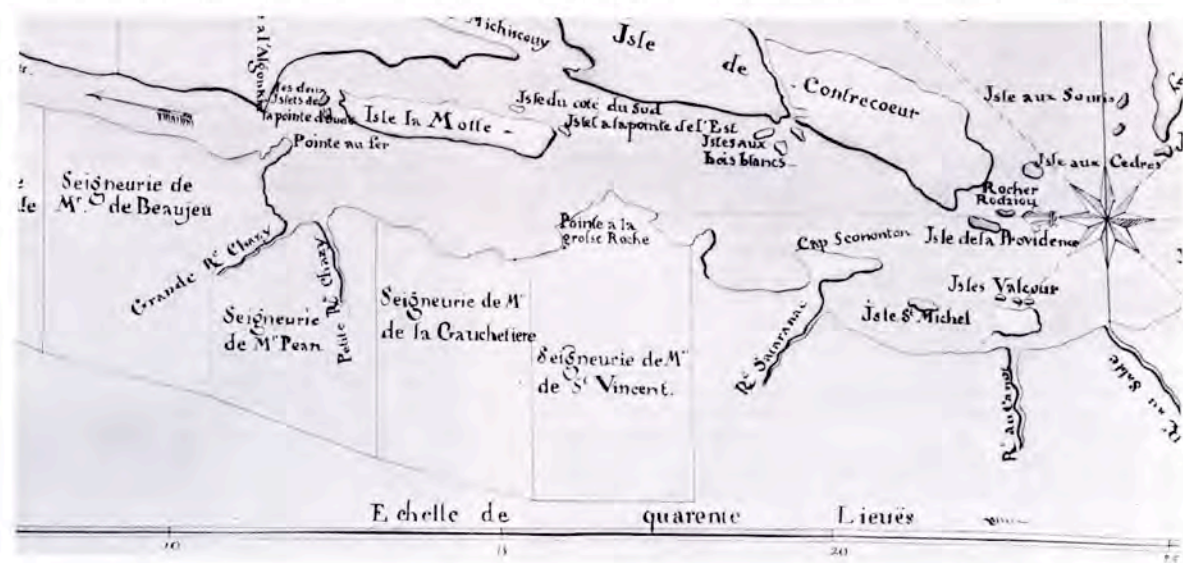
During its control of the lake the French government did, however, grant the land along both shores in *seignories* or lordships. The present township of Chazy fell within two of them, those granted to Péan, on the north, and La Gauchetière on the south.

The earliest French land grants in this area were probably made soon after the erection of Fort St. Anne on Isle La Motte in 1666. They were given for the purpose of colonization, and the government was strict

about this; the seigneur was under a solemn obligation to the state to fulfill his duty to populate his lands, and he was under constant threat of losing his grant for failure to meet this obligation. By a declaration of *arrêt* (a decree or royal edict) of the King of France, dated October 19th 1676, and sent to the Governor and Intendant of Canada, all grants for lands were to be laid before the King for his confirmation within one year from their date and in case of failure, they were declared *ipso facto* void; and further all grants of land were to be on the condition of clearing the land in six years, and on failure of this condition, the grants were to be null and void. The *arrêt* further directed that all grants be made contiguous to and adjoining each other.

On July 6th 1711, the King ordered that "in one year from the publication of this present as final delay, those to whom have been granted lands in seignior in New France, will be held to place them under cultivation and to locate settlers on them, in default of which the said time passed, that the said lands shall be reunited to his majesty's domain."

By further *arrêt* of the king and council, dated March 15th 1732, all lands granted *en seigneurie* or *en rature* (in socage), on condition of clearing and settling them, which were not cleared and settled within one year from the publication of the *arrêt*, were likewise declared reunited with the crown; and in April 1733 a new set of seignories was granted. On April 10th 1733, Sieur Hugues Jacques Péan, Esquire, Sieur de Livandière, "Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, captain of one of the free companies of marines kept in this Country by His Majesty," received a tract of land two leagues or two leagues and a half in front by three leagues in depth along the River Chambly (Richelieu) and Lake Champlain, including the River Chazy, the front of the said tract of land to be taken from the boundary of the seignior lately conceded to the Sieur Beaujeu, and extending south to a point one league above (i.e. south of) the mouth of the River Chazy. Thus, this tract had a frontage of about two and one-third leagues, and its south line was where the road running west from Chazy Landing is now. "Isle-à-la-Motte" was also included in this grant.



Portion of a map of the area c. 1752 attributed to Colonel Louis Franquet, a military engineer, sent to Canada in 1750 to superintend the French Fortifications.

On April 11th there was granted to Sieur Migeon Delagauchetière, "captain of one of the free companies of marines kept for the King's service in this country," a tract of land two leagues in front by three leagues in depth, bounded on the north by Sieur Péan's tract, and in front by Lake Champlain—the two leagues width to be measured along a line perpendicular to the north and south lines. Thus, Delagauchetière's grant extended south at least to the south line of the present Town of Chazy, and probably farther.

On May 10th 1741, because the grantees had failed to make improvements, these grants were declared to have reverted to his majesty's domain. Péan claimed he could find no farmers to place on his land, but this excuse was not accepted. By an *arrêt* of the king, dated July 17th 1743, the Governor and Intendant of Canada and New France was directed to cause all land in forfeited grants to be re-united; and in 1744 the tract heretofore granted to Delagauchetière was regranted to Sieur Guillaume Estèbe—the grant reading in translation as follows:

Charles Marqui De Beauharnois, &c.
Gilles Hocquart, &c.

On the petition presented to us by the Sieur Guillaume Estèbe, councillor in the supreme council of Quebec, stated that being desirous of establishing, as early as next spring a seignior on Lake Champlain, he prays that we grant him the one heretofore granted to Mr. Delagauchetière, captain of infantry, containing two leagues in front by three in depth, bounded on one side by the seignior heretofore granted to Mr. Péan, and on the other side by that also heretofore granted to His Majesty's domain virtue of our ordinance of the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, the whole in fief and seignior, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction ["haute, moyenne et basse justice"], and that of hunting, fishing and trading with the Indians as well opposite as within the said concession; having regard thereto,

We, in virtue of the power jointly conferred upon us by His Majesty, have given, granted and conceded, and do give, grant and concede unto the said Sieur Estèbe the said extent of two leagues of land in front by three leagues in depth, as hereinabove described, which said extent of land shall be bounded on the north side by a line drawn east and west, joining the seignior heretofore granted to the said Sieur Péan, and on the south side by the concession heretofore granted to the Sieur de St. Vincent, the son, in front by Lake Champlain, and in rear, at a distance of three leagues, joining the ungranted lands, which seignior has been reunited to the King's domain in virtue of our ordinance dated the tenth of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, in execution of the decree of the King's council of state, dated the sixth July, one thousand seven hundred and eleven; to have and to hold the same unto the said Sieur Estèbe, his heirs and assigns, for ever, in fief and seignior, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction, and that of hunting, fishing and trading with the Indians throughout the whole extent of the said concession, subject to the performance of fealty and homage [foi et hommage] at the Castle of St. Louis in Quebec, of which he shall hold under the customary rights and dues, agreeably to the custom of Paris [i.e. French Common Law] followed in this Country; on condition that he shall preserve and cause to be preserved by his tenants the oak timber fit for the building of His Majesty's ships; that he shall give notice to His Majesty of the mines, ores and minerals which may be found within the said concession; that the appeals from the Judge who may be established at the said place, shall lie before the royal jurisdiction of Montreal; that he shall keep house and home [feu et lieu] therein and cause to be cleared the said tract of land, in default whereof the present concession shall be and remain null and of no avail; that he shall leave the King's highways and other roads judged necessary for public use, and that he shall cause the same conditions to be inserted in the concessions which he shall grant to his tenants, subject to the customary *cens et rentes* and dues, for each acre

[arpent] of land in front by forty arpents in depth; that he shall leave the beaches free to all fishermen, with the exception of the portion which he shall require for his fishery; and should His Majesty require any portion of the said tract of land to erect thereon forts, batteries, military places, stores and public works, His Majesty shall have the right of taking it, as well as the timber necessary for the said works, and fire wood for the garrisons of the forts, without being held to pay any indemnity; reserving also, in His Majesty's name, the right of taking on the said concession the oak timber, masts and generally all the timber which shall be fit for the building and fitting out of His Majesty's ships, equally without being bound to any indemnity; the whole under the will and pleasure of His Majesty, by whom he shall be held to have these presents confirmed within one year.

Done at Quebec, the fifteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and forty-four.

Signed, BEAUHARNOIS, and
HOCQUART.

The King of France ratified this patent on March 25th 1757, at Versailles.

On November 1st 1752, a new seignior two and one-half leagues or about seven and a half miles along the lake shore to the north of Estèbe and three leagues or about nine miles deep was granted to the Sieur Bedou, councillor to the Superior Council of Quebec, under similar conditions. On May 2nd 1754, Bedou's land was consolidated with that of Daniel Lienard, Sieur de Beaujeu, who had the seignior immediately to its north. Thus, as the French and Indian War opened, Sieur Estèbe and Sieur de Beaujeu, under French grants, controlled the territory of the present Town of Chazy.

As early as 1666 the English had sent scouts to investigate French activity to the north of its territory recently acquired from the Dutch, and diplomatic objections to French encroachment were frequently made, only, however, serving to increase French efforts to maintain and strengthen their claims based on discovery and priority of occupation. The English, for their part, urged their Indian allies to carry on active opposition to this French expansion. Such friction culminated in war between the French and the English, an extension of European difficulties involving the two countries. The only real association of Chazy territory with this conflict came during May 1760, when Major Robert Rogers and his famous Rangers were active in the area during the final campaign against Montreal. The events are best described by Rogers himself as he recorded them in his journal:

I . . . crossed Lake Champlain to the west side and the 4th in the morning got into my boats, and landed with about 200 men about twelve miles south of the Isle aux Noix . . . Capt. Grant sent the two sloops to attend, which I ordered to cruise further down the lake than where I landed and nearer to their fort to command the attention of the enemy till I could get into their country. I lay still all the 5th, there being a heavy rain, and the bushes so wet that both we and our provisions would have been greatly exposed by a march. In the afternoon of this day, several French boats appeared on the Lake, which were discovered by the two sloops as well as by my party on the shore. These boats continued as near as they could to our vessels without endangering themselves, till after dark. Concluding their boats would cruise the whole night to watch the motions of our sloops, I imagined it would be a prudent step to send the sloops back to Capt. Grant the commander of these vessels who lay near Isle La Motte . . . The enemy . . . discovered where I landed [and] sent a detachment from the island next morning to cut off my party . . . they were 350 in number . . . Half after eleven they attacked me very briskly on my left, having on my right a bog . . . I pushed them in front, which broke them immediately. I pursued them with the greatest part of my people about a mile, where they retired to a thick cedar

swamp . . . By this time it rained again very hard. I called my party immediately together at the boats . . . We killed about forty of the enemy and recovered about fifty firelocks . . . After the action I got the killed and maimed of my detachment together in bateaux, returned with them to the Isle La Motte near which the brig lay . . . I buried the rest of the dead on an island, and then began to prepare for a second landing; being joined about this time by the Stockbridge Indian Company, I left the following instructions with Capt. Grant, viz.

You will be so good as to fall down the lake with your vessels as soon as possible as far as the Wind Mill Point, or near where you lay at anchor the last time I was with you, and cruise near it for two or three days, which will be the only method I can think of that has any appearance of attracting the attention of the enemy till I get into their country . . . I shall land with my party on the west side opposite to the north of the Isle la Motte, in that river that runs into the bay which forms itself there . . . If they do not attack me in my march till I complete my design, you may be certain I shall come back on the east side and endeavour to join you near the Wind Mill Point, or betwixt that and the Isle la Motte. When I arrive, the signal that I will make for your discovering me will be a smoke and three guns at a minute's interval each from the other and repeated a second time in half an hour after the first; but if the enemy should attack me on my march before I get to the place I am ordered, which I believe they will do, in case I am worsted I shall be obliged to come back on the west side, and shall make the before mentioned signals betwixt the Isle la Motte and the place where I had the battle with the enemy the 6th instant . . .

. . . I embarked with two hundred and twenty men, officers included, and landed the 9th of June about midnight on the west shore opposite the Isle la Motte, from thence marched as flat as possible to St. Johns . . .

As his passage into Canada was successful, Rogers returned by the east shore of the Lake, and the territory of Chazy was left without further disturbance.

The articles of the surrender of French Canada, dated September 8th 1760, stated that the French would be allowed to keep such individual property as they had in Canada. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris, ending the war, however, established the English control of the region; and while the English agreed that "the French inhabitants of Canada may retire with all safety and freedom, wherever they shall think proper and may sell their estates," the actual recognition of French grants was left in doubt. English colonists, meanwhile, were beginning to invest in land in this area in direct opposition to French claims.

In 1763 the King of Great Britain authorized colonial governors to assign land. Preference was to be given to reduced officers and men who had served in the Canadian campaigns. Annual quit rents would be due ten years after each patent was issued, one family was to be settled thereon for every thousand acres thereof, and at least three acres were to be cultivated for every fifty acres susceptible of cultivation—all within three years from the date of the grant.

In 1768 proper sense of justice, however, induced a suspension by the British government of the issuing of all patents of land north of Crown Point which was claimed under any French grants. Yet, the same year, the British government decided not to allow French titles except of those actually settled on land which they had improved.

This ruling from England came as a bombshell. A century of French occupation of the Champlain Valley—from Isle la Motte to Fort Carillon—was ruled an illegal trespass. Former treaties recognizing the line at Split Rock, and to the south of Crown Point, were ignored. The futility of mutual respect for the principles of international law was exposed in a glaring "take-over." Stu-

dents of the laws of nations ground their teeth. To the victor belonged the interpretation of his agreed-upon covenants with a conquered nation. The subjected French received about as much consideration as a defeated Indian tribe.

Yet on July 5th 1769, Governor Moore of New York was given an additional instruction as follows:

Whereas sundry persons, proprietors under titles derived from the Crown of France when that crown was in possession of Canada, of lands on that part of Lake Champlain now lying within our Province of New York have humbly represented unto us that several parts of said lands so claimed have already been granted to other persons by Letters Patent under the seal of our said Province of New York, and have therefore humbly prayed that a proceeding so prejudicial to their rights and pretensions may receive our Royal disapprobation; and whereas it appears both just & equitable that the claims of persons under such titles as aforesaid should not be offered without the fullest examination thereof. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure & you are hereby directed & required in no case to make any grants of lands so claimed, as aforesaid, upon Lake Champlain to the northward of Crown Point, within our province of New York until the petitions and proposals for grants of any part or parts of such lands shall have been transmitted to one of our principal secretaries of State, in order to be laid before us, & until Our approbation thereof shall have (been) signified to you . . . for the time being.

This instruction apparently did not arrive in time to arrest the application, among others, for Dean's Patent on the west shore of Lake Champlain in what is now Chazy, which was issued on July 11th 1769; but it did stop many additional English grants of land along the Lake.

The Governor and Council of the Province of New York on August 14th 1771, ordered that a proclamation be issued notifying all persons, holding or laying claim, under titles derived from the government of France, while in possession of Canada, to any lands upon Lake Champlain, northward of Crown Point, and to the southward of the 45th degree of north latitude, to transmit to the secretary's office of the province, within three months, exemplifications of the original grants, together with satisfactory evidence of the situation of the lands and of the validity of the titles of the claimants thereof at the time of the surrender of Canada. Eleven days later a copy of the proclamation was sent to the Commander in Chief of Canada.

In December 1771 the Commander in Chief of Canada complied. Among his papers on the return was the 1741 sentence of re-union, forfeiting seigniories issued prior to that time in this area, but no mention was made to proceedings declaring the forfeiture of any Canadian grants issued in this area after that time. However, the Revolution interrupted the settlement of the problem, and none of the French claimants ever received a confirmatory patent from the Colony of New York.

At the close of the Revolution, in 1783, the British withdrew from the new State of New York except for several frontier posts, including Point au Fer and Dutchman's Point on Lake Champlain, which remained occupied for a variety of reasons connected with the British relations with the Indians and the fur trade until 1796. Such occupation contributed to the instability of this area and discouraged settlement. A personal observer, Peter Saily, reported in his diary:

July 24, 1784. In general I have never in my life seen anything which approaches in beauty the borders of Lake Champlain, although they are uninhabited. If this section is ever inhabited it will be the finest in the world. The best

lands are sold from fifteen to eighteen francs per acre. I would not hesitate to purchase if I was not afraid that in the first war with the English the inhabitants of Lake Champlain would be their first victims. They have forts upon the borders of the lake at Point Au Fer and again at Isle Aux Noix. The Americans, on the contrary, have not a redoubt in serviceable condition, nor a soldier to protect the inhabitants on their frontier.

Soon, though, settlement of the region began in earnest, first by French Canadian Refugees and then by a large number of New Englanders and down-state New Yorkers; and, despite the failure of any claimants to the French grants to apply for a confirmatory patent from the Province of New York, the title problem remained an acute one, since some of their tenants were in actual possession, claiming under the French grants. This problem was now transferred to the State of New York.

After investigation and hearing several claimants, the General Assembly of the State of New York issued a report entitled: A STATE OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK, SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE GRANTS FORMERLY MADE BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, ON LANDS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AND TO THE SOUTHWARD OF CROWN POINT. This report attempted to show, by argument and assertion of facts, that this whole area belonged to the Province of New York by several theories:

First—by capture from the Dutch; however, no Dutch occupancy could be claimed any farther north than Albany, on the Hudson River, and Hartford, on the Connecticut River; although an attempt was made to show such occupancy by reference to Dutch names on ancient maps of this area to the south of the St. Lawrence River.

Second—they attempted to show that New York Colony had gained title to the land from the Iroquois Indians, claiming "these warlike tribes were the conquerors and masters of a great part of North America, holding all the natives in subjection, from the River St. Lawrence down to Georgia." Here again they referred to old maps calling Lake Champlain "Lake Iricoisia," the river St. Lawrence "Rio des Iroquois ou de St. Lawrence," and the country on the south of that river and west of Lake Champlain "Iroquois." They went on to quote from a history book that "the Five Nations formerly lived near the place where Montreal now stands."

Third—they attempted to show British occupation of the territory. The report showed that the Colony of New York had granted lands as far north as "Rock Rosian, a station indisputable, and which is well known to lie on Lake Champlain upwards of twenty miles to the north of Crown Point." They further stated that "formerly, and before the year 1731, we had a trading-house at Crown Point, where our traders occasionally resided"; and then, in 1731, that "the Canadians, in profound peace, invaded this frontier part of the province, and erected Fort St. Frederick at Crown Point," and later Ticonderoga.

The report went on to state, "The Canadian grants cover a great part of the country along both sides of Lake Champlain, not only to Crown Point but several miles to the southward. They include the whole, or chief part of the ancient grant to Dellius, which has since been parcelled out among the military. They are numerous, large in extent, but unattended (except in very few instances) with the least improvement or possession. They all originated at, and since the time of the French encroachments at Crown Point in 1731, and several of them are so late as the years 1757, and 1758—a period when we were actually at war with France, concerning these very lands!"

As a final, and apparently clinching argument, the report stated:

Lake Champlain and Lake George open a most important communication, and may be justly called a key to the northern British Colonies. However humbled in the course of a war, which has crowned Great Britain with unexampled success, it is natural to think the French of Canada will long look with affectionate eye towards their former prince . . . Their language, their laws, and their manners, but above all, their religion, must for an age to come, forbid a cordial attachment to our government. They may not be without hopes that the fortune of war, between two powerful and rival nations, may one day give France such an ascendancy as to reduce us to the necessity of restoring Canada. From this view, it must be very impolitic to suffer the French, altho now our fellow Subjects, to settle on those lakes, since it will give them the fullest opportunity of assisting their countrymen in invading and distressing this and the neighboring Colonies, and establishing a footing, on the first rupture, in the heart of our country. On the other hand, if the fertile lands surrounding the lake, were peopled by the King's natural bond Subjects, that danger, which ought not needlessly to be despised, could be avoided; its ill consequences be prevented, and the Canadians themselves, even if they should be inclined to revolt, would be overawed into subjection.

After such grand and irrefutable reasoning, the report strongly declared in favor of the later British Colonial grants, but weakly concluded that it was probably a matter for the courts to decide, as indeed it was.

This report had followed a prior report made by a committee appointed by the Governor and Council of the Province of New York on January 6th 1772, which had raised substantially the same questions as to the French grants, but had concluded that "several points of inquiry will arise upon those grants, concerning which the committee choose not to decide, on account of their singular importance and delicacy."

A map of French and English grants on Lake Champlain, engraved and printed by Richard H. Pease, Albany, shows that the French grants extended from the north shore of King's Bay to south of Ausable Point, north of Port Kent, and conflicted with the grants of Dean and company, Beekman and company, Charles de Fredenburgh, Lt. Friswell, and Lt. Stewart, issued by the Province of New York.

Having been persuaded that the French grants were invalid, the State of New York issued the Point au Roche Patent in 1787, and in 1789 practically finished the patenting of the territory of the present Town of Chazy by issuing patents for Bell's Tract, the Canadian and Nova Scotia Tract, and the Wheeler Douglass Tract. Dean's Patent and these New York State patents were in direct opposition to de Beaujeu's seignory and Estèbe's seignory granted by the French, and the question had yet to be brought before the courts.

The matter was finally settled in 1809 when Francis B. Winthrop, claiming under Dean's Patent, brought an action in ejection against Mr. Ingraham who claimed under a patent dated January 15th 1744, from the French Governor and Intendant of Canada to Sieur Estèbe of the seignory heretofore granted to La Gauchetière, ratified by the King of France at Versailles on March 25th 1745. This tract had been deeded by Estèbe to Marie Debreuil de Pontbriant, Bishop of Quebec, in 1757, and thereafter by the Bishop to M. Etienne Montgolfier, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who in 1760 renounced in favor of the Bishop's heir, Francis Mackay. In 1804 title to the seignory passed to Jonathan Scheffelin whose lease was held by Ingraham and was the issue of the lawsuit.

The Scheffelins prepared well for the trial. In 1804 Jacob Scheffelin sweetened up Peter Saily of Plattsburgh by purchasing for \$300 sixty acres in Lot 16 of the Refugee 420 acre lots. Jonathan Scheffelin purchased the Francis Martin, Jr., Refugee lots from Martin's sisters, who were his heirs, for \$500; and the next year, finding a brother, paid him \$125 for his one quarter interest.

The defendant Ingraham produced a certificate of a survey, made the 21st of February 1766 by one P. J. La-brosse, one of the royal surveyors of Canada appointed by the Governor of Montreal, at the request of Francis Mackay, in which he stated that he surveyed the manor, accompanied by Mackay, and ran the lines which he described. The defendant also produced a permission in writing from Mackay to Francis L. Martin, Jr., dated the 3rd of November 1775 to go on and take possession of a farm in the seignory of LaGauchetière, on the west side of Lake Champlain. Several witnesses, whose names we do not have, were further produced on the part of the defendant to testify that they went into possession of parcels of land within the seignory by permission of Mackay in 1763 and 1764 and continued in possession until the American war, when they left their possession only to return again in 1784, but they paid no rent to any person while in possession.

Upon the close of the defendant's evidence, the plaintiff, Francis B. Winthrop, put in evidence the patent to Deane and company and the order of the King and Council of 1768 approving the fixing of the division line between the two colonies at the 45th degree of north latitude and providing that disputed French grants to the south of that line would not be invalidated provided (1.) Such possessors shall be entitled to so much of the said concessions as shall be proportioned to the improvements and (2.) provided they shall take out grants for the same, under the seal of the Province of New York, subject to the usual quitrents and (3.) provided, also, that the grant to one person shall not exceed 20,000 acres. As a sort of afterthought, to show how the King got title to the land, the plaintiff also produced a copy of a conveyance, dated September 14th 1726, from the sachems of the Five Nations, confirming and ratifying the surrender of all their lands to the King of Great Britain theretofore executed July 19th 1701. The price was not mentioned.

Upon the close of the evidence, the lawyers' arguments, then as now, waxed long and eloquent, and the record shows that the plaintiff's lawyer "Mr. Emott, in reply, after making a few observations, was stopped by the court."

The Supreme Court of Judicature, in its decision, simply and succinctly ruled that the order of the Privy Council on August 12th 1768, controlled—and that no Canadian claim to lands south of the 45th degree of north latitude was to operate, unless such claim was confirmed by a grant under the seal of New York. This was merely a reasonable regulatory requirement, much like a recording requirement or a statute of limitation, and persons having a valid and outstanding French grant had been afforded their opportunity to come forward and register their seigniorial grants and simply had failed to do so. Thus, by New York law, the unregistered French grants—and apparently no French grants were ever registered in New York—were once again, and this time finally, forfeited; and the land reverted to the Colony of New York, which was free to issue its own patents. This right, of course, carried forward to the State of New York upon its achieving independence from Great Britain. The de-

cision was confirmed six years later, when in 1815 Francis B. Winthrop again sued for ejectment for land in "Chazey," this time against Austin Wartrous, [Watrous] from land lying within the bounds of lot 70 of Dean's Patent.

Lot 70 extends westerly from Little Monty Bay along the south side of Sheldon Lane (formerly known as Burns Road) for nearly a mile. It might be safe to assume that the house formerly located at the southwest corner of Sheldon Lane and the Lake Shore road, purchased by Aaron Sheldon from Henry E. Wilson in 1840, was the house site in question. Watrous, who was also called "Waters," was apparently in possession of all of lot 70. On the partition of Dean's Patent, Francis B. Winthrop and John Taylor together had been allotted the same lot. Apparently by a later agreement, Winthrop had taken the north half and Taylor the south half. In a listing of "Lots in Dean Patent owned by William Taylor and for sale July 27, 1815," we find the following property listed:—"S 1/2 Lot No. 70—containing 53 1/4 acres—possession of Waters or Allen."

A contemporary account of this possession and the contemplated lawsuit is found among the Hubbell papers in a letter addressed to Julius C. Hubbell Esquire, Town of Chazy, Clinton County, State of New York:

New York July 18th 1814

Dear Sir

..... I presume Mr. Sax has handed you 'ere this the Lease I gave to Allen for about thirty acres only of the South half of Lot No. 70 containing 53 1/4 (acres)—Allen told me that Waters held possession of the residue of it. On my return to Plattsburgh I saw your Brother he is fully of opinion that the long possession held by Waters does not cover any part of Lot No. 70—by calling upon him it is probable he would show his papers, and you could ascertain this Fact without much trouble. I have annexed at foot hereof the Boundaries of the whole Lot, and would be greatly obliged to you to get some good surveyor to run off the South half of it—perhaps it would be best to take this Step before you call upon Waters—for it may eventually turn out that he has no part of my proportion of the lot in possession. If Allen dont purchase of you previous to the expiration of his Lease, you had better ask him a little more rent the next Year. I wish you to bear in mind that the charges for postages of your letters are what I shall always cheerfully pay. My very best respects you'll please present to Mrs. Hubbell and your Sister, whom with yourself I should be truly happy to see at my house—I remain with great esteem

Your most Obt. Sevt.
William Taylor

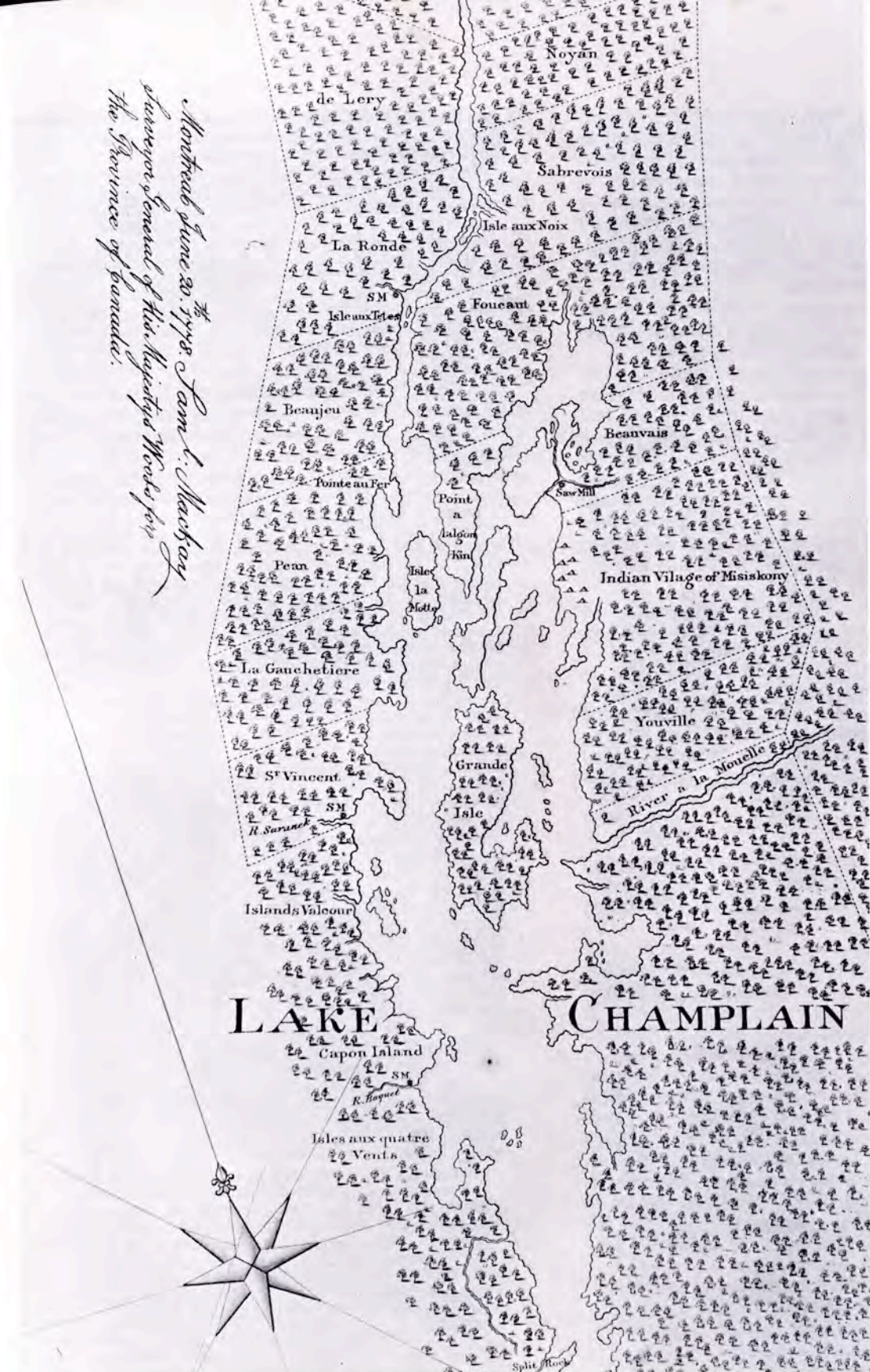
No. 137 Front Street corner of
Depeyster St.

Watrous' title to the south part of lot 70, and to lot 71, which he apparently also occupied under the MacKay title, was not directly involved in nor challenged by this lawsuit.

Winthrop, the Plaintiff, put in evidence his regular title, under Dean's Patent, to lot No. 70.

The defendant Watrous admitted he was in possession of the property and produced a writing dated June 28th 1768, from Francis Mackay, who claimed under a grant from the French, by which Jacques La Framboise was permitted to take two lots of land in Mackay's seignory, on Lake Champlain, and settle himself there. LaFramboise had settled in 1763 by permission from Mackay, but did not continue long; he again settled in 1768 under the above writing from Mackay and continued there until the American War, having cleared about 12 acres, when he left the premises and again returned in 1794

Montreal June 20. 1778. Saml. Mackay
Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods for
the Province of Canada.



Public Archives of Canada
Portion of a "MAP OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND RIVER SOREL. Both sides of the River Sorel & of Lake Champlain abound with Pines fit for Masts of all sizes & with excellent Oak Timber proper for his Majesty's Navy Montreal June 20th. 1778 . . . Saml: Mackay Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods for the Province of Canada." copied by C Pettigrew Oct. 1925, corrected January 7th 1926.

[1784?] and remained in possession until he conveyed in fee all his right in the said lot 70 in Dean's Patent to Charles Lewis Saily, the son of Peter Saily. On March 17th 1803, Charles L. Saily conveyed the property to Austin Watrous, the defendant. No rent was collected by Mackay from LaFramboise, and LaFramboise had paid no consideration for the written permission. The defendant Watrous claimed his title, through LaFramboise, was good, based on adverse possession.

The court's ruling on the appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature did not sustain the claim of adverse possession and again ruled the French grant to be void.

With the exception of these two lawsuits and one other, all the colonial claims and counter claims to ownership of the land which would later include Chazy did not directly involve individual settlement. They were merely papers slid back and forth across desks miles and miles from the woods and trails of our town. Although there is some evidence that there were French settlers on the lake shore within the boundaries of what are now Rouses Point, Chazy, and Beekmantown as early as 1741, nothing much is known of them, and they seem to have disappeared within the next 20 years.

Because these anonymous individuals are no more than shadows, honor as the first permanent white settler of the town of Chazy and of Clinton County is given to a French Canadian, Jean Baptiste La Framboise, who, as has been noted, appeared in what is now Chazy as early as 1763 and visited along the lake shore accompanied by two others, Goude and Swarte, about whom nothing else is known. La Framboise or La Foy as he was called in 1786, and earlier, or Johnny Raspberry as he would be called in English, at first remained only a short time within the present boundaries of the town. Apparently satisfied with the location, he returned to Canada to apply for permission to settle from Francis Mackay, "an Englishman who lived somewhere about New York." His claim, however, was eventually also the subject of a legal decision.

In this suit Abraham M. Smith, Uriah P. Smith, and Jerusha M. Ackerly, sought to oust James La Framboise, the son of the original settler, from lot 72 of Dean's Patent. They showed that Dean's Patent was issued in 1769 and had been partitioned among the proprietors on August 17th 1802, and that lot 72 had fallen to Jonathan Lawrence. Lawrence died and by his will left the property to Samuel Lawrence and others, who on December 17th 1817, conveyed it to Abraham Bocker (Stocker? Booker?) who also claimed under a foreclosed mortgage from Richard Dean. They further showed that Bocker on December 18th 1817, had conveyed it to Richard M. Lawrence, who on May 6th 1819, conveyed the lot to the trio of Smith, Smith, and Ackerly, who in 1820 felt the time was ripe to enjoy the property for which they held a deed.

The case was tried on circuit June 23rd or 24th 1822, and reveals many facts of the first identifiable white settlement in this region. The proposed case on appeal reads:

The plaintiffs [whose lawyer was Julius C. Hubbell] then proved by Amasa Adams that the defendant had been in possession of lot number 72 aforesaid which he [the witness] had known, for nineteen years, and was still in possession—but in what way he [the defendant] claimed the land he did not know. The witness also stated that he had known this patent for 19 [years] and so far as the same had been settled, it had been occupied according to the survey and field book and partition deed produced in evidence—[but] that there were some lots which were not held under Dean's Patent—[and further] that he, the wit-

ness, came into the country 19 years since and found defendant in possession but did not know how long before [that time] he had been in possession.

The plaintiff also produced Silas Hubbell, Esquire, as a witness, who testified that he had known Dean's Patent aforesaid since the year 1805, had examined the lines and bounds of the lots, that the most part of the patent was settled under the title acquired by the letters patent aforesaid, and that the possession corresponded with the said survey made by the proprietors of the said patent and had been taken and held according to the said partition deed, [and further] that the defendant refused to take a lease under one Sheffelin who claimed under a French grant, but did not know under what title, if any, the defendant claimed.

Here the plaintiffs rested their case. Then the defendant, James La Framboise, the son, presented his evidence. Gilead Sperry was his lawyer. Again quoting from the proposed case on appeal:

Alexander Ferrial, a witness for the defendant, testified that in the year 1776, when the Americans retreated from Canada, he found La Framboise—the father of the defendant—in actual possession of some part of the premises in question, had a clearing thereon, built and occupied a house on the same—and that he was driven off by the enemy and his house burned, [and] he joined our troops and went to Albany—and returned again at the close of the war in the year 1784 and rebuilt his house and continued in possession claiming it as his own till the time of his death, about twelve years since, and left the defendant in possession who claimed it as heir at law of his father—that La Framboise the elder claimed the land as his own during his life and he understood that he forbid the survey under Dean's patent coming on to the premises in question when they ran out the [lot lines] and that the surveyors accordingly passed around his lot.

Julian Belanger was then introduced as a witness on the part of the defendant, who proved the possession in old Frambois and the defendant, as testified by Ferriole, and on being asked by the counsel for plaintiff if old Frambois did not claim the premises under the French title answered that he did under Monsieur McKay. Julian Belanger . . . then [further] testified that the father of the defendant was in possession of the premises in question before the Revolution and was driven off by the enemy and returned in 1784 and continued in possession till his death—that he always claimed the land as his own under the [below] writing, that he had seen the said writing in his possession soon after the revolution—[and] that Laframbois claimed under Mackay who was an Englishman and he understood him [to be] some where about New York, but didn't know where he got his title.

The defendant then gave in evidence a writing in French signed by one Francis Mackay, without seal, bearing date in 1768, proved by its antiquity, which Julian Belanger testified was in the hand of Laframbois the elder soon after the revolutionary war, and under which the premises in question had been since held—a literal translation of which writing is as follows, to-wit—

Laframbois has permission to take two lots of land in my seignory on Lake Champlain to settle himself there, and I promise him that when the conveyance of said lots of land shall be made, one of which shall no rent—only a sol of acknowledgment—and in case the lot of land which he shall take shall be required to establish the domain, I promise to replace to him as much improved land with buildings &c. as might be found on the said two lots of land

Done at Montreal the 28 June 1768.

Francis Mackay

This document was a *billet de concession*—a mere temporary title. Laframboise was to select for himself two lots, but pay annual rent only on one of them. On the other he was merely to pay the token *cens*, amounting in real value to about five cents—merely to acknowledge the seigneur's title to the seignery. Later Mackay might find that Laframboise had selected his two lots out of the best part of the center of the seignery's lake front,

which the seigneur usually reserved for himself as his domain, and wish to move the settler to another spot; hence, he prudently recorded this right. The *billet de concession* provided that even if such turned out to be the case, Laframboise would not suffer monetary loss, but could be moved.

This was an offer Laframboise found hard to resist—after all, he could have the two best lots in the town of Chazy for \$3.05 per year!

Mackay's terms were not unusual for a seignery remote from Quebec City. Seigneurs were glad to give immigrants land without any initial payment and frequently promised exemption from the usual seignerial dues for the first few years.

The record in the lawsuit continues, "To the introduction of this testimony [the writing signed by Mackay] the plaintiff's counsel objected, but the objection was overruled by the Court"; the writing was an ancient document and was consequently "proved by its antiquity," despite the fact that no one could testify that it was actually signed by Mackay. The record goes on to state:

The defendant [next] offered in evidence a paper purporting to be a copy of a survey written in the French [language] in the "words and figures following—"

L'an mil sept cent quatrevingt six, le deuxième jour de Septembre, Je, Maurice Desdevent, de Glandons, Arpenteur juré, commissaire de Roi d'Angleterre, et des Etats Unis, résidant au Lac Champlain, District de Clinton, soussigné; certifi qu' à la requete du Sr. Jean Baptiste Lafoi, dit La Framboise, père, habitant du dit Lac Champlain, Seigneurie de Monsieur Francis Mackay, Je me suis transporté sur l'habitation du dit Sieur La Framboise, ou etant, apres avoir examiné le billet de concession de mon dit Seigneur Mackay, daté à Montreal, le 28 Juin, 1768, de deux terres que le dit Sieur La Fromboise a déclaré être de trois arpents de front chacune, et le contrat, passe devant Maitre Latoure, Notaire à La Prairie, de la Magdeleine, le 24 Avril, 1771, de huit arpents de front, J'ai commencé a établir une ligne est et ouest du monde a l'estremite Septentrionale du devant dususdit Sieur La Fromboise et j'ai marquée par des piquets pour separer ou nord la terre, du susdit Sieur La Fromboise des terres non concedees; et de la ditte ligne j'ai chaîne, allant au sud, quatorze arpents pour le front, des terres du dit La Fromboise, selon les titres sus mentionnes; et au bout desquels j'ai tire une ligne parallel a la precedente et l'ai marquée également, par des piquets, pour servir a prolonger la susdit ligne, et separer au sud la terre de sisdit Sieur La Fromboise des terres non concedee.

Fait en presence du susdit Sieur La Fromboise, qui a signe la minute des presentes, et de Michel Arbour, qui a déclaré ne savoir signer, apres lecture faite, suivant l'ordonance ainsi signée a la minute, La Fromboise, en suite et pour copie.

M. DESDEVENS De GLANDONS, Arpenteur

The above document was translated by Mr. Saily by agreement of the counsel on both sides:

In the year 1786, the second day of September, I, Maurice Desdevans De Glandons, sworn surveyor, having a commission from the King of England, and from the United States, residing on Lake Champlain, district of Clinton, undersigned, certify, that at the request of Mr. Jean Baptiste Lafoie (or La Foy), otherwise La Fromboise, the father, an inhabitant, of said Lake Champlain, surveyor of Mr. Francis Mackay, I went to the habitation of said Mr. La Fromboise, and being there, after having examined the title of commission of the said Seigneur Mackay, dated at Montreal, the 28th June, 1768, of two pieces of land that the said M. La Fromboise declared to be of three acres (arpents) in front each, and the contract passed by and before Master Latour, Notary of Laprairie, de la Magdeleine, the 25th April, 1771, of eight acres (arpents) in front, I began to establish a line east and west of the

world at the northern extremity of the chaining of the said M. La Fromboise, and having marked it by stakes in order to separate at the north the land of the said M. La Fromboise, from lands not granted and from the said line I have chained running south fourteen acres (arpents) for the front of the land of the said M. La Fromboise, agreeable to the title above mentioned; at the end of which I have raised a line parallel to the one preceding. I have also marked by stakes in order to prolong the above mentioned line, and to separate on the south, the lands of the said M. La Fromboise from lands not conceded.

Done in presence of the said M. La Fromboise, who has signed the minutes of these presents, and of Michael Arbor, who has declared his inability to sign his name, after notice having been made agreeable to ordinances.

La Fromboise
M. Desdevans de Glandons, surveyor

This paper was endorsed in the handwriting of the surveyor Desdevans, "Copie proces verbal de la terre dupur suet La Fromboise, 2 September, 1786, paye M.D."

The decision this time—and indeed for the first time—was in favor of the French title. As was so often the case, logic had to be ignored in order to arrive at a logical conclusion—since the former ancient legal rule had been that an adverse possession founded upon a void title was no good. Here the court simply ignored the French title as not proven in this particular case. Senator Viele stated:

With a sincere desire to arrive at the truth in the investigation of this case, I am gratified in coming to the conclusion, that law and equity combine with the best feelings of the heart, to protect a possession, which appears to have been commenced in good faith, and has been adhered to under privations and sacrifices, with a zeal and pertinacity that yielded only to a deeper devotion to the cause of our country in the hour of her peril, against a claim which, to say the least of it, has been culpably kept dormant, until it has become too antiquated, to find favor at the hand of justice.

And with these ringing words, what is perhaps the oldest recorded title in Clinton County was unanimously upheld by the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors of the State of New York in 1826.

A succinct and authoritative summary of the law today regarding pre-revolutionary patents is contained in the holding case of the People of the State of New York vs. Livingston, decided by the New York State Supreme Court in 1850. It reads, in part, as follows:

The titles to land in the province of New York, prior to the revolution, originated—with the exception of some Dutch grants—from the crown of Great Britain. In 1663, Charles II granted the province by letters patent to his brother, James duke of York. Prior to this grant the Dutch West Indian Company had seized it, made settlements and issued many grants of land. In August, 1664, the country was surrendered by the Dutch to the English. In June, 1674, the duke of York obtained a new grant from the king of all territories included in the former letters patent of 1663. During the life of Charles II, the duke of York, as proprietor of the soil, issued grants in fee by his governors, and after his accession to the throne grants continued to issue under the seal of the province, in consequence of the powers given to the several governors by their commissions and instructions from the crown. It is said that only two instances occur of grants or letters patent for lands under the great seal of Great Britain. All the title to lands in fee, therefore, in the province prior to the revolution—except old Dutch grants unconfirmed—originated from the crown of Great Britain, either mediately through the duke of York before his accession to the throne, or immediately by grants under the great seal of Great Britain, or of the province.

The courts of this state recognize no other title acquired prior to the revolution. [The court here cited as authorities for that statement the cases of Jackson v. Ingraham, reported in Vol. 4 of Johnson's Reports, p. 181; Jackson v.

Waters, Vol. 12 of Johnson's Reports, p. 366; and La Frombois v. Jackson, in Vol. 8 of Cowen's Reports, p. 604.]

A grant from the crown is not void because the indian title has not been extinguished. In the province the indian possession was not considered a source of title. The question between the government and them.

The constitution of this state voids all grants of land made by the king of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the 14th of October, 1775, but provides that nothing contained therein should affect any grants of land within the state, made by the authority of such king, or his predecessors, by him or them made before that day.

By the revolution the people succeeded as owners to all the lands within the limits of the state, that had not prior thereto been legally granted, held or possessed by persons or corporations, or in whom the title had not legally vested. According to the law of nations, reinforced by a declaratory act of the legislature of this state passed in 1779, the absolute property of all lands and all right and title to the same, that on the 9th of July, 1776, vested in or belonged to the crown of Great Britain, became from that date forever vested in the people of this state, in their sovereign capacity. But with respect to lands that, prior to October, 1775, had been legally granted to individuals by the crown, or to which the title had been legally acquired by individuals in any other way, neither the revolution, nor the change of the form of government, nor the declaration of the sovereignty of the people, worked any change or forfeiture in the ownership of such property. It is a general principle of law that the dismemberment of empire, in no instance affects the previous rights of individuals with regard to property.

The State constitution declares that the people in their right of sovereignty are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state. The people are therefore the owners of all lands within the state that had not prior to, or have not since, the revolution been granted to others; and in their rights of sovereignty they are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in all the lands of the state.

Being the source of title they are presumed to be the owners of lands not granted by them, until the contrary appears; and in an action to recover the possession of premises, brought in their name, it is sufficient in the first instance, to entitle them to recover, to show that such premises are vacant, unenclosed and unoccupied. Indeed, in most cases this is the only evidence that can be given.

When the British gained jurisdiction over upper New York in 1763, after the French and Indian War, the land was added to Albany County, one of the province's original counties created on November 1st 1683. On March 12th 1772, a large area of land was detached from Albany County and named Charlotte County in honor of the eldest daughter of George III. For obvious reasons, the name was changed on April 2nd 1784, to Washington County, from which Clinton County was created on March 7th 1788.

Except for LaFramboise's brother, Bonhomme, who lived here for a time and housed a number of Canadian laborers on his land, La Framboise had no neighbors here worth the name for about 11 years.

There is a report that in 1765 log houses could be seen where the Richelieu River flows out of Lake Champlain, and about 1766 Count Charles de Fredenburgh arrived at Plattsburgh, followed in 1772 by William Hay, a Scotsman who settled in Peru Township. There may have been a few other families under the protection of Gilliland just south of the town by 1773. Yet, it was not until 1774 that the second settler arrived in Chazy itself. He was Joseph Monty, and he located on the lake shore south of LaFramboise. This was about the extent of the settlement of the town and of the county on May 10th 1775, when the American troops led by Ethan Allen surprised and captured the British garrison at Ticonderoga, and the Revolution began in this region.

Chapter Four

THE REVOLUTION

The events of the Revolution touched the history of Chazy very little, but the area now occupied by the town did feel, however slightly, the tremors of the great activities that witnessed the birth of our nation.

Shortly after Fort Ticonderoga fell into the hands of the Americans under Ethan Allen, Congress heard that Sir Guy Carleton, British Commander in Canada, was preparing to send Canadians and Indians to invade New York. Generals Philip Schuyler and Richard Montgomery were placed in command of an American expedition which was ordered into Canada to seize points vital to the security of the colonies and to invite the Canadians to support the American cause. Montgomery left Crown Point by boat on August 21st 1775, and was joined at Isle La Motte by Schuyler. Although Carleton was preparing to obstruct them, the American forces proceeded rapidly toward Montreal. The Americans seized Isle aux Noix, from which position they assured the Canadians they were not there to fight against them, but hoped that they would be joined by Canadian forces in a common cause. At this point, because of ill health, General Schuyler returned to Albany leaving Montgomery in sole command. Fort Chambly, with its stores of ammunition, surrendered to the Americans on October 15th, as did the fort at St. Johns on November 2nd. On November 13th Montgomery took Montreal and turned his attention to Quebec, where Carleton was preparing the British defenses.

Meanwhile Benedict Arnold, withstanding terrible hardship, had pushed across Maine and had arrived before Quebec on November 8th. Montgomery joined him there on December 3rd. A 30 day siege, culminating in an attack on the city, was a failure, and Montgomery was killed. Arnold, who had been wounded, took command and continued the siege, hoping for reinforcements which did not arrive until April 1st 1776, under the command of General Wooster. These troops were increased on May 1st by General Thomas and 3,000 addi-

tional men. Arnold's own force numbered barely 1,000 men riddled by small pox.

In April, towards the end of the siege, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton were sent by Congress to northern New York and to Canada to examine the situation in these areas. On April 24th they spent the night at Ferris' in Ticonderoga; Ferris was an ancestor of Hiram Ferris, later a resident of Chazy and pilot of the steamboat *Vermont*. The commission reached Montreal on April 29th; but, discouraged by affairs in Canada, left on May 11th and traveled back up the lake to report to Congress their intelligence, passing unknowingly the future Town of Chazy.

General Thomas daily expected the British force within Quebec to be reinforced from England. Since in his own force of 4,000 he had only about 900 hundred men fit for service, he decided to withdraw. The retreat was carried out so rapidly that stores, artillery, baggage, and a number of sick were left behind, and the Americans marched 45 miles without halting. General Thomas died of small pox and his command was assumed by General Sullivan who arrived there with further reinforcements. However, the British had also been reinforced with 13,000 men and had moved to a position at Three Rivers. Sullivan's attack on this force was unsuccessful, and on June 15th 1776, Montreal was surrendered to the British, and the entire American force, recognizing British superiority, withdrew. On June 14th they abandoned Sorel, and on June 15th Arnold left Montreal and marched to Chambly where the American forces were assembled. As the Americans left Chambly on the 18th, Burgoyne, now commanding the pursuing British, entered the town right on their heels and followed the Americans to St. Johns, but the Rebels had already gone when he arrived, taking with them everything of value and firing the fort and the barracks.

After a pause at Isle aux Noix, the Americans proceeded to Crown Point where they arrived on July 3rd

1776. As their boats passed Chazy and the few other settlements along the lake, they spread the alarm of the approaching British and took with them the La Framboise family, the Montys, and a third family, probably the Belangers. By tradition these families either took up arms with the American army or waited out the war near Albany. Several weeks later the British had not yet appeared, and Benedict Arnold moved his fleet opposite Chazy where he felt it would be safer than off Point au Fer. He anchored here from September 8th until September 18th 1776, before sailing to his eventual defeat at Valcour. On September 16th, Benedict Arnold wrote from Isle La Motte to General Gates. His letter indicates that despite the evacuation of the settlers, Chazy was not yet quite deserted:

The hard gale of yesterday prevented my sending back Ensign Botsford. This morning, at one o'clock, Antoine Geroure, whom I mentioned to have sent back to St. Johns, returned, and gives the following account, viz: That at Isle aux Noix there are three thousand troops encamped, and forty pieces of cannon mounted on their lines. At St. Johns are 3,000 men; 150 batteaus; and he was told by a Frenchman, 200 batteaus were at Chamblee, and a party of men were sent down to fetch them up; that two schooners were completed and manned, one mounting twelve and the other fourteen brass twelve-pounders; the small vessels to the stocks to carry three guns each; a number of flatt-bottomed boats and batteaus, to carry one gun each, and a floating battery with two masts, nearly done, to carry twenty four eighteen pounders and two mortars. He imagines the whole will be completed in a fortnight.

He has brought a pass from Isle aux Noix, from which, and the distance he had to go; and the bad weather and time he has been gone, I believe he has been no farther than the Isle aux Noix, and that he has been enjoined by the officer there to give the foregoing account.

Had not they been convinced he was in their interest, I don't imagine they would have suffered him to return. He formerly lived with Metcalf, whom he says is gone to St. Johns; now remains at a French house opposite the Isle la Motte, where Sergeant Day says a number of deserters were lately taken, betrayed to the Indians by the Frenchmen.

I have every reason to think him placed as a spy on us. I have therefore sent him to you, to be disposed of as you may think proper. I have promised him fifty dollars, provided he procured an exact amount of the strength of the enemy.

Agreeable to the accounts I received from others, from the accounts of the two men, who have viewed the Isle aux Noix, one of whom I now send, the accounts of this Frenchman must be false, and a story formed for him by one of the English officers. . .

Antoine's real name was Girard and he was apparently one of Simon Metcalf's workmen at Swanton Falls saw mill.

On September 28th 1776, Arnold wrote again, from Valcour:

. . . I have since examined a Frenchman and his wife who live opposite Isle La Motte, who says that Ned Watson and Wykes came to his house and there met Capt. Frazier who was in pursuit of some deserters; they told Frazier they were sent down by Gilliland and Watson, and acquainted him of Capt. Wilson's and his party being on the lake, in consequence of which he was taken. The Frenchman also says that about a fortnight past two men whom he knew to be Gilliland's tenants, came to his house, said they were sent down by Gilliland with intelligence; that they appeared in a great hurry, and offered him five dollars to set them over Missisqui Bay as their canoe was leaky, which he did. This is partly confirmed by Mr. Hay, who lives opposite this island [Valcour]. . .

Chazy at this point seems to have been a rendezvous for spies and deserters.

Burgoyne's forces, with their three schooners and five

gondolas, had been delayed by the rapids at Chambly, where the boats had to be disassembled and reassembled, and it was not until August 18th 1776, that they were able to pass southward and not until October 1st that they were able to enter the lake. Feeling that it was best to wait for spring, Burgoyne left his troops in winter quarters and returned to England.

While in England he presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies his famous plan to split the colonies by plunging south by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson Valley to meet at Albany Lord Howe arriving from New York City and General St. Ledger arriving through the Mohawk Valley. With the full support of the government, he returned to Quebec on May 6th 1777.

On June 17th the army, consisting of 3,724 British, 3,016 Germans, 473 artillerymen, and 250 Canadians, and some Indians, left St. Johns in boats, arriving the following day at Cumberland Head. The supply train, which followed, moved slowly by land along both sides of the lake and took from June 17th until the 20th to make the journey. Burgoyne's army encamped at Cumberland Head and his fleet lay anchored in the bay while the supplies struggled up the lake shore to join them.

When the supply train arrived at the mouth of the Little Chazy, it forded the river, but found it impossible to proceed farther until a road of logs was built through about a mile and a half of swamp. The soldiers felled trees and laid the logs transversely and close together, filling them between with smaller trees and topping the whole with earth. Similar stretches of road were laid at various other swampy places along the lake all the way to Cumberland Head. Over this road the British drove the larger portion of the 1,500 Canadian horses, 700 carts, and 138 pieces of artillery that Burgoyne had spent a month gathering together before his departure from Canada. Called the Military Road, it was recognizable as a road for at least 75 years after its construction, and in places remains of it can still be seen. A part passed over the spot now occupied by Miss Grace Gordon's home on the lake shore north of Chazy Landing; in 1934 Grover C. Oliver, who was plowing on his farm, plowed into a section of the road at Point au Roche; and another section was exposed at the entrance of Cumberland Head Bay Campsite. When the British, passing along this road, came upon the buildings erected by La Framboise and Monty, they burned them to the ground before moving on to join Burgoyne at Cumberland Head and continue south with him to his defeat at Saratoga.

During the winter of 1777, Jacques LaFramboise, who had joined the American forces, and three other Rebels, deserted at Mt. Independant and joined Phillips Williams, an Englishman headed toward Canada, at a house below Split Rock. The five men made their way north on the ice along the west side of Lake Champlain nearly as far as Split Rock, "when finding the ice rotten, they took to the land until they were above Cumberland Bay, found but very little snow, and had no Snow Shoes; they crossed the Bay of St. Aumont on the ice and took the Land again—the Middle of the Channel between Isle La Motte and the West side of the Lake is open—Met with but one Inhabitant on their way at the place where they all joined—Saw no traces but of the two men who came lately from Albany. . ."* Apparently, even the spies and deserters had left by this time.

* Statement of Williams, La Framboise, and the others in the Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand Papers B-181 (MG 21).

In Canada La Framboise made a statement relating his activities since leaving Chazy the previous summer and giving military information to the British:

Jacques La Foy called *Framboises* a Canadian who lived on the West side of Lake Champlain five leagues above point au Fer, says that when the Rebels retreated from this province they took him, his Father, Mother and two brothers prisoners with them.

That he went to Boston with a rebel officer as a servant; that he remained at Boston till he enlisted in the beginning of February in a Rebel Regiment with the other three men and came in Company with them to Mount Independant. He confirms every thing mentioned by *Freeman Robinson* in particular that there is not any kind of preparation going forward either at Skenesborough or Ticonderoga for building of Vessels. That he heard when at Boston General How had penetrated to Trent Town on the Delaware but was prevented from crossing that River for want of Boats.

A final reference, further indicating that Chazy was completely deserted by the end of the war, appears in the BOOK OF DIRECTIONS of William Chambers, Commodore of the fleet which maintained the British control of Lake Champlain gained at the Battle of Valcour. For May 25th 1779, Chambers wrote:*

You may anchor in most parts between the Isle a Motte and the Western shore: I took a good deal of Pains to Sound and had Soundings as laid down in the Draught before you. In the northernmost part of the Baye de Petite Francois, is good Anchoring, having within a

* Chambers also wrote in this book, for 1779 p. 2, "I would not advise you to stand further to the Northward on the West Shore than Little River Chazy."

cables length of shore from three to four fathoms soft mud. I would not advise any Vessels to go into the South-ernmost half for above half a mile from the Shore, you will have only two Fathoms foul ground. In the Center of the bay and a Cables length from shore and a good cables length to the northward of an old Chimney that remains there, I struck in the Maria, in seven feet water rocky bottom. A mile and a half Southward of this Bay lies Baye de Francois, which is a most excellent place to anchor in, being mostly Mud and Sand; coming from Point Au Fer, you may haul around the Northmost half of this Bay, as close as you please. I ran the *Maria* all around the Bay to the North Shore. . .

The chimney noticed by Chambers was located by him on a map accompanying his notes two miles south of the Little Chazy.

The war continued for several years more. But, despite its proximity to the Battle of Valcour and the British garrison at Point au Fer—called "the White House" which had been built in 1774 by William Gilliland of Willsboro to protect his settlements along the lake, fortified at Gilliland's suggestion by the new American Government in 1775, and occupied by the British from 1777 until 1796—Chazy was otherwise untouched by the war. Only during the American evacuation in 1776, by the construction of Burgoyne's Road in 1777, and as a rendezvous for spies and deserters did the Revolution become a local affair. After the war, however, many Revolutionary veterans made their homes in the growing township, and, although it is not necessarily a complete list, it is fitting that those early citizens of Chazy who are known to have participated in the Revolution be recorded here.

APPENDIX I

Soldiers of the Revolution who became residents of Chazy Township:

When known, ranks are given; if not already stated, date of arrival in Chazy and previous residence are also given. This list cannot be considered complete.

- Charles Amlaw, pvt. (Baptiste)
- Edward Antill, lt. col.
- Pierre Ayott, capt.
- Jesse Banister
- John Baxter, pvt., 1818, Mass. (Dunham?)
- Samuel Bayley, Sr.
- Zerah Beach, maj.
- Julian Belanger, pvt.
- Noel Belanger
- Thomas Bellows
- Daniel Bixby
- Peter Blanchard, pvt.
- Amable Boilleau, lt.
- Antoine Boilleau
- Solomon Boynton (Boyington)
- Joseph Cayeaux, 1825, Hemmingford, Que.
- Francis Chandonet, maj. (?)
- Anthony Chartier, pvt.
- Charles Chartier, pvt.
- John Marie Chartier, pvt.
- Joseph Chartier, pvt.
- Peter Chartier, pvt.
- Seymour Chartier
- Theodore Chartier
- Nicholas Constantine
- Spencer Crawford, 1818, Kingsbury, N.Y.
- Joseph Cross
- Henry Cummins
- Joshua Danford
- Michel Defo
- Francis DeLong
- John Douglass, capt.
- Nathaniel Douglass, capt.
- Francis Dunn
- Andrew Dunning
- Walter Durfee
- Amos Eldred
- Alexander Ferriole, Sr., lt.
- Alexander Ferriole, Jr., pvt.
- Charles Fessen, 1819, Albany, N.Y.
- Obidiah Flower
- Antoine Gilbert
- Solomon Gilbert
- Daniel Goss, 1807, Canaan, Vt.
- Clement Gosselin, maj.
- Louis Gosselin
- Benjamin Graves
- Ezra Graves
- Seth Graves
- Seth Gregory
- Samuel Havens, 1807, Vergennes, Vt.
- Ebenezer Hawkins, 1809, Vergennes, Vt.
- Ezekiel Hodges, Conn.
- Stephen Howard
- Benoni Hudson
- Reuben Huntoon
- Daniel Kinsley
- Francis Kinsley
- Stephen Kinsley
- William Labelle
- Amasa Ladd, capt.
- Henry Ladd
- Jacques Laframbois
- John Baptist Laframbois, Sr.
- John Baptist Laframbois, Jr.
- Nicholas Laframbois
- Prudent Lajeunesse
- Jacques Lapiers
- Jacob Lapoire
- Joseph Latuma
- Lewis Lezote, pvt.
- Louis Longchamps
- George McFadden
- Murdoch McPherson, lt.
- Lewis Marney, Sr., pvt.

- Lewis Marney, Jr., sergt.
- Joseph C. Marsh
- Lewis Marsh
- George Merriman, pvt.
- Amable Monty, pvt.
- Claude Monty, pvt.
- Claude Monty, Jr.
- Enfant Monty, pvt.
- Francis Monty, lt.
- Francis Monty, Jr.
- Jacques Monty
- John Monty
- Joseph Monty
- Louis Monty
- Placid Monty
- Ephraim Moore
- Robert Oliver
- Amos Oney, R.I.
- John Oney, R.I.
- Robert Parker
- Andrew Pepin, lt.
- Bazable Pierce, 1821, Mass.
- Benjamin Pierce, his brother
- Elihu Pierce
- Thomas Plato
- Calvin Ransom
- Elisha Ransom, corp.
- Hazael Ransom, lt.
- Jabez Ransom, lt.
- Luther Ransom
- Peter Robarge
- Daniel Robinson, pvt.
- Elnathan Rogers
- Jacques Rous, pvt.
- Joseph Rowe, capt.
- Abel Ryder
- Louis Savage
- Charles Sheffield
- Joseph Shepherd
- Thomas Sherman, 1817, Windsor, Vt.
- Philip Shultis, pvt., 1830, Highgate, Vt.
- Asa Stearns, 1826, Mass.
- Asa Stiles, pvt.
- Reuben Stiles, 1818, S. Hero, Vt.
- Gustavus Stoughton, 1815, Lower Canada
- Beriah Thomas, pvt., 1813, Grand Isle, Vt.
- Matthew Thomas
- Laurent Bruno Trombly
- Lemuel Tucker, pvt., 1807 New Hebron, Mass.
- Abraham Vantine
- Michael Varley, corp.
- John Baptist Verrit
- Seth Warner, c. 1809-17, Vt.
- Amos Welch
- James White, pvt., 1822, Benson, Vt.
- William Williams
- William Willsie, 1812, Alburg, Vt.
- John Wilson, 1828, Beekmantown
- William Wilson, pvt., 1812, Alburg, Vt.
- Solomon Wood

APPENDIX II

The census for 1840 listed for each town all persons drawing pensions from the federal government, with their ages. Those entered for Chazy were:

Agat Amlaw	72
Margaret Belonga	74
Daniel Bixby	78
Francis DeLong	80
Walter Durfee	89
Alexander Ferirole	76
Gardner Goodspeed	59
Benjamin Graves	80
Stephen Howard	82
Mary Lezotte	80
Joseph C. Marsh	77
George Merriman	84
Joseph Monty	67
Peter Robarge	82
Asa Stearns	83
John Wilson	57

Chapter Five

DIVISION OF THE LAND

As long as Chazy was an uninhabited wilderness, its ownership was more or less accidental. From the time of Henry IV, King of France, until the reign of George III, "by the grace of God," as early patents proclaim, "of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith and so forth," the town land was a mere fragment undistinguished in far greater tracts that were manipulated in distant places by men whose boots had never trod our soil. Except for the French seignories which included Chazy, land in our township had always been part of the domain of the government in control of this area.

Coincident with the beginning of its settlement, however, these larger land units were broken into smaller tracts more easily manageable by people interested in developing the resources of various locations.

During the twenty odd years between 1769 and 1789, Chazy land was turned over piece by piece to private enterprise, first by the British government and then by "The People of the State of New York." In all, our present township is divided among five patents, three of which are wholly within the town and two of which are partly within the town. When the patented lands were laid out by the surveyors, sometimes there was land left over between supposedly adjoining patents; such land is known as a gore. There are two of these in Chazy, one lying west of Dean's Patent, and the other lying along the south line of the present town. In addition, former town land lay wholly or in part in eight other divisions and two additional gores.

DEAN'S PATENT

The earliest of these patents and one of two issued within the greatest extension of the boundaries of the town under the authority of the British government is Dean's Patent, named for Elkanah Deane who with 29 others petitioned for land in the province of New York. On December 20th 1765, Elkana Deane Sr., Elkana

Deane Jr., Richard Deane, Nesbitt Deane, William Deane, John Deane and Samuel Deane, "all lately arrived from Ireland and now residing in the City of New York," in behalf of themselves and 23 others, submitted a petition to "His Excellency, Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, in Council." They stated that "the greatest number" of the petitioners had lately arrived with their families from Ireland, with an intention to settle in this province, and were "in want of a tract of good land suitable for themselves and for their families to settle upon." They had been informed that a certain island in Lake Champlain, commonly called Grand Isle, or Great Island, was within the bounds of the province of New York and had not yet been patented. They requested a patent of 30,000 acres of land fit for cultivation and improvement, "with the usual allowance for highways," to be divided into 30 equal parts, and to be situated on the said Great Island—providing the same should be found to contain that quantity—but in any case, they wanted all that island, and agreed to conform to "the usual terms of settlement of the same, as in duty bound."

On July 7th 1766, the petition was read and referred to a committee, and a warrant of survey was granted.

On June 14th 1766, the same petitioners reported to the Governor that on "Tuesday last" they had been advised in Council to "go and view the land" and decide "whether it was worth their acceptance"—but that they had "been informed by sundry persons, and particularly by Captain Nordberg, and George Belton a brother-in-law of six of your petitioners, who now lives within a mile and a half of the said land prayed for, and is well acquainted with the same, that the lands are worth their acceptance." They concluded that by reason of the great distance of the land and the expense and delay that would attend their only going to view it, "and being assured of

the goodness of it from the aforesaid authority," they would be glad to be excused from going, "having an entire dependence on the aforesaid information." They therefore humbly prayed for an immediate grant of the lands, and that a warrant might be issued to survey the same. This, of course, was to be a perimeter survey only. On June 19th 1766, the petition was read in Council, and the survey followed promptly.

Pursuing the matter with celerity, on September 9th 1766, the same petitioners reported to the Governor that they were "greatly disappointed in their expectations in regard to the quantity contained in said island," which proved to be only 16,000 acres "with the usual allowance for highways," and "which will not be sufficient for the accommodation of your petitioners, and the number of families which they intend shall settle there." Their petition concluded, "That your petitioners, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to grant them the remainder in some of his Majesty's vacant lands contiguous to the said island, have been at considerable expence and trouble to find out some suitable location for settlers, which your petitioners have done on the west side of the said lake. May it therefore please your Excellency to grant to your petitioners . . . a tract of land containing 14,000 acres, with the usual allowance for highways, to be bounded on the southward by a west line from the bottom of the Bay Des Francois, and being bounded on the eastward by the said lake, to extend as far northwards and westwardly as to contain the said quantity."

In November of the same year the petition was read, referred, and reported, and a warrant of survey issued the same day.

Later it occurred to some one of the Deanes that they might have difficulty partitioning a patent where some of the patentees were infants, so on August 19th 1768, Elkanah Deane Sr., Elkanah Deane Jr., Richard Deane, William Deane, and Nesbitt Deane filed a supplemental petition. They stated that they had "two minors concerned with them in said land whose names are John Deane and Samuel Deane," and were "thoroughly convinced of the great delays and troubles that minors give in the division of lands" and that this was "the only objection your petitioners associates have in immediately joining your petitioners to proceed in obtaining his Majesties Letters Patent for said lands which we hope to accomplish with the greatest expedition." They humbly prayed that Gabriel Sprong and Samuel Waldron be appointed instead of the minors John Deane and Samuel Deane, who were children of Elkanah Deane Sr. On August 29th 1768, the petition was read in Council—and again on January 18th 1769, when it was granted.

Dean's Patent was issued by Governor Moore in the name of "George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth," on July 11th 1769, to Elkanah Deane, Sr., Elkanah Deane, Jr., Richard Deane, Nesbitt Deane, William Deane, Gabriel Sprong (for John Deane, a minor), Samuel Waldron (for Samuel Deane, a minor), and their associates, to wit: Israel Horsefield, Thomas Everitt, Thomas Holland, Christopher Codwise, Benjamin Stakes, Nicholas Van Dam, Alexander Forbes, John Carpender, William Stewart, James Stocker, A. Hawkes Hay, Samuel Smith, Thomas Stewart, Robert Boyd, Robert Hargrave, Mary Deane, Sr., Edward Joyce, Francis Koffler, William Campbell, Richard Slack, Christopher Duychinck, Elizabeth Deane, Sr., and Thomas Rhodes.

The lands patented were specifically described as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the west side of Lake Champlain in the County of Albany within our Province of New York—as also an island in the said lake commonly called and known by the name of Grand Isle containing 16,500 acres of land.

The said tract of land beginning on the west bank of the said lake at the distance of 3 miles measured on a line running south from the mouth of the northernmost of the two brooks called the Rivers Chazy; and runs from the said place of beginning west 610 chains [about 7 and 2/3rds miles]; then south 280 chains [3 and 1/2 miles]; then east 430 chains [about 5 and 1/3 miles] to Lake Champlain; and then along the said lake as it runs to the place where this tract began—containing 13,500 acres of land and the usual allowance for highways: The said tract of land and the said island containing together 30,000 acres of land and the usual allowance for highways.

On October 23rd 1779, the Assembly of Vermont, then claiming to be a free and independent state, granted to Ethan Allen, Jonas Fay, Samuel Herrick, and 365 associates the islands in Lake Champlain and named them the "Two Heroes," in honor of their grantees, Ethan Allen and Samuel Herrick. The grantees agreed to pay ten thousand pounds by the middle of December and to commence settlement within three years of the conclusion of the war or of the time when the Province of Quebec should be united with the other independent States of America. Shortly after, on June 5th 1781, Dr. Roswell Hopkins, Col. Samuel Herrick, and others petitioned the Vermont Legislature for 23,040 acres of land which included approximately the north half of Chazy. However, this petition was filed during the existence of the "Western Union," and there is no record of any legislative act.

Thus, Dean's Patent in Chazy (as did the La Gauchetière Tract) has its northeast corner at Chazy Landing and runs westerly along the present Route 191 and then follows the Duprey Road and generally the road formerly known as Bugby Road. At a point about 800 feet west of Route 22 it turns south to a point on West Church Street about 600 feet east of the four cornered intersection with Parker Street and O'Neil Road. Then it runs easterly along West Church Street through the center of the hamlet of West Chazy, and along 348 to the four corners east of West Chazy. From thence it continues easterly, along Baker Road until it intersects the shore of Monty Bay at the south end of Minnetoska Point where it runs north along the lake to the point of beginning.

The Patent excepted "all Mines of Gold and Silver" and also "all White or other sorts of Pine Trees fit for Masts, of the Growth of Twenty four Inches Diameter and upwards at twelve Inches from the Earth, for Masts for the Royal Navy."

Each patentee was granted "one full and equal thirtieth part (the whole into thirty equal parts to be divided) of the said Tract" to be held "in free and common socage as of our Manor of East Greenwich in our County of Kent within our Kingdom of Great Britain—yielding rendering and paying therefore yearly and every year forever unto us, our heirs and successors at our Custom House in our City of New York unto our or their Collector or Receiver General therefor for the time being on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day, the yearly rent of two shillings and six pence sterling for each and every hundred acres of the above granted lands and island, and so in proportion for any lesser quantity thereof, saving and

except for such part of the said land and island allowed for highways as above mentioned, in lieu and stead of all other rents, services, dues, duties and demands whatsoever."

The grant was also given on the following conditions: (1.)—That within three years one family for each 1,000 acres shall settle on said tract; that also within that time each family shall plant and effectually cultivate at least three acres for every 50 acres hereby granted of lands capable of cultivation; (2.)—That no person should fell or otherwise destroy any of the pine trees reserved; and (3.)—That the letters patent be promptly entered in the proper books.

At least the last condition was complied with, as the Letters Patent were recorded July 14th 1769, on page 396 of Book 14 of Colonial Patents in the New York Secretary of State's office.

The final grant concerned 14,902 acres in what is now New York State and 16,500 acres on South Hero Island in what is now Vermont. The Vermont portion was part of the land called the Hampshire grants, jurisdiction of which was disputed by New York and Vermont. The New York portion, however, had a clear title. At the time of issuance the patent contained only one family, that of Jean Baptiste La Framboise who had inadvertently squatted on lot 72.

In 1798 the then proprietors, in order to make a partition and division of the patent among themselves, had the patent surveyed and laid out into lots by James Cockburn and Jacob Trumbour, Jr., who prepared a field book and map of the patent. They divided the New York portion into 90 lots, which for ease in making partition were then grouped into 30 groups called "classes"—equalling the 30 original shares—each group contained 3 lots of land. Many of the lots were rectangular, while others were long and narrow and were wider on one end than the other, and still others were triangular to fit the lake shore, six miles of which were included in the patent. The rectangular lots contained upwards of 200 acres and were located in rows behind the lake shore lots. They were numbered from 1 to 60, while the ones along the shore were numbered from 61 on the north to 90 on the south. The early proprietors drew lots for ownership. Each lot entitled the owner to three lots, but the family of only one of these owners ever settled on this land.

In 1802 a partition was made among the then proprietors, by ballot, and partition deeds—in 11 parts—were executed on August 17th 1802, dividing the lots. Of the original patentees, only Robert Boyd survived and retained his share.

It would be tedious to trace step by step the disposal of this land until it came into the hands of those who actually came to Chazy to make their homes, yet a letter dated New York, July 24th 1821, and addressed to Julius Hubbell Esqr., Chazy, Clinton Co., well illustrates the many exchanges of title which took place between the grant itself and the settlement of the patent:

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 9th arrived during my absence. I should have empowered you before to sell the lots in Deans Patent, but for the difficulty of complying with the other part of your request—to give a detail of H. Gaines Title to the lots in question. After considerable investigation and labour I am now enabled to do it.

On the 13th July 1769, Thomas Rhodes and Christopher Duychinck two of the original patentees conveyed their individual rights amounting to two thirtieth parts of the Patent or 2000 acres to Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased—On the 4th Sept. 1769, Elkanah Deane, another of the

Patentees conveyed his own thirtieth part to the same person—The deeds are in my possession acknowledged but not recorded.

Nicholas Gouverneur by his last will and testament devised his interest in said patent with other real estate to Harman G. Rutgers and others his grandchildren. I have not the date of the will but it has been duly proved and recorded.

On the 17th August 1802 the Proprietors of the Patent, H. G. Rutgers and others came to a division of it and executed a general release signed by all the parties, one of which is recorded in the county. By that instrument the three lots 45, 54 and 43 are conveyed in severalty to H. G. Rutgers.

On the 14th Feb 1803—Rutgers conveyed to Gaines and Ten Eyck all the property which he derived from the said N. Gouverneur on account of certain debts due from said Rutgers to said Gains and Ten Eyck, and Ten Eyck upon the dipolation of the partnership with Gains assigned and conveyed to him all his said Ten Eyck property whatsoever.

H. Gaine by his will empowers his executors to sell all his real estate. I think seven hundred dollars a good price for No. 45 and if you will send me the name of the person who offers it with the terms of payment I will have a deed executed and sent to you to be delivered when the consideration money is secured. He requires cash enough only to make the security unquestionable for the residue.

I enclose a power from the executors for you to take possession of the other lots and to contract for the sale of them. You shall have 5 per cent upon the sales receivable out of the consideration money.

I remain very respectfully yours,
Ben Robinson

DUER'S PATENT

The Duer or Duerville Patent is a colonial grant to Duer and Company, but the date of its issue is not known. The greater part of it lies in the part of Chazy which was taken off as Altona in 1857. The patent covers 152 lots and a gore; the area is 13 lots wide east to west and eight lots deep north to south. Of these 152 lots, 28 of them lie in Beekmantown and Dannemora. It is bounded on the north and east by the Refugee Tract and also on the east by the Point au Roche Patent. This land was an object of interest to Pliny Moore of Champlain, who in 1795 was negotiating with Alexander Ellice for the purchase of several thousand acres in the patent. Another early, non-resident owner of Duerville land was Colonel Marinus Willett, a Revolutionary officer, land which he hoped Benjamin Mooers could sell for him. On December 29th 1801, Charles Platt, Pliny Moore, John Miller, Theodorus Platt, Adeil Peabody, Solomon Wood, Francis Chandonet, Ibrook Miller, Joseph Holmes, Daniel Perry and company purchased the patent granted to William "Dewer & Co." for \$41.55 of back taxes under the Congressional Act of July 14th 1798. This group also had to pay costs of \$6.93 (16% of the tax), making their total bill \$48.48 for 36,000 acres. On the same date William Corbin, Collector for the 59th District, received from Pliny Moore, Benjamin Mooers, Samuel Hicks, Daniel Perry, David Mayo, Elisha Ransome, and William Beaumont \$6.93 and \$1.09 costs for 500 acres of the 6000 acres taxed to unknown proprietors of the Town of Champlain "for which quantity the said tax was bid off at Public Vendue."

THE REFUGEE TRACT

The Revolutionary War intervened between the granting of Dean's and Duer's patents by the colonial government and the next grant to include Chazy land.

In September 1775, when Brigadier General Richard

Montgomery led an American invasion into Canada toward Montreal, he promised (by placards posted secretly on the doors of parish churches) to each man enlisting with the Americans 200 acres of land in any American province and 40 more for a wife and for each child. The Americans hoped for strong support from the French-speaking inhabitants of Quebec so recently placed under British rule. Some disbanded British soldiers were enticed into joining Montgomery, and also a few Canadians; though, for the most part, these held aloof from military service. Six parishes on the Richelieu River, with 1,500 fighting men, renounced allegiance to George III; but few, if any, joined the invaders. The promise of land alone was not sufficient to rouse the habitant against his newly adopted government.

This reluctance may have been in part due to the fact that on May 22nd 1775, less than a year after the passage of the Quebec Act, the Bishop of Quebec had issued a Manement full of grateful expressions to George III for concessions to the French and urging his people to be deaf to the lure of American invaders. Canadians who had joined the invaders were to be placed under the ban of the church; the clergy might not perform the marriage ceremony for a rebel. Those aiding the Americans were not to have the sacraments, even in case of mortal illness, until they had made public retraction and reparation. Those who died unrepentant were not to be buried in holy ground except by the bishop's special permission. Even then the body was not to be carried into the church, and the priest was to say no prayer at the grave.

The same reluctance to support the Revolution was also surprisingly found in Nova Scotia (which then included what is now the Province of New Brunswick) where, though the political situation was quite different, a great deal of support had been expected. While French Canada had been under British rule only since 1763, Nova Scotia had been captured by Great Britain in 1710 and had been ceded to it in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht. Yet, when in 1755, to make Nova Scotia "safe," the British deported its French inhabitants (including "Evangeline"), many Yankees from New England had been eager to secure the vacated Acadian farms. After 1760 so many thousands of farmers had gone from the English colonies to Nova Scotia they made it a literal outpost of New England. Since most of the members of the legislature were from New England, their sympathies tended to run with the rebel colonies. They had sent four delegates to the Continental Congress and to the end Samuel Adams was convinced that Nova Scotia wished to be a state in the Union, but the Revolution never derived much strength from this quarter.

Nevertheless, among these people whose ties to the British crown were not too strong but who did not flock to the American cause were some quite willing to fight on the American side despite pressures to the contrary. Two regiments were raised in Quebec under American colonels Hazen and Livingston, which—united as "Congress' Own"—fought bravely throughout the war, while others supported the Americans in different ways.

After the Revolution, many of the people in Canada and Nova Scotia who had taken part in the war on the side of the American colonies fled from their homes and left behind all their possessions to settle with their families in the United States, beyond the range of British retaliation.

On May 11th 1782, a law was passed by the State of New York to give these refugees land, and on September

10th 1787, after much difficulty, an order was passed by the Commissioners of the Land Office to set apart a large tract to be given to the Refugees and to be known as the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract.

The Canadian and Refugee Tract contained 132,000 acres which were divided into 250 lots of 80 acres, 250 lots of 420 acres, 2 lots of 500 acres and 18 lots of 333 1/3 acres. These 520 lots were divided among 252 individuals, of whom 226 were registered in a Balloting Book compiled by Brigadier General Moses Hazen and Colonel James Livingston.

The officers were: 1 general, 1 colonel, 4 lt. colonels, 1 major, 13 captains, 20 lieutenants, 1 quartermaster, 1 ensign, and the widow of one officer. Forty of them received 1000 acre shares, two 666 2/3 acre shares, and the widow one 666 2/3 acre share. One hundred seventy-one enlisted men received shares of 333 1/3 acres.

The small lots were laid out in long, narrow strips fronting on the lake, while most of the lots were more compact and were laid out toward the west away from the lake. Eighty-three of these lots fall, at least in part, within the present boundaries of the town.

The tract contains 206 square miles and is very irregular in shape, having between 45 and 50 sides bounding it. Beginning at the lake shore it follows the Canadian Border west into the Town of Mooers, south into the Town of Plattsburgh on the west and south to and including the mouth of the Little Chazy on the east. The south line in a series of severe turns runs from Plattsburgh to the mouth of the Little Chazy. Two sections of this tract in Chazy were granted in separate patents, Bell's and Wheeler Douglass's, before the final distribution of its lots was made.

During the delay caused by confusion in the government from the act granting the land in 1782 to the creation of the land office in 1784, many of the Canadians had been living a very precarious existence in and around Peekskill and from Albany to Fishkill waiting for the land to become available. Their poverty was so severe that, on their appeal to Congress, an act was passed granting any Refugee unable to support himself rations of provisions and other necessities with the exception of candles, soap, and rum, leaving them, as one commentator has remarked, "dark, dirty, and dry." In 1784 many of them arrived at the Canadian Settlement* on Lake Champlain, but their condition did not improve, and during 1787 the government spent \$2,052 for their relief.

The Refugees drew ballots for their lots, but many of them sold their land to land speculators, and the greater part of the tract was not occupied in the time specified by the act, thus reverting to the state. Although the land was finally opened to settlement in 1789, only a few of the Refugees ever made permanent settlement in the town. Many of those who did settle, however, had arrived before that date. When they arrived, they often squatted on land other than their own, but more convenient to the lake shore. Later they sold their rightful lots to buy the land on which they lived. Scarcely any, if any, ever lived on the land granted to them. Despite the gift of land to recompense them for what they had given up for the American cause, the Refugees were treated shabbily and even had to pay for their own survey.

The letters patent of the Refugee lots are recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York. They are found in books 22 and 23 of the books

* See Chapter VI for further details of this settlement.

of Patents in that office. The dates of issuance were in January and February 1790. The patents give a metes and bounds description of the several lots conveyed as required by law. The conditions of granting were uniform and excepted to the People of the State of New York "all gold and silver mines, and five acres of every hundred acres of the said tract of land for highways." The grants were also "on condition nevertheless, that within the time of seven years, to be computed from the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof, there shall be one actual settlement made on the said tract of land hereby granted, otherwise these our letters patent and the estate hereby granted shall cease, determine and become void." Since, in practically every case, at least two non-contiguous tracts were granted, it was practically impossible for the State to prove a forfeiture, even if it should desire to.

Some of the patents have been recorded in the Clinton County Clerk's Office.

Of the 83 Refugee lots located partly or wholly within the present town of Chazy, information has been accumulated on 40 of them. From an inspection of the contents of the deeds, 20, or exactly one-half, indicate that the Refugee patentee never resided on the property or improved it. And indeed, of these 20, 18 conveyed their claims to Benjamin Mooers, who usually paid £16 for two lots totalling 500 acres. Of the remaining 20 which seem to indicate improvement before sale, we nevertheless find that eight of these also ran to Benjamin Mooers, so again we conclude there was no occupancy here; and of the remaining 12, we find another eight where the disposition was of both the 80 acre lot and the 420 acre lot in the same instrument—and so as to those it would also seem that there was no occupancy, but merely a speculative disposition, since in no case were the two lots side by side.

POINT AU ROCHE PATENT

The next patent to concern Chazy, known as the Point au Roche Patent, was granted to Zephaniah Platt on February 28th 1787. It was described as follows:

All that certain tract of land situate in the county of Washington on the west side of Lake Champlain—Beginning at a balsam fir tree marked ZP standing on the west shore of the said lake at the southeast corner ZN of a tract of 13,500 acres of land granted by letters patent to Elkanah Deane and others, and running thence along the south bounds of the last mentioned tract and the continuation thereof west 540 chains, then south 109 chains to the north bounds of the Township of Beekman, then along the same east 598 chains, to the said Lake Champlain, and then northerly along the same as it winds and turns to the place of beginning, containing 6,105 acres.

The grant excepted all gold and silver mines, and five acres of every hundred acres of the said tract of land for highways. It was granted on condition that within the term of seven years (to be computed from the first day of January next ensuing) there should be one actual settlement made thereon for every 640 acres thereof. The letters patent were recorded on page 192 of Book 19 of Patents.

Now here arose one of those "surveyor's nightmares." Dean's Patent called for a measurement of 430 chains on its south line. Platt's Point au Roche Patent called for 540 chains on its north line, which was to run along Dean's south line. Therefore, Platt's Point au Roche Patent should extend 110 chains to the west of Dean's south-west corner. Dean's patent, as actually laid out, measured about 454 chains on its south line which would

make his patent 24 chains deeper to the west. Thus Platt should run 564 chains to the west on his north line. The Duerville Patent, however, runs north and south 64 chains west of Dean's southwest corner.

Mr. Platt's surveyor could not decide all these fine points while out in the field, so he continued laying out lots to the west, and laid out a double tier of five lots in Col. Duer's patent. When attempting to run Platt's south line the surveyor was aware of some question as to the proper location of Beekman's north line (as well he might—for Beekman's surveyors made bigger mistakes yet) so he laid out the south line about 92 chains to the south, and left a large gore along the south line of the patent. So Platt was to end up with a patent with ten lots (numbers 9 through 13, and 22 through 26) cut off its west end; with a questionable gore running along its south side; with a net loss of 1,305 acres; and with a patent that was not even on Point au Roche!

On November 12th 1789, lots 6, 7, 9 (a disappearing lot), and 18 were deeded to Philip Schuyler (Book U of Deeds, page 149). On March 11th 1790, Lots 1, 16, and 17 were deeded to Melancton Smith. (Book A of Deeds, page 446).

By 1801 the true facts of the patent had begun to permeate to Zephaniah, for in that year he conveyed to Nathaniel Platt "the equal undivided half part of all that certain gore or strip of land situate in the town of Champlain in the County of Clinton aforesaid—if any there be—between a patent granted to said Zephaniah Platt near Point-a-Roche on the one side and a tract of land called Duerville on the other side, the number of acres "in said gore—if any not ascertained." (Volume B of Deeds, page 294).

A more vehement and perhaps prejudiced explanation of the Point au Roche patent is found among the Pliny Moore papers in a letter from "Tho's Scheiffelin" to Pliny Moore, dated September 6th 1805, part of which reads:

I have wrote Silas Hubbell Esq'r. he will inform you of Particulars Respecting the Dean and Beekman Claimants, they all seem as tho they did not know what to do next, they are indeed extremely Modes, they are *silent as the Grave*, if you do not know how Z. Platt came by what is called the Gore or Little Location, I can tell you, he took Possession of it without any ones leave, and sold part of it, and afterward came to New York, and told the Beekman family, that he had disposed of it, but afterward found out that it was not his own, therefore begged them to take other Lands on the South of Beekman Town in exchange, this is what Mr. Beekman says,—

Platt had the land resurveyed and two rows of lots laid out from the shore to the west. At the lake shore, the lots were numbered 1 and 14; 1 was on the south. The lots were numbered 1 to 8 in one row and from 3 to 21 in the other. The remaining lots were never laid out. After these two rows had been established, a strip of land 11 chains wide was left running along the bottom of the patent. This strip is called the "Chazy Gore." All but the western tip of this strip is in the Town of Chazy. This western end of the patent disappears into the Duer Patent and has never been satisfactorily surveyed.

The Point au Roche Patent, when cut down to size, starts at the southeast corner of Dean's Patent at a point on the shore of Monty Bay south of Minnetoska Point, and runs west along the south line of Dean's Patent and along Baker Road and continues west to Route 348 through the center of West Chazy and along West Church Street to the town line. It runs thence south along the town line to a point about 660 feet north of Beekman's



Geologic Survey maps of the present Town of Chazy and a portion of Altona showing patent and tract lot lines as laid out by Fuller Allen and drawn by Mrs. Philip Sanger.

Patent and from there easterly, through Ingraham and along Reynolds Road to Monty Bay, turning northerly along the lake to the point of beginning.

THE INGRAHAM GORE

The Ingraham Gore lies next to the north of Beekman's Patent, and its south bound delineates, in part, the south line of the present Town of Chazy. The facts giving rise to its birth are found in the discussion of the Point au Roche Patent. However, this gore is not truncated by Duer's Patent, and therefore has the benefit of the full 598 chains called for in the south line of the Point au Roche Patent, since there apparently was previously a strip of unpatented land between the north line of Beekman's Patent and the south line of Duer's Patent. Indeed, the existence of this previous strip of land between Duer's Patent and Beekman's Patent may very well have been known to Platt's surveyor, and probably gave rise to the creation of this gore.

This gore was discovered prior to July 9th 1808, and was surveyed by Henry Dominy. At its east end it was described as being 44 rods wide. (Volume C of Deeds, page 420). Along Patnode Road it was described as being 50 rods wide. (Vol. V of Deeds, page 31).

The south line of this gore starts on the south shore of Monty Bay where the west bank of the estuary of Riley Brook enters the bay and extends west and at Ingraham runs along Patnode Road and intersects Route 22 about 200 feet south of its intersection with Ketch Bridge Road and intersects the Old Military Turnpike about 250 feet south of its intersection with Recore (Baker Hill) Road and continues west to the northwest corner of Beekman's Patent, or about 600 feet short of it. Thence it runs north about 700 feet, turns east and intersects the Old Military Turnpike about 600 feet north of its intersection with the Recore (Baker Hill) Road and east intersecting Route 22 and the Ketch Bridge Road about 500 feet north of their intersection, and east intersecting Ashley Road about 700 feet north of Patnode Road, and east to Ingraham and thence along Reynolds Road to Monty Bay, and thence southeasterly to the point of beginning. The Brick Tavern at Ingraham lies within this gore. It contains about 810 acres.

According to the New York Secretary of State's office (Nov. 19, 1964), this gore was never patented.

THE WEST CHAZY CEMETERY GORE

The West Chazy Cemetery Gore was first identified in 1964 by Fuller Allen, a Plattsburgh lawyer. It adjoins Dean's Patent to the west. The surveyor of the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract located the west line of Elkanah Deane's patent as being 34.65 chains east of the southwest corner of lot 28 of the Refugee 420 acre lots, when as an actual fact, it was about 50 chains east.

This left a gore about 15 chains wide on its north end and about 16.5 chains wide on its south end, running about 300 chains north and south. It is bounded on the north by lot 28 of the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract 420 acre lots; on the east by Dean's Patent; on the south by the Point au Roche Patent; and the west by the east line of Refugee Tract 420 acre lots 29, 53, 54, 55 and 56. The southeast corner of this gore is on West Church Street about 500 feet to the east of its intersection with Parker Street, and its south line runs westerly to a point about 500 feet westerly of the same intersection. The northeast corner is about 700 feet west of Route 22,

about opposite Duprey Road, and runs westerly about 1,200 feet to its northwest corner. It contains about 472 acres. The West Chazy Cemetery lies within it.

A possible explanation for this gore is that the surveyor of the Refugee Tract mistook a former ancient line of the subdivision of the La Gauchetière tract for the west line of Dean's Patent. According to the New York Secretary of State's Office (Nov. 19, 1964), it has never been patented.

WHEELER DOUGLASS PATENT

Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1792, passed April 9th, provided, among other things, as follows:

And whereas it is represented to the legislature, that Wheeler Douglass purchased of Thomas Havens, Cubus Tobacco, John Hambleton, Isac Nimham, George Clow and George Rogers soldiers in Colonel Marinus Willets regiment of levies, their several rights of, in and unto five hundred acres of bounty land, and that the said soldiers afterwards deserted from the service, and that the said Wheeler Douglass did at his own expense procure and deliver John Taylor, Jesse Gardner, Mathew Bell, Peter Barret, Arthur Brayton, and William Palmetier, as substitutes in the room and stead of the said soldiers who had deserted, which substitutes did serve in the said levies, until they were duly discharged, Therefore, be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the land office are hereby authorized and required, to issue letters patent to the said Wheeler Douglass, for such quantity of unappropriated land of this State, as the said soldiers, privates in the said levies were entitled to by law. Provided that letters patent have not been issued to the said substitutes or any of them. And provided further that the said Wheeler Douglass shall prove to the satisfaction of the said commissioners that he had actually purchased from the persons above named, the rights of bounty lands, to which they were severally entitled for their services as aforesaid.

Wheeler Douglass received a grant of one thousand acres of land in what is now Chazy from the State of New York on February 5th 1789. This is the fourth patent concerning Chazy. Actually, the land was granted on August 18th 1783, to Major Asa Douglass of Stephentown, New York, in recognition of his service during the Revolutionary War, but the grant was not confirmed until nearly six years later when it was made over to the Major's son, Wheeler Douglass, who had surveyed the land in 1786 and 1787.

In the patent, the grant is described as follows:

Beginning at a Bafswood tree standing on the West Bank of the said stake at the northeast corner of a patent granted to Elkanah Deane marked at the south side ED on the north side 1786 WD, thence running south eighty-nine degrees west one hundred and eleven chains to a maple saplin marked WD 1787, thence east forty one chains and forty one lines to a maple saplin marked WD 1787, thence south one chain and thirty six lines to an elm saplin marked No. 10, thence east seventy three chains to one said stake two chains north of the mouth of the little river Chazy to a thorn tree with a heap of stones thence southerly along the said stake as it turns to the place of beginning. It contained 1,000 acres.

According to map 398 on file in the Secretary of State's office, it covers the original Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract 80 acre lots numbers 1 through 9 inclusive, and 135, 136, and 137, and part of 134.

From the lands patented were reserved all gold and silver mines and five acres of every hundred acres of the said tract for highways. The grant was on condition that within the term of seven years, to be computed from the first day of January next ensuing, there should be one actual settlement made on the said tract for every 640 acres thereof.

One thousand acres were surveyed and divided by Joseph T(h)roop into lots of 80 acres and little lots of 45 acres. The lots were laid out in long strips stretching inland from the lake. It is on the eight large lots that Chazy's first New England families settled and out of which grew the first of those communities which later formed the town of Chazy.

The entire patent was deeded by Wheeler Douglass to William Douglass by deed dated April 23rd 1792, and recorded in Book C of Deeds, page 237, in the Clinton County Clerk's Office.

BELL'S CHAZY PATENT

The tract of land sometimes known as "Bell's Tract," in Chazy was patented by the State of New York to William Gilliland and Mathew Watson on August 8th 1789.

It starts 73 chains west of the mouth of the little river Chazy and 1.36 chains north of the southwest corner of lot 10 of the Refugee Tract 80 acre lots and ran thence west 62.71 chains to an ash tree, then north 65.15 chains to the northeast corner of lot 145, then along the south bounds of lot 146 east 21.30 chains to the southeast corner of lot 146, then north 1 chain to the southwest corner of lot 129, then along the south bounds thereof east 57.40 chains to lot No. 16, then along the bounds thereof south 7.50 chains and east 20 links to lot No. 15, then along the same south 10 chains and east 2 chains to lot No. 13, then along the same south 10 chains to lot No. 12, then along the same west 8.60 chains and south 10 chains to the aforesaid lot No. 10, then along the same west 8.90 chains and south 8.64 chains to the place of beginning, containing 500 acres.

According to map 398 on file in the Secretary of State's office of the State of New York, it embraces the original Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract 80 acre lots 130, 131, 132, 133, and parts of lots 134, 142, 143, 144, and 145.

After this patent was issued, the balance of Refugee lots 142 and 143 were made into a lot named lot 144, and the balance of lots 144 and 145 were made into a lot named lot 145.

The patent excepted and reserved all gold and silver mines and five acres of every hundred acres for highways. It was conveyed on condition that within the term of seven years, to be computed from the first day of January next ensuing, there should be one actual settlement made on the said tract of land granted.

The patent was recorded in Book 21 of Patents, page 262.

It is a reasonable assumption that Watson and Gilliland had agreed to become joint adventurers in the purchase of officers' and soldiers' bounties of unappropriated lands—Gilliland to make the purchases, locate the land, superintend the survey, sue out the letters patent, and other incidental work—while Watson was to advance the money necessary to pay for the land and incidental charges, up to a specified amount. Gilliland would reimburse Watson for his share within a specified time.

Gilliland, in his Journal, mentioned some 8,000 acres of officers' and soldiers' rights purchased by him—some of which were located in what was later set apart for the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugees, and stated in his petition to the New York State Legislature, dated December 30th 1783, that he had "located and had the said lands surveyed by Mr. Thos. Palmer by order of Alexander Colden, Esq., the then Surveyor General," and that

therefore "he conceived himself amply secure in making very considerable improvements and in erecting several milles and other buildings thereon at much expense."

William Gilliland on May 6th 1785, even before the date of the patent, released his interest in the patent to Mathew Watson; and Mathew Watson on July 23rd 1794, conveyed the patent to James Bell; while James Bell conveyed it to James Glenny on November 3rd 1800 (Book D of Deeds page 50).

The act that erected the Town of Chazy from the Town of Champlain (Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1804) described this tract as "a tract of land known by Bell's patent, originally granted to Hezekiah Tuttle"; an old Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract map shows the name "H. Tuthill." It is not clear how he enters the picture.

Purchasers were found, and several houses built, and by 1817 this patent had come into the hands of Thomas White and Helen, his wife, who, we will assume, issued deeds as follows:

To Reuben Stetson, the north 60 acres, for \$240. (Deeds Z: 348.)

To William Williams, the next 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, for \$323.42. (Mortgages D: 312.)

To Simeon Vaughan, the next 42 acres, for \$169.11. (Mortgages D: 409.)

To Thomas Cooper, the next parcel to the south on the road, and the east end of the patent north of the river, totaling 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, for \$451.48. (Deeds Y: 376.)

To Beriah Minkler, the next 47 acres to the south on the west end of the patent, and possibly the saw mill lot, for \$189.77. (Mortgages D: 314.)

To John Thomas the 123 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres south of the river and east of the present Minkler Road, for \$495.45. (Deeds Z: 387.)

Thus, by 1789, with the exception of the Chazy gores, all the land within the present Town of Chazy had been granted to private individuals, of whom only a few, some of the Refugees, ever actually settled here; although children and grandchildren of some of the other original patentees eventually made their homes in this town.

In addition to Duer's Patent, the land taken from Chazy to form the Town of Altona, along its western edge, also fell in a series of small tracts shown on a map in H. K. Averill, Jr.'s GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK (1885), from north to south, as: the southwest tip of a tract marked "Hazen," an unmarked tract, two tracts marked for Benjamin Mooers, two tracts marked for Benjamin Wallace, a tract marked "Bogart," the northern two-thirds of the State Gore, and Johnson and Crowley's Gore No. 2. For these tracts we have the description of only that granted to Benjamin Wallace on February 12th 1805:

All that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Chazy, County of Clinton, Beginning at the black Spruce tree marked A.W. 92 standing in the west bounds of Lot number 213 of the Four Hundred and Twenty Acre Lots, Nova Scotia Refugees six chains and twelve links north of the south-west corner of said Lot, running thence along the same north, one chain and twelve links to a hemlock stake marked A.W.G. 2, then south eighty-nine chains, seventy-six links to an Iron Wood stake marked A.W.G. 2 standing in the east line of the town of Chateaugay, then along said line south sixty-one chains and ten links to a black spruce stake with a heap of stones around it, then north eighty-nine chains and seventy-six links to the place of beginning, containing 548 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Skipping over 120 years, let us close this chapter with mention of the first licensed real estate agent to live in

Chazy: Gerald S. Sweet. The first property he ever handled was the house of Russell C. North, now owned by Donald S. Thibault. At that time he did not have a license. In the Town Clerk's office one day, he was asked

if he had a license. He said he didn't know he had to have one, but he soon obtained one. At that time an examination for such licenses was not required, but an examination became compulsory on October 1st 1922.

Alexander Ferriole a witness for the defendant testified that in the year 1776 when the Americans retreated from Canada he found Desjardins the father of the Defendant in possession of the premises in question, that he was shown off by the county and his name returned, he joined our troops & went to Albany and returned again at the close of the year 1784 and at least has been in possession of the premises since that time and left the defendant in possession who claimed it as being the land of his father; that Desjardins was the eldest claimant of the land as his own claim had lapsed and he understood from the papers under Desjardins' patent coming on to the premises in question when they were out the patent found that the surveyors concluded by papers received his lot.

The Defendant then gave in evidence a writing in French signed by our witness Munkacsy Secretary of the State in 1768 which Julian Belanger testified was in the hands of Laframboise the son soon after the war and that any were and under which the premises in question have never since been held or alienated from the defendant's possession as is clearly proved by the following tenet: "Desjardins has promised to take two lots of land in my survey on Lake Champlain to settle himself there, and

Chapter Six

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN A MOSAIC*

By the end of 1776 what is now the Town of Chazy was deserted; the few buildings it contained were either burned or abandoned, and its settlement had to begin over.

In 1783 Benjamin Mooers came north and soon after accepted an appointment to survey the land in the Beekman Patent at what is now Beekmantown in Clinton County. Mooers left Poughkeepsie on July 26th 1783, and arrived at Albany on July 29th, when he was joined there by Jean La Framboise who desired to return to the farm on Lake Champlain he had abandoned in 1776. Francis Monty, probably a relation of Joseph Monty, and his son Francis Monty, Jr., were already with the party, as were seven other Canadian Refugees: Peirre Boilau, Charles Cloutier, Antoine Lavan, Joseph La Tourneau, Antoine Lasambart, P. Aboir, and John Fessie (Tessier?), as well as Ensign Zacchaeus Peaslee, Mooers' cousin.

Mooers wrote in his journal for August 10th 1783:

We arrived at Point Au Roche and immediately went to work and put up a comfortable log house. I brought with me a father and son, by the name of La Framboise, who had retreated with our troops and had previous to the revolution settled on the west bank of Lake Champlain, opposite the Isle La Motte on which was some improvements.—We visited the place soon after we arrived—as also, one or two other improved places—but found the buildings destroyed.

On August 26th, after the log house had been built at Point au Roche, and a patch of land had been cleared for turnips, Mooers and three others left to visit the place occupied by Monty before the war. La Framboise and

* Great help has been given throughout this book, but especially in this chapter, by Charles W. McLellan of Champlain. This help has come in many forms, but it should be stated that primarily the sources have been the Pliny Moore papers and the publications of the Moorsfield Press, conducted by Mr. McLellan and his late father, Hugh McLellan, whose notes on the Refugees have also been valuable.

his son had already gone on to re-establish their former farm. Again from Mooers' journal:

There had been several persons taking up land there, I found Monty's house all burned up, and the place where another house had burned. A man has it fenced and considerable more cleared. He has been there this summer and made two large stacks of hay.

Except for these two families, there seems to have been little, if any, settlement during the next year. In 1784 Peter Saily, a prominent early settler of Plattsburgh, passed through from the north and in his diary for Friday, August 7th, has left the impression of a deserted area:

We arrived at St. Johns, which I had no opportunity to examine the first time I was here. The forts are extensive. The English have at this place, which is the entrance into the lake, several vessels of war of 18, 20 and 24 guns. The same day we slept at Isle Aux Noix.

August 8th and 9th we remained here and left on the 10th. We slept in the woods in a miserable house that had been abandoned. It was about seven leagues from Isle Aux Noix. [About where lot 72 of Dean's Patent is located in the now Town of Chazy.]

The mysterious stranger who had stacked the hay noticed by Mooers and other previous, unidentified occupants of the Chazy shore of whom we have a few vague references were evidently Canadians who from time to time settled in this vicinity for short periods throughout the eighteenth century. Such transients had been observed as early as 1743, and in 1749 they were noticed by Professor Peter Kalm. In his TRAVELS IN AMERICA, Kalm wrote, "When we were yet ten French miles* from Fort St. John, we saw some houses on the western side of the Lake, in which the French had lived before

* A French mile is 6,076.1 feet, hence this distance is about 11½ miles, which would seem to put Kalm still in the Richelieu River; however, as he mentions the Lake, these houses must have been at the lower end of the Lake in what is now Rouses Point.

Part of a page of the 1822 proposed case on appeal in the La Framboise trespass law suit, from the J. C. Hubbell papers; this page refers to the depositions of Alexander Ferriole and Julian Belanger which establish the early settlement of Jean Baptiste LaFramboise in what is now Chazy. There are several varying copies of this testimony; another version appears in Chapter III.

the last war [King George's War]; and which they abandoned, as it was by no means safe; they now returned to them again." These houses must have been built before 1743 and were probably at the mouth of the Great Chazy River. The widow of Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Canada, after his death in 1749, obtained land and built a sawmill on one of the Chazy rivers. Perhaps some of these very early, unidentified French residents were connected with her enterprise.

As early as 1767 William Gilliland, the pioneer of Essex County, had settlements of English-speaking families at the mouths of the Boquet and the Salmon rivers; by 1773 he had extended his settlements to Isle La Motte, some 50 families having taken up lands altogether, but it has never been suggested that any of them actually lived within the Chazy boundaries.

Before the war we have identified only La Framboise and Monty as residents in the present Town of Chazy, and they had left in 1776. Yet during the early years of the Revolution, as we have seen, several references are made to "the Frenchmen on the shore opposite Isle La Motte."

In spite of their long occupancy prior to the Revolution, however, these phantom settlers have left no real history except for such misty references; if some of them played a part in the events which occurred here after the war, their record is lost among those of the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugees, New Englanders, and downstate New Yorkers who had by then also settled in the area of what is now Chazy and had begun to build a permanent community.

During the post Revolutionary years, from about 1784 until about 1790, the settlement consisted largely of Refugee veterans of the Revolutionary army living in a series of log houses scattered along the lake from near the mouth of the Great Chazy to Point au Roche.

On May 11th 1784, the New York State Legislature passed a second act establishing a tract for the Refugees, but its allotment to individuals was delayed for several years. These men had served loyally in "Congress's Own" Regiment during most of the Revolution and had received recognition for their service from General Washington himself. The new country they had helped establish owed them a great deal, yet—as their regiment was sponsored by no particular branch of government—this obligation was taken seriously by no one in authority, and they were severely neglected for a long period. Part of their sacrifice was that they had left nearly all their property behind them in Canada where they could not return because of their Revolutionary activities. Destitute they arrived on the shores of Lake Champlain with no clear title to their land and no tools or equipment to provide for their own subsistence while they waited for the wheels of bureaucracy to wind up the red tape of their pitiful situation.

Most of these men and their families probably reached the North Country in the fall of 1784 and erected temporary homes near the lake until the titles of their lands could be settled. Their wait was long. The first drawing of the lots was declared invalid, and they could

* See Chapter V for details of the Refugee Tract. The story of the Refugees is one that has never been properly told. They are a long misunderstood group now being thoroughly studied by Mrs. John Arneson of Syracuse, New York. Her work should reveal the full circumstances of their settlement in and near what is now Chazy. Mrs. Arneson contributed information not previously known to us for this chapter and has made some interpretive suggestions.

do nothing until a second drawing was conducted by the government. Although the state had first authorized the tract* for the Refugees in 1782, an order was not passed by the Commissioners of the Land Office to set aside the land until September 10th 1787, and the final balloting did not take place until May 1st 1788.**

This area was called the Canadian Settlement as early as 1787, when Henry Hardie wrote two letters giving some idea of events here:

Captain Pliny Moor, Kinderhook Albany fav'd by Mr. Saille

Canad'n Settlement 29th Jany 87

Sir This will be handed to you by Mr. Saille (which is ye first opportunity that has offered since the winter began)—

The weather here is moderate for the season. Not a great quantity of snow on ye ground—frequent thaws make it rather disagreeable—

Your Two Setters [Settlers] on the Island of Mott, have moved over, on my side of the lake—

Has Theo'd Chartiers a deed for his lands or is it your property. He has sold some timber to a P. Amlet, for Share's amlet is in my debt, on which account I'll be obliged to purchase his shares, of which I thought right to advise you.

We have here accounts of a disturbance with the indians, The I believe is entirely without foundation—I'll be happy to hear from you when a conveyance offers—and am meantime, Sir, your obe't Sert

H. Hardie

Pliny Moor East Part Kinderhook District Care of Mr. Corbott Stillwater

Canadian Settlement 17th March 1787

Dear Sir—I am handed your favor Colo. Cochran, a few days ago, our winter now begins to leave us, the greatest part of ye snow is gone from the woods, & the ice on the lake begins to be bad for passing—

Your Settlers on the Isle of Mott, were not by any means affrighted from ye Island by the Vermonters, but left it of their own free will—

I have never heard any more of Theo'd's Chartier's Timber's perhaps, he may have advised ye Colo. of it who will let you know—

I have seen some of Mr. Shaise's people pass here who headed the insurgents [Shay's Rebellion], he was himself detained by the commanding officer of the Isle of Noix, till Lord Dorchester (ye Governor of Canada) was made acquainted of his being there, who ordered him to have leave, to enter ye province,—I still hear that the Troubles that have arisen in ye Massachusetts is not yet entirely over—Well, my friend, now I have answered yours, In-crier, must advise you of mine, I wish you joy, I hear you have made a trip to Greta Green, & Joined in ye Matrimonial Bonds. May all the Happiness you wish for, attend you.—I returned from Chamblie a few days ago, in the Northland, there are disputes as well as with you, the Council of Canada are divided, five to seven, in regard to your Indian trade, ye Majority against ye Mercantile Interest.—A Commercial Treaty is settled, Between Great Britain, France and Spain, allowing a Free Intercourse between the ships of all their subjects, to carry any of the produce of their different countries, (that is not contraband to each other's ports without paying any extraordinary duties, but their customary port charges. A report prevails here that there's a prospect of an Indian War, that I believe entirely without foundation.

Another Draft of the Canadian Lands will take place, at which I am sorry for, as I shall be a loser by it, am advised that you have got the fall on the Great Chazee, I suppose you intend building a Mill upon the ensuing summer.

Colo Cochran has raised a house on one of his lots in your patent, & set some hands to works to clear land for him—

Ye Colo's in a Hurry.

** The balloting book, naming the lots drawn for each man, is now in the State Library in Albany and is part of Volume 47 of the Land Records.

I must Therefore finish my letter with offering my Compt's to Mrs. Moore. I am Dear Sir Your Mo Obd & very humble Ser't

H. Hardie

In August 1787 the population of the Canadian Settlement was 167 persons in 55 families. Their position was precarious, and they were still drawing rations from the government that year. An account apparently relating to these rations and which seems to extend from 1784 until 1787 has been found in the Benjamin Mooers papers:

An Account of Flower & other things been delivered by Tessie & Laframboise.

1784	Octobr 26	To 1 barril Flower F 180. T 24.	2	13	4
	Novr	So 282 lb. Beef Received at Skeensbury by Tessie	6	1	8
		To 596 lb Flower do do by Tessie	9	10	8
			18	5	8
		2 Barrils Flow—from Albany—136 Each 187 (erased by cross)			
1786		By (?) John Tessie Dr. B. Mooers 35 lb Flower a 24 pr. Ct. 15 lb. Beef a 4d			9
		½ Bushel Turnips a 2/ ½ Bushel Potatoes a 3/	2	6	
		2 Quts Salt 1/- 16 d 64 lb Flower a 24/ p Ct 12 lb Beef a 4d	17	8	
	23	½ Bushl Potatoes & ½ Bushl Turnips	2	6	
Decem 7		4½ lb Beef a 4d 9½ lb Bread 2½ d— 1½ Beef, Turnips do Potatoes			6
	13	11½ lb Pork a 1/ 72 lb Flower 10½ lb Bread	1	9	1
	20	14¼ lb Beef a 4d 26th 170 lb Beef a 4d	2	13	1
1787	Jany 4	34 lb Flower 18th ½ Bushl Potatoes Do Turnips—	2/6	9	9
	23	68 lb Flower Feby 1 ½ do do ½ do	2/6	16	9
Feby 11		102 do	1	2	
			8	8	4

[On opposite page:]

		Laframboise has settled 2/3 of this account with Gen Hazen			
88	Jany 14	Tessier has settled this account with Gen Hazen	18	15	8
		B Mooers			
1787	Feby 26	Contra By 40 lb Flower Settled pr agreement	8	8	4
		Jany 12 1788 Settled with John Tessier For all Provisions due him from Com- misary	8	8	4
		Hardie ——— Benjn Mooers			

A letter, dated April 30th 1790, at Cumberland Head from Peter Saille to "Pliny Moore, Esq. at Champlain" may refer to difficulties in the Canadian Settlement, "I am sorry to hear of the disturbance you have at Chazy. hope that matter shall be settled to your satisfaction." There are other indications of a restless spirit in Chazy during this early period.

By 1790 these families, most of them Roman Catholic, had attracted the attention of Father PIERRE HUET

* Gustave Lanctot. "Un Sulpicien Récalcitrant: l'abbé Huet de la Valinière" in *Rapport 1935-6, La Société Canadienne d'histoire de l'Eglise Catholique*, Ottawa, 1937—as quoted in the *MOORSFIELD ANTIQUARIAN*, vol. I no. 4, Feb. 1938, "Pierre Huet de La Valinière, Priest on Lake Champlain 1790-1791" from which was taken all the material for this section.

DE LA VALINIÈRE, a Catholic priest who has been described as an "eager and shrewd spirit; an impulsive and generous character, unruly and self-willed, who was struck from the rolls by his superiors and driven from his adopted country by the Governor; an upright and conscientious priest, a column and imaginative memorialist; an unstable and restless missionary."* He is easily the most colorful character to have arrived in early Chazy, and here, as was the case nearly everywhere he went, he was the center of a violent controversy.

De la Valinière was born in 1732 at Varades in Brittany. As a student at the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, he was so impressed by the message of the Abbé Picquet that he determined to devote his life to work among the Indians of North America. After completion of his course at the seminary, he was admitted to the Suplican Order, sailed for Montreal in 1754, and was there ordained a priest the following year.

In Montreal, during the French and Indian War, he was a chaplain at the General Hospital where wounded British soldiers taught him to speak English. His work as a chaplain was followed by that of a parish priest in Canadian parishes from 1759 until 1777.

As he had no love for the English, he was suspected of American sympathies when the Revolution broke out and in 1779 was sent by Governor Haldimand to England and there kept a prisoner on shipboard for many months. When he was set free, he went to France where he wrote letters to Maurepas and Vergennes encouraging a French invasion of Canada. After short stays in Martinique and in St. Domingo, he returned to Canada in 1785. Unwelcome there, he went to Philadelphia and was assigned to be a minister of the French and Canadians in New York City. In 1786 he was made *grand vicaire* and joined the Mission at Kaskaskia in Illinois, but differences with Father Paul de Saint Pierre caused him to return to New York in 1789, where he published in 1790 a brochure: *DIALOGUE CURIEUX ET INTERESSANT, ENTRE MR. BONDESIR ET LE DR. BREVILOQ*. Sometime before May, he arrived in Chazy.

On July 17th 1790, "Peter Huet De La Valinière—The Roman Priest Dr" purchased from Pliny Moore of Champlain 250 feet of boards and 67 feet of inch and a half plank which he perhaps used for the construction of his church and residence. He also built a tumbrel** and a lime kiln. By August he was in conflict with the residents of the Canadian Settlement.

The story of his troubles in Chazy is revealed in several letters which have survived from this period. Murdoch McPherson (Justice of the Peace for the Settlement), Olivier, Ayot, Gosselin, and Monty, mentioned in the letters, were all former soldiers in "Congress's Own" Regiment who lived in the Canadian Settlement. The marriage which is part of the difficulty was that performed by McPherson between Major Clement Gosselin and Marie Catherine Monty, daughter of Francis Monty; a marriage which was later validated by the Rev. J. B. Durouvray at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, on May 12th 1791.

Letter from Pierre Huet de la Valinière to Pliny Moore: 8ber the 31, 1790.

To the honorable Esquire Mr Moor of the River Chazy greeting by his servant the Revd Minister of the Congregation now near the said Rivers Chazy.

By a true desire of peace (I say a true, by opposition to some person who seem to love peace, when they secret-

** a two-wheeled, covered cart for carrying tools, etc.

ly foment the discord, support robbers and without any purpose receive their oath, tho' in circumstances where they appear evidently perjurers, as truly they are so,) but I, by true love of peace, say I, have neglected to present to the honl Court of Plattsbourg the both following questions, that I should present, viz—

1st Whether it belong to one judge to marry secretly and in the night the members of one congregation of which the Minister is not absent?

2nd Whether it is the duty of one judge to support the robbers and to believe firmly all their assertions upon their most improbable words against a clergyman, when he refuse to hear the witnesses that the Clergyman do offer to present in his behalf. Whether, say I, the said judge may receive, from the part of the said robbers in the same time that they rob evidently the Clergyman's goods, one oath at least out of any purpose against the reputation of the said clergyman and so maintain them in the possession of the said robbed goods?

Here is the Case, I am sorry to tell you with Mr. McPhesson my neighbour and apparently my friend: I have informed you a little of my difficulty with the poor la framboise, who at the end of last May, having no bread, no meat, no salt and nothing at all but for one or two days of indian corn and some potatoes that their son Jaco furnished them, received me in a hen house without any floor, insomuch the same day I sent to Mr. Olivier for one loaf of bread and the following day I went myself with Jaco to Plattsbourg to have some wheat that I bought from Mr. Saily. So I did during three months, feeding all the family, witness Mr. Ayot who brought the wheat afterward, and I worked as well as my both servant, to one of which I paid four dollars a month to work for them rather than for me, dressing whole the garden to which no body among the other la framboise has not touched in the least, and we agreed that I was to have the produce of the two square bed at the north side were about twenty young aple trees belonging to Jaco, I begged that he would give me them as he did. but now they retain all things—viz, not only the aple trees but also Cabbages, potatoes, red beet, and beans, &c. I worked hardly three days about one Canoe, another day to make two cars, I repaired them three padles, two doors furnishing glass windows and nails, I builded a privy house, I gave them European shoe and indian too, buccles to the old man and to his son, about two or three pounds of tobacco from the illinois country, and hooks and lines for catching fish I went my self every day and furnished them fish sufficiently for life; I made one tumbrell and began a lime Kiln. I preured me plenty dry wood to cook the lime, upon their parole, saying and repeating often time these words—do as you please you are master, all which you'll make shall be well made. but now they refuse me not only the produce of my part of the garden and the trees that I, with great care made so much profit, that they seem new trees, but also the tumbrell, the wood, and they retain also some barley that I have sown and my Caleche.

Furthermore yesterday I have been told that out of any purpose they took an oath in the hands of Mr. McPhesson that they have seen me making a bad action with my servant. For which perjury I am not surprised from their part because they spoke to me often time in the same manner on the character of every body. but for Mr. McPhesson how can he be excused, when instead of receiving the deposition of witnesses, as Mr Rouss the Church warden who told him concerning the garden—the old la framboise told me him self, this is the part that belong to Mr the Curate &c. and almost all the Parish which I offer to present for witness; but also furniseth the occasion of one evident perjury in a circonstance where the fury of my adverse party was so clear, and without no purpose at all. for I think there is no judge as much ignorant he may be, who would or should not answer them when they offered their oath; what is it? doth it concern your affair with that Minister, let him be bad or good, that gives you no right to retain his goods. don't you Know, what says jesus concerning the Pharisees Matt. xxiii. 2 & 3—the scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses seat all therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do—but do not ye after their work, &c.

Pray sir let me tell you, that such a judge is very much dangerous because suppose it be by ignorance, or by opposition to our religion, he is allways the cause of the

loss of my goods and endeavouret to hurt my reputation. but I cannot think that it be by ignorance that he maryeth my parishoners, and receiveth from them the only money that I should receive; having not yet received one penny since I am at the lake. but probably I must have the pain and M. McPhesson the money.

Pray them be so good as to speak to him, lest he continue such a behaviour and suppose you may procure me some redress from the la framboise I leave to your Consideration to do it or no. but I'm affraid of these bad fellows for the common report is, they may burn me in my house or Kill me with a gun.

I am, Sir with the utmost respect
your most humble and obedient servant
Peter Hust de la Valiniere Priest

Unfinished letter from Pliny Moore to Pierre Huet de la Valiniere:

Revd Sir,

Your favour of the 31st Ult I recd had not time to attend to the contents till I returned home therefore improve the first opportunity to answer the questions it contained

Your first grievance seems to be pointed against Mr McPhersons having Married two persons of your Church or profession I conceive in that he did no more than his duty as the Law allows had Major Gooslin applyd to any Magistrate in this State on the same Subject it would I presume never been asked him of what religious profession he was of or whether the parson of the church to which he belonged was present or absent but if the Magistrate was acquainted with the parties applying knew them to be of Lawfull age & no Lawfull objection why they should be Joined in Marriage he would perform the ceremony [The original letter stops here.]

Letter from Pliny Moore to Pierre Huet de la Valiniere—the letter actually sent:

Champlain 6th Novr 1790

Revd Sir

To give every assistance & relief to a true spirit of peace is no more than becomes a subject of the religion I profess & that it is the desire of my heart to remove every obstacle to its general influence my conscience is my witness & It has always been my Study that my character Should be unspotted with any action to the contrary

with this view & to prevent any Jealousy in neighbourhood I would recommend it to Mr. McPherson not to marry persons of your Church but where there appears a necessity as he says was the case with Majr Gooslin to whose Marriage I suppose you alude he being under a Necessity to go into canada sooner than the rights of your Church would allow for his Marriage

nevertheless our Laws (which considers marriage as a transaction merely secular & temporal) allows a Magistrate to Marry without regard to any particular day or hour that I know of & where the persons applying are both of Lawfull age & have consent of parents I know of no objection there can be to their being Joined in this contract without a previous publication by night or day as best suits themselves at worst the person who marries them only Subjects himself to a Suit by the person who can prove damages

Respecting the La frambois I know no more of your dispute with them than what I heard from you except a few enquiries I made of Mr. McPherson after receiving your Letter but had not time to attend to the Matter as fully as I could wish understood by him however that the La frambois were willing you should have whatever belonged to you that was in their possession—(the Apple Trees Jaco Denies were given you) but did not learn by him that he had taken any evidence in the dispute against you or for them or that any formal complaint had been made by either party which would be the only ground on which Evidence should be taken

When you are as well acquainted with Mr. McPherson as I am I believe you will be convinced he is far from being in any shape the fomenter of discord or a supporter of robbers.

I do not know in what line you wish me to proceed with the Laframbois whether by Issuing a process against them or by advising them to a Settlement the latter I

should prefer but you may rest Assured that when I know your desire in this respect I shall be ready to do everything in my power that will tend to the reestablishment of peace & good order between you

I am Reverend Sir with much Respect
Your most Hmble Servt
PM

Letter from Pierre Huet de la Valiniere to Pliny Moore:
9ber 21, 1790.

The Honl Mr. Moor
River Chazy.

Sir

I have receiv'd the honour of your answer by which I see that you know not better the rules of our church than Mr McPhesson to whom, I see, the impious Clement Gosselin has imposed very much, Saying that I could not give the dispensation necessary for his desired maridge, and mary him as soon as Mr. McPhesson did. But I am persuaded that it is only by the good temper and the peaceable caracter of Mr. McPhesson, that not only Mr. Clement Gosselin but also the family of la Framboise have deceived him.

Howbeit that honorable gentleman has but dishonored, (Although it be not his intention) two families viz. the family of Gosselin and that of Mr Demoty, for now no honest person will have any acquaintance with them, nor keep any conversation with any of the both married persons, they being not married at all, wherefore their life is but a public concubinage according to our laws.

and for what concerneth the la Framboise, the supreme judge our Lord has begun to avenge my quarrel, and the first mover of it has already begged pardon kneeling down before me, wherefore I hope the other will do their duty by and by, and repair the scandal. But I am very much obliged to you, Sir, for your good disposition for me in that matter as in all other and pray, you be so good as to continue it.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr McPhesson seem to be very angry against me, for he has refused his wife who had the desire to send to my old servant for some tobacco that she wanted yesterday he sent back and returned me one little book that I had given to his young lady, and refused her to keep my gift from me.

I am, Sir, with respect

your Most humble servt
P. Huet de la Valiniere priest

De la Valiniere was at this time in poor financial shape, a condition he explains to Moore in a letter:

Canadians Settlement, December 2, 1790

Mr. Pliny Moor

Sir

I am extremely sorry to be not able to oblige you. since I am here I have not yet received a penny of my yearly pension neither at new york nor in France, and consequently now I am not able to buy a long coat for the present winter. When I have had the honour of your visit I was directly come from Canada for that purpose. Somebody there promised me to give me some money on account of some other that I was to deliver them in France, but when I arrived at montreal he told me, he cannot give me the said money except after he receive the assurance of the payment in France wherefore, I left to a society one letter of exchange to be paid in France and they'll do the same, that is to say they'll pay me only about the next month of February when they expect some news concerning the payment made in France. in whatsoever other thing you may employ me I'll do all possible very willingly for your service being with respect your most humble servant

Peter Huet de la Valiniere priest

On December 14th Pliny Moore's day-book credits him with four shillings for "part of a Deer skin," but a month and a half later his condition is not much improved. The book to which he refers in this letter is the account of the conversion of Rev. John Thayer, a Boston minister, to the Catholic faith in 1783.

Letter from Pierre Huet de la Valiniere to Pliny Moore:
from Lake Champlain january 27, 1791.

To the Esquire Pliny Moor

Sir

From the day to day I expect to be able to pay you one visit that is to say, to be cloathed sufficiently to preserve me from cold. But Altho I begin to make me some good clothes, yet I see, it would be too late, because I am not quick in working, wherefore I hope you'll be so good as to receive, by writing, my respects and good wishes for you and your loving lady not only for the present new year but also for ever.

Pray be so good as to send me by the bearer the little book or the relation or account of the conversion of the Revd M. Thayer. I suppose Mad. Moor has read it attentively. you'll oblige,

Sir, your respectfull and obedient
servant

P. Huet de la Valiniere priest

In April 1791 and for some months thereafter, de la Valiniere was active in his pastoral duties in the Canadian Settlement as is attested by a letter to Pliny Moore written by de la Valiniere for Mrs. Andrew Pepin, wife of a Canadian Refugee living at Point au Clair, just north of the mouth of the Little Chazy River:

Clear Point lake Champlain
Apl. 13, 1791

Mr. Pliny Moor

Sir

Permit a poor unfortunate woman to address you the present complaint and ask you some redress in my afflictions, to wit,

There is now the 31 year since I am abused by a man who deceived me, saying he was not married wherefore I took him for my husband according to the sacred uses in the Roman church. I have had from him 14 children, of which number six are still alive One of our daughters is blind and consequently not able to gain her life.

yet I have been informed for certain that such a man with whom I have lived in good faith as with a lawfull husband, was married in france when he spoused me, and consequently my marriage with him is void and unlawful. he saith indeed that his wife in France is dead but he neglecteth every day to write to France for having a certificate of her death. Furthermore such a man who abused me after so ill a manner doth not deserve my hand any more.

Nevertheless he dissipateth every day the rest of our little fortune he indebteth me, and threatneth to sell the rest of his lands and to run away with the money of it, and if I speak to him asking some redress, he striketh me and threatneth to kill me and my children.

Now then, Sir, be so good as to provide to my safety and let me have a due reparation of my honour he has but the land, where we live, and five hundred acres of land in the depth of the wood. the title of this land is now in my hands but the titles of the five hundred acres are, saith he, at Plattsburgh. all that, is nothing indeed for the intaintment of me and my children, because that is perhaps very much indebted, but I hope the honorable justice will be so good as to put me and my children in possession thereof.

But that requireth some diligence for such a man threatneth to depart from day to day, and to sell the rest. Please god that he Kill not me or my children before

I am Sir, with respect and confidence

Your most humble and obedient servant

Judhit Pepin

I forgot to tell you that I have proposed to him often time to come and make some accomodation in the presence of our Curate but he refused me.

De la Valiniere's ministry, however, grew even more unpopular, and—probably in 1792—the climax was reached: the residents of the Canadian Settlement set fire

to both his church and his residence and completely destroyed them.*

At this point de la Valinière attempted again to return to Montreal, but was refused permission to remain in Canada and was forced to return to the United States, where he published another brochure in July: *Vraie Histoire ou simple Précis des Infortunes pour ne pas dire des persécutions qu'a souffert et souffre encore le Rév. Pierre Huet de la Valinière, mis en vers par lui-même, en juillet 1792.*

In 1798 he was finally allowed to enter Canada, where he died on June 29th 1806, at St. Sulpice.

Although de la Valinière's pastorate seems to have been disrupting** for the population of the Canadian Settlement, it was his efforts that established the first church of any denomination in Chazy and the first Catholic Church in the northeastern part of New York State.

The Canadian Settlement itself lasted but a little over a year longer and broke up in 1793. Although several of the Canadians remained, many others moved away, and the location lost any flavor it may have had as a French speaking neighborhood. Morse's AMERICAN GAZETTEER OF 1804 comments; probably unfairly:

The indigence or ill habits of these people [Some Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who were either in the service of the U. States, during the war, or fled to them for protection] occasioned the breaking up of the settlement; and a better set of inhabitants have now taken their place...

The settlers who remained in Chazy had nearly all been given land in the Refugee Tract, a considerable distance from the lake. When these men and their families had first arrived in Chazy, they had settled along the lake shore while awaiting their lot assignments. When these were made, rather than hack their way through the wilderness and become deprived of easy access to the lake, most, if not all, of them ignored their own lots and remained along the shore. Later many of them sold their own land and purchased that on which they were actually living.

A few of the soldiers for whom the Refugee Tract had been created did not bother with the lots which they had been given and the land reverted to the state. Others sold their land to land speculators who in turn never settled here either. The ones who did come, however, had all seen service in the Revolutionary regiments known as "Congress's Own."

The title "Congress's Own" was applied to the First and Second Canadian Regiments*** because no state, county, or other government would take responsibility for them. It seems to be a term of disapprobation rather

* At least this is what de la Valinière claimed—we have only his word.

** For years the Refugees have had a reputation as ill natured and indolent. The blame for these troubles has been laid at their door. Mrs. Arneson, however, stoutly defends them and makes a good case for de la Valinière's personality as the root of the problem. Neither charge against the Refugees seems fully justified and is probably the result of prejudice against poor, non-English Catholics.

*** On October 30th 1780, Congress ordered that all foreigners be incorporated into Hazen's Regiment, one of the commanders of the two regiments. Livingston, the other commander, retired at half pay. Hazen's regiment was thereafter called "Hazen's" or "Old Canadian" or "Congress."

than one of commendation. Yet the men of both regiments were active throughout the war, and received a vote of thanks from Congress at its termination. Col. James Livingston was the commander of the First Regiment and Colonel, later General, Moses Hazen was commander of the Second.

The first veterans to arrive in what is now Chazy were the La Framboise and the Montys who had occupied land here before the war. As we have seen, when Jean La Framboise returned to Chazy, he found his buildings in ruins, and he was forced to rebuild his farm.

JEAN BAPTISTE LA FRAMBOISE, according to information uncovered by Mr. Guy Cooledge, was born about 1722, a son of Jean La Foye of the Parish of St. Martin, Amiens, and Susanne Michaud. He married as "Jean-Baptiste Lafoye dit La framboise" at St. Frederic, Quebec, on June 5th 1742, Marie-Charlotte, daughter of Francois Lienard-Durbois and Marie-Madeleins Bonhomme. They resided at St. Frederic from 1742 until 1756 and then at Carillon from 1756 until 1758, in which year they were at St. Jean. Jean La Framboise was apparently a soldier* in the company of M. de la Perriere and was made a prisoner of the English in December 1758. His children, baptized at St. Frederick, were: Marie-Charlotte baptized April 26th 1743, Genevieve baptized Aug. 19th 1744, Charlotte baptized Feb. 2nd 1747, Jean-Baptiste baptized August 16th 1749, Jacques baptized December 14th 1751, Nicholas baptized May 11th 1754, and Jean Francois baptized April 23rd and buried April 24th 1756. Either Nicholas was nicknamed "Bonhomme" or there was another son of that name, probably the former.

As we have noted, La Framboise settled in Chazy in 1763 and was driven out by threat of the British in 1776. During the Revolution he fought with the Americans as a private under Col. James Livingston, service for which he was included in the Refugee Balloting Book as John Baptist Laframboise. Also on the list of those who received land in the Refugee Tract were JOHN BAPTIST LAFRAMBOISE, JR., a private in Livingston's regiment who received 80 acre lot 135 and 420 acre lot 25, NICHOLAS LAFRAMBOISE, who was assigned lots 90 of 80 acres and 196 of 420 acres, and JACQUES LAFRAMBOISE, who received lots 16 of 80 acres and 188 of 420 acres. Jacques was with his father and brother in Livingston's regiment, while Nicholas had served under Hazen. Jacques, as we have seen, also went to Canada in 1777 and gave information to the British.

After his return to the Champlain Valley, La Framboise planted apple and butternut trees around his new house, a low, rude cabin, and surrounded his farm with a brush fence. This house was on what is now the Perriere property in lot 72 of Dean's Patent. It was on the lake shore just north of the brook that there empties into the lake. His orchard was bearing fruit in 1790 and was the first orchard in Clinton County. On a knoll just south of the farm brook, he built a cider mill, and to the north of his house were three square beds, in one of which his son "Jaco" had 20 young apple trees in 1790. In addition to farming, La Framboise also hunted and bartered furs at St. Johns, Quebec, constructing a flat bottomed boat to carry them down the Richelieu River.

During 1786 Jean Baptiste La Framboise the father,

* It is uncertain from the notes available to us whether the father or the son was the soldier; it seems more likely that the son and first settler of Chazy was the soldier.

was visited by the surveyor, Maurice Desdoons de Glandons, who respected his rights granted by McKay and inspected his boundaries. In 1787 Jean Baptiste La Framboise had four in his family and Jacques La Framboise had five in his family; both are listed with identical families in the 1790 census. The father's farm, now of 100 acres, was assessed at \$600 in the first assessment of 1798, and his log house at \$5. Jean La Framboise died about 1810 and was buried near his home. Mable Beaucaire recalls that when she was a child, three graves, side by side, were very evident.

The son, Jacques or James, originally occupied lots 70 and 71 of Dean's Patent. He lost 53½ acres from the north part of lot 70 in the Winthrop-Watson lawsuit of 1815. Later his executor sold the southerly 25 acres of lot 70 and all of lot 71 (Clinton County Deeds O: 134, Q: 147, 610). Eventually he moved to his father's property in lot 72. He had been a private in Capt. Allen's Company of Infantry under Colonel Livingston and was granted a pension of \$8 a month by the United States Government in 1818. In his application for his pension he stated that at the time of his discharge he resided in Chazy and that he had resided there for forty years before his application and "previous thereto resided in Chazy." On December 5th 1793, Noale Belangers, Path Master, informed Pliny Moore at the "River Zasee" that he had been insulted and ridiculed by Jacques La Framboise and TONKREEY (Janqueray?) who refused work on the highway by order of Moore, McPherson, and Douglas "which he looke on them as nothing and himself knows the law better than they."

The head of the Monty family* was Lt. FRANCIS MONTY, who was a relation, perhaps a son or brother, of the Joseph Monty who had settled in Chazy in 1774. Joseph Monty had fled in 1776 with the American army and there is no further record of him, but it was his farm Francis Monty occupied when he settled in Chazy in 1783. Francis Monty had been commissioned an ensign on November 25th 1775, and served with "Congress's Own" in both regiments. He was commissioned ensign November 25th 1775, 2nd lieutenant December 18th 1776, and first lieutenant November 20th 1777; he was wounded at Quaker Hill, Newport, R.I., on August 29th 1778. Discharged on January 21st 1781, he apparently joined Mooers at Poughkeepsie in 1783. With him came his son Francis Monty, Jr., and they were joined by other members of the family, probably the same year. Francis Monty, Sr., received 1000 acres in the Refugee Tract: lots 88 and 151 of 80 acres each and lots 27 and 242 of 420 acres each for which he gave power of attorney as a Refugee to Benjamin Mooers at Plattsburgh on November 10th 1789, signing the paper: Francois Monty Lt.

Eight other Montys received 500 acres each, one lot for 80 acres and a second lot of 420 acres; they are listed with their lot numbers in the balloting book: Francis, Jr. (66, 131), Jacques (186, 250), Enfent (125,107) Amable (149, 146), Baptist (80, 67), Joseph (137, 115), Gload (100, 115), and Gload Jr. (152, 58). On November 15th 1788, Francis Monty (his mark), Amable Monty (his mark), and Joseph Monty (his mark) gave powers of attorney to their rights as Refugees to Benjamin Mooers. A PLACID MONTY also served in Hazen's Regiment with these other men. The Montys

* Much help in securing facts about the Monty family has come from Mrs. Zelma Monty of North Stonington, Connecticut.

served in three companies: John, Claud and Joseph in Capt. Olivier's 3rd Company; Francis Sr., Francis Jr., and Jacques in Capt. Gosselin's 7th Company; Enfant, Amable (volunteer), and Jachet(?) (volunteer) in Capt. Selin's 8th Company. Not all of them settled in Chazy, and it is not known what relation, if any, they bear to one another. There is a tradition that Lt. Francis Monty had seven sons in the Revolution, but this has not been substantiated. In 1787 their families were: Lt. Monty (7), Francois Monty (4), Jaque Monty (3), and Enfant Monty (4).

Lt. Francis Monty married Marie Josette Lengevain, and they are said to have had these children: Francis, Jr.; Jacques; Placid; Amable; Joseph; John; Claude; Peter; Marie-Catherine; Cunegonda; Mary; and Lizzie. The records of St. Joseph's Church at Chambly, Quebec, in an early transcript (c.1800) found in the Benjamin Mooers papers show baptisms for four of them: Maria Catharine, daughter of Francois Monty and Josepte Langevin, born July 30th, baptized August 6th 1769; Placid, son of Francois Monty and Josepte Langevin of this parish, baptized October 8th 1770; Cunegonda, daughter of Francois Montie and josephte lengevain, baptized February 12th 1772 (the godmother was Marie Montie); and Pierre, son of francois monty and marie josette Bergevin (sic) baptized August 8th 1773 (Marie Monty, godmother). Francis, Jr., James, Marie Catharine, Mary, Placid, Joseph, and John all settled in Chazy. Lt. Monty died on February 8th 1809, and is said to have been buried on his farm, where a huge, unscrubbed boulder marks his grave.

JACQUES MONTY, who had been born in 1752, was living here in 1819, but little more is known of him.

JOSEPH MONTY, born about August 1755, enlisted as a private in 1780 for three years' service with "Congress's Own" in Capt. Olivier's Company. In 1818 he received a pension of \$8 a month from the United States Government for his service. He returned to Chazy from Albany about 1783 and married here on June 16th 1808, Mary Lafayette (1791-). He died on November 20th 1853 (1833?), aged 78 years and 3 months, and was buried in the Ingraham Cemetery. His widow received a pension and 60 acres of bounty land. Joseph Monty's farm was in the middle subdivision of lot 1 of the Point au Roche Patent.

CLAUDE MONTY, probably another son of Lt. Francis, had been born on June 18th 1759, and enlisted in "Congress's Own" in 1775. Perhaps he never came to Chazy, as he died in 1783. However, his widow Mary, born c. 1744, and his son CLAUDE MONTY, JR., did come about the time of his death and settled on the lake shore. His widow was living there in 1820, but moved to Plattsburgh in 1824. Claude Monty, Jr., married Rosalie Monty, daughter of Joseph Monty, and moved c. 1824 to Colchester, Vermont.

FRANCIS MONTY, JR., born 1760, died at Plattsburgh on August 10th 1818. He married Mary Heath, daughter of Joseph Heath. Pension papers exist in the National Archives at Washington for Francis Monty which give the dates of death for both father and son and mention Joseph Monty as a son of Lt. Francis. They show that in July 1846 Francis Monty, Jr., had living children: Christopher (the eldest), Abram, Betsy Ward, Fanny Miller, Barbara Monty, and Margaret Frederic.

AMABLE MONTY married Barberry—and moved to Champlain. Mary Monty married Lewis Lezotte. Marie Catherine Monty married Clement Gosselin; it was this

marriage which gave Father de la Valinière so much concern. PLACID MONTY married Susan Labare and is said to have lived on land adjoining that of his brother Joseph. He was a customer, with his brothers John and James, of Robert McPherson's Chazy store in 1819, and on June 1st 1840, lived with his son, Placid, Jr., at Beekmantown, N.Y.

JOHN MONTY, probably another son of Lt. Francis, also returned to Chazy from Albany about 1783. Serving during the Revolution in Capt. Olivier's Company of "Congress's Own" as a private, he received a pension of \$8 a month in 1819. He is thought to have been born in 1771 and served as a musician. He died at Chazy in 1860. His wife was Sarah Clark. On November 6th 1820, John Monty made an affidavit regarding his property:

I have a deed of 52½ acres of land, lately purchased and which is mortgaged and on which, as yet, nothing has been paid. Personal property 1 pr. oxen \$60; 1 cow, \$15; 1 small hog \$1.50; 3 old chairs \$.25; 3 cups and saucers \$.20; 2 barrels \$2.00; 1 tub \$1; 1 chair \$2; teakettle \$1.20; 1 dish kettle \$.65; 1 -5 pail kettle \$.30; 1 bake kettle \$.87; 4 knives and forks \$.25; 6 old spoons; 1 grind stone. I am by occupation a farmer, have a wife, Sarah Monty and six children in about 12 years who all live with me and are dependent upon me for support.

At that time John Monty's debts to Robert McPherson, Seth Gregory, Mathew Sax, John Dominy, Adonijah Carter, E. A. Scott, C. W. Standish, Alex. Scott, S. M. Graves and Barna Aldridge amounted to about \$153.37; he himself was owed \$1.25 by Mr. Bertche. The 1840 census lists John as a pensioner aged 66 living with his son John Monty at Chazy. John Monty, Sr. had: John, Nicholas, Amanda, Hannah m. Calvin Lezott, Joseph b. 1810/11, and Lewis b. 1815 m. Harriett Sears.

The Chazy Montys of later generations were great lovers of horses; they raised them more for pleasure than for profit and always had trotting horses which they raced on the lake in the winter with the Reynolds and the Recors. The family has produced members with such colorful cognomens as "Muskrat Joe," who trapped muskrats to pay for his farm, and "Brick Joe," who lived in the Brick Tavern at Ingraham about 1870. Monty Bay, of course, derives its name from this family.

Connected with two of the Monty brothers on April 20th 1792, was a PETER WELCH, apparently a resident here at that time, but about whom we know no more.

LEWIS LEZOTTE had arrived from Albany by 1787, when he is shown here with a family of three. He had enlisted at Boston, Massachusetts, as a private in Captain Gilbert's Company, Hazen's Regiment, during the winter of 1777 and served at White Plains and at the taking of Cornwallis. He was also a private in Capt. Olivier's 3rd Company and was honorably discharged at New Windsor, New York, in June 1783. He drew lots 78 of 80 acres and 62 of 420 acres in the Refugee Tract, for which "Louis Lizote" his mark gave, as a Refugee, a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers at Plattsburgh on November 10th 1789. On April 6th 1818, he was awarded a pension of \$8 a month by the United States Government. When he applied for his pension he declared his personal estate to be: one old . . . 75¢, 2 cups and saucers 12¢, 2 old knives and forks 25¢ and one old axe 50¢. He added, "I have a wife dependent on me for support." He had married in Albany on August 17th 1784, Mary ("Polly") Monty, daughter of Lt. Francis Monty. He died at Chazy on August 23rd 1829. He is said to have previously married Margaret Gookey by whom he had six children; he had two more by Mary Monty. He and

his second wife succeeded her father on his farm. Mary (Monty) Lezotte was aged 80 in 1838 when she applied for a pension on his Revolutionary service.

JULIAN BELANGER may have settled in Chazy a few years before the Revolution—perhaps as early as 1773. In her pension application, dated January 1-5, 1833, his widow stated that he died in Chazy on October 11th 1831, having resided in the town of Chazy about 53 years; it is not likely that he lived here between 1776 and 1783, but he may have settled here before 1776 and retreated that year with La Framboise and Monty. He seems to have remained with the Revolutionary army throughout the war and probably returned with the Refugees between 1783 and 1787, when he was among the inhabitants of the Canadian Settlement with a family of two. He came here from Albany and settled on the lake shore near Wool's Point in lot 84 of Dean's Patent. A Canadian, he had been a private in Capt. Olivier's Company of Hazen's Regiment in "Congress's Own," service for which he was granted a pension of \$8 a month from the United States Government in 1818 and for which he drew lot 79 of 80 acres and lot 209 of 420 acres in the Refugee Tract. On November 10th 1789, Julian Belanger, his mark, as a Refugee gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. He died in Chazy on October 11th 1831. He married Margaret Patra and brought her with him to Chazy. They purchased 1¾ acres in lot 84 Dean's Patent on the west side of the Lake Shore Road at Monty Bay; after his death the property was sold to George Lesley to pay a debt. His widow died on September 20th 1842, aged 70 years. Their children were: John*, Julian*, Louis*, Francis*, Bruen*, Mitchell*, Sophia* who married—Lezott, Susan* who married—Maurier?, and Mary* who married Isaac Abare. From Julian Belanger, Sr., descend nearly all the Baker families of Chazy.

NOEL BELANGER, a brother of Julian, also served in "Congress's Own," drawing lot 133 of 80 acres and lot 101 of 420 acres in the Refugee Tract, for which, on November 15th 1788, as a Refugee, Noel Belanger, his mark, gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. He was a resident of the Canadian Settlement in 1787 with a family of two. There are various references to his activities in the early records. The 1790 census lists one male over 16 and one female in his family, and the 1798 assessment describes his property as 40 acres on the Lake Shore adjoining Aimable Boilleau. One log house (\$10). One log barn 30 x 25. \$240.

Of the seven other Refugees who came north with Mooers in 1783, we have record of six of them, showing that several seem to have remained in the Canadian Settlement. A PETER BOILEAU served in "Congress's Own" and drew lot 116 of 80 acres and lot 214 of 420 acres in the Refugee Tract for his private's service. In the same regiment was also LT. PIERRE AMABLE BOILEAU who drew lots 83 and 150 of 80 acres each and lots 70 and 88 of 420 acres each. In 1787 Lt. Boileau was in the Canadian Settlement with a household of four. On November 10th 1789, at Plattsburgh, Pier Boileau Lt., his mark, as a Refugee, gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. Lt. Amable Boileau died intestate of a gunshot wound at Champlain on February 19th 1805. During the Revolution an AMABLE BOILLEAU served as an enlisted man in Hazen's Regiment for which ser-

* The widow and these nine children signed the deed transferring their home to George Lesley.

vice he drew 80 acre lot 8 and 420 acre lot 37. The 1790 census lists his household or the lieutenant's as two males over 16 and two females. The 1798 assessment describes his property: Aimable Boileau 40 acres on Lake Shore and joining Laurent Oliver's Land. One Log house (\$10). One Log Barn 20 x 20 \$240. On November 15th 1788, a group of Refugees including Amable Boileau, his mark, and Piere Boilau, his mark, had given Mooers powers of attorney. It is difficult to distinguish these three men, but one of them is no doubt the Pierre Boilau who was with Mooers in 1783. Pierre Boilau was a resident of the Canadian Settlement in 1787 with a household of two, and the 1790 census lists Peter Buylo with a family of one male over 16 and one female.

CHARLES CLAUTIER was an enlisted man in "Congress's Own" and drew lot 106 of 80 acres and lot 82 of 420 acres in the balloting book. In 1787 Charles Cloutier had a household of two in the Canadian Settlement. He probably lived a bit north of the present Town of Chazy and moved back to Canada by 1790, for he is not listed in the 1790 census and on January 17th 1792, Charles Cloutier, a Refugee late of Hazen's Regiment, his mark, gave a power of attorney at Point Irvy (Levy?) (Canada?) to Benjamin Mooers. Although on March 22nd 1797, at Plattsburgh a Charles Cloutier, his mark, a Refugee with army service, also gave Mooers a power of attorney at Plattsburgh.

On January 17th 1792, at Point Irvy (Levy?) JOSEPH LETURNO, his mark, also gave a power of attorney, as a Refugee and late of Hazen's Regiment, to Benjamin Mooers, indicating that Joseph La Tourneau had likewise moved on to Canada, as had ANTOINE LASAMBART who, as Antoine Lasambert—his mark, gave a third power of attorney to Mooers at Point Irvy (Levy?) on January 17th 1792.

Between 1784 and 1787, JOHN TESSIER is shown by the Benjamin Mooers' papers to have delivered rations to the Refugees with La Framboise, and on November 15th 1788, John Tesseur?, his mark, gave a power of attorney, as a Refugee, to Benjamin Mooers. This is probably the John Fessie who was with Mooers in 1783.

The P. Aboir with Mooers is most likely the PRET ABOIR who also gave Mooers a power of attorney on November 15th 1788, as a Refugee signing with his mark.

The same year the La Framboise and the Montys returned with these Refugees, JACQUES ROUSE, who later gave his name to Rouse's Point, settled in what is now Chazy from Albany. He was born about 1752/3 and served as a soldier in "Congress's Own." In 1775 Rouse joined the American forces in Canada and was with Montgomery at Quebec that year. Under Sullivan in 1776 he was made a prisoner at Three Rivers. He served at the Battle of Bennington and in batteaux on the Mohawk River until 1778 when he joined Hazen at Peekskill; he served as a volunteer in Captain Olivier's 3rd Company until the end of the war. It is said that during his military career he was a spy for both sides. In 1818 he was pensioned for his war service. He drew lot 136 of 80 acres and lot 132 of 420 acres in the Refugee Tract and later came to own lots 6, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17?, 27, 29, the south half of lot 32, 49, 50, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68, 94, 111, 118, 123, 214, and 238. However, he seems first to have lived in lots 1 and 2 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent, for on November 19th 1788, he empowered Pliny Moore of Champlain to buy them for him.

In 1787 Jacque Rouse had a family of four in the Canadian Settlement. He was a warden in de la Valinière's

church and remained in what is now Chazy until about 1793, when he moved nearer the Canadian border. On June 10th 1793, a letter was addressed by Jared Marvin at Stillwater to "Pelene More Esq'r. Champlain at the River Charse to be left at John Douglas opisit of Isle a Moat near Capt. Rouse's," while on August 14th 1793, the name Rouse's Point first appears in an address. At Rouse's Point he kept an inn for many years, and for years his dock there was the only regular landing place north of Plattsburgh; in 1802 he petitioned to run a ferry from his house to Alburg, Vermont.

When the first Clinton County militia was organized in 1788, he was commissioned a lieutenant and was made a captain on May 5th 1789, a commission he resigned on January 28th 1802. When he called his men for exercise with arms once each year on "training days," guns were so scarce that wooden sticks were used in their place. Rouse often exclaimed, "Pretty much sticks, not much guns." In 1788 the first election in Champlain Town was held in his house.

On April 24th 1790, Murdock McPherson wrote to Pliny Moore that Capt. Rouse had been ordered off by the British; and, although he is listed here in the 1790 census, he was at Albany in October 1791 when he and his wife, Therese, signed a deed to land in Clinton County. His wife was also named Therese in 1794 and 1800. Another deed made in 1812 mentions his children: Lewis, born about 1792 who about 1816 moved to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and became a judge; Simeon, Julia, Mary, Sophia, and Clary who had married Eddy Thurber of Champlain Town.

Capt. Rouse died between October 3rd 1820, and November 5th 1822, and is thought to have been buried with his wife, who had died several years before, and several children in the Rouse family cemetery on one of his farms between the rivers Chazy on the south side of Point au Clair, a long narrow, rocky point just south of Chazy's north boundary. Some say this point is named for a Refugee JOSEPH AU CLAIR who is otherwise unknown.

In the summer of 1792, Rouse became involved in a dispute with Peter Dubree and Peter Janqueray which is described in considerable detail in an address to the grand jury of Clinton County which was found wrapped around Pliny Moore's letters received for 1791-1792:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

We come now to deposit to your consideration our complaints about an assault, what we call rather a murdering's attempt, committed by Capt. James Rous of Champlain-town against us both. Here follows a relation of the facts—

The last day of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, James Rous went to our house (it is to be remarked that we had not spoken with him from about the end of May, considering that he had inteded us wrongfully a law-suit and that we minded to intent another one to him, for his grievous behavior towards us).

I was at that time to New York. He found my partner alone and told him: How do you do, Mr. Janqueray, I call to see you. I cannot live any longer unconcerned with you. I am full of grief that, so few Frenchmen as we are here, we cannot live in concord together. My partner told him: Dont you know, Mr. Rouse, that we cannot help it. You can, says he, and you speak ill of me every day. It is absolutely untrue, answered my partner, if we had done it we should deserve to be punished; but I desire to hear from you how ill we have spoken of you and who are those who we have spoken so to. Whereupon he did not give any other answer than to tell that he was a man.

In the meantime arrives Mr. Marnay who brought some news of me to my partner, who praid him to set down. James Rous said that he had some business with my

partner, and that he wanted to be with him alone. If I do any harm there, said Mr. Marnay, I will go out. He was already by the door; my partner thought he should depart from the civility's duty should he let any body go out from his house, especially Mr. Marnay, who called to give him some agreeable news, by the order and for the pleasure of a man who would have done well to forbid himself to come thither. He then called back Mr. Marney and gave him a chair, saying that he had nothing so private with Mr. Rouse that he would not be known by Mr. Marnay.

James Rous said again that he was a man, and able to prove it. I always thought so, replied my partner, and I never believed that you were a woman; tell me now how we have offended you. I have been told, said James Rous, that you had done it. I am sure, answered my partner that we never insulted you; finally, if you know it so certainly, you may recur to the justice.

My partner insisted to ask him how we had offended him, when Mr. Marnay said to James Rous: you must tell it because I could be suspected myself, to have done to you such reports.

Then James Rous said, you have told that I was a coward. It is not true, said my partner, but no doubt it is for that reason that you have brought with you a sword. So it is answered he, and I am a man and able to prove it. You come then, said my partner, to fight with me? Yes, said he, I come for that purpose. For my part, told my partner, I wont fight with you; these present circumstances dont permit me to do it—now you may say that I am a coward myself. Whereupon Mr. Marnay told to James Rous, you are in wrong to deal so.

Vanis & despectis minis, ad blanditias recurrit. Seeing his threats useless and that I despised them, he had recourse to the flatteries.

He told to my partner. If my sword is offensive to you I will put it out of the door. No, replied my partner, never your sword has or will make me fear. I know, without doubt, what is a sword, better than you do.

Upon that, he went nearer to my partner, saying: I always esteemed you much, and so I do yet. Your dealing, said my partner, proves your speaking entirely untrue. James Rous would prove it by saying, You may chuse one lot of land among all my lots, and I will give it to you and not to your partner.

He began then to complain of me and said that he had sold me his furs for cash and not for goods. I recollect very well, said my partner, that when Mr. Dubree went away to Albany, he asked you which sorts of goods you wanted to have for exchange of the furs.

He would not let my partner say any more and told him, You tell a lie, and if you and your partner assert it your both lives lye at the end of my sword; come out with me (taking my partner by the arm) if you are a man; but you are only a woman.

My partner rose, and had not a sudden reflection made him recollect that he had to do with a man who never had known, or had been in a condition to use a sword, he would have proved to James Rous how inconsiderate was such a behaviour. He said only to Rous a little angrily, I repeat you, that I wont accept it from you. It is not for the fear's sake, I have had to do with some French officers who know all well to use a sword; sometimes I have been hurt, but I have hurt some too. The present circumstances dont permit me to accept now your proposition. Perhaps at another time I would do it, and you will do well to mistrust.

After that Mr. Marnay, who has been witness of the whole, went away, and James did not speak but of things unworthy to be inserted in this note.

It remains then to explain and clear the good and evil in Rous's sentiments and to examine whether his deed is to be looked upon as a duel, a proposition, or a murdering attempt.

Some severe punishments are reserved to the both, by the law in all countries of the world.

How more guilty than a private man, in this case, is the Capt. James Rous, who by his office of Militia's captain, is particularly appointed to keep the good order and to hinder any evil attempt against any body's life.

His behaviour is certainly to be looked upon as a murdering attempt, as it wants all the necessary conditions for the duel. Such are the requisite and necessary condi-

tions for the duel; the both parties must agree to fight and reflect on it before; they must have with them at least one witness each, to be judges of the blows of the fighters, and of the both arms equality, to hinder every treacherous attempt, to search whether any of the fighters got some concealed fire-arm. &c., &c.

Is the Capt. James Rous's behaviour accompanied with such a conditions. Since he comes alone, without having given me notice of it before, since he wants to be alone and desires Mr. Marnay be out, is it not to be concluded that such a behaviour being not that to be observed in the duels, but really a murdering's attempt. Capt. Rous has dealt as a murderer and not as a duellist.

Qui enim male agit, odit lucem—whoever will evilly deal, wants to keep his dealing unknown. Why then James Rous would that Marnay went out, unless he would keep unknown what he wanted to do. Qui enim male agit, odit lucem. Can it be supposed that James Rous would come to fight with equal arms with a stranger whose he did not know the capacity, unless he had some concealed fire-arm. Was he not rather to forbid himself to come to our house, since that his debt was by his order under the keeping of the laws, and from that time we thought that we ought put ourselves under the protection of the laws so wisely and from so long era established for the keeping of the good order and for human life's preservation, which is of so great a consequence, that in all times and all places, the great burden of them has been deposited into the hands of some righteous, skilful, desinterested and well qualified men, and we leave to the sons of Themis, the care of doing us justice and securing our life, by taking all measures necessary in such a case, either by confining or expulsing whoever dares to commit some evil attempts under the justice's eyes.

We foresaw that our adversary will object you, that he thought to be reconciled with my partner. Such an excuse is to be looked as very poor and without any foundation. Perhaps he will found upon that he has drank with my partner, but such is the fact—Mr. Marnay asked to drunk, took a bottle of rum and put some in a bowl, he drank first and gave the bowl to my partner, who after he had drank himself put the bowl upon the table. Mr. Rous took the bowl and drunk. What James Rous will conclude from that? that he is reconciled with us.

You feel yourselves, gentlemen, how ill is found James Rous, besides he has not reconciled himself with me whom he has threatened particularly and several times. I was at that time to New York and James Rous, by going away from our house, told to my partner, you may prosecute me as far as you will.

MICHAEL ROUS is not in the 1790 or 1800 censuses, but he is listed in the 1798 assessment list. He probably lived in the present Town of Rouses Point rather than in what is now Chazy. In 1787 there was a LOUI ROUS pere (i.e. senior) living alone in the Canadian Settlement. He could be a father or a brother of James Rouse. He is also listed in the 1790 census with a family, but not that of 1800. On October 12th 1790, a Louis Roy (so signed) gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers, no doubt for Refugee rights.

Major LAURENT OLIVIER may have come to the Canadian Settlement at the same time as Rouse and in 1787 was here with a household of four. They probably lived in what is now the Town of Champlain or Rouses Point. Laurence Oliver appears in the 1790 census with a household of one male over 16 and two females, and his land is mentioned on the 1798 assessment roll.

PETER ROBARGE, previously LaBarge, is thought to have come briefly to Chazy in 1786. He was not here in 1787 nor in the 1790 census, but he was here by 1800. He was born in Quebec in 1753, son of Peter and Mary (Lavalier) Robarge of St. Denis. In 1772 at St. Denis he witnessed the marriage of his sister Mary Louise Le-croix called Robarge, to Prisque Aslain (Ashline), a Refugee settler of the Canadian Settlement and an early resident of the Town of Champlain.

It is said that during his early years Robarge was taught that just before his birth the British had invaded his native country and by overwhelming force had conquered, but not subdued, the great fortified French city of Quebec. Such ideas made a great impression on Robarge, and he resolved to aid in paying back the British if he could. In 1775, when the American Congress appealed to the inhabitants of Quebec to join against the British, he felt that at last his chance had come. He left Canada with the American army from Chambly for Albany in 1776 and there joined a company of infantry in Col. Livingston's regiment of "Congress's Own." He was a corporal and was traditionally at the taking of Burgoyne, at Bunker Hill, at Crown Point, and at Ticonderoga. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Whatever his motives and the exact nature of his service, Peter Robarge certainly saw duty during the Revolution with "Congress's Own." The balloting book assigns him 80 acre lot 216 and 420 acre lot 184, and on February 1st 1819, he received a pension from the United States Government for his Revolutionary service. Tradition continues that after the war he returned to Quebec to see his family and remained there four years, during which time he was married and had his only child, Peter Robarge, Jr. He then returned to Chazy and settled in lot 73 of Dean's Patent at Trombly's Bay. He died here in 1845.

Four other men also settled in Chazy during 1786, two of them: Lt. Murdoch McPherson and Henry Hardie, whose early letters described the Canadian Settlement, were probably natives of Scotland. The other two, Theodore Chartier and Louis Marney, were French Canadians. MURDOCH MCPHERSON had been born in 1733 and had served during the war in Hazen's regiment, first as an ensign in Captain Anthony Selin's 8th Company and later, apparently, as a lieutenant. He came to Chazy from Albany, having received 1,000 acres in the Refugee Tract. The balloting book assigns him lots 18 and 72 of 80 acres each and lots 21 and 141 of 420 acres each. As Murdoch McPherson he witnessed three powers of attorney for Benjamin Mooers: on August 17th 1786, at Albany; on November 4th 1788, at Plattsburgh; and on June 11th 1792. He lived on lots 4, 5, and the lot which covered them in the rear of the Wheeler Douglass Patent, for on November 7th 1788, he gave Pliny Moore a power of attorney to sell his Refugee lots and buy the Wheeler Douglass property. Lot 18 was noted at that time to have a house on it and about four acres of cleared land; lot 72 was a mile from the lake and was "an exceptionally good lot."

JAMES CARR, was then living on lot 5 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent, but he was willing to move and apparently did so, probably to Point au Roche. His signature, James Carr, appears twice on powers of attorney given to Benjamin Mooers: on December 7th 1789, and on January 13th 1792, at Pont au Roch (*sic*).

In 1787 Lt. Makpherson had a family of five in the Canadian Settlement. His second wife, Elizabeth, died April 6th 1801,* in her 49th year, and is buried in the Chazy Landing Cemetery with her husband, who had

* The above tombstone dates are perfectly clear, yet in a mid-nineteenth century pension affidavit, Agustin Demuse of Rouses Point claimed his adopted uncle, Francis Chandonett, married Margaret, widow of Murdoch McPherson and had four children by her. Perhaps Margaret is the widow of Murdoch's brother.

died on September 30th 1799, aged 66. His tombstone bears a Masonic emblem. His children were: Peter, John baptized at Albany September 6th 1784, Mary baptized at Albany August 7th 1786, and Robert born October 26th 1790. There may have been others.

McPherson was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace for Champlain, which then included Chazy, and was sworn in at Plattsburgh on June 7th 1788; he agreed to renounce allegiance to "all and every foreign king, prince, potentate, and state in matters ecclesiastical as well as civil." On April 8th 1789, he wrote to Pliny Moore that the highway commissioners could not hold their meeting on account of the high waters, and on July 4th 1791, he—with Pliny Moore and William Beaumont—granted Royal Corbin a liquor license for the Town of Champlain.

Murdoch McPherson had a brother in this area, for at one time when food was short, he told Pliny Moore that when the ice was out of the lake he could get food from his brother.

HENRY HARDIE, although not a Refugee, also arrived in the Canadian Settlement in 1786, from Isle La Motte, and on September 25th for £14 purchased his right to 500 acres from JACQUES LE PUIS, a Refugee veteran of Hazen's regiment who had drawn lot 148 of 80 acres and lot 41 of 420 acres on September 21st, but who had left the Canadian Settlement by August 1787. Hardie also bought from Francis Monty, Jr., lot 66 of 80 acres in September 1786; and in November of the same year Hardie bought lot 139 of 80 acres and another lot of 420 acres. Hardie's stay in Chazy was not a happy one, and he had left by 1790. He moved to St. Johns, Quebec, and became a merchant—maintaining business relations in this area, however. He wrote to "P. Moore, Esq. Chazie River Favor of Capt. Rouse" on December 18th 1790:

I find upon inquiry here, you are in want of Pottash Kittles. I'll deliver you a p'r at Skeensborough for 115 Doll's I take Pottash in Payment at St. John's, at Ninety Two and half Doll's p'r ton in June. I have for sale Rum, Salt and a few dry goods. Should you want any of the above, I can come to St. Johns by Tuesday, I'll sell you the Rum @ 412Hlx c'y p'r Gall and salt @ 4/4 @ 3 M'st. and dry goods at 6 M's Do on Moderate Terms . . .

On January 13th 1797, he wrote from St. Johns to Pliny Moore, "First leisure time I have, I intend coming to see you at Chazie I looke at my old place where I spent many a long day, I cannot say with pleasure." Henry Hardie's estate was settled in 1820 and included a piece of land in Chazy he had purchased from Alexander Ferriole on March 17th 1794.

Preserved in the papers of General Benjamin Mooers is a list of fur prices in Albany, dated May 12th 1785: good merchantable foxes—7 shillings, martins 5/, minks 3/, wolves 8/, bears 20/, otters 26/, beaver and castor 16/ lb., mushrats 1/, fishers 5/, and racoons 4/6. At this time the fur trade was quite important, and on August 6th 1794, Hardie wrote a letter to Pliny Moore introducing John Jacob Astor. A second letter of introduction to Moore was given Astor on August 9th 1794, by Jacques Rouse:

Champlain, 9th Aug 1794

Dear Sir

the bearer Mr. Aster who goes out your way is my particular friend beg leave to recommend him to your attention any favors you may Confer on this Gentleman will be gratefully acknowledged by ---

Your most Hble
James Rouse

In 1785 Astor had paddled north on Lake Champlain alone to buy furs. He next came with an Indian trader of Dutch descent named Peter Smith, probably the father of Gerritt Smith who was later involved in business with Astor. As his interests grew, Astor hired more and more men to help him as agents to receive furs over a wide area and ship them on to him at New York. For example, less than a week after he received his introductions to Moore, on August 11th 1794, Astor had an agreement with Murdoch McPherson to hold furs at Chazy.

THEODORE CHARTIER, who had been an Indian interpreter and a soldier in Livingston's regiment during the Revolution, came with Hardie to what is now Chazy in 1786. The balloting book credits him with lot 128 of 80 acres and lot 192 of 420 acres. A letter dated at St. Johns on June 5th 1776, from J. Duggan to General Sullivan gives some idea of his character and Revolutionary activities:

I beg leave to introduce the bearer, Theodore Chartre, to your Honour, as an honest worthy man, and well attached to the cause. He has great influence among the Canadians and Indians; and were your Honour to give him authority would raise one or two men directly, and march down to Sorel to join the Army. The men, by his information, are daily deserting from Col. Hazen; and should we be unfortunate, he has reason to think they would be against us, and that there is some foul play going on there.

In August 1787, Theodore Chartier was a resident of the Canadian Settlement with two in his family. He had a son SEYMOUR, who lived in Champlain for a while after the war and then went to Canada. In 1832, as a resident of Chazy for five years, Seymour made a deposition concerning his father's service. This may mean Theodore Chartier lived north of what is now Chazy.

The balloting book shows several other veterans of the name who had served in "Congress's Own" and had received 80 and 420 acre lots in the Refugee Tract: JOSEPH CHARTIER (84, 11), PETER CHARTIER (11, 76), JOHN CHARTIER (139, 87), JOSEPH CHARTIER JUN'R (95, 233), and ANTHONY CHARTIER (33, 159). A FRANCOIS CHARTIER was a private in Capt. Selin's 8th Company of Hazen's regiment. Whether or not they are related to Theodore Chartier is unknown, but most of them had also settled in the Canadian Settlement by 1787: piere Chartier with a family of five, jean mari Chartier with a family of two, jph. Chartier with a family of three, and Antoine Chartier with a family of three. By 1790 all of the name had left the area, and on January 17th 1792, at Point (Irvy?) (Levy?) a Joseph Chartier, his mark, gave his power of attorney as a Refugee late serving under Moses Hazen in the U.S. Army to Benjamin Mooers. His signature was witnessed by Louis Marnay.

The fourth settler known to have come in 1786 was LOUIS MARNEY, who had been a private in Capt. Gosselin's and in Capt. Selin's companies of "Congress's Own." He had several daughters and a son, LOUIS MARNEY, JR. The balloting book credits the father with lot 161 of 80 acres and lot 243 of 420 acres; his son received lot 122 of 80 acres and lot 6 of 420 acres. On November 10th 1789, Louis Marnay signed a power of attorney as a Refugee to Benjamin Mooers. He also witnessed several other such documents in 1792, several dated in Canada: January 17th (Point Irvy?) (Levy?), January 18th (River de Sou), January 25th (River de Sou), January 27th, March 20th, April 17th, June 11th, June 14th, June 16th (Montreal), and one in 1798 on January 31st. Louis Marnay, Jr., signed three such

papers as a witness: October 23rd 1787, November 15th 1788, and January 7th 1792 (St. Charles).

Both Louis Marney with four in his family and Louis Marney Fils (i.e. junior) with five in his family were residents in the Canadian Settlement in 1787. On May 13th 1789, Pliny Moore noted that Louis Marney (probably the son), and Noel Belanger cut wood on Isle La Motte. Both father and son are listed in censuses for 1790 and 1800, but the father had died by 1810, at which time the son was living in the Rouses Point part of the Town of Champlain, where both father and son had moved in 1793.

LOUIS MARNAY, JR., who was born in Canada in 1759, in June 1775 enlisted at Quebec as a private in Col. Livingston's regiment for eighteen months' service. He was discharged at Crown Point in July or August 1776 and enlisted again in the fall at Albany in Capt. Laban's Company of Hazen's regiment. He participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Staten Island, and was finally discharged as a sergeant in Capt. Selin's 8th Company at New Windsor, New York, on June 30th 1783, with credit for six years and seven months' service for which he was given a pension in 1819. At the time of his discharge he was also decorated with the Insignia of Merit for his faithful service, and his discharge was signed by George Washington himself. By 1798 he was living in what is now Rouses Point. In 1820 he was in a bad way financially and submitted this account of his family and his property to the pension office: he was a farmer on forty acres of mortgaged land in Champlain with a log house. He was very infirm and troubled with rheumatism. He owned one cow worth \$20, two hogs \$6, one ax \$1.50, one hoe \$.75, six old chairs \$1.50, six tea cups \$.37, six knives and forks \$1, one pot \$1, one 3 pail kettle and 2 water pails \$2.75, Total \$89.87. His wife, Lizett, was aged 45 and feeble and out of health; his son Ezra 15 was lame in one leg and could labor but little; his daughter Susan was 16 and sickly, and his son Lawrence was only 2.

By August 11th 1787, Major CLEMENT GOSSSELIN with five in his family was a resident of the Canadian Settlement. Major Clement Gosselin and his father, who had both served in Hazen's Regiment during the Revolution, settled at Chazy Landing. Gosselin had received lots 27 and 50 of 80 acres and 16 and 32 of 420 acres each in the Refugee Tract, but he lived in lot 3 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent just north of McPherson, for on November 7th 1788, he had given Pliny Moore power of attorney to sell his lots on the Refugee Tract and to buy lot 3 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent on which he then lived. Clement Gosselin signed as a witness several powers of attorney for Benjamin Mooers: November 4th 1788 (Plattsburgh), November 15th 1788, November 9th 1789 (Plattsburgh), August 4th 1790 (in Canada), October 11th 1790, October 12th 1790 (Hours?), and June 16th 1792.

On December 20th 1789, Murdoch McPherson wrote to Pliny Moore, "Major Gosselin am going to leave his place, to sell his cows and barn together with what he put in the ground there, . . . I am intend when he will leave the place shall move there myself."

Clement Gosselin had been born at Sainte Famille on the Ile d' Orleans in the Province of Quebec on June 12th 1747, a son of Gabriel and Genevieve (Crepeau) Gosselin, and is said to have been a member of a distinguished family of whom there were many members in the region around Quebec City. He married first Marie

Beuve Dionne daughter of Germain and Marie Louise (Bernier) Dionne, at Sainte Anne de la Pocatiere in 1770, and second Charlotte Monimete who died by 1791. His third marriage, to Catherine Monty, was the marriage which grieved Father de la Valiniere.

Gosselin offered his services to General Montgomery in Canada in 1775. At La Riviere du Sud, when the Seigneur de Beaujeu, who was hastening to the aid of Quebec, was routed, Gosselin was taken prisoner and was kept confined in Quebec until the spring of 1778. When he was released, he went through the forests along the Connecticut River with one of his brothers, Louis Gosselin, and his father-in-law, Germain Dionne, and an Indian guide. He joined Washington's army at White Plains. At that time Gosselin was made captain of a company of Hazen's regiment. A letter written by Gosselin to his first wife in 1778 survives. In translation it reads:

de Lobinier

the 29 October 1778

Dear Wife

I write you these lines to let you know of my news which is very good I pray the Lord that the present finds you in the same state. You will assure mama of my very humble respect as well as my grandfather and my grandmother and all our uncles and aunts you will say to my mother that she must not be disturbed about my father he is well he is in the Regiment with Colonel Hazen he is very well he did not come with us he did not feel capable of making so long a voyage and besides for a man of his age that would be too fatiguing he is coming very slowly with the body of the army that should go to Canada henry du plicis is with us he is well and antoine chretien also, and the son chaman de Kamourasqua will you let his father know of his news he is well as well as the bishop de la Rivier and he is well also for the news I can assure you with trust that there are no more English nor Royal troops in New England they fled like thieves Monsieur Le Comte d'estin high admiral of France is with us with 12000 men of troops he has taken from the English 22 war vessels 13 of 64 pieces of cannon and 14 of 56 pieces and 13 frigates loaded with munitions and provisions (provision de bouche) Monsieur le Comte d'estin, Mon Seigneur Le Duc de Chartres are at Boston with their fleets in order to enter Canada in the early spring and Monsieur le Marquis de lafayette (Lafayette) Monsieur le marquis de la Rouari and Mon Seigneur Le baron de belle feuille who is chevalier de Malte and Le Cordon bleu and quantity of other small top knots (fontagnet) de Croix de St. Louis which is good for nothing with Their troops because the number is too great do not worry yourself because we have taken the shortest road our great general Washington wished formerly to chase all these people but at present as there is no longer anything which bothers us here we work for Canada. The army is enroute but I cannot tell you exactly the time we will enter there. It is certain that we will be there soon that is sure all is ready for the passage of the (La. Langue de terre) Tongue of Land I have some hope of seeing you this winter with all our friends who will accompany us to the misfortune of many. You will give my compliments from me to Cousin duplicis to his wife and to sauve Lagraisse and to all our family at big Joseph La gasse and to francois soucis in a word to all our relatives and friends without forgetting your brother Jean who I embrace and the wife of Louison Janet Langlois and his wife to Sieur Rencour and to his wife. There is nothing else to ask you except that I pray you to embrace my little children for me and I who remain in embracing you

Your faithful husband
Clement Gosselin Cap't

do not fail to tell the news to cousin Augusti bergner. pierre ayot is no longer in the army no one knows where he is no one has had any knowledge of him Joseph Carce' likewise and it is a lie all that which he reported to us last autumn he had invented it he spoke to no one. The Major de Bois pays you many compliments he is now colonel I hope in 18 days from now to drink a bottle of wine with my father to your health.

Endorsed:—To Madame Clement Gosselin living at Ste Anne du Sud below Quebec.

In 1780 Washington sent Gosselin on one of several missions to Canada. He crossed Canada by entering down the Richelieu River and returning through the populated regions of Maine. At the Battle of Yorktown he was seriously wounded. He was honorably discharged from the army as a major in June 1783. On March 7th 1788, he was First Major in the Clinton County Militia. In 1789 he sold the 1,000 acres he had received for his services to James Rouse, and on September 10th 1790, he was unable to attend his case against Pillet because he was moving to Canada. He was treated so roughly there, however, because of his Revolutionary service, he returned to the United States, but it is not known where. He died in 1816. His only known child was Marie Genevieve, who was by his third wife and was baptized on September 20th 1804, by M. Belaire, curate of St. Luke.

Gosselin's brother, LOUIS GOSSSELIN, was an ensign in Hazen's regiment, drawing lots 142 and 38 of 80 acres each and 19 and 205 of 420 acres each in the Refugee Tract. He probably lived to the north of the present Town of Chazy. Louis Goslin, as a Refugee with 420 acres, signed a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers at Plattsburgh on September 20th 1789. In 1787 Lt. Gosselin was a resident of the Canadian Settlement with a family of six, while the 1790 census lists his household as one male over 16 and a female. The 1798 assessment describes his property: Louis Goslin (Pliny Moor Esq. \$7)—implying he was then a resident of Champlain. He died at Champlain on August 28th 1823. His children were: Louis, Josette married James Forbes, Lizette married Noel Larush?, Nestore married Atien Trahan, Charlotte married Francis Miner, and Sophia married Francis Lafountain.

ATIEN TRAHAN who married Nestore, daughter of Lt. Louis Gosselin, is probably the Etienne Trehent in 1787 a resident of the Canadian Settlement with only one in his family. Etienne Trahan was a private in Capt. Augustin Loseaux's company, Hazen's regiment of "Congress's Own," for which service he received 80 acre lot 82 and 420 acre lot 203, which was later deeded to Pliny Moore. On November 15th 1788, as a Refugee, Eteine Trahan signed a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. The 1790 census lists him as Stephen Trahan in the Town of Champlain with a household of one male over 16 and one female, probably indicating he was recently married. He and Nestore had, according to a pension petition in the Clinton County Surrogate's office for Lt. Louis Gosline: Ant. . . Trahan, Atien Trahan, and Mary Trahan, all heirs of Nestore (Gosseline) Trahan living in November 1856.

Pvt. BAPTISTE AMLANE (Amlen, Amlaw) was born in Canada, a son of Jean Baptiste and Marie Francois (Sulliere) Amelin. He is sometimes called Charles and sometimes Baptiste. When he was questioned about this for his military pension at Plattsburgh in 1820, he stated that "his parents were Canadians; that he was the oldest son and it was customary among Canadians to call the oldest son of the family by the surname or family name only, designating younger sons by their Christian names, so during his youth he was simply called Ameline. When abroad was occasionally called Baptiste, a name given to persons who were first christened by a different name which was his case known in service as Baptiste, but christened name was Charles." Later he was called "Old Amlaw" to distinguish him from his son Baptiste, Jr.

Amlaw served as a private in Capt. Olivier's company, Hazen's Regiment of "Congress's Own," enlisting at Montreal in the spring of 1776 when Montgomery returned from Quebec. At the end of the year he enlisted at Albany and served seven years until his discharge at New Windsor, New York, in the spring of 1783. He drew 80 acre lot 37 and 420 acre lot 63 in the Refugee Tract and was issued a bounty land warrant on January 22nd 1790. On September 20th 1789, at Plattsburgh, Baptist Amlin, his mark, as a Refugee, gave his power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers.

By 1787 he had settled at Chazy from St. Johns, Quebec, with a family of two. He is listed in the 1790 census and in the 1798 assessment is credited with 100 acres on the west shore of the lake, one log house (\$5), and one log barn 20x20—total evaluation \$600. In 1806 he leased land from Francis Chandonet and in 1811 appears in Seth Gregory's account book. He moved to Beekmantown, but in January 1819 he returned to Chazy, later moving to Plattsburgh where he died on May 3rd 1829.

In 1788 he had married at Chambly, Canada, Agatha Bureau, a daughter of Jean and Marie Angelique (Gerardin) Bureau. His widow Agatha was still at Chazy in September 1835; She received a widow's pension for his military service.

Another of the Refugees to arrive by 1787 was MICHAEL VARLEY who had served as a corporal in Capt. Olivier's Company, Hazen's Regiment, during the Revolution. He drew 80 acre lot 140 and 420 acre lot 144 in the Refugee Tract and in 1787 was listed at the Canadian Settlement with four in his family. On July 7th 1792, at Plattsburgh, Michael Verlie, his mark, late soldier in Hazen's Regiment and a Refugee gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. The 1798 assessment credits him with 38 acres adjoining W. R. Converse's land and "one poor log house" (\$2) \$152. He was still here in 1800, but not in 1810.

Among the Benjamin Mooers papers is a power of attorney dated at Plattsburgh on September 20th 1789, and witnessed by BERNARD VERLEY (Jr?) whose name was signed for him by M. L. Woolsey.

LT. ANDREW PEPIN had arrived in the Canadian Settlement by 1787 when his wife was a resident there with five in her family. By 1790 his residence was at Point au Roche where on June 12th, Lt. Andrew Peppin late of Livingston's Regiment signed a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. By 1791 his residence was at Point au Clair when his wife, Judith, worried over her possibly bigamous situation, wrote to Pliny Moore for advice. That letter implies that Andrew Pepin was born in France and had possibly married there previous to the war. Before the Revolution he had been a captain of militia in Canada. Because of his zeal and attachment to the American cause, he was noticed by General Montgomery who gave him a commission as lieutenant in Livingston's regiment on November 20th 1775. On September 9th 1776, he petitioned the Board of War for pay and rations due him for the sake of his wife and four small children, one of whom was blind. At that date he was a resident of Philadelphia and was not attached to any unit; his petition also included a request for attachment to the American army. The balloting book allotted him 1,000 acres in the Refugee Tract, lots 110, 158, 163, and 198, but he sold these and bought land from Robert Earle and his wife. He is listed here in the 1790 census, but about 1793 he deserted his family and returned to

France. His property was mortgaged to Jacques Rous and his wife, and his family had to be looked after by the Overseer of the Poor. A record shows that he had a son who seems to have gone to France, from whence the son returned to Albany in 1808.

LT. ALEXANDER FERRIOLE was also a resident of the Canadian Settlement in August 1787 with a family of seven. During the Revolution he had been an ensign in Livingston's regiment. He retreated with the Americans through Chazy in 1776, and a note among the General Benjamin Mooers's papers concerns his further service:

Camp Haverhill Coos 7th Augt 1779. Ensign Ferriolle and Ensign Boileau ordered with each of them a Party of men to Reconoiter the Country between this and Canada—they are to make some Prisoners if possible even if they should be obliged to enter the Settlements of Canada for that Purpose . . . Moses Hazen Col.

He drew 80 acre lots 57 and 94 and 420 acre lots 6 and 213 in the Refugee Tract, and on May 30th 1789, he sold lots 6 and 94 to Jacques Rouse. On December 23rd 1789, at Ticonderoga, Alex. Ferriole of Clinton County, New York, farmer and refugee from Canada, gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. He appears in the census for 1790, on the assessment for 1798, and was appointed a path master for Highway District No. 2, when the town was formed in 1804. At one time Ferriole had an undecked boat on the lake with which he transported potash. A pension affidavit asserts that Lt. Alexander Ferriole died at St. John Baptist, Parish of Canada East, having had children: Alexander Jr., Louis, Joseph, Catharine who died unmarried, and Mary who married LOUIS PROVANDLE (This is perhaps the Louis Provindier, his mark, late of Col. Lambert's Regiment, who gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers on March 20th 1792). He was still alive, however, in 1822 when he testified in the La Framboise lawsuit.

ALEXANDER FERRIOLE, JR., had also served during the Revolution as a private in Captain Olivier's Company of "Congress's Own," service for which he was given a pension of \$8 a month by the federal government in 1818. He also drew lots 111 of 80 acres and 156 of 420 acres in the Refugee Tract.

He had been born on August 24th 1768, and came to Chazy from Ticonderoga in 1795. He had a large family, and in the winter of 1813 he went away for some time and left his children with — Gordon. He returned and died in Chazy in February 1848.

The Ferrioles belonged to the French Baptist Church, and Alexander III was a lay preacher. In 1833 he drew wood on Sunday to help get a boat loaded quickly; he was so remorseful that he went to the Justice of the Peace, confessed, and paid the fine on his own conviction. The same year he also reported Calvin Wiley, aged 14, for digging for muskrats in the bank of the Chazy River on the Sabbath, and brought him before the Justice. Calvin admitted his guilt and was fined \$1; the fine could not be collected, however, and Calvin was committed to the county jail for two days. Some time after this, one of the Alexander Ferrioles moved to lot 51 of the Refugee Tract, now in Altona, where there is a Ferryall Road.

A JOSEPH FERRIOLL served as a private in Livingston's regiment and drew 80 acre lot 22 and 420 acre lot 91 in the Refugee Tract, but he is not known ever to have lived in the Canadian Settlement. On September

20th 1789, at Plattsburgh, Prince Taylor signed a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers for Joseph Ferriol, a Refugee.

Capt. PETER AYOTT, a Canadian Refugee mentioned in Gosselin's 1790 letter, had settled on the lake shore by 1787 when he had a family of two. He is also mentioned in de la Valinière's letter of August 1790, as helping La Framboise, and appears in the 1790 census. He had been a captain in Hazen's Regiment. His service began in Canada in 1775 and continued there in 1776. He raised a company and supplies to aid in the blockade of Quebec, and in May 1776 he was stationed at Point Levy opposite Quebec. At the retreat he disappeared, going to his own home and there closely concealing himself. However, he was found by the British and jailed until January 1777. After his release he lived under some restrictions with his family until the end of the war. On November 10th 1789, at Plattsburgh, Piere Ayotte, his mark, a Refugee, gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. In 1801 he sold land in Champlain to Henry Cummins and died at Champlain in October 1814, leaving no children, but a widow, Marie Ayot, who died at Chambly, Quebec, April 16th 1832, and her daughter by another husband, Mary Vincelet of Rouses Point, in 1852 aged 92.

EDWARD ANTILL III, son of Edward Antill, Jr., and a daughter of governor Lewis Morris, was a member of a prominent New York City family. He had practised as a lawyer in Canada for ten or twelve years when the Revolution began and, as a resident of Quebec City, refused to defend that city against the Americans in 1775. General Montgomery at once assigned him the duty of Chief Engineer, and he soon became a lieutenant colonel in Colonel Moses Hazen's Regiment of "Congress's Own." In May 1776, General Arnold appointed him Adjutant General of the American army in Canada. The following December he was sent recruiting through New Jersey and the southern states. In August 1777 he was taken prisoner at Staten Island, but was exchanged in 1780 and served to the end of the war. The balloting book assigns him lots 48 and 10 of 80 acres and 191 and 118 of 420 acres in the Refugee Tract. In August 1787 Lt. Colonel Antill was living here alone. On October 23rd 1787, he witnessed a power of attorney for Benjamin Mooers.

On August 16th 1788, Royal Corbin wrote from Stillwater to his brother-in-law, "Pliny Moor, Esq'r, Great Chazy Fav'd by Coll'r Antle":

Coll'r Antle Inform me you have got your mill up with Some disappointment with your Carpenter, although got another . . . Coll'r Antle informs me he is going on to Chazy with two Loads of Stores and carry the wight of 2 Hun'd . . .

And on September 17th 1788, Edw'd Antill at the Little Chazy wrote to "Hon'ble Pliny Moore, G. Chazy":

I always Sympathiz with the Distresses of my Friends and Strain a Point to send you some flower, nearly half & half. hope you will be punctual in returning same. I have no means to weigh it please do it for me and return the Like weight whatever it may be.

He is not listed here in the 1790 census, and the 1798 assessment roll assigns 880 acres on the Lake Shore and Little Chazy River, adjoining William Douglass's Land, valued at \$880, to "Edward Antil Heirs."

Another refugee who had arrived in the Canadian Settlement before August 1787, but who probably lived north of the present Town of Chazy, was ROBERT

PAUL, a private in Capt. Selin's 8th Company of Hazen's regiment. In 1787 he had a family of four in the Canadian Settlement; the 1790 census lists his family as one male over 16, one male under 16, and two females. In both 1800 and 1810 he is listed in the Town of Champlain in the census. His lot numbers in the balloting book are 120 of 80 acres and 189 of 420 acres, and on November 15th 1788, as a Refugee, by his mark, he gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers, and on January 8th and 9th 1789, at Plattsburgh, a Robert Paul witnessed a similar document.

Several other Refugees were also in the Canadian Settlement in 1787: Capt. Antoine Paulant (Poland) and Pvt. Prisque Asline, who are known to have lived north of what is now the Chazy line, and Gen. Moses Hazen who lived south of the present Town of Chazy; FRANCOIS DURIVAGE, LA VEUVE MOISAN, and PIERE DIONN, who all seem to have been single men, or at least men living here without families; Durivage may be the Francis Dereverge, his mark, who gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers, as a Refugee and late soldier in Hazen's Regiment at Plattsburgh on January 2nd 1792. In 1787 DANIEL BLAISE had a family of three, SIMON LAFUND a family of four, and JEAN DABAT one of three. Perhaps Jean Dabat is the same as Jean Duba who had been a private in Hazen's regiment during the war.

A little more is known of eight other men here in 1787. Lt. Guilmat, who had a family of four in 1787, as Lt. FRANCIS GILMART, served in Livingston's regiment and drew in the balloting of the Refugee Tract 80 acre lots 56 and 85, and 420 acre lots 90 and 221. Lt. JACQUE JALBY, who had no family in 1787, served in Livingston's regiment as Lt. Jacque Jolibois and received 80 acre lots 54 and 30, and 420 acre lots 32 and 208. MICHEL HARBOUR, apparently a single man in 1787, is perhaps the Michel Arbouves, his mark, who gave Benjamin Mooers a power of attorney at Point (Irvy?) (Levy?) on January 17th 1782, or—more likely—the Michael Arbour, Refugee and late soldier in Hazen's Regiment, who gave such a power to Mooers at River de Sue on January 18th 1792.

MICHAEL TIBO and BAPTISTE MARTIN were both privates in Hazen's regiment, and both had no families here in 1787. Thibaud received 80 acre lot 177 and 420 acre lot 165; Martin received 80 acre lot 43 and 420 acre lot 86, and on October 24th 1788, at Plattsburgh, Michael Tebau, his mark, Refugee and late soldier in Hazen's Regiment, gave a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. Could he also be the Michael Teabau, his mark, who served as a soldier in Capt. (Louigson's?) company, Livingston's Regiment and on July 19th 1792, also gave a power of attorney to Mooers? On September 20th 1789, at Plattsburgh, Mr. L. Woolsey signed a power to Mooers for Michael Thibault, Refugee.

On October 12th 1790, Baptist Martin, his mark, gave Mooers a power of attorney and on January 25th 1792, at River de Sou, Jean Baptist Martin, his mark, refugee, also gave Mooers such a power.

FRANCOIS TURCOT, as Francis Turcotte, was also a private in Hazen's regiment and drew lots 97 for 80 acres and 185 for 420 acres; in 1787 he had a family of three. AUGUSTIN LA VOIE and ALEXIS DUCLOS were both privates in Livingston's regiment of "Congress's Own" as Augustin Lavoy and Alexis Decloux. Alexis Descloux was credited with lot 209 for 80 acres

and lot 116 for 420 acres in the balloting book, and Lavoy received lot 127 for 80 acres and lot 179 for 420 acres. A LOUIS LAVOIX, his mark, late a soldier in Hazen's Regiment, sold his power of attorney to Mooers on July 31st 1786, at Lancaster, New Hampshire. All of these men seem to have moved away by 1790.

Another Refugee was FRANCIS JIGO, who had been a private in Hazen's regiment. He does not ever seem to have come to the Canadian Settlement himself, but he drew lot 241 for 80 acres and lot 30 for 420 acres, and his widow Eliza and only son Samuel Jigo were living in Chazy on April 20th 1846, when the widow died. Samuel Jigo applied to the Clinton County Surrogate as his parent's only son from De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, on July 17th 1855.

JOSEPH TRAVERSE received lot 11 for 333 1/3 acres in the Refugee Tract. He appears as owner of land occupied by Joseph Traversee, Jr., and adjoining land of Laurent Olivier on the 1798 assessment list and apparently lived in what is now Champlain. On November 10th 1789, at Plattsburgh, Joseph Traversee signed a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. Both Andrew and Joseph Traverse are listed in the Town of Champlain in the 1800 census, and Andrew appears again for the Town of Chazy in the 1810 census.

PETER BLANCHARD, another Canadian Refugee, arrived in Chazy in 1790 from New Hampshire, where at Lancaster on July 31st 1786, Peter Blanchard, Refugee and late soldier in Hazen's Regiment, sold his power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. He had been a private in Captain Olivier's company of infantry, "Congress's Own" Regiment, for which he received \$8 a month as a pension in 1819. The balloting book credits him with lot 26 of 80 acres and lot 2 of 420 acres. On September 6th 1801, he carried a letter from Chandonet in Chazy to Pliny Moore in Champlain. His widow Martha was a resident of Champlain in 1845.

JOHN BLAKE received 80 acre lot 79 and 420 acre lot 4 in the balloting book, and in 1790 John Blake bought land in lot 4, but no more is known of him, except that his heirs appear on the 1798 assessment list.

A deed dated in February 1790 mentions the land of WILLIAM McROBERTS as west of lot 138 of the Refugee Tract. This was the William McRoberts, born in 1761, who with his widowed mother, two brothers, and several sisters came to America from England the year before the Revolution. He was a shoemaker and a house builder. He located at Springfield, Vermont, and on April 14th 1796, married Lydia Safford, born before 1769 at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where she was raised. William's sister Elizabeth married Joel Smith. William and Lydia had nine children: William 1796, Daniel 1798, James 1800, Lycurgus 1802. Minus 1804 (who became the second doctor on Isle La Motte), a son 1805 who died young, Nathan 1806, Abigail 1809, and Elizabeth 1811. They moved from Vermont to Champlain and actually settled in Chazy about 1812; although William himself, as indicated by the deed, may have lived here briefly before 1790.

Although they are not listed here in the census for 1790, the Tromblys, are said to have settled in Chazy as early as 1786.* LAURENT BRUNO TROMBLY, the first of the name, was born at Bay St. Paul near Quebec

* It seems more likely that they arrived here after 1790 rather than before.

on August 15th 1735. He served in the American Army during the Revolution and was a pensioner and a recipient of bounty land for his services. After the war he returned to Canada and later, with his wife and children, paddled in a canoe up the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain as far as Chazy. He settled on a little point just south of the site of Sax's stone store at the Landing, where he built a one room log cabin. As long ago as 1898 there was no trace left of this house. The assessment of 1798 credits him with 100 acres and a log house next to Chandonet. The two La Framboise families and Ayott were also his neighbors. During the Indian Summer season there were also Indians who camped on Wool's Point, Robarge's Point, and where Sam Rice now lives. Bruno Trombly made the acquaintance of the Indians and hunted and fished with them for many years. He died in Chazy in 1821. He had at least 11 children: John Baptist baptized August 13th 1776, Louis born January 1778, Olive baptized December 31st 1778, Bruno baptized June 14th 1779, Francis baptized August 27th 1780, Jerome born 1782, Andrew Bruno born 1783, George born c. 1784, Antoine baptized September 12th 1784, Lousette born 1788 and Joseph born 1789. Several of his sons served during the War of 1812.

JOHN BAPTIST TROMBLY married in 1803 Jane Marney, daughter of Lewis Marney of Rouses Point, where they lived for two years before returning to Chazy. At Chazy he built a two room log cabin and about 1827 a stone house next to it. The stone house was a refuge for many of the defeated Canadian soldiers during the Patriot's War of 1837. John B. Trombly died on December 5th 1848. His children were: Antoine, Bruno, Louis, Josette, Lawrence, Amelia, Adeline, Mary, Julia, Jacob, and Edward. Trombly Bay was named for this family.

LOUIS TROMBLY, brother of John Baptist, married Victoria Marney and died on September 10th 1870, aged 91 years and 10 months. She died November 15th 1868, aged 82. They had: Mary, Victoria, Sophia born 1807, Eliza, and Charles.

FRANCIS TROMBLY married Mary Gregware and died in March 1823. He had: George, Jerome, and Olive.

Another brother, JEROME TROMBLY, moved to Redford, New York. He married in 1812 Margaret Hebert and died in 1861. He had: Louis, Peter N., Flora, James, Maggie, and William.

ANDREW BRUNO TROMBLY was a farmer in Chazy; he moved to Beekmantown, and about 1827 to Keeseville where he worked in a foundry. He married Mary Anderson (1790-1870) and had: Margaret, Eleanor, Lucetta, Andrew, Charlotte, Theodore, George, Clara, and Hariette.

GEORGE TROMBLY lived in Chazy. ANTOINE TROMBLY, his brother, went into company with William H. Saxe in the mercantile business in 1826 at the Landing. He married (1) Mary — and (2) in 1844 Almira Reynolds (1810-1886). He died in 1876. He had nine children.

JOSEPH TROMBLY married Marie Carter and settled at Ellenburg where both of them died in 1857.

FRANCIS CHANDONETT, a Refugee who received for his Revolutionary service 80 acre lots 76 and 69 and 420 acre lots 196/193 and 152 in the Refugee Tract, does not seem to have arrived at Chazy Landing until about 1797. On February 14th 1797, Pliny Moore had written, "Mr. Shandonet is in our neighborhood engaging in behalf of the Northern Inland Lake Navigation

Company a large number of men to be employed at Skeensborough the ensuing season has told me he should have occasion for 7 or 8 tons of Flour." He was then involved in a scheme to build the Western Canal, a plan soon discontinued in this area. In 1798 he offered to help Pliny Moore erect a new mill after his first one burned in December of that year. Chandonet lived on lot 61 of Dean's Patent and in 1798 had 200 acres of land, a long narrow strip on the south side of the road running west from the Landing.

He had served as a lieutenant in Hazen's Regiment and is said to have also been a captain and a major in the Fourth Regiment of the Dutchess County Militia during the Revolution. He succeeded John Douglass as landlord of Chazy's first hotel, which was just a log cabin. In 1880 portions of the old signpost of this tavern were still standing in front of the William H. Saxe house.

An English merchant who visited America in 1809* wrote in his diary for October 16th, on Lake Champlain:

Rose at seven and hired a boat for the day. After proceeding 7 miles in the lake, we turned in to the Great Chauze River and after going 6 miles, were obliged to land on account of some rapids, and walked a mile to Champlain Town . . . When we had finished our business, we called there [Pliny Moore's house] for them [Mr. and Mrs. Bell], and he then thought proper to ask us in to tea; but as he neglected to do this at first, we refused and walked down to the boat, where P and self dined on a piece of cold beef, and a bottle of cider, which we luckily had left from what we brought from St. John's yesterday. As we had not eaten since morning and it was then 6 o'clock, I need not add we wanted no sauce.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell soon joined and we returned down the river and a little way up the lake, till we arrived, at half past ten at the town (a few scraggling houses,) of Little Chauze, and put up at one Chandonet's, innkeeper and captain. After partaking of a light supper, consisting of tea, beefsteak, stewed fowl, potatoes, preserved plums, pickles, buttered toast, etc. and washing it down with a glass of sling, we retired to our nests about twelve. Upon the whole, we enjoyed this day very much, weather being fine. The River Chauze is beautiful beyond description; not more than a quarter of a mile across at the widest part, and covered with trees to the water's edge chiefly pine. It scarcely runs 100 yards without winding. There are some few log houses here and there on its banks, inhabited by people employed in clearing the land. Champlain is small, neat and apparently flourishing place.

In 1808 or 1809 another traveler, E. A. Kendall, wrote that he passed Point au Fer and reached Chazy, which he found settled mostly by the French. "Here was a small village and a decent inn, but a rough landlord."

On May 8th 1806, Francis Chandonet bought between 120 and 200 acres in lot 65 of Dean's Patent from Amtow Sangay, land he leased on May 20th the same year to Charles Amlaw for his natural life. When Chandonet's land was sold to Mathew Sax after Chandonet's death, it was occupied by John Battis Amlaw, son of Charles.

Chandonet was an eccentric sort of man, of a very harsh manner. He is said to have taught his children to swear like pirates until they were eight years old, and then to have told them that they had arrived at an age of understanding and must not use profane language or he would whip the daylights out of them—and he is reported to have used his whip pretty freely. He was educated and wrote letters for some of the other early settlers. On October 4th 1801, he repaired a looking glass for Pliny Moore. He died on April 6th 1810, and

* MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE, Nov. 1909.

is buried in the Chazy Landing Cemetery under a stone marked:

Francis
Chandonett died
April 6th 1810
Aged 57 years
Cease cease O! my soul to repine
To the sweet contemplation give way
The exertions of mercy divine
Has removed him to mansions of
day

There is a Masonic emblem on this marker. His widow Margaret is mentioned in the Sax account book for 1811, but in 1820 she was living at Burlington. A pension affidavit records that Francis Chandonet married (1) Miss Davis of Poughkeepsie by whom he had no children and (2) Margaret McPherson, widow of Murdoch, by whom he had Peter, Mac, Margaret, and Polly who all died without heirs. He also had a brother Andre who died in Montreal on March 20th 1816, without issue. Augustin Demuse, his adopted nephew, of Rouses Point was his only heir and next of kin. There must be a mistake in this deposition, however. It seems impossible for Chandonet to have married Murdoch McPerson's widow, whose name was Elizabeth and who survived him until 1801 according to both their tombstones, and the 1798 assessment list shows Chandonet's wife to have been Margaret before McPherson died. Perhaps Margaret was the widow of Murdoch's brother or their sister.

After Chandonet died, the hotel at the landing was taken over by HORACE MORGAN who had settled in Chazy by 1798 and was also a farmer. His wife and son are buried in the Chazy Landing Cemetery under these inscriptions: In memory of/ Hannah Morgan, consort of/Horace Morgan,/ who departed this life/ Nov' 18th 1826/ in the 64th year/ of her age. In memory of/ Henry Morgan, son/ of Mr. Horace and Mrs./ Hannah Morgan, who/ died April 19th,/ 1812:/ in the 14th year of his/age./ Gentle youths as you pass by/ Remember you are born to die.

Another early resident, about whom very little is known, was WILLIAM LABELLE who lived for a time in the Canadian Settlement. He is shown by the assessment of 1798 to have owned land adjoining Robarge's along the lake at Trombly Bay where he had settled sometime between 1790 and 1796, when on July 3rd JAMES BELL, apparently father of William, then on the Little Chazy, ordered flour from Pliny Moore. Guillaume (William) Lebel was a private in Hazen's Regiment during the Revolution, and Pliny Moore wrote on August 5th 1790, on the back of a letter, a list of men who had sold their Congress lands to "BenJ'm Moor, Esqr," among them: Guillaume Lebell. On February 14th 1800, William Bell witnessed a power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers at Plattsburgh. ENEAS LABELLE (Kelly Boyd & Co. owner) also had 100 acres on the Lake Shore adjoining Peter Robarge with one log house (\$3) worth \$500 in 1798.

A Refugee who seems to have arrived in the Town of Champlain, perhaps in what is now Chazy, between 1790 and 1800, is Capt. JOHN BAPTISTE LA BONTIE (dit Laport) who received 80 acre lots 23 and 47 (later deeded to Pliny Moore) and 420 acre lots 161 and 215 in the balloting book. He is listed in the Town of Champlain in the 1800 census, but moved away, apparently before 1810, and died according to a statement made in 1856 by Catherine Goyette of Chazy, aged 85, at Point Olivie, Canada, about December 20th 1818. He

left a widow Lezette who died in 1822, by whom he had: John Baptiste Labonte (dit Laport) who died unmarried at St. Anthen, Canada, in August 1835, and Lizette who married Jacques Goyette and died about 1826 leaving descendants. A second deposition in the Clinton County Surrogates' Office concerning his estate states that he died at St. Ours, Canada, and while living was entitled to half pay for life under an act of Congress passed October 21st 1780.

There are several people listed in the 1798 assessment roll, but in neither the census for 1790 nor 1800, who may have lived in what is now Chazy; little other record has been found for them: JOSEPH BENDER (Bindon?)* on October 19th 1807, gave \$2 toward a fund raised by a Committee of Safety in Champlain to bring arms here during the war scare of 1807; JOSEPH LAFORTUNE

* Perhaps Joseph Bindon, a Refugee about whom a good deal is known and who lived in what is now Rouses Point. His obituary appeared in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for June 9th 1832:

At Rouses Point, on the 29th ult. Joseph Bindon Esq., in the 87th year of his age,—At the commencement of the American Revolution Mr Bindon resided in Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada. Some movement of the American Army under General Montgomery, created a suspicion that they were secretly informed of the plans of the British Commodore, and that suspicion somehow rested on Mr. Bindon. He was seized in the streets of Montreal by the soldierly and was about to be immediately executed. A British officer rescued him with much difficulty. He left the province and a large property and came out under the protection of the American Army. He was twice sent as bearer of despatches to our Minister in France and occupied several places of trust and confidence. He was a citizen of Philadelphia a number of years—subsequently moved to New York where he resided until 1805;—since then he has constantly resided in this place, and what is a little remarkable, he has for 27 years, lived within a mile and a half of the Province line of Lower Canada, yet he has never put his foot into that Province since he left it, in the Revolution, with the American Army. — COM.

or DELAFORTUNE; MOSES HETFIELD (Hatfield?), JOHN CABLE, and PATIENCE LONGCHAMPS, the widow of LOUIS LONGCHAMPS, who was a private in Livingston's Regiment during the Revolution and drew lots 12 for 80 acres and 25 for 420 acres in the balloting book. On January 13th 1792, at Point au Roche, Louis Longchamps, Refugee and late soldier in Hazen's Regiment, sold his power of attorney to Benjamin Mooers. A notarized copy of his agreement was made in Philadelphia on February 16th 1792. He had drowned in 1798 in the St. Francis River in Canada while on a visit during January from his home in Champlain. His children were Louis, Charlotte, and Louisa. GIDEON MOOR, who is also on the 1798 assessment list, is listed in the 1800 census for the Town of Champlain, but has left no other record.

So it was that by 1790 nearly all the early settlers of French Canadian descent had arrived here, while at the same time only a few English speaking settlers had yet made their way to Chazy: MacPherson, Carr, Hardie, Antill, and perhaps William McRoberts, John Blake, Moses Hatfield, William Shattuck, and John Cable.

Between 1790 and 1800 a few additional French families from Canada settled in this area, but scarcely anything is known of them except that they are all listed in the 1800 census among known residents of Chazy: JOHN BAPTIST LUCIE or LUCY, who is probably a son of the JOHN LUCEE on the same page—one of this name cleared land for McPherson in 1793,—both John B. Lusier Sr. and Jr. are also listed in the 1798 assessment list next to Francis Chandonett; LOUIS GOTIE, JOSEPH LE DUC, PIERRE JOTT (could this be Peter Ayott?), and FRANCIS JANDREAU. In 1803 on a list of Chazy men working on the State Road under Elijah Ransom appears the name of an E. PECIT.

The immigration from New England to the future Town of Chazy began about 1790. The earliest New England settlers seem to have been Vantine, Minkler,

and Williams who all came sometime between 1785 and 1791* from Grand Isle, Vermont, to escape the bilious and intermittent fevers which prevailed among the inhabitants there. ABRAHAM VANTINE had been born December 15th 1762, and died here October 16th 1846; in 1785 he settled from North Hero in the southeast corner of the town in lot 2 of the Point au Roche Patent. He married Jane Merrihew (1765-1831) and had: David born 1794, Joseph born 1796, John born 1800, William Edwin, and Henry. David's son, Ashley Vantine, was the head of Vantines, at one time a prominent store in New York City.

SIMEON MINKLER'S land east of lot 138 of the Refugee Tract is mentioned in a Clinton County deed of February 27th 1790, while a JOHN MINKLER and his family settled on lot 143 of the Refugee Tract about 1790/1. John Minkler married twice and had by one wife: John born 1791, Beriah born 1793, Chilean born 1795, Ruth born 1805, Ann born 1807, Daniel born 1808, Peter, and Jeremiah born 1811; by the other wife he had Benjamin. Perhaps there was also: Daniel Elphesus born 1806.

Another early Minkler was BARNABAS who came to Chazy from Grand Isle between 1800 and 1810 and settled in lot 84 of Dean's Patent on the East State Road. Originally from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, he married (1) Roxelena — and (2) Polly — and had: Barnabus born 1784, Christopher born 1786/7, three other sons, and five daughters.

About the same time, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a carpenter from Vermont, settled with his wife Lucinda next to John Minkler on the East State Road in lot 144 of the Refugee Tract. He later moved to Mooers, where he died after 1821.

SAMUEL WOODLY came to Chazy from South Hero, Vermont, about 1790. His intention was to settle on government land about four miles directly west of what was Heart's Delight Farm and about two miles east of the Flat Rock. The area was then a wilderness, the haunt of bears, wolves, and rattlesnakes; the nearest settler was five miles away. The rattlesnakes finally drove Woodly out, and he stayed away five years before he returned.

The great influx of English speaking settlers from New England, however, began with the arrival in 1790 of Capt. NATHANIEL DOUGLASS from Stephentown, New York. Capt. Nathaniel Douglass, born in 1754 at Canaan, Connecticut, was the son of Major Asa and Rebecca (Wheeler) Douglass. His father had received land for his Revolutionary service, a tract which became known as the Wheeler Douglass Patent, named for Nathaniel's brother who never settled in Chazy. This land was Nathaniel's principal attraction for settling here. Also a Revolutionary veteran, Nathaniel Douglass brought with him to Chazy his wife, Prudence Brown, a cousin whom he had married in 1772, and nearly all their children; their youngest son, Jonathan, however, was born in Chazy on February 17th 1791. Prudence Douglass died on April 17th 1796, aged 45 years. Their children were: Prudence born 1773, Nathaniel born 1774, James born 1775, Asa born 1777, Mary, Rebecca born 1780, George Washington born 1782, Hannah born 1785, John born 1787, Lucy born 1788, and Jonathan.

* Tradition places them here earlier, but they seem more likely to have arrived during or after 1790.

In 1796 Nathaniel, Jr., married Lucy Converse and moved to Vermont. In 1810 he and Alexander Hyde walked through Canada from Isle La Motte to what is now Douglass Corners or Douglassville, Quebec, looking for a tract of land. In 1812 after Nathaniel Douglass, Jr., acquired the land he sought, his father left Chazy to settle with his son in Canada, taking with him his other sons, James and Jonathan. The father is said to have married in Canada as a second wife a Miss Travaisee, whose father had come from France with Lafayette, and had five or six more children.

Of his children by his first wife, Nathaniel Sr.'s daughter Prudence married Seth Gregory and lived at Chazy Landing. Asa, who had been the first mail carrier in Champlain, moved to Pennsylvania; Mary married — Willett; Rebecca married (1) Richard Jones (2) Amasa Ladd, Jr., and (3) — Winchell, a carriage maker with whom she moved to Plattsburgh; George went to Chateaugay; Hannah married — Sackett and moved away; Lucy married her cousin Jonathan Douglass who was a farmer in Chazy; and John died young. Nathaniel Douglass, Sr., died at Douglassville, Quebec, in 1821.

On March 15th 1793, Captain JOHN DOUGLASS, who had accompanied his brother Nathaniel, Sr., to Chazy in 1790, returned with his own family. A letter dated June 10th 1793, at Stillwater to "Pilene More, Esq. Champlain at the River Sharsee to be left at John Douglass opesit of Isle a Moat near Capt Rouse." comments, "Esquire Douglas purposes Not to be to the Sharse Until Sometimes in July . . ." Esquire Douglas could be John's father or brother. John Douglass, too, was a Revolutionary veteran and had been born at Canaan, Connecticut, on August 2nd 1758. He had married on May 12th 1779, Hannah Brown, daughter of Judge (James?) and Hannah (Douglass) Brown, a cousin and a sister of Prudence Brown, Nathaniel Douglass' wife. Their children were: Lucy born 1781, Abigail born 1782, Jonathan born 1785, Amherst born 1786, and David born 1790.

Capt. John Douglass was a farmer, as was Nathaniel, and was the owner and landlord of the first hotel in town. In 1808, while he was on his way to visit his aged mother in Albany, he died suddenly in Plattsburgh on the 26th of October and was buried in the Chazy Landing Cemetery under this epitaph:

The most active genius — the most acknowledged usefulness, — and the strongest attachments will not save from the iron gripe of Death!

About 1804/5, Capt. John's son Jonathan settled at Chazy Village, where he built a mill near the present site of the town garage, a brick house (now the home of Oliver Lavigne) for his brother David who was to run the mill, and the Douglass Mansion (now the New Chazy Hotel) for himself. He seems to have outspread himself, however, and lost his property, moving to Champlain where he died in 1868.

Capt. William Douglass, another son of Major Asa Douglass of Stephentown, New York, and a spy during the Revolution, had been born in Plainfield, Connecticut, on August 22nd 1743, and had married Hannah Cole. Although he did not settle here himself, his daughter, Abiah, who had married in 1797 AMASA ADAMS (1771-1863) and moved to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, settled in Chazy in 1801 with her husband on lots 8 and 9 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent near the lake. In 1803



Public Archives of Canada

Part of a PLAN OF PART OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN SHOWING THE POSTS OF ST THONS, ISLE AUX NOIX, POINT AU FER AND DUTCHMAN'S POINT—Quebec 13th 1791 Gothermann Captm. Command. SR&Engr.

Amasa paid \$400 for lot 9 and his wife paid \$400 for lot 8. Their house was at first built of logs, but they soon built a large, two-story house with a good cellar and attic and one dark room; this house is now occupied by Victor Bechard. Adams cleared land and became a prosperous farmer; he was also a surveyor, one of the first town officers, and helped lay out the first roads after the formation of the town, as well as surveying and planning a village at Chazy Landing to be known as "The City." His ambitious plan never matured, however, because the railroads caused a decline of the Landing as a shipping port. Both he and his wife died at Chazy. Their children were: Maria Ann born 1798, Hannah born 1800, William born 1803, Pierpont Edwards born 1805, Sophia born 1809, John Quincy born 1810, James born 1810, Amos Erasmus born 1812, Elijah born 1813, Charles P. born 1816, Julius C. born 1818, and Augustus Gressell born 1825.

Chazy's first storekeeper, Capt. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, arrived just after 1793. He kept his store in the building now the residence of Robert Fulton at Chazy Landing. He also owned lot 107 in Champlain. In 1804 he sold his store and land to the Sax brothers and on May 7th 1808, was in jail for debt to a Mr. Stewart of Montreal. Sullivan was the first Town Clerk, the second town Supervisor, one of the original subscribers to the Presbyterian Church, and one of the organizers of the first library. He traditionally died in Chazy and was buried without a marker at the Landing. His wife was Marsena Corbin (1784-1883); they had: Jane Ann born 1803, Catherine, George, and Martha. After Timothy's death, Marsena married second George Sullivan and had: Mary, Jane Ann, and probably others.

Sometime before 1794 BENJAMIN STARKS settled on the State Road near the village.

About the time that Capt. John Douglass brought his family to Chazy, EZRA GRAVES also settled here. ELEAZER GRAVES, his brother CHANDLER, and SETH another brother came the same year, followed two years later by a BENJAMIN GRAVES. When the Presbyterian Church was organized in 1805, charter members included these additional Graves: RUFUS, ASCHER, HARRY, and ROSWELL GRAVES. E. Graves, R. Graves, and Ez. Graves were all road workers in Chazy in 1803. It is not known whether or not all these men are related to one another, and only fragments are known about some of them.

A good deal more is known about SETH GRAVES than about his three brothers. He was born in Connecticut in 1758. During the Revolution he served as a private in Captain Hickok's Company of Infantry, Col. Meig's Regiment, service for which he later received a pension. He came to Chazy either from Greenbush, New York, or New York City. Between 1794 and 1804 he cleared land and built three saw mills. One of the mills was about two miles up the river from the Village in lot 16 of Dean's Patent and was built as early as 1794. It was the first mill in town. About 1797 he built another mill downstream in lot 7 of Dean's Patent; and about 1804 he built the first mill in the village proper, about where Baker's store now stands in Refugee lot 172 which he had bought from Jacob Vander Hayden on June 24th 1803. He later had a gristmill, and his wife made the first loaf of bread from wheat flour raised and ground in the town. His was one of the first five families in Chazy Village.

When Seth Graves brought his family to what was to

become Chazy Village, there were only solid woods between the Landing and the village site, woods penetrated by a single path cut just wide enough for travel on horseback. Graves built a bark hut on the Route 9 corner of the present school lot as a temporary dwelling; he next built what was called a "grouted house" a little north of the present Dumar's store and somewhat back from Route 9. A "grouted house" had the inner or studding walls made of small stones and mortar, painted blue and striped with white to imitate stone. This house was later bricked over and about 1890 it was torn down.

Seth Graves gave the lot on which the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a charter member, now stands and contributed \$2,100 in other ways toward its development, somewhat crippling his own resources in the process. He was on the committee for building the first church, and through his efforts the first church bell was procured. He went to Troy for it; and when it landed on Sax's Dock at the Landing, he brought it to the church in a two wheeled cart drawn by a pair of oxen. When the town was organized in 1804, he was also one of the first three Pound Keepers and one of the first two Overseers of the Poor.

He married Elizabeth Matthews and had nine children: Salmon born 1787, Chauncy, Orson, Betsy born 1791, Lucinda, Laura born 1801, Louis, Terzia, and Sophia. All his children were musical, and two of his daughters were noted as among the best singers of the early church. In 1838, at the age of 80, when working in the woods with his grandson, Perin Beckwith, a tree fell on him and killed him. His widow survived him 12 years.

On April 27th 1807, EZRA GRAVES bought from his brother Seth 20 acres on the west bank of the mill pond in lot 172 of the Refugee Tract, about where Hubert Brothers lives now, and on which stood the house in which he was already living. He operated his brother Seth's third mill from the time it was built about 1807 until his death.

In 1797 ELEAZER GRAVES was hired to make a notch in the first dam in town, which had been built three years before, and in 1804 the first town meeting was held in his house. He operated his brother Seth's mill in lot 16 of Dean's Patent. His was one of the first five families to move to Chazy Village, settling about where Melvin McWhinnie now lives. He and his wife Molley sold an acre of land in lot 171 on the east side of the State Road to Julius C. Hubbell on July 20th 1812.

In 1800 CHANDLER GRAVES settled in the village where Millard Mayo currently lives. Chandler was a shoemaker and was married and had children, but no record of his family has been found.

BENJAMIN GRAVES was born in Connecticut on November 22nd 1760. He first enlisted as a private in the Continental Army in January 1776 and served for two enlistments. He was engaged at the siege of Boston and the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Elizabethtown, Connecticut Farms, and Yorktown. While at Valley Forge he contracted rheumatism. For three years during the Revolution he was a servant to George Washington and at its close received a fowling piece from the General in recognition of his fidelity. He was later granted a pension of \$96 a year. About 1795 he settled in Clinton County and lived in various locations until his death on March 22nd 1843. He is buried in the Chazy Landing Cemetery. He was county sheriff in 1801, 1804, 1810-11,

and 1812-15; he was one of the original trustees of the Chazy Presbyterian Church; and he was supervisor of Chazy from 1806 until 1809. He married five times and was the father of 12 children by the time he married his fifth wife, Sally Burroughs, who was herself at that time the mother of twelve children of her own. His children were, by his first wife: Samuel who was killed in the Battle of Plattsburgh, George born 1785, Henry and Harmon—twins born 1790; by his second wife: Jeremiah born 1792 who became a court crier in Plattsburgh, Elizabeth born 1794, and Benjamin; by his third wife: Myron born 1805, Thompson born 1807, Mary born 1809, and Phoebe born 1813; by his fourth: Anthony.

ASCHER GRAVES (1765-1828) married Elizabeth Spillman and in 1813 moved to McGransville, New York.

A final early Chazy Graves was DR. NATHAN GRAVES, who was born in Connecticut on March 10th 1764, and married Molly Jones. They had: De Calvin, Cassius, Horace, Nathan, Chester, and J. Minerva.

The hamlet of Ingraham in the southern part of Chazy Township was first known as Sampson's. LESTER SAMPSON came from Vermont in 1795 and built a log hotel there. After it burned, he built a framed hotel which also burned while a dance was in progress. In 1801 he built the Brick Tavern which still stands at Ingraham. He was known throughout the county for his dances, which were usually to celebrate such holidays as New Years and the Fourth of July, dances often attended by over 100 couples. His wife was Melissa—who died in 1848. He died himself in 1828 aged 48 and was buried at Ingraham. His estate was administered by William Lawrence and took seven years to settle. He had several children.

SETH GREGORY arrived from Saratoga, New York, in 1795. He had been born at Norwich, Connecticut, on April 22nd 1779, the son of Reuben and Hannah (Dunning) Gregory. He was a shoemaker, but he also kept a store, farmed, ran a bark mill, and had a grist mill which he leased to William Huntington in 1824. In 1798 he was assessed for 58 acres, probably located in little lot 1 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent. He lived for most of his life, however, at the Landing on the southeast corner of lot 138 of the Refugee Tract. From 1831 until 1843 he was a Justice of the Peace. He married first Prudence Douglass (1772-1814), oldest daughter of Nathaniel Douglass, Sr. Her tombstone in the Chazy Landing Cemetery was erected in memory of Mrs. Prudence Gregory, wife of Seth Gregory, Esq. and daughter of Nathaniel Douglass, Esq. who died May 24th 1814, in the 42nd year of her age. His second wife was Lucy Douglass, widow of John M. Grant. He died on December 23rd 1852, and was buried in the Chazy Landing Cemetery. His children by his first wife were: Henriette born 1790, Henry born 1792, Charlotte born 1795, Clarissa born 1798, Hannah born 1810, and Helen Maria; by his second wife he had a son George. Henrietta died in 1818 and is buried in the Landing Cemetery under this epitaph:

Then if happy, Midnight Death
Seize my flesh & stop my breath
Yet tomorrow I shall be
Blest in Heaven Eternity.

Sometime before 1804 Seth Gregory took an apprentice in the shoemaking trade named ERIC BLANCHARD, who agreed to work for three months without loss of time, find his own clothing, and do his own washing

and mending. If, however, he stayed for four months, Mr. Gregory would pay for his washing as well as his board and would "learn him all he can."

There was also an ELIJAH GREGORY who was a Path Master for District Five in 1804 and who in 1811 appears in school and store records; in 1812 Jacob Sax was trying to collect money from him on an agreement made the previous year, but nothing more is known of him.

In 1796 SAMUEL WILLETTS, the first tailor in Champlain, lived on the Little Chazy; on April 26th that year he wrote to Pliny Moore in Champlain Village thanking him for some cloth and asking him for some vest lining and coat sleeves. By 1797 Willetts had moved to Champlain and settled at the rapids of the Big Chazy River.

WILLIAM N. BARBER is thought to have come to Chazy by 1796. He was born in Hebron, New York, in 1774, and married Elizabeth Rossman, born at Salem, New York, in February 1777. Elizabeth's brother EDWARD ROSSMAN, another early settler, married a sister of William Barber. The Barbers settled east of Chazy Village on the north side of the Chazy Landing Road. They first lived in a log house about opposite where Robert Bruce lives now. William Barber made his will in this house on July 8th 1825, and died there three days later. His widow died on May 10th 1855, aged 78 years and 3 months. Their children were: Polly born 1799, David, Jonathan, Electra born 1803, Caroline, Ruby born 1810, Hiram Cady, George W. born August 6th 1816, and William N. born August 18th 1818.

Our first school teacher was RICHARD B. JONES who taught school at the Landing in 1796. He is chiefly remembered, however, for an event described in a letter from Murdoch McPherson to Pliny Moore, dated February 27th 1798:

Sir:

I think it incumbent upon me to acquaint you of an Act of violence committed last evening at the house of Nathan'l Douglas between the hours of 10 & 11 in the evening on one Richard Jones who Teached a school here last fall and was now teaching at Cumberland Head. Said Jones courting Douglas daughter came here last Saturday put up at said Douglas house and being unwell laid down when at the above hour 4 men with Bayonets & Pistols entered the room and seized said Jones and carried him out into a Slay this standing ready at the door without letting him put on any clothes but after they had him in the slay supposed tied one man came in & demanded the clothes which he knew where they lay particularly asked for his great coat—As the room was dark the persons could not be discovered but some of the family in the house not making any attempt to rescue him are supposed to be interested in it and as they with others have threatened Jones once before of carrying him into Canada cannot help thinking these are the concerned—

The young woman by the desire of Jones made an attempt to come up to my house but was hindered by one of the Men by presenting a Bayonet so that she could not come to our house until they were past.—

I have wrote this morning to Coll. Woolsey hoping that some of you Gent'n will Use your endeavors to rescue the Man and find out the concerned. Perhaps it were some Ogle People that carried him off being unknown here and one of them much like a Robinson who lives in said town.—

I wish to hear from you on the subject and am
With Esteem, Sir &c.

Yours &ton
Murdoch McPherson

Despite such handicaps, Richard Jones eventually married Rebecca Douglass. He was a businessman at the

Landing, as well as a teacher, and died there in 1805. A liquor license was once issued to him.

At an early date there was a JOSIAH JONES who lived near Ingraham. He, with his wife, was a Methodist, but there is nothing to connect him with Richard Jones, nor apparently with the JOHN JONES listed in the 1800 census.

It is uncertain whether OLIVER BROWN was born at Hoosick, New York, or in Connecticut, but we do know that he was born in 1770 and was the son of James and Abigail (Utley) Brown. He arrived in Chazy in 1798 and settled near the Landing where he had a log house and an 82 acre farm in lot 9 of Dean's Patent. During the winter he came from Hoosick by team to Shoreham, Vermont, and then by boat to Chazy. He later moved from Chazy to Alburg, Vermont, and then back to Chazy where he settled on a farm and died on October 16th 1854; he was buried at the Landing. His wife was Joann Babcock, born in Hoosick in 1777, the daughter of John Babcock; she died on April 10th, 1856. Their children were: Lucy, Jonathan, John, George born 1810, Benjamin, William, Hannah, Abigail, Sally, Mehitable, and Amasa.

LEVI HAZEN came about 1798 and owned lot 171 of Dean's Patent, which he sold to Dr. Carver in 1800. He was a Fence Viewer in 1804, and by 1807 he had moved from the Landing to the Village as one of the first five families of the "Five Nations." He left Chazy sometime after this move. From 1800 to 1813 a SEPTA HAZEN lived on lot 171 of the Refugee Tract just north of Dr. Carver. A sister may have been the wife of LEMUEL CLARK.

WILLIAM WILSIE also arrived in Chazy in 1798. He left, but, after a sojourn at Alburg, returned in 1812 and was still here in 1820, when he purchased the east half of lot 21 of Dean's Patent. He had left again, however by 1824 when the lot was sold to Alexander Scott.

STEPHEN ATWOOD was the first permanent settler in West Chazy. He had been born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, on September 22nd 1772, the son of Jacob and Hannah (Churchill) Atwood. He came with his family to Shoreham, Vermont, and in 1798 bought lot 7 of the Point au Roche Patent in West Chazy, land on which his descendants still live. He apparently purchased this land after listening to the enthusiastic stories of Solomon Wood who spent the winter of 1798 in Shoreham after a few years in Clinton County, New York. In 1799 Stephen with the help of a man named Huggins cut down eight acres of timber about a mile south of what is now West Chazy Village. The chopping began early, probably as soon as the leaves were out; when it was finished, Stephen returned to Shoreham. In the fall Simeon Wood came from Plattsburgh and burned this opening over, cleared it up, and sowed winter wheat. The next year Atwood came back to harvest the crop and build his house and barn. He cut, hewed, and framed timber for a 20 by 20 foot barn. Eight men came to help him raise it: his brother Joab, his cousin William Atwood, two Dominys from Beekmantown, a Mr. Newton from Shoreham, Simeon Wood, a Mitchel, and a Howe from nearby. The roof of the barn was covered with bark and the sides left open. Here the plentiful harvest of winter wheat, the first crop grown in West Chazy, was stored during the winter of 1800. The old frame was still standing a few years ago. The house was a log cabin in what is now the garden of the present Lawrence Atwood stone house.

The next year Stephen and Joab Atwood built the

first saw mill in West Chazy Village where the bridge now crosses the Little Chazy River to the west of the hamlet. The mill was driven by a flutter wheel and had but one upright saw; it was abandoned in a few years. Stephen Atwood later built a stone house on his land, now occupied by a descendant, Lawrence Atwood of the fifth generation. The house was built during spare time and took about three years to complete. It was finished in the fall of 1827. During 1814 Atwood served as a lieutenant at Plattsburgh. He died in West Chazy on August 11th 1852. His wife, Mercy Finch, survived him 19 years. Their children were: Frobush born 1808 and Levi born 1810.

Stephen's brother, JOAB ATWOOD, married at Shoreham on March 5th 1798, Julia Chaplin, and they shortly came to Chazy. On October 1st 1801, Joab purchased his homestead lot of 125 acres from Zephaniah Platt for \$493.66. Both he and his wife are buried in the Douglass Cemetery. Their children were: Hosea, Ebenzer, Horace, Emily, Miranda, Rial, and Jacob.



by Howard & Co. Plattsburgh, Hurd's history
William Atwood

WILLIAM ATWOOD, born February 17th 1772, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, arrived in Clinton County in 1798. He married, however, at Shoreham, Vermont, on June 29th 1804, his cousin Hannah Atwood (1786-1859), a sister of Stephen and Joab. William's land was the south half of West Chazy Village, and his residence was on the west side of Route 22 south of the village. In 1954 the site was occupied by Leo P. Coupal. William Atwood served as a captain during the War of 1812 and participated in the Battle of Plattsburgh. He gave the land for the first church and for the first school in West Chazy and served as the first Postmaster there. He died in West Chazy on October 31st 1857. His children were: Lorenzo born 1804, Jacob born 1807, William born 1809, Lydia born 1811, and Jonathan born 1825.

Another Atwood connection was HEMAN HICKOK who married Sarah Atwood, also a sister of Stephen and Joab. He settled with his brother-in-law, Stephen, in West Chazy in 1799/1800 and served during the War of 1812. Heman was the father of JOEL HICKOK who married his cousin Mary Atwood and had settled in West Chazy by 1804 when his own son Joel, Jr., was born.

GEORGE ANDERSON was in Chazy as early as 1799. He was the first settler just north of the Monty property on the Lake Shore. He arrived in Chazy by batteau and may have come from England with brothers Dominick, Robert, and one other. He had at least one son, George Anderson, Jr., born in 1794, who married Clarissa Shandreau and had 14 children.

In 1799 SEPTA FILLMORE, who had been born at Norwich, Connecticut, the son of Comfort Fillmore, built a log house in lot 185 of the Refugee Tract, where in the winter of 1800, he brought his wife, Eunice Edgerton, whom he had married at Norwich on December 21st 1797. She had been brought in a sleigh by her father as far as Middlebury, Vermont; Septa met her there to bring her the rest of the way to Chazy. Their first home had a roof over only one side and a dirt floor; it stood at the rear of the Chazy Hotel of which it was a part until 1950, when it was dismantled. The Fillmores were among the first five families who settled Chazy Village. He was the first person to drive an ox team from Chazy Landing to the village site; before his journey there had been only a path marked by trees. Sometimes his wife was left alone for several days while he carried grain by canoe from Chazy Landing to the grist mill at St. Johns, Quebec. Wolves were common at this time, and at night the family climbed a ladder to beds in a loft; as their door was a blanket, they pulled the ladder up after them. Pine knot fires were lighted to frighten the animals away, and they carried torches after dark for the same reason. A few years later Septa Fillmore erected a hotel at the back of which were large bake ovens. For months before the Battle of Plattsburgh many of the British officers lived at the hotel, and the Fillmores had to bake hundreds of loaves of bread to provide rations for the British soldiers who were marching to Plattsburgh just before the battle. The loaves were handed out the window to the passing soldiers as fast as they were done.

At that time Fillmore was the captain of a company he had raised before the war. When news that the British were coming was heard in Chazy, Capt. Fillmore kissed his wife, jumped on his horse, and rode away. He had been putting on his shoes and stockings when he heard the news, and in his haste and excitement to depart he went away with only one stocking. Shortly after he left to join the troops, his family took refuge in Peru. At first

his wife planned to stay at the hotel, but after Septa had gone, she reconsidered. She had seven children, the youngest under four months, and with the Indians hooting and howling around and with the care of the hotel, she became frightened. She set out for Plattsburgh with a big wagon piled high with bedding, clothing, and with several children going on before. When they reached Woodruff Pond, the road was blocked with felled trees, but Esq. Woodruff helped her through; from there she made her way to her friends in Peru. While they were away, the British plundered the hotel, taking everything they could use; not a pane of glass was left whole. Their young orchard was razed to provide fuel and the front door was riddled with bullets. The house itself and its furniture, however, were left alone out of respect for a Masonic sign on the building.

Fillmore took a gallant part in the Battle of Plattsburgh and led his company throughout the war. He narrowly escaped imprisonment by the British and was saved by the quick thinking of Dr. Carver. He was later brevetted a colonel, but he never recouped his losses and lived but a few years after the war, dying in 1823 at the age of 49. After his death, his widow kept the hotel for several years, but in 1840 went to Zanesville, Ohio, to stay with her son Elisha; although she died in Chazy in 1859. They had: Phebe born 1799, Fanny R. born 1801—probably the first child born in Chazy Village, Nancy T. born 1804, Zerviah born 1806, Elisha E. born 1808, Harriet born 1810, Elisha E. (again) born 1812, Laura Ann born 1814, Sabrina born 1816, Eunice born 1818, and John D.F.L.S. born 1820.

Newton and Sarah (Jones) Ransom of Colchester, Connecticut, had five sons who served in the Revolution and later, after residence in Vermont, settled in Chazy about 1800 or shortly before. The sons were Jabez (1746-1816), Elisha (1753-1833) who came in 1797, Hazael (1756-1820), Calvin (1758-), and Luther (1758-1832).

LT. JABEZ RANSOM, who had fought under General Warren at Bunker Hill, built the second hotel in town, now the residence of William Sweet, a frame building which had a spacious dance floor called a "floating floor." Ransom's hotel was a great resort for many years. He married Chloe Childs and had: Jabez born 1772, Chloe born 1774, Robert born 1776, Rhoda born 1778,



Septa Fillmore's hotel just north of the lower bridge in Chazy Village.

Electra born 1780, Lois born 1783, and Amos born 1787. He died on April 6th 1816, aged 69 and lies buried in the Chazy Landing Cemetery. His grave bears a testimony to his character: to the memory of whom this monument is erected/ He was a kind Husband, tender Parent, affable & kind to his Friends & those/ in distress.

ELISHA RANSOM, a corporal during the Revolution, came in 1800. He had married in 1776 Irena Wells (1755-1833) and had: Irena born 1776, Ichabod born 1778, Caroline born 1779, Roswell born 1781, Philinda born 1783, Rowena born 1785, Sarah born 1786, Elisha born 1788, Sylvestre Sage born 1790, Miranda born 1792, Ruby born 1794, and Hubbell Wells born 1798. Elisha, the father, became a magistrate. On March 12th 1803, there was an attempt to replace him as Justice of the Peace with Seth Gregory who was a Federalist, but it apparently was unsuccessful.

HAZAEI RANSOM, who also fought at Bunker Hill, married Zerviah Wells (1759-1824) and had: Erastus born 1780, Zerah born 1782, Epiphroditis born 1784, Amasa born 1787, Lucy born 1789, Epaphras born 1791, Sophia born 1793, and George Wells born 1793. Hazael never seemed to stay put. At one time he owned land along the river in the village and was here as late as 1803, but nothing more is known of him except that he was in charge of building the first bridge over the Little Chazy River near the present Town Garage; he received his pay at its completion on July 16th 1807.

CALVIN RANSOM married Ruby _____ and had, born in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts: Hubbell born 1787, Calvin, Ruby, Zebia, Irene born 1794, Guy born 1797, and Chloe. Calvin, Sr., was a farmer and settled in the northeast corner of Chazy near John Minkler. He was one of the first Highway Commissioners, a charter member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of its earliest deacons. In 1814 he was trampled to death by an angry bull on his own farm.

The fifth son, DR. LUTHER RANSOM, was Calvin's twin. He married Theodosia Wolcott (1761-1825), widow of Elijah Bardwell, and had: Elijah 1788, Luther N. 1799, Sophia, Lucinda, Clarissa, Amanda, and Laura. Dr. Ransom built a house just north of the river in Chazy Village. He was a farmer as well as a physician. His son Luther N. Ransom moved to Illinois and after the death of his wife adopted communist principles as expressed by Fourier. He then became a Shaker at Lebanon and died in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1872, a spiritualist and an open disbeliever of the Bible.

There is a strange and mysterious story in the family of Calvin's son Guy Ransom, who married Eliza Ann Thomas. This account was given by David B. Dunning on February 28th 1922, and is believed to be exactly what Albert Ransom's mother told Mr. Dunning about 1876 concerning events which took place in 1834:

I said to her, "Now Aunt Eliza, I have heard so-and-so and I want you to tell me the exact truth of it." (My father's farm and their farm adjoined, and I had known the family as long as I could remember any neighbors.) There was a woman living in the town who went by the name of "Mother Foster" and who had a "familiar spirit" like the witch of Endor in the Bible. For years she had had a reputation of being a fortune teller. Aunt Eliza told me that Uncle Guy had lost a horse. He had hunted and inquired but could find no trace of it, and so she said, "I don't believe in 'Mother Foster', but I will go to see her." Without being told anything about Mrs. Ransome's errand, Mother Foster said in a moment, after she had gone through the program, "Oh yes, I know, your husband lost a horse." Aunt Eliza went on to say that Mother Foster described the horse—size, color, spots—

and gave a better description of it than she could herself, and then said, "You tell your husband to go on a certain day and follow certain roads," describing the different roads—and from her description they knew exactly where she meant to have them go—"and when he comes to a certain place, he will see a man plowing with your horse and one of his own team." She described the man, the fields and the other horse. Uncle Guy went as directed and he found the horse. Then she said after a moment's hesitation, "You have a baby—yes, you have two—and a pair of twins, a boy and a girl. And later—in a few years—you will have another child. It will be a boy. When he is a young man there will be a great war, and in a battle he will be shot and die in consequence thereof." Aunt Eliza's son Albert was born three and one half years later and he was killed during the Civil War. I asked Aunt Eliza, "Didn't you think of that when Albert enlisted in the army?" "Why yes, surely." "Didn't you feel afraid to have him go?" "Well, I couldn't help thinking about it, but I didn't believe in fortune telling and I don't now." Albert was brought home for burial.

LUKE WOLCOTT BORDWELL was born in Connecticut, the son of Elijah and Theodosia (Wolcott) Bardwell; he changed his own name to Bordwell. When his father died in 1786, his mother married Dr. Luther Ransom, and Luke Bordwell came to Chazy with the Ransoms in 1800 bringing with him his wife, Mary Fairbanks, who died here soon after their arrival. They had: Alonzo, Luke Wolcott, David, and one other child. Luke married second the widow of Erastus Ransom who had two children of her own: Amasa and John Calloway Ransom; she and Luke had two more children: George and Elbridge Gerry Bordwell. After her death, Luke married third, Lydia Thomas, the widow of Abner Conroy, and had one more child: Henry Wolcott Bordwell. His fourth and last wife was Minerva Thomas. Luke Bordwell was a good carpenter, a housewright, ran a woodworking shop, and was a farmer. He moved to the Town of Champlain shortly after settling in Chazy and lived at Coopersville.

JOHN BRONSON married Elizabeth Bates at North Hero, Vermont, in 1787, the first marriage performed there. They had moved to Chazy by 1800 and in 1807 were one of the first five families to have settled "the Five Nations" as Chazy Village was called then. The first gospel sermon ever preached within the limits of the town was delivered at their home in 1801 upon invitation by Joseph Mitchell, a Methodist circuit rider. Their home lot was 176 of Dean's Patent, but the Bronsons remained only a few years.

Another arrival in this area by 1800 was HENRY CUMMINS who had been born on May 14th 1761. On December 25th 1801, he bought land in Champlain from Peter Ayott. He bought additional land at Chazy in 1805 and in 1807. When the town was formed in 1804, he was elected one of the three Pound Keepers and one of the six Fence Viewers. It was in the home of Henry Cummins that Dr. Carver and young David Cummins were captured during the War of 1812 and taken off to Montreal. Henry Cummins married Naomi _____, born June 5th 1757. He died on March 23rd 1833, and she followed on August 17th 1845. They had: David born 1789, Jonathan born 1792, Eunice born 1794, Sarah born 1797, Thomas born 1799, and Rachel born 1804. A NATHAN CUMMINS appears on the 1798 assessment list.

Born in Ireland in 1771, GEORGE McFADDEN settled in Washington County, New York, in 1791 and in Chazy about 1800. He lived on Route 22 near the south line. He was a weaver before coming to this coun-

try and a farmer in Chazy where he died. He had George McFadden, Jr., born in West Chazy in 1819.

It was also about 1800 that ROBERT and DANIEL BAKER settled on the Baker Hill Road.

Deacon DANIEL KINSLEY, a Revolutionary soldier buried in the Riverside Cemetery, was born in 1732. He arrived in Chazy about 1800 and died here on June 14th 1816. He was a widower when he came. He lived on the old State Road and was the father of CEPHAS KINSLEY, who was a road worker in 1803. He was also the father of the Rev. STEPHEN KINSLEY, who was hired as the first Presbyterian minister in Chazy on March 22nd 1805.

1800 was a big year for settlement; at least 13 families are known to have taken up residence in the town that year.

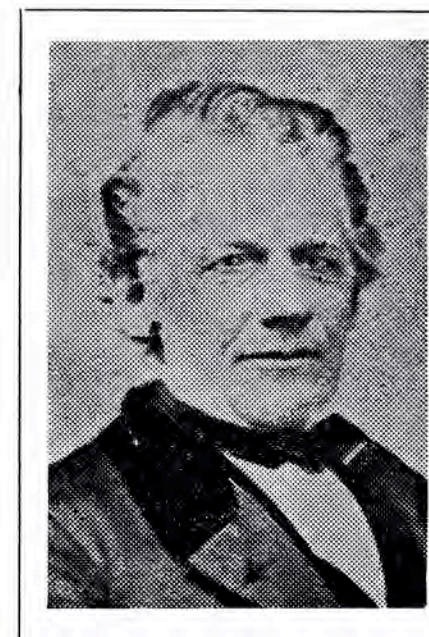
In 1783 three men left Middletown, Vermont, with their families to settle on the uninhabited island of North Hero in Lake Champlain. One of these was Captain SOLOMON WOOD (1762-1846) who during the Revolution had served in the Dutchess County Militia, the second Regiment under Col. Brinkerhoff, and in the 6th Regiment under Col. Graham, and in the Regiment of Minute Men of the New York line under Col. Dubois. He brought with him to North Hero his wife Parthania Hutchins (1763-), daughter of Nathan Hutchins of Norwich, Connecticut, and their infant daughter Persis Wood. It was mid-winter and they were detained on the road, suffering from privations and hardships; even after they were settled in North Hero, they continued to endure great inconvenience.

A few years later WILLIAM LAWRENCE came from Connecticut to North Hero and in 1799 married Wood's daughter Persis. Because of an outbreak of bilious fever in 1799, the next year Wood and Lawrence left North Hero for Chazy where they settled at the Landing. Solomon Wood was a wheelwright and in 1809 purchased from Chappel Wickwire, for \$800, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs; he promised to pay later. At this time both men were living in the northeast corner of the town. The following year Wood moved to Hemmingford, Quebec, where he accumulated further property, but during the War of 1812 he refused to swear allegiance to the English king, and his son Amasa refused to serve in the British army, so his property was confiscated and he was compelled to flee back to the United States, where he spent the rest of his life in a log cabin one-half mile north of West Chazy Village, about where Dante A. Santora now lives. He died on February 26th 1846, and is buried in West Chazy Cemetery. His children were: Persis born 1782, Alvin H., William, and Amasa B. born 1794.

William Lawrence was born in 1772, probably at Canaan, Connecticut. When he came to Chazy with his father-in-law, he brought with him his own pumping mill made by burning a depression with a hot cannon ball in a detached stump, a depression in which corn could be crushed by a weight attached to the end of a green sapling bent over the stump and bounced up and down in the depression. In 1801 Lawrence built a rude wharf, the remains of which are incorporated in the wharf to the north of Robert Fulton's house at the Landing, and in 1802 he built the first tannery in town and began the business of tanning leather and making shoes. Until 1807 he lived in Capt. Amasa Ladd's house at the Landing; he then built his own home, now occupied by Gerald Sweet. This was the first two-story house in

Chazy; its nails were made from rods bought of Esq. Forbes of Canaan, Connecticut, and its timbers were canal boat timbers. Lawrence was regarded at this time as "putting on considerable style."

In September 1814 the family watched from this house as the British fleet and army passed on its way to the Battle of Plattsburgh. The British officers had a banquet outdoors at the Landing on the eve of the battle. They invited Lawrence and asked him to make a toast. He responded with, "They shall beat their spears into pruning forks and their swords into plow shares, and nations shall war no more." As the British retreated north after the battle and passed the Landing again, they took with them a pair of Lawrence's oxen. He sent his son Putnam, aged 13, to follow the enemy and not to come back without the beasts. Putnam finally returned with both animals and was quite a hero for "capturing" them from the British; although he probably found them grazing where they had been left.



Putnam Lawrence

In 1816 William Lawrence built a tannery in Chazy Village and went into company with Solomon Fisk who had already established a similar business there. In 1818 he moved to West Chazy Village and went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Amasa Wood. In 1819 he built the house now owned by Irving Lapiere. At that time, there was no suitable place in the whole town for town meetings, so Lawrence offered to build his house for that purpose as well as for his residence; he put in large folding doors to make room for the meetings on consideration that one-third of them would be held there. The other meetings were equally divided between Chazy Landing and Chazy Village. His house was also used for religious services.

In 1830 Lawrence dissolved his partnership with Wood and built a mill on the Little Chazy by the lower bridge in West Chazy Village; here he had a carding mill, a cloth dressing shop, a trip-hammer shop, and other works. He died in 1842. Until 1833 West Chazy had been known as Lawrence's Corners because of his enterprises. His widow died in the home of their son

Putnam, now the residence of David K. Martin, on April 19th 1878. Both William and his wife are buried in the West Chazy Cemetery. Their children were: Putnam born 1801, Highby born 1804, Louisa born 1808, Orella born 1811, Jane Ann born 1813, William Henry born 1821, Mary Ann born 1824, Persis Maria born 1827, and Maryette born 1830. In 1810, the census shows a PUTNAM LAWRENCE, otherwise unknown, who may be a brother of William Lawrence.

AMASA LADD was a captain during the Revolution. He was born at Pittsfield, Vermont, on October 18th 1762, the son of Henry Ladd of Coventry, Connecticut. He married November 16th 1782, Elizabeth Cox (c. 1762-1847), and they also moved to Chazy Landing in 1800, where he died in 1806. His house was the first frame house in the town and stood just north of the Sax stone store. It was used for public meetings, church services, and as a school. The house was later moved and was recently dismantled by the Chazy Orchards. He had: Amasa born 1783 who married Rebecca Douglass, the widow of Richard B. Jones, and Ira born 1785. Amasa Ladd, Jr., came to Chazy about the same time as his father and died here about 1805.

Amasa's nephew, Henry Ladd (1768-1832), son of Henry and Abial (Richardson) Ladd of Coventry, Connecticut, came to Chazy before 1804. He was one of the first town officers and lived where Dr. Powell recently had his home. He married first Lovenia Hawkins (-1835) and had ten children: Abigail born 1789, James born 1791, Lemuel born 1793, Allura born 1795, Benoni born 1797, Jonathan born 1799, Henry born 1802, Dolly born 1805, Hiram born 1807, and Floran born 1809. Henry married second Abigail _____.

The first resident physician at Chazy was Dr. NATHAN CARVER, Jr. He came here in 1800 from Hartford, Connecticut,* where he had been born and received his medical education. He and Dr. Silas Goodrich came to Chazy Landing in a sailboat from Burlington, Vermont. They are said to have tossed a penny to decide who should go on to Peru and who should stay in Chazy. As there was no wagon road, Dr. Carver moved with a group of people to Chazy Village by horseback. He located a quarter of a mile south of the village at a place still known as Carver's Corners. He cleared land and built a log cabin and then went on to Bath, New York, to be married to Mary Taylor, who had been born in 1780. His cabin, surrounded by forest, was on the west side of Route 9, north of the road leading down to the lake; it was on the spot where John Maslowski was buried. When Maslowski's grave was dug, a building foundation and a cannon ball were uncovered. In 1810-11 Carver built a frame house in which he lived until his death in 1836.

In 1804 he was elected the first Supervisor of Chazy, and in 1806 he became its first Postmaster. His wife was sworn in to take care of the mail in his absence. He was also the first school teacher in the Village; he found the children growing up in ignorance, so he taught them himself in his home until a teacher could be found. The first teacher hired in the Village was a MISS M. BINGHAM who began her duties in 1802, but about whom nothing further is known. About 1814 Dr. Carver gave the original land for the Riverview Cemetery, and in January 1816 he was elected President of the Clinton

* Although he seems to have practiced in Plattsburgh before settling in Chazy.

County Medical Society. In 1821 he was sent to Albany as a delegate to the State Constitutional Committee from Clinton and Franklin Counties. He was the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas under the new constitution, serving for four years.

When the British came in 1814, they camped all around the Carver house. The officers took possession of most of the house, but allowed the family to remain in the kitchen. Sentinels were posted, and pickets were stationed on the different roads. Dr. Carver was not at home at this time; when he heard what had happened, he took a round-about course and reached his house safely. He made the acquaintance of the officers and told them about a very sick patient near Point au Roche whom he ought to see. He finally obtained permission and the countersign and left to see his patient; as soon as the patient was tended, he hurried to Plattsburgh and gave the Americans information about the whereabouts of the British. On another occasion, when the British retreated, he was taken prisoner and was kept in Montreal for nearly three months.

He attracted a wide practice and was even seeing and prescribing for patients from his own sick bed during his last illness. When the young poetess of Plattsburgh, Lucretia Maria Davidson, was ill, Dr. Carver received this letter:

Plattsburgh, Aug. 22, 1825

Dear Sir:

My poor sick daughter has appeared to be doing well until yesterday or rather last evening. She was taken with an entirely new set of symptoms Thypus gravior with weak pulse.

Be so good, Sir, to come immediately and see her. I want your assistance and advice. In haste, Yours etc.

Oliver Davidson

Dr. Carver was about five feet eight inches tall, had a light complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair, and a Roman nose. Of a strong build, he weighed 160 pounds. He died of a kidney disease on June 5th 1836, aged 59. His widow died in 1855. Their children were: Jeanette born 1801 who died unmarried; de Lafayette who went to Aurora, New York; Maryette born 1809 who married James McFadden; Maria born 1811 who married Henry Gregory as his second wife; Harrison born 1813 who died aged one year; an infant son who was unnamed because he was born and died while his father was detained in Canada by the British; Albert G. born 1815, died 1890, who became editor of the *Plattsburgh Express and Sentinel* and a member of the State Assembly; G. Plummer who died aged 22; and Benjamin born 1820.

Although he came to Clinton County from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, about 1792, SIMEON WOOD did not settle in Chazy until 1800. During his first visit to the county, he stayed only a short time before he returned to Pittsfield. He next went to Shoreham, Vermont, and from Shoreham to Plattsburgh where he settled with his family for some time. On August 15th 1796, he bought land there from Noadiah Moore. A few years after his arrival in Plattsburgh, General Woolsey lost a cow. The General offered Wood a pair of new boots if he could find her. Accompanied by John Lindsey and George Gross, a Dutchman, Wood searched a long time until the cow was found, buried in the ground—only a horn protruding—with a huge bear standing guard over the remains. The bear was wounded by a shot from Lindsey and killed with a club by Wood; the last seen of Gross was a "flying Dutchman" headed toward Plattsburgh. Another time Wood went hunting in the same location

and shot a deer near a fine spring in which he placed the deer's quarter. In the summer of 1798 Mr. Platt lost a yoke of oxen which had strayed into the woods and had been gone several days. Platt offered Wood \$5 to find them. After several days he struck their trail on the south branch of the Little Chazy some distance south of what is now West Chazy Village and traced them back and forth through the hardwood wilderness and through a level tract covered with nettles on which the cattle had been feeding for a long time. After an absence of several weeks, he finally found them near what is now Sciota, but they had become wild as geese and took fright and ran off toward the lake when he came up. He followed until they reached Monty Bay and took to the water. Here Wood captured them and drove them along the lake shore toward Plattsburgh as far as Woodruff Pond and thence across the marsh to their old home on Boynton meadows.

That winter Simeon Wood returned to Shoreham and spent the cold months among his friends whom he warmed in the village tavern with tales of his adventures. He was especially enthusiastic about "the most handsome tract of land you ever sat your eyes upon, more than a thousand acres as level as a housefloor, and such that the nettles grow nearly as high as my hand; and watered by a spring fed stream that is chockful of trout." His stories convinced Heman Hicock and Stephen, Joab, and William Atwood, to move at once to the promised land.

Simeon himself had recently been told by a Plattsburgh doctor that he should take his invalid wife to a place she could drink spring water; so in 1800, he, his wife, and their nine children, settled near the spring where he had hung the deer's quarter in what is now Altona near the crotch in the road where the Barnaby Road now branches to the west from the Nigger Hill Road. The road, which had been roughly laid out in 1796, was so bad he had to cut his way a great part of the distance. His wife, who was unable to walk, was drawn on a dray Wood had made for her.

In lot 147 he built a rude log house containing a large fireplace and two doors opposite each other. A horse was led right through the house, in one door and out the other, to drag to the fireplace the huge logs it consumed. Three acres of timber were burned in a single season. Wood remained here for six years and became the father of two more children, a strong testimony to the favorable medicinal effects of the spring upon Mrs. Wood. He then moved to lot 21 of Dean's Patent, in what is now West Chazy, on land he had bought from Paul Stockwell in 1804. Here he built a grist mill, powered by water carried to his grist mill by a canal from the second saw mill in West Chazy, erected on the north branch of the Little Chazy in 1802-3 by ALLEN ORMES. Wood also built, about 1806, the first dwelling in West Chazy Village on the site of the present John O'Brian house.

Allen Ormes had built his sawmill just above the site of the present White's store west of West Chazy Village and 100 rods from Wood's grist mill site. He lived near what is now the Altona town line next to the present house of Chauncey Goodrich, the last house before Altona. A few years later, Ormes was hired to build the frame for the East Beekmantown Presbyterian Church.

Before 1811 Wood exchanged this land with KINNER NEWCOMB for Newcomb's land in lot 138 of the Refugee Tract and for a tavern on the Military Turnpike in lot 134 of the same tract. Wood took over the operation of the tavern and worked as a farmer. This was his home

at the time of his death. His first wife, Phoebe Stockwell from Vermont, died and he had married second Sarah Smith of what is now Altona before he moved to the tavern. He had 11 children by each wife, a total of 22 offspring in all. They were: Phoebe, John who was killed at Plattsburgh where he was a member of the band, Simeon who was killed during the War of 1812 at Lundy's Lane under Scott, Atwood, Eljar, Sabrina, Mitilda K. born May 30th 1802, and four more; by his second wife: Smith, Henry H., Stanley, and eight others.

Several other men had settled along the Military Turnpike in what is now Altona by or about 1800. LYMAN CLOTHIER was in the west part of town before 1800. He built the first tavern on the Military Turnpike; this was the tavern which KINNER NEWCOMB took over and later traded to Simeon Wood. On March 25th 1801, mention is made in a letter from Pliny Moore of Champlain of "Clothier's apparatus transportation."

About 1800 HIRAM WELCH also had a tavern on the Military Turnpike on the north side next to the Ellenburg line. A PETER WELCH and his brother TIMOTHY are believed to have been in Chazy as early as 1792, but are otherwise unknown.

The first Pathmaster in District 11, ELIPHALET HASCALL, built a house on the Military Turnpike on lot 103 of the Duerville Patent before 1800.

SIMON (or Simeon) GOODSPEED was also a settler in the western part of town by 1800. He lived where Homer Atwood now lives. His daughter Meribah married DANIEL BASSETT who lived in the field a little north-east of Goodspeed.

Another early innkeeper on the Military Turnpike and a settler in 1800 was DANIEL ROBINSON, who had been born at Middletown, Connecticut, on May 19th 1757, the son of Benjamin and Jerusha (Bingham) Robinson. He married on September 25th 1783, Thankful Sage, a daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Ranney) Sage; she had been born in 1758. Daniel Robinson had enlisted in the 10th Company of the 4th Regiment under Colonel Hinman on May 15th 1775, and was discharged on December 10th the same year. He enlisted again a year later as a private in the First Troop of Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons. He was then a blacksmith at Middletown, five feet six inches tall, with a light complexion and brown hair. On May 1st 1778, he was made trumpeter. In 1818 he was granted a pension for his Revolutionary services. He settled first at Plattsburgh, but soon after moved to Chazy on the south side of lot 125 of the Duer Patent.

There were still several bands of Indians roaming the country at that time. On one occasion, when Mrs. Robinson was alone with an infant sleeping near her on a blanket, a group of Indians came in and ordered her to go to a spring to get them drinking water. Fearing what they would do in her absence, she refused to go. They threatened the child by making scalping motions around its head, but she ordered them away and away they went.

On May 2nd 1820, Daniel Robinson was licensed by the town of Chazy to keep an inn. His son kept another, built of logs with a barroom at one end, an open shed for wood and carriages in the middle, and a kitchen and dining room at the other end. All the floors were dirt, and the huge back logs for the large fireplaces were drawn in by a horse. It was near this tavern, by a little brook, that President Monroe was served a collation by

the Trustees of the Corporation of Plattsburgh during his tour of the northeastern states in 1817.

Daniel Robinson was known as "Governor" Robinson because he had once been a victor in an athletic contest. While still in Plattsburgh, he had a mill on the Saranac River. During a freshet in 1797, he and several others were busy taking the machinery out of the mill when the building fell; all escaped except Robinson, who was washed along with a millstone a hundred rods downstream. When the water subsided, the stone was found at the place where Robinson had been pulled out of the water. He always claimed that he rode the millstone down the river. He died at his house on the Military Turnpike on March 25th 1838; Thankful had died on December 20th 1837. Their children were: Polly born 1784, Polly (again) born 1785, Deborah born 1787, Daniel B. born 1788, Patty born 1790, Lewis Sage born 1791, Lucy born 1793, Leudiah born 1795, Sally born 1796, Thankful born 1798, Ira born 1801, and Lydia born 1803.

LEMUEL NORTH, born at Farmington, Connecticut, on March 21st 1779, was the son of Abijah and Trephenia (Grant) North who moved to Shoreham, Vermont, shortly after his birth. Lemuel's elder brother Abijah settled at Champlain in 1798, but returned to Shoreham for the winter. In 1800 Abijah returned to Champlain bringing Lemuel with him. They worked together and eventually purchased 720 acres of fine farm land in Champlain and a good property in Chazy on the Little Chazy River. Abijah lived at Champlain and Lemuel lived near Chazy Village. At first he lived at the site of the present North Farm, just east of Chazy Village. In later life he lived in the present Chazy Hotel. He became a very successful farmer. When Lemuel came to Chazy in 1800, he brought with him his new bride Polly Jones, who had been born in Connecticut on July 3rd 1771, the daughter of Noah and Deborah (Holbrook) Jones. In the early days he and his wife made visits to Connecticut to visit her family; they made these visits on horseback and took with them a bag of grain which they left at Middlebury, Vermont, to be ground into flour which they picked up on their way back. During the War of 1812 he served as a captain commanding a company of cavalry. Lemuel North died very suddenly on September 15th 1847, "While returning to the cars" after attending an agricultural fair near Saratoga. He and Polly were the parents of: John born 1802, Lucy born 1804, Sophia born 1806, Polly Maria born 1814, Alexander Abijah born 1817, and Chauncey who died aged 26.

MICHAEL HAY (July 29th 1768-December 17th 1852) was of Scottish descent and the eldest son of Col. Ann Hawks and Martha (Smith) Hay of Haverstraw, New York. Colonel Hay had considerable interest in the Dean Patent in which he held a share. In 1800, the year after Col. Hay died, Michael and his brother Thomas visited their father's property in the Champlain Valley. They found their land in Vermont occupied under Vermont grants and that in Chazy by French Canadian squatters with vague rights under French and British treaties. Michael made terms with these squatters and returned to Haverstraw for his family. His claim to title to Dean's Patent, however, was also contested by other interested parties, and his property problems were not settled for several years as appears from the following letters from Thomas Smith, of Haverstraw, Rockland

County. The first to Julius C. Hubbell, Esq., March 17th 1814:

Private—

Should any person be inclined to purchase any of those lots in Deans Patent which Mr. Michael Hay surreptitiously took possession of—They ought to be cautioned against it. I have a right in those lots and a very severe law suit is contemplated by the rightful owners to regain the lands on which suits your brother and yourself will be employed. At any rate should it turn out that Mr. Hay has a title in law for any part of the land he holds, it is but an undivided moiety and the other moiety may be purchased very low if you think it an object worthy of your attention.

And writing again on December 13th 1814, to Julius C. Hubbell, Esq., Counsellor at Law, Chazy, Clinton County, New York:

... at any rate I shall be at Chaszy in the course of next month, or as soon before as I can, it will depend upon the possibility of crossing the Lake and the safety on account of the Enemy, for I assure you I should like very much to pay a visit to my Relations at Quebec.

You write that Mr. Hay has offered the lands which he has surreptitiously obtained the possession of in Deanes Patent for sale. As to the title I gave your Brother a perfect statement of it and I think yourself. As to Mr. Hay's warantee I would not give a straw for it. . . . I hope the maxim of *Caveat Emptor* may be imposed. . . .

Michael Hay located first west of West Chazy on lot 141 of the Duerville Patent, but he soon moved to lot 30 of Dean's Patent, where he built a log house about a mile east of the present Hay Road. He passed the rest of his life in this house, the remains of the foundation and old stone chimney of which can still be seen, as can the ruts of the old stage coach route that ran nearby. During the War of 1812 he served as a soldier. Michael Hay married Hannah du Boise (1771-1841) and they had: William Du Boise born 1798, Lewis Smith born 1803, Samuel, Nathaniel, Julia, Mary, and Frederick Jay born 1811.

JOHN BUGBY brought his wife, Hannah (Tracy) Bugby, and their two children, Polly and Charles, to Chazy by ox team from New Haven, Connecticut, in 1800. They settled on the Chateaugay Road about three and one half miles from the lake, where Tracy Brook crosses the road, at that time a rough, dense forest with only a rude path for oxen. They built a small log cabin and cleared two acres the first year. The timber was burned and made into potash which was taken to St. Johns, Quebec, in a small boat and exchanged for winter supplies. The next year's crop of grain was carried through the woods by Bugby on his back to the nearest grist mill in Champlain. He soon built a sawmill which he and his sons operated for many years. Hannah died on November 14th 1850, aged 69 years, 10 months, and 14 days; John died on June 4th 1863, aged 85. They are both buried in Riverview Cemetery. Their children were: John, Permissa born 1805, Philetus born 1811, Armina born 1816, Philamen born 1821, and Sabrina.

THOMAS and WILLIAM BELLOWS had both arrived in Chazy by 1800 and were still here in 1804 when both joined the Presbyterian Church. Thomas had left before 1810, and it is not known what became of either of them.

The first Pathmaster of District 8 was GEORGE ROOT who settled in Chazy in 1800. He was an excellent fifer. His wife was Caroline, a daughter of Elisha Ransom. By 1829 he was living near Malone with his sons Hiram and Ransom Root. ELIJAH and SILAS ROOT were here in 1802, but nothing more is known of them.

ELI DUNNING, born at South Britain or Waterbury, Connecticut, on August 14th 1772, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bristol) Dunning, came from Castleton, Vermont, to Chazy in 1800 with his father, a Revolutionary veteran, and was one of the first settlers of the Bell Patent. He may have bought his land earlier, as the 1798 assessment list mentions the land of John Cable as next to that of Elis Dunning's 300 acres; although Elis Dunning himself is not on the list—only an EBENEZER DUNNING who lived north of what is now Chazy. Eli Dunning is listed in the Town of Champlain in both the censuses of 1800 and 1810. His farm was on East Street, and he brought his family there in 1802; by 1807 he had become closely associated with Champlain as his was the last house on the East State Road in Chazy next to the Champlain line. In 1797 he married Louisa Nichols (1777-1850) and had: Andrew born 1800, Ann born 1802, Moses born 1804, Electra, Emma, John born 1810, David S., Amanda, and Clara born 1818. Eli Dunning died in Chazy in 1864.

By 1800 AARON DAY had settled in Chazy and was a road worker here in 1803 and on March 8th 1805, sold to Benjamin Tylee one half acre on the east side of the State Road extending to the river. In 1806 he owned land in lot 171 of the Refugee Tract which he sold to Bliss Thatcher on November 17th.

Settlement in all parts of the township continued steadily after 1800. ASA STILES moved from Hebron, Connecticut, to Shoreham, Vermont, in 1794 and in 1801 came to West Chazy and settled on the east side of Route 22 north of West Chazy Village. He had been born in Connecticut in 1768 and during the Revolution had been a private and a teamster in Capt. Day's Company of Col. Wylly's Connecticut Regiment and in Capt. Gilbert's Company of Col. Gilbert's Regiment. He also served in the War of 1812. He married Olive Rood (1768-1845) and had: Asa born 1792, Stephen born 1793, Leonard born 1795, Mary born 1806, and Ezra William born 1827. Asa Stiles, Sr., died in West Chazy on August 14th 1836, aged 68, and was buried on his farm. His wife was buried elsewhere.

Another Revolutionary veteran was GEORGE MERRIMAN who had been a private in Col. Sheldon's Infantry Regiment. He arrived in Chazy in 1801 from Plattsburgh and was still a resident of Chazy when he received his pension for his war service in 1831. He had 90 acres in lot 15 of Dean's Patent and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the father of George Merriman, Jr.

AMOS INGRAHAM was here by 1801 when he witnessed a deed. He was a Notary Public in 1804 and was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church, but nothing more is known of him after 1809, when he was apparently involved in the lawsuit which invalidated the French grants, except that he is listed at Chazy in the 1810 census.

JOHN WATERS (1777-1864), son of an English sea captain, settled in the southern part of Champlain in 1802. He built a log house, but he soon found it was not built on his own land, so he moved out and the house was occupied by the family of Robert Talford. The building was just over the line in what is now Chazy.

ROBERT TALFORD had been born in England in 1770 and married there Catherine _____. They had born in England: William born 1800 and Jonathan born 1801. They also had, born in Chazy, Robert, Mary, and Ruth. Robert Talford died in 1843.

Chazy's second Town Clerk, who held that office in 1805, 1806, 1808, and 1809, was SAMUEL TENNANT, who lived on a road, discontinued for many years, that ran north from Lemuel North's house to what is known as Boudet Lane. His name appears on the list of road workers for 1803, and he may be related in some way to ORRIN TENNANT who was listed with his wife in the census for 1800. An Owen Tennant is also on the 1803 road list. Samuel Tennant moved to Beekmantown between 1811 and 1821 and served as its first Town Clerk. His children were: Samuel, Jr., Maria _____, Nancy, Zerviah, and perhaps others.

JOHN WELLS was also in Chazy before 1803. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and lived in the vicinity of Suckortown. He and his wife Chloe moved with their son Amos to Michigan City, Indiana, in 1835. Another son, Joel, Jr., kept an inn at Clintonville, and a third son, Sylvestre was a blacksmith.

In October 1803 JOHN MURRAY GRANT, a Scotsman, arrived in Chazy from Alburg, Vermont. In 1804 he went into company with Robert McPherson in the mercantile business on the site of the Chazy Grange building. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1805. In 1808 he purchased with Douglass land in Chazy Village from Septa Fillmore and erected a log house where Arsene Tremblay now lives; in this building he lived and ran a hotel. He rendered service during the War of 1812. At the time of his death on May 28th 1816, when he was 43, he owned a half interest in Jonathan Douglass's mill near the present lower bridge in Chazy Village. His widow, Lucy—a daughter of John Douglass, married second Seth Gregory. She and John Grant had had children: Douglass B., Lucy Matilda, Daniel B., Alexander B., John R., Maria A., Jane, Pamela, Hannah, and Henry H. who founded Grantsdale in the Town of Hamilton, Ravalli Co., Montana in 1882.

As early as 1803 JOHN VAUGHAN was living at Ingraham; his house was on the Old State Road, the first house south of the cemetery. During the summer of the next year, a Methodist circuit rider named Bates held a service in his house for 12 people, the families of Peter Ash, Thomas Slosson, Vaughan, Josiah Jones, Benjamin Starks, and MICHAEL HOGLE who lived nearby but who is otherwise unknown.

PETER ASH helped cut a road to the main road so that Bates could get his horse to Vaughan's house. He also marked a tree at the entrance of the new road, "turn in here." Ash was still at Ingraham in 1811.

THOMAS SLOSSON had been born at Addison, Vermont, in 1772, a son of Eleazer and Susannah Lucy (Benedict) Slosson of Grand Isle, Vermont. He married Clarissa Belden of Troy, where she died in 1855, and had 15 children. He died at Aurora, Illinois, in 1870. Their children were: Noah, Julius, Charles, Hannah, Louisa, Mariette, Marie, Edward K. born 1818, David, Frederick, Danforth, and three others, one of whom was the eighth child and was born in 1810. Thomas's brothers, DAVID and WILLIAM SLOSSON, settled in Chazy after 1804, but only William's descendants seem to have remained in the area.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN WAIT were in Chazy in 1803 when both lived in the same house, which had been built by one of them. Benjamin Wait had come from Canada and left in 1813. He ran a store and built a large house in Chazy Village, in a room in the south end of which Julius C. Hubbell lived when he first came to

Chazy in 1808. Benjamin was also Clerk of the Presbyterian Church from 1807 to 1810, Town Clerk in 1810 and 1811, and a Presbyterian Church Trustee in 1812. By February 1813 he had moved to Westfield, Vermont, but in 1814 he went to Ohio. Thomas Wait had a store in 1807 and also served as Town Clerk. He lived opposite the present Colonial Home and was also active in the Presbyterian Church.

In 1798 a JOHN WAIT owned 80 acres north of one of the Chazy rivers and on the lake with William Shattuck. Nothing is known of WILLIAM SHATTUCK, but one John Wait is listed in the 1800 census at Plattsburgh and two of them in 1810.

In 1803 THEODORE WOODWARD came to Chazy from Champlain. He had married a Champlain girl. In 1832 he bought the Brick Tavern property at Ingraham, but had to leave it in 1833. He had a son, John Woodward, who was the carpenter who worked on the Brick School.

About where Harry Neverett now lives settled PHILIP DUELL by February 6th 1803. He came from Alburg, Vermont, where he had settled as early as 1798. He kept one of the first two stores in Chazy Village. In 1837 he lived in a house on the site now occupied by William Fisher.

The only known early settler to come from the South was FRANCIS DELONG, who had been a musician during the Revolution in Capt. Lumis's Company of the First North Carolina Infantry Regiment. He settled in Chazy in 1804, shortly went to Grand Isle, but returned to Chazy in 1810. In 1818 he received a pension of \$8 a month for his Revolutionary service.

Nearly all the families we have mentioned so far can be more or less precisely dated as residents of Chazy at some date previous to 1804, the year of the formation of the town. There are in addition about 20 families who seem to have also settled here by 1804, but for which no specific date of arrival can be assigned.

THEOPHOLIS BYINGTON, a driver of potash to the lake boats for McPherson and Lesley between 1819 and 1833, and JOEL BYINGTON, the second minister of the Presbyterian Church, were both in Chazy before 1805. Joel began to preach on probation in December 1807 and was installed on February 24th 1808. During the War of 1812 he went to Hebron, New York, but preached his farewell sermon there on June 14th 1815, and returned to Chazy the same month. He first married a sister of Shepherd Woodward named Maria who died July 30th 1819, at Plattsburgh, and second Delia Stone, who died in 1848. He had a son Theopholis and two sons named Joel: the first, Joel L., born December 10th 1813, and the second, Joel Storrs, born October 12th 1822. He also had two daughters, Maria and Amelia, who were living in Hebron, New York, in 1813. In 1831 he was given an honorary M.A. from Middlebury College. He retired from the ministry in 1832, at which time the congregation subscribed to buy him a horse. In 1836 he sold land to Nathan Carver, and in 1837 he went to live with his son Theopholis at Cahoga Falls, Indiana. The older Theopholis also went west in the 1830's.

Joel Byington's brother-in-law, SHEPHERD WOODWARD, died of tuberculosis and was buried in the Riverside Cemetery. The townspeople, however, were worried about an epidemic, and his body was dug up and burned in the cemetery by Chandler Graves, Amasa Adams, and Seth Graves.

SAMUEL BELDING was already established on the road through Suckkortown before February 27th 1805, when his property was mentioned in the laying out of a road. There was also an ELIHU BELDING in Chazy as early as 1811, but there is no real record for either of them.

Another resident of Vermont, SAMUEL BAYLEY, settled in Chazy between 1800 and 1804 in which year he was the first Path Master in District Seven. He was a charter member and a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He had seen service during the Revolution, and during the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant. He lived on the Old State Road, where he was a neighbor of SAMUEL HAVENS who settled in Chazy in 1805/6.

He had at least one son, Samuel Bayley, Jr., who married in the Presbyterian Church on September 13th 1808, Chloe Havens, born in New York State in 1791 and probably a daughter of Samuel Havens. Samuel Bayley, Jr., was a sergeant during the War of 1812 and fought in the Battle of Plattsburgh. He was a builder and in 1832 built the stone house for Putnam Lawrence in West Chazy which is now owned by David K. Martin. Samuel Bayley, Jr., had: Samuel Havens Bayley born 1810 and John Bayley born 1822-5. Samuel Bayley, Jr., died in 1840 perhaps at Plattsburgh, and his widow moved to Sharpsville, Indiana.

Samuel Bayley, Sr., also had a daughter Lois who died on February 12th 1813, and is buried in the Riverview Cemetery; probably a son Aaron Bayley born in 1781, who in 1856 was a resident of Whiteside, Illinois; and perhaps a son John Bayley who helped build the Presbyterian Church in 1819 and also served in the War of 1812.

The first Pathmaster in District Ten, on the Stratton Hill Road, in 1804, was REUBEN BRIDGE about whom nothing more is known. EPHRAIM BROWN was another early resident who has left no other record except that he was "dismissed" from the Chazy Presbyterian Church in 1807 when he moved either to Beekmantown or Plattsburgh.

Two sons of Thomas and Peace (Dean) Cooper of Windsor, Vermont, were EBENEZER and THOMAS COOPER who settled in Champlain before Chazy was taken off. Ebenezer lived in what is now Coopersville, and Thomas (1778-1862) lived on lot 144 of the Refugee Tract and in the Bell Patent; although both men are listed at Chazy in the 1810 census. Thomas Cooper's home was near Suckkortown on the west side of the East State Road. He cleared land and was a lime burner on his own farm. He served during the War of 1812 and was a member of the Masonic Order. His wife Polly _____ (1777-1823) is buried with him in the Landing Cemetery under this inscription: In memory of Polly, consort of Thomas Cooper Esq., who died Sept. 9th A.D. 1823, aged 46 years. My friends they dwell above; Them will I go and see, And all my friends in Christ below Will soon come after me. They had: Jabesh born 1801, Artemesia born 1804, and probably Caroline born 1818. Thomas Cooper married second Sally _____ (1772-1847), who is buried in one of his fields near the old lime kiln. Her grave is marked only by a simple rock tombstone.

ELI DENIO was a settler before 1804; he lived in a log house known as the "plastered house," the first house on the left after crossing the bridge on the Miner Farm Road.

DR. JOHN HORTON, who was licensed by the Clinton County Medical Society on March 28th 1808, and by his own request dismissed on January 12th 1812, was in Chazy at an early date. His office was just south of the Colonial Home. He died in 1814. He had been married twice and had several children.

LUCIUS HEATON of Canaan, New Hampshire, moved to Chazy before 1805 with his wife Laura Stearns of Wethersfield, Vermont. They cleared a tract of land in the east part of town and built a house. Mrs. Heaton's father, ASA STEARNS, a Revolutionary soldier, also settled in Chazy. The Heaton's had: Parley born 1805, Paschal, twins Amanda and Miranda, Rufus, Elias W., Lucy, Ashsah, John, Cordelia, and Harriet.

The first hotel in the southwest corner of the town was operated by JOSEPH HARRIS (1763-January 23rd 1857) before the War of 1812. It was a long, low wooden building, the front part of which had been occupied by a Mr. DUDLEY before 1807. Harris's wife was Jerusha Payne, the widow of Oliver Childs. On September 9th 1836, he advertised the hotel for sale in the *Plattsburgh Republican*: At West Chazy, Tavern Stand, dwelling, kitchen, wood house, carriage house, shed, barn and 1 acre of land. The property was bought by Orra Harris, who sold it to Claudius Merrihew, who five years later sold it to Hiram D. Witherill. Witherill raised the building to a story and a half and bricked the outside. The building later became the south wing of the McFadden Hotel. When Witherill moved to Plattsburgh, he established the Witherill Hotel there.

Joseph Harris may also have had a tavern at the southeast corner of Clark Street and Route 22. Besides Orra born in 1817, he had Adaline born 1818 and Enos.

There were six early LUTHER families in Chazy: those of AMOS (1781-1814) and his wife Anne Pamela Dominy, CALEB (1783-1828) and his wife Fanny Fillmore, JAMES (1789-1848) and his wife Irene Ransom (c. 1794-1859) and WILLIAM (1774-1843)—all sons of Caleb and Rebecca (Brown) Luther of Swansea, Massachusetts; and the families of THEODORE and FREDERICK Luther. James and Amos Luther were here before 1804 and were both charter members of the Chazy Methodist Church. A William Luther's land north of lot 138 of the Refugee Tract is mentioned in a Clinton County deed dated February 27th 1790.

JENISON B. NICHOLS was a saddler and harness maker in Chazy before 1804. In 1812 he and his wife moved to Champlain and then to Ogdensburg.

A Revolutionary veteran, ROBERT OLIVER lived at Ingraham, where he died in 1829 aged 61.

JOHN PIXLEY, another early settler, is known primarily because of some sort of manufacturing business he carried on here. From 1814 until 1822 he lived on lot 33 of Dean's Patent, and in 1828 he was a Trustee in School District Ten at Sciota. He later moved to Altona.

JOHN SMEDLEY, father of Lois Smedley who married Robert Stetson, lived here briefly before 1804, but moved to Mooers.

Our first Constable and Collector was RUFUS STILEMAN, who has left no other record; nor has JOHN MCCOLLOUGH who we simply know was here before 1804.

Two charter members of the Chazy Presbyterian Church were BERIAH THOMAS and his wife Elizabeth, who died here December 19th 1814, aged 71 leaving a husband and six children, one of whom was James.

Beriah seems to have gone away to Grand Isle only to return to Chazy in 1813. Their son James Thomas died when he was eighteen in 1821 and was buried at Chazy Landing under this admonition:

Stop here you gay and view my humble tomb,
Prepare for death for you must follow soon,
Make peace with God to Christ for refuge fly,
and join with saints in shining worlds on high.

Also residents in the town at an early date were JOHN THOMAS (1766-1812) and his wife Zadya Beach (1768-1854) who were here in 1803, and MATHEW and LEONARD THOMAS, who were both also charter members of the Presbyterian Church. John and Zadya had: Matthew, Leonard born 1789, Lydia born 1797, Miles B. born 1800, John, and twins Eliza Ann and Zerah born 1801, James born 1803, Melinda and Polly Caroline born 1811. Zadya married second SIMEON VAUGHAN (1767-1837) whose first wife Lydia had died in 1815 aged 43. Mathew Thomas married Tobitha _____ and had a daughter Polly who died in 1811 aged 13.

DANIEL TRACY and his father ISRAEL TRACY were both early residents of Chazy. They lived on the west side of the State Road southwest of the Village. Israel Tracy was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church. He operated a mill on Corbeau Creek for the Norths, which he may have built. He was here as late as 1838. He married in 1773 Mary Pettengal and had at least: Jonathan, Hannah, Daniel, Avery, Freeman, Israel Jr. born 1792, Erastus, and Betsey. Daniel Tracy died on April 23rd 1825, leaving a wife Sarah Maria and six children, one of whom was Jonathan born in 1810. Daniel's brother JONATHAN was listed in the 1800 census.

By 1804 ROBERT ATTLEY was in Chazy near the present Miner Farm. He moved away after a few years. His daughter Isabell died here.

The road list for 1803 contains the names of several workers about whom only a little can be said. BLISS THATCHER was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church and had a home on the west side of the river near where Bernard Riley now lives. He died about 1810, and his widow Martha sold their home to Julius Caesar Hubbell. This property was in lot 71 of the Refugee Tract and was purchased by the Thatchers from Septa Hazen. On April 14th 1819, J. C. Hubbell deeded the property to Clement S. Miner, who was already in actual possession of the lot and who was about to build a house on it, a house still standing and owned by Donald Lapiere. About 1825 the property was purchased by Andrew McCullough, and it remained in the McCullough family until after the death of Robert McCullough and his wife. It then passed to Ernest M. Darby, who sold it to Aaron Gregory, from whom it went to its present owner. When W. H. Miner was purchasing property in and around Chazy, he desired this house and lot, no doubt for sentimental reasons as it was his grandfather who had built the house, but Mrs. McCullough would never hear of selling it.

On March 12th 1803, JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. was recorded as being somewhat in favor of replacing Elisha Ransom as Justice of the Peace with Seth Gregory. A letter from Pliny Moore comments about Cochran, "He is almost as remote from the people of the lake and at Little Chazy as we [at Champlain Village] are and at a place where Justice cannot be wanted." John Cochran,

Jr., is found both on the road list and in the school records as a resident in District Two in 1811.

Road workers ERASTUS BURKE and CHARLES CORRON, a Sax customer in 1818, have left no other record. About JONAS CONKEY we know only that he and LUCIUS CONKEY came from Grand Isle and stayed but a few years in Chazy. His name is on the McPherson store account in 1817; Hubbell Wells Ransom married Eunice Conkey. DANIEL CLARK was here until at least 1811-12 on the east side of the highway about where Hubert Brothers now lives; he may have run a tavern. In 1813 he sold a lot in lot 171 of the Refugee Tract to J. C. Hubbell. THOMAS MORSE was on the Hubbell account book in 1809, and that is the extent of our knowledge of him. ANDREW PEMBER was here in 1800 and appears in Hubbell's books in 1815 and 1816. He probably belonged to a Champlain family.

The Presbyterian Church list of charter members also yields several individuals who have no other record, and four about whom very little else can be said. HERVEY or HARVEY WUGHTON was a boatman, CHAPPEL WICKWIRE had a store account in 1811 and was once engaged in a law suit with Solomon Wood and several others. He was in Chazy in 1805 and 1819. TERMANEZ SEGAR was on the Hubbell accounts for 1814 and was a member of Harmony Lodge F. & A.M. in 1833 after which date he went away from Chazy, and a JENESON SEGAR was here in 1812-'13 and '18 in the Sax accounts. EDWARD ROSSMAN married _____ Barber, a sister of William N. Barber with whom he came to Chazy, and was an early settler in West Chazy.

As one can easily see from the minutiae of the lives of the early settlers, the story of the emergence of our town is not a dramatic one. No cataclysm nor any feverish excitement marked the origin of Chazy. Nevertheless, the quiet heroism of these people and the accretion of a town around their activities deserve to be recorded.

During the forty-odd years from 1763 until 1804, the momentum of settlement steadily increased, save for the hiatus during the early years of the Revolution. General settlement moved westward from the lake shore, but there was a sporadic development within the interior wilderness. Our earliest settlers were nearly all French Canadians, while the majority of the early residents were English speaking families from New England and downstate New York. Most of the early settlers had seen Revolutionary service on the Patriot side or were the children of Revolutionary soldiers. There seems to have been no common motive for settlement in Chazy except the chance to create in an undeveloped and fertile area a life more pleasing than these people had known where they had lived before their arrival here.

Yet Chazy offered them no Eldorado, no blessed land of milk and honey. Its virgin wilderness had to be subdued by steady sweat under constant threat of wild animals on their doorsteps and British guns as close as Point au Fer.

The energies of the settlers were concentrated primarily on the foundation of their own means of support. No public buildings were built during this early period except for the Roman Catholic Church of Father de la Valinière, which was destroyed soon after its construction. Public business, school classes, and worship services were all conducted in private houses.

Transportation was not an easy affair. Two rough main roads, the lake, and numerous paths were the only ways

to travel from one place to another. By 1789 there was a road crossing the town from north to south where the Ridge Road now is; this was part of a road from Plattsburgh to St. Johns. In 1790 the old State Road was begun across what is now Chazy to Champlain. This was completed in 1793, and in 1796 the Military Turnpike was cut diagonally across the southwest corner of the town. In 1793 a bridge was built over the Little Chazy at its mouth; in 1801 a wharf was constructed at the Landing; another bridge had been built across Marney's Creek by October 24th 1802; otherwise streams were forded and boats were beached.

There were a few stores, several taverns, and a number of mills within the town before 1804, but they were—as were most of the dwellings—pretty rough affairs, often no more than a log cabin with a dirt floor. Communication was slow and difficult and frequently involved passing letters from hand to hand. Often objects such as a keg of nails would be left at a house until some person could get them nearer the individual for whom they were intended.

Nearly all the settlers farmed, but they usually carried on other activities as well. The most important early industry was the asheries where the trees which were cut down to clear the fields and house lots were burned for potash which was exported via St. Johns. One of the largest of these asheries was at the north end of the bridge where Route 9 now crosses the Little Chazy River in Chazy Village.

A second industry was milling; there were lumber mills, grist mills, and at least one bark mill. During the very early years milling was a great problem for the settlers. As soon as any grain was available it had to be taken by water to Whitehall (Skenesborough), a distance of 100 miles, or to St. Johns, Canada, a distance of 18 miles by boat and then 12 miles by land. Several families would plan to make this trip together with a batteau. It required six or eight men to propel the batteau and a week or more to make the trip. Because of the time and distance to a proper mill, it was sometimes necessary to use a samp mortar at home, usually made by burning a hollow in a stump or hardwood log. There was one of these to every three or four families.

Until 1804, except for Father de la Valinière, spiritual advice came from circuit riders. On August 1st 1801, for example, the Rev. Mr. Jonas Coe, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lansingburgh near Troy, New York, arrived in Champlain on a mission to the vacant frontier congregations. Three doctors and about the same number of school teachers were the only resident professional people. Before the arrival of Dr. Carver, our first physician, residents of Chazy relied mainly on their own devices for medical attention. They did, however, sometimes avail themselves of the services of Dr. Roebuck (1740-1809) of South Hero.

Probably the most stirring event for Chazy between the Revolution and 1804 was the arrival of Prince Edward, fourth son of George III and later the father of Queen Victoria, in February 1793, when the prince was 24. He had been in command of a regiment at Quebec and was on his way to Boston. Arriving in Chazy with a large party, he and his retinue crossed the frozen lake in 13 carryalls and sleighs to Grand Isle and then moved on to Burlington, where the teamsters were dismissed to return to Canada and new ones were hired for the next stage of the journey. At Grand Isle the lady accompanying him, with whom he always conversed in French,

started for New York with the understanding that the two would meet in the West Indies. Before they parted, the prince saw that the fur robes were tucked snugly about her and the large dog which lay at her feet.

Daily life in Chazy, however, was a very prosaic routine, the routine labors of which gradually developed the land to the point where it seemed advisable to form

a town government distinct from that of Champlain. By 1804 there were clusters of buildings at the Landing, at Chazy Village, known as "the Five Nations," and at Ingraham known as "Sampson's." Otherwise the population was distributed thinly over the township on fairly isolated farms surrounded by thick woods.

APPENDIX I

The first Federal Census—1790

Those heads of family listed in August 1790 under the Town of Champlain who are known to have been residents of what later became the town of Chazy:

Name of Head of Family	Free White Males of 16 years and upwards, including Heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females* including Heads of Families
Peter Ayott	1	...	1
Andrew Peppin	2	1	3
Murdoch McPherson	1	1	3
Clement Gosslin	2	...	1
Lewis Marney	1	...	3
Lewis Marney, Junr.	1	1	6
James Rous	1	1	4
Baptist Amlong	1	...	... [Amlaw]
Robert Paul	1	1	2
Joseph Belongee	1	2	1 [Julian?]
John Baptist Amlong	1	1	2
Baptist Laframbois	3	...	1
Peter H. De La Valinier	1	...	1
Francis Montey	3	1	3
Lewis Lezolle	1	...	2 [Lezotte]
James Laframbois	1	2	2
Two who may or may not have lived in what was to become Chazy:			
Baptist Landru	1	2	3
Stephen Trahan	1	...	1

* There were no "all other free" persons or "slaves" listed for these families, the remaining two categories in the census form.

APPENDIX II
First Assessment Roll—1798

On July 9th 1798, Congress passed an act "For the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States." Such an assessment was made that year for the town of Champlain and is found in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN April, Sept. 1898. The entries believed to be for possible residents of what was later to become the town of Chazy are:

John Douglass, No. 1, owner and occupant of a house on the lake shore adjoining Nathaniel Douglass Esq.; wood house 20 x 18 feet, 1½ stories high, two windows 4 x 2½ feet and one 3½ x 2 feet, and also one log kitchen 32 x 12 feet and one House "New and middling state of repair"; two acres of land, value \$200.00.

Olivie Laurent [probably Lawrence Olivier] No. 3, owner and occupant of a wood house on the west shore of the Lake; "New and midling good," 25 x 20 feet, one story, three windows 3 x 2¼ feet each, also one log stable, two acres, value \$115.00.

Joseph Traversee Jun. (Joseph Traversee, owner), 30 acres adjoining Laurent Olivies Land on the Lake Shore. Two log houses (\$30). One log barn 30 x 20. Two log stables. \$210.

Laurent Olivie, 158 acres adjoining the Lake and Eddie Thurber's Land. \$969. [This is now in Rouses Point.]

Patience Longchamp (Louise Longchamps Heirs, owners), 250 acres adjoining Laurent Oliviers Land. One log house (\$5). \$490.

Joseph Lafortune, 40 acres on the Lake Shore adjoining Laurent Oliver; \$380.

Michael Rous, 80 acres adjoining Lake and Laurent Olivies Land \$400.

Thomas Savage (Laurent Olivies, Owner) 40 acres adjoining Joseph Delafortune on the Lake Shore. \$200. [He lived in Plattsburgh in 1800, 1810.]

Noel Boulangy, 40 acres, Lake Shore adjoining Aimabley Boileau. One Log house (\$10). One log barn 30 x 25. \$240.

Aimabley Boileau, 40 acres on Lake Shore adjoining Laurent Oliver's Land. One log house (\$10). One log barn 20 x 20 \$240.

John Blake, Heirs, 500 acres in the Tract granted to the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugees. \$500.

Murdock McPherson, No. 5 owner and occupant of a wood house "New and Good" 28x24 feet, one story, five windows 3¾ x 2 feet each, "on the West Shore of the lake," also one log milk house 10 x 8 feet, two acres, value \$200.00. Also 158 acres adjoining the lake and Nathaniel Douglass, Esq. One barn 30 x 20, \$1264.

Murdock McPherson 158 acres adjoining the lake and Nathaniel Douglass Esq. One barn 30 x 20 feet, value \$1264.

Nathaniel Douglass Esq., No. 6, owner and occupant of a wood house 44 x 20 feet, one story, three windows 2¼ x 2 feet and two 3½ x 2½ each, on the lake shore adjoining Murdock McPherson, house "old in Tolerable Repair," also one log kitchen 32 x 12 feet, value \$130.00.

Nathaniel Douglass Esq., 138 acres on the lake shore adjoining Murdock McPhersons and John Douglass. One log barn 40 x 20 feet, value \$1300.00.

Oliver Brown, 82 acres adjoining Canadian lands and Douglass Patent, one log house (\$5), value \$246.00.

Royale W. Converse, 53 perches and 90¾ feet adjoining Nathaniel Douglass land, value \$267.00.

Franchois Chandonet (Kelly, Boyd & Co. owners) 200 acres on the west shore of the lake, adjoining the highway, one log house (\$20), value \$1200.00.

Francois Chandonet (Margaret Chandonet owner), 120 acres on the Little Chazy River adjoining the lake and other new lands, value \$320.00.

Nathaniel Douglass Jr., 53 acres 53 perches 90¾ feet, adjoining Seth Gregory, one mile from the lake, one log house (\$20), value \$287.00.

John Douglass, 80 acres on the West shore of the lake adjoining Deans Patent, one log house (\$45) one new barn, value \$1240.00.

James Douglass, 80 acres on the West shore of the lake adjoining Shattuck, one log house (\$10), value \$200.00.

William Shattuck and John Wait, 80 acres adjoining the Lake north of the River Chazy. \$200.

William Douglass, 320 acres on the lake shore and the little Chazy river and James Bell's, value \$1280.00.

Seth Gregory, 53 acres 53 perches 90¾ feet, adjoining John Douglass, Dean Patent and Nathaniel Douglass Patent, one log house (\$10), value \$320.00.

Jaque La Frambois (Kelly, Boyd & Co., owners), adjoining the lake shore and Antoine La Dames land, one log house (\$10), one log stable 15 x 9 feet, value \$600.00.

Antoine Le Dame (Kelly, Boyd & Co., owners) 100 acres adjoining the lake and Charles Amlin, one log house (\$30), two log barns 30 x 18 and 20 x 20 feet, value \$630.00.

Jean B. La Frambois (Kelly, Boyd & Co., owners), 100 acres adjoining Jaque La Frambois on the lake shore, one log house (\$5), value \$600.00.

Alexander Ferrol (George Tremble's Heirs, owners), 120 acres on the Lake Shore adjoining Patience Longchamps land, one wood house (\$30), value \$860.

Louis Lizotte in Monty's Bay, 50 acres, adjoining Francois Monty, one log house (\$2), value \$200.00

Francis Monty, 50 acres adjoining Monty's Bay and near Dean's Patent on the north, one log house (\$25), one log barn 30 x 20 feet, value \$225.00.

Peter Robarge (Kelly, Boyd & Com'p owners), 100 acres adjoining the lake and Eneas Labelles, one log house (\$8), one log stable, value \$550.00.

Bruno Trombly (Kelly & Co. owners) 100 acres adjoining Chandonet on the lake shore, one log house (\$50), value \$650.00.

Michael Varley, 38 acres adjoining W.R. Converse land, one poor log house (\$2), value \$152.00.

William Bell (James Bell owner), 450 acres on the Little river Chazy adjoining the Douglass Patent, one log house (\$300), value \$2475.00.

Edward Antil Heirs, 880 acres on the Lake Shore and Little River Chazy adjoining Wm. Douglass Land. \$880.

Julian Boulangy, (Kelly, Boyd & Co., owners), 100 acres on the Lake Shore adjoining Charles Amlin, one log house (\$5). One log barn 25 x 20. \$600.

Kelly Boyd & Co., 13,410, acres, adjoining Douglass Patent, North Lake and other Lotts East South on Monty's. One Log House (\$15). \$33,525.

Eneas Labelle (Kelly Boyd & Co., owners) 100 acres Lake Shore adjoining Peter Robarge. One log house (\$3). \$500.

Charles Amlin (Kelly, Boyd & Co., owners) 100 acres on the west shore of the Lake. One log house (\$5). One log barn 20 x 20. \$600.

Moses Hetfield, 300 acres in a patent granted Zephaniah Platt, adjoining Beekmantown Patent and the Lake, Lot No. 8. \$750.

William Duer & Com'y, 36,000 acres lying partly in the Town of Plattsburgh and part in the Town of Champlain, unknown what part in each town as no line was ever run between the towns. Said to be 36,000 acres in the whole. \$36000.

John Cable, 300 acres on the Road to Plattsburgh, adjoining Elis Dunning's 300 acres. \$825.

Jean Babste Lusier Jr. (Kelly Boyd & Co., owners), 100 acres on Lake Shore adjoining B. Lusier Sen'r. One log house (\$2). One log barn 30 x 20. \$600.

Jean B. Lusier sen. (Kelly Boyd & Co., owners), 100 acres adjoining the Lake and Francois Chandonet and Highway. One Log House (\$5). \$100.

APPENDIX III
Federal Census 1800

Those heads of families which are known* to have lived in what later became Chazy Township, but which at this time were included with Champlain Township:

HEADS OF FAMILIES	MALES					FEMALES				
	under 10	of 10 under 16	of 16 under 26	of 26 under 45	45 & over	under 10	of 10 under 16	of 16 under 26	of 26 under 45	45 & over
Francis Montey Junr.	2	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...
Luis Lezotte	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Francis Montey	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	...
John Bt. Lucie	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...
Julian Bellangere	2	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...
John Lucee	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Pierre Robarge	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Jaque Lafromboise	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
John Bt. Lafromboise	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1
Francis Gondron	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
[Jondreau]										
Babstist Trambla	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bt. Amlin	2	3	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...
Henry Comin	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...
[Cummins]										
Solomon Wood	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
Bruno Trambla	1	2	6	...	1	...	...	6	...	...
Francis Chandonet	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Charles Amla	3	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	...
John Douglass	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1
Amasa Ladd	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
William Lawrence	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
John McPherson	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...
John A. Ferriole	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
Nathaniel Douglass	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Benjamin Hinds	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...
Thomas Mayhu	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	3	...	...
Horace Morgan	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
Ely Dunning	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semion Vaughon	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Elisha Ransum	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	1

*There are about 40 heads of families listed in this census for whom it has not been determined whether they lived in Champlain proper or in what was later to become Chazy: Joseph Le Duc, Luis Gotie, Pierre Jott, Antoine Laramma, Ann Graham, Eleazer Peck, Benjamin Lafortune, Samuel Manchester, Samuel Petts, Joseph Deysin, Andrew Traversee, Joseph Copai?, John Bt. La Bonta, Toussaint Lavarrois, Matthew Brayton, Hanna

Seth Graves	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...
John Brunson	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...
George Root	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
Chandler Graves	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Eleazer Graves	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rufus Graves	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aaron Day	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cepta Phillemore	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Owen [Orrin] Tennit	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Elijah Root	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Glode Monty Junr.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seth Gregory	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...
Levi Hazen	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...
Israel Tracy	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Henry Ladd	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Nathaniel Douglass Jr.	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
John Montel	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Anderson	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
John Jones	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...
John Bugbee	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
William Roberts	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Oliver Brown	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Thomas Cooper	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ezra Graves	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Jonathan Tracy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Amos Ingram	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
William Bellows	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Elijah Gregory	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
Michael Varley	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Robert Paul	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Andrew Pember	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Paylin, Elisha Webber, Edmund Casey, Peter Marchant, Solomon Marsh, David Roberts, David Welden, John Hollenbake, Gideon Moore, Samuel Bell, David Roberts (again), Nathaniel Johnson, Charles Bennett, Joseph Davis, John Tryon, Edward Brown, Orey Thomas, Joseph Corsey, Enos Du Mais, Joseph F?/Terrill, Abraham Warren, Henry Bull, Luther Witton, and David Potter.

APPENDIX IV
Road Worker List—1803

An act of the legislature in 1803 provided for building and improving the State Road from the northern towns of the County of Washington to and through the counties of Essex and Clinton to the Canada Line. From the report of Samuel Hicks, one of the Commissioners, we have these names of early residents of the Chazy area:

A. These men worked with the State Commissioner laying out, surveying, etc.

Samuel Tennant
Joel Wells
Seth Graves
Amasa Adams
John Cochran, Jr.
Erastus Burke
Jonas Conkey
Charles Corron
Thomas Morse

B. These men worked as laborers in the charge of Elijah Ransom:

Owen Tennant
H[azael] Ransom
S[epta] Fillmore
C[alvin] Ransom
E[paphras or Epiphroditis] Ransom
A[aron] Day
J[ohn or Jabez] Ransom
R[obert?] Ransom
J[ohn M.] Grant
E[leazer] Graves
R[ufus] Graves
L[evi] Hazen
Doc't [Nathan] Carver
D[aniel] Clark
C[ephas] Kinsley
Ez[ra] Graves
E. Pecit
Geo. Root
[Bliss] Thatch[er]

Chapter Seven

PIONEER LIFE

It is scarcely original to remind ourselves of the extreme hardships which marked the lives of the men and women who have developed communities from complete wilderness, but the gigantic tasks of first physically surviving and then creating homes and public amenities in an untouched and often hostile environment with only crude tools requiring great human power and in amazing isolation should never be forgotten. In the early days as the towns and counties progressed in settlement, a very complete record was often made of the developing justice courts, county courts, town boards, school districts, and churches; but the details of how the land was cleared, the potash was made, the fields were plowed, and the animals were cared for usually went unrecorded—perhaps because such efforts were too common or too humble to be considered worthy of record, perhaps because there simply was no time for the contemplation of one's daily routine, perhaps because the men of that age did not care to remember the toil and the loneliness and the roughness, or perhaps because they did not fully realize the epic proportions of their lives. A few scattered examples, a few hints really, remain of the great expenditure of energy in very humble and exhausting labor which created Chazy, but these are not enough for a full

local picture. Instead we must generalize from the records of pioneers throughout the northeast to give some idea of what must have gone on in this town in its very earliest settlement.

A man setting out to clear a piece of land needed an axe, a fire brand, and a team of oxen. The iron axe is a very old tool; saws came much later; it was the axe and not the saw which laid low the wilderness. The ideal time for cutting trees was in early summer. They were then left lying on the ground until September, when they were set fire and burned. The sections of limbs and trunks which survived the first burning, were—with the help of the axe and the oxen—dragged together in one pile and burned again. At first everything was burned, but when saw mills were built nearby, the choice oak and pine were saved for lumber. After the initial cutting, it took another half dozen years to rid the fields of the stumps, the sturdier ones of which remained a quarter of a century, and a white pine stump might last generations. Sometimes a farmer would take time to grub out the stumps and set them up as a wide fence by turning up the roots—alternately to the left and right, but usually they were destroyed if possible.



The remains of a stump fence.

Oxen were better for clearing the land than horses because they were heavier, stronger, more sure footed, and of generally more even disposition; they were free of the afflictions of eveners and whiffletrees, and they drew their loads directly; they were also much harder than horses, and they did not have to be shod so often. They wore two shoes on each foot. The training of the oxen began when they were young calves. By the time they were a year and a half old, they were economically useful. The young teams were called steers; the most common individual names were Buck and Bright or Peter and Paul or Star and Brindle. In the earliest days an excavation was made in the side of a hill or under a ledge to shelter them. As late as 1875, Chazy had 255 working oxen and steers.

In addition to the forests, other obstacles and dangers that faced the pioneer were numerous. Among them were the Indians; such animals as wolves, bears, panthers, and rattlers; such diseases as malaria—called "Genesee Fever," "chills and fever," "ague," or "the shakes"; deep snow; and forest fire. Each spring and fall a strip a rod wide was plowed around the clearing at the edge of the woods and another strip around the buildings as a protection against such infernos, but many lives were still lost when a fire whipped by the wind passed these barriers.

The very first settlers arrived by foot or, in summer, by canoe or boat. In winter they could walk over the ice on the lake. At first most men came alone or with another man; often brothers or near relatives came together and selected a place for the first clearing and for the first season lived together in a shelter of logs rolled together. Among the stumps of the first clearing they sowed some winter wheat, and then went back to their former homes for the winter, returning next spring with their families. Once cleared was not always cleared, however; sumac, popple, blackberry, thistle, juniper, and even cedar grew fast on open land. After one year these weeds could mostly be cleaned out with a scythe, but a second year's growth needed an axe.

Trapping the fur bearing animals and making potash from the trees he cleared from the land were often the only means a pioneer had to secure the things he needed but could not produce himself. Most early trade from Chazy for such items as iron axe heads or ox shoes took place at St. Johns, Quebec. As best he could, a man

carried there what he had to barter and returned with his goods. There was no need for cash in such transactions. When crops were used for barter, it took the yield of an acre of land to shoe an ox team. Both the furs and the potash had to be carried either by boat or by back. Small boats were used on the lake whenever possible. Away from the lake everything that was not created on the spot was carried into the woods along the old Indian or animal pathways or on a path freshly hacked through the undergrowth. If a man were lucky, he could use a hand sled in the winter or an ox, but even oxen could not always withstand the rigors of pioneer conditions. When Benjamin Roberts, accompanied by his wife, several workmen, two children, and a sled pulled by a pair of steers, left Plattsburgh in the spring of 1796 to make his way over a path cut through the woods the previous fall, he got only as far as the south boundary of Chazy before one steer gave out from exhaustion. The steer was unhitched and left to fend for himself, while the other ox was loaded with the food from the sled. Roberts picked up one child and his wife carried the other as they continued on their way.

The first dwelling used by the family was usually a log cabin or a bark hut. The logs were hewn only on the inside; the cracks between them were plugged with cedar wedges and moss and plastered over with clay. At first the windows were covered with greased paper or had just wooden shutters that could only be opened in good weather. The roof was often made of bark placed on long poles; later the bark could be replaced with thick shingles pegged to the roof with hand whittled pegs. There was generally but one, all-purpose, room with a packed dirt floor and a loft reached by a ladder. Later riven slabs of wood, smoothed off with an adz, were laid down as nearly level as possible to form a puncheon floor. Ash was used for flooring because it kept its whiteness, and pine because it was easy to split and needed little smoothing. If a man were a skilled worker, he could cut, dress and draw the logs for a 16 by 24 foot cabin in a short time, but it took at least four men to roll them together. The same man, if he were a good woodsman, could chop, log, burn, plow, and sow ten acres of forest land in one year.

At first there was no fireplace or hearth, only a pile of stones for a backing and a hole in the roof for the escape of smoke. When a fireplace was built, its year's supply

of wood was about 50 cords; three acres of forest were counted on to yield a year's supply. A split log formed a table, and sections of logs served as stools; dishes were handmade from wood. Boughs piled up on the floor or pole bedsteads interlaced with bear skin strips were the first beds. Most cooking was done over open fires in iron kettles or with trivets; meat was cooked by being held over the fire on a forked stick. If possible the fire was kept alive year around; it was bedded down in ashes at night to protect it. Otherwise it was necessary to rekindle it with flint and steel or to send someone with an iron kettle to a neighbor's to borrow fire. When flames began to rise from the tinder, a few sticks of sumac or other light wood were added, and as soon as they were well ignited, two hickory logs were added and the fire was built. When the back log of a fireplace needed renewing, a horse was hitched to a section of tree trunk and driven right into the house, where the log was deposited on the hearth and rolled to the back of the chimney by men with crow bars. The early hearths were clay. Some of the early chimneys, such as one formerly in the house now owned by Mrs. George Laramie, were loose chimneys: stones were laid up like a loose wall, and the smoke trickled up between the stones to the top.

The fire also provided illumination at night, usually supplemented by candles made by tying pieces of wicking to a stick and then dipping them in hot tallow. These rows of candles were suspended on cross bars until the tallow cooled and hardened; they were dipped and hardened again and again until the desired thickness was reached. Sometimes "Betty lamps" were also used. They were simply forged or cast iron containers for oil with a place to fasten a wick in the bottom. They were either open or had lids to cover the oil. They could be carried by handles or suspended from a "pear nail" which could be inserted in a crevice in the fireplace.

Close to the house were eventually constructed a well from a walled up natural spring, a watering trough for the farm animals, a milk house, a smoke house in which dried corn cobs were burned for smoke, a barn, and a dry kiln where fruit was dried for the winter. The dry kiln consisted of a big smooth, oval flag stone, at least six feet long, brought from a quarry and set up on brick legs well off the ground. A fire was built at one end with a flue running under the flag stone in order to warm the stone. The fire was made of chips and sticks and not allowed to get too hot to prevent baking the apples, pears, peaches, and quinces which were quartered, laid out on top, and covered with a cloth to absorb the moisture and keep the flies away.

It seems almost incredible that people could live through the first year dependent entirely on the forest, the streams, and the air. At first the pioneer diet consisted chiefly of fish, nuts, roots, herbs, berries, wild grapes, and the meat of wild animals and birds. It took two years to raise a crop of any kind, the first year to clear the land and the second year to produce the crop. Coming on foot, as they often did, it was impossible to bring with them anything of consequence. Many of the settlers were reduced nearly to starvation.

Wheat and turnips seem to have been the first crops. With the help of only a sickle, a hoe, a grain cradle, and a plow or even just a forked stick to break the soil—which was softer then than now—wheat and corn were eventually available. Later apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries were added. It took several years before there were many apples as the trees were mostly started

from seeds. There may have been some wild apples here, however, for an early map by a Captain Holland calls Wileys Point "Pte aux Pommes." Among the first things produced at home was maple sugar. Later hives of bees were common providers of sweetening. Shortly every home had one or two hop vines near the door to provide the hops from which yeast for bread rising was obtained. There were few vegetables; although turnips seem to have been common. Apple brandy, cider, and various kinds of strong drink were usual beverages.

The earliest settlers of Chazy are not known to have brought any livestock in the beginning except oxen. Septa Fillmore, for example, came in 1799 with only an ox team, and in 1801 John Bugby arrived with but one team of oxen. Pigs provided most of the meat that was not game. Hogs were allowed to run in the forest and bring up their own broods. As soon as possible, the settler acquired a few sheep. Eventually a family acquired cows to produce milk and all its by-products. For a time, however, there were few if any cows, at most one or two for a family, because there was no market for dairy products and, at first, no food and shelter for the cows.

It was a major job to protect the food in a house from spoilage by flies as there were no screens. Usually at meal time one of the family fanned away the flies while the others ate. When the table was cleared, some tall article was placed in the center of the table and the whole covered with a cloth and the remaining food slipped under to protect it until the next meal. After a meal the room was darkened and the flies driven out, perhaps with a handle on which were attached long strips of heavy paper.

Until grist mills were built in a community, a man walked, or several men from a neighborhood carried their grain together to a distant mill by a batteau which required six or eight men to row. From Chazy, the men went either south 100 miles by boat to Whitehall or north 30 miles to St. Johns, 18 miles by water and 12 miles on foot, with the grist on their backs. Such a trip generally took about a week. At home every three or four families had a samp mortar, made by burning a hollow in a stump or a hardwood log with a cannon ball; a large pestle was attached to a spring base, probably a sapling, and rapidly raised and lowered to smash the grain in the hollow. This arrangement was often called a pumping mill. Both flour and meal had to be sun-dried to hold its flavor no matter how dry the grist.

Raccoon, beaver, fox, deer, and dog skins were used for caps, coats, breeches, moccassins, and mittens. These articles of clothing were fastened together with wooden pegs and were hung on pegs or kept in chests in the cabin when not in use. The head of the family usually did his own shoemaking and repairing. Hog bristles were used to sew leather, and an awl was used to punch the holes. Cloth was made at home from wool or from flax. It was spun, dyed, and woven or knit at home. Dyes were home-made from tan bark, butternut bark, onion skins, and hickory nut shucks. Other dyes had to be brought from St. Johns.

In warm weather washing was done out-of-doors with water from a soft water well or from barrels of rain water. Two tubs were set on a bench, and water was carried from the well with a neck yoke and two pails. In the very early days the summer's washing was saved up and done in the fall, and the winter's wash was kept for spring. No clothes lines were used; small items were



A log cabin, now gone, built about 1835 on the Chazy Landing Road in front of where Henry Brown now lives. The Latremores lived in this cabin when they first came from Canada.

dried on the bushes and other clothes on the grass. Soft soap, kept in a small tub, was put into the wash tub, and hot water, dipped out of an iron kettle hung over the fire, was added to dissolve it; cold water was then added to temper it, followed by an armful of clothes. The wash was then stirred with a dolly stick. Starch was made from bread, flour, or grated potatoes.

Among the miscellaneous equipment on the farm, guns and bullet molds were always present for obvious reasons.

Although sparse, entertainment was not completely absent from the lives of these sturdy people. Singing and dancing to the music of simple instruments were the most common means, as was conversation. Camp meetings were another source of enjoyment.

Fortunately, it was not too long after the initial clearing that the isolation of the wilderness began to break down. Settlement was rapid, and, with the growth of the community, travelers, visitors, and traveling workmen made regular appearances in the neighborhood. As soon as roads were made, the Gypsies began to move through

an area; cobblers, blacksmiths, and peddlers made their rounds. For many years the journeyman blacksmith was an important figure. He carried all his tools in a horse-drawn wagon except his forge and anvil. He had a regular route and arrived in a settlement at fairly regular times throughout the year, remaining a few days or a week before moving on to his next stop. Other workmen made similar rounds.

Sadly, one of the most frequent visitors to a pioneer settlement was Death. When a settler died in the winter, he was kept in a lean-to in ashes and, in later years, in a cold cellar until the frost heaved out of the ground and graves were easier to dig. In warmer weather he was buried quickly, usually his grave was unmarked or commemorated only with an unlettered boulder.

Then, as now, men and women met these and countless other problems with courage, resignation, cleverness and good humor. They took a gamble for what they hoped would be a good or at least a better life, and from their perseverance emerged our community.

Chapter Eight

THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

When Clinton County was created on March 7th 1788, it included Essex and Franklin counties and part of St. Lawrence County. Originally the eastern boundary of the state, and hence of the county, was uncertain. The line extended vaguely into what is now Vermont territory, and as a result, Clinton County also included Isle La Motte and numerous other islands in the lake. It was not until October 7th 1790, that the New York legislature ceded its claim to the territory on the east side of the lake, and not until 1812 that the boundary between the two states was finally settled by a commission of delegates from each state. The section comprising the present county was at that time divided into only two townships: Champlain and Plattsburgh, which were vast, thinly populated areas. Champlain Town was formed the same day as Clinton County.

The population of Champlain increased rapidly, and soon a town of this extent became cumbersome to administer efficiently to the satisfaction of all the inhabitants. Chateaugay Town was taken from Champlain in 1799, and by 1802 sections of Champlain now comprising the townships of Mooers, Ellenburg, Chazy, and Altona were beginning to show a desire for civil independence.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries New England had grown steadily, and by the time of the Revolution hundreds of families found it too densely populated and were ready to move out to areas which offered more room. Yet until the close of the war and the establishment of a stable government, westward emigration was slow. Once the peace treaty assured the security of land titles, however, expansion was swift and the settlement of the northeastern corner of New York State was rapid. Because of good land, fairly easy transportation, and the land offered Revolutionary veterans, approximately 50 families totaling about 160 settlers had established themselves along the lake shore in Chazy by 1787. Once there was a nucleus for a settlement, others

were attracted and so we grew. From the lake the early inhabitants followed the water power into the interior of what was to become Chazy Township. In 1790 the population of the Chazy-Altona area had shrunk* to about 73 persons of all ages and sexes, but by 1800 this number had swelled to somewhere between 315 and 500 individuals.

In order to set up a township it was necessary to obtain the consent by petition of the majority of citizens of the existing town and to secure an act of the state legislature. In the spring of 1802 at a Champlain town meeting, a vote was taken to petition the town concerning the erection of the new towns of Chazy and Mooers. This meeting was no doubt held on April 6th 1802, as a New York State law (chapter XVI, 10th session) passed on February 4th 1787, established that "Every male, being a citizen above the age of 21, having resided in any town, precinct or district, for six months next preceding such town, precinct or district meeting, and paying taxes, or shall be a freeholder, or shall have rented a tenement of the yearly value of forty shillings, for the term of one year, shall have a right to vote at such meeting; but no other person. The first Tuesday in April in every year thereafter shall be the anniversary day of holding town-meetings in the several towns, precincts and districts in the several counties of the state; no such town meeting shall be held longer than two days, and shall only be held open between sun-rise and sun-set."

In February 1803, John Douglass of Chazy wrote to Pliny Moore of Champlain that the time had come for them to circulate the authorized petition:

Plane More Esq'r
Charsee

Sir

with profound Sentiments of Respect I would Just mention that I think it A Good Plan to Draw a Subscription for the purpose of Deviding the town of Cham-

* probably as a result of the breakup of the Canadian Settlement.

plain according to a previous vote last Spring—I have conversed with several men of information respecting the business and they think it best to draw up a subscription immediately and forward it in this session of the Legislature—and now Sir I wish you to draw up a subscription immediately and get what signers you can conveniently an forward the same to me and I will get what signers that is possible in this vicinity—this is from your friend &

humble servant
John Douglass

Champlain Feb'y 2 1803
Plane More Esq'r

The petition was successfully circulated and forwarded to the 27th session of the state legislature which, on March 20th 1804, erected the towns of Mooers (including the present Ellenburg which was taken off in 1830) and Chazy (including the present Altona which was taken off in 1857) from Champlain Township:

GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. Governor. 53
By order of the Senate.
JER. V. RENSSELAER, President.

In Council of Revision
March the 20th, 1804.
Resolved, That it does not appear improper to the council, that this bill should become a law of this state.

GEO. CLINTON

CHAP. XXII.

An Act for dividing the town of Champlain in the county of Clinton. BE it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly That from and after the first Monday of April next, all that part of the town of Champlain, in the county of Clinton, on the south side of a line, beginning on the lake shore at the southeast boundry of lot number fifteen; said lot being a part of the lands granted by the state of New York, to certain Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees; thence by the south line of said lot westerly, and on the north line of a tract of land known by Bell's patent, originally granted to Hezekiah Tuttle, and westerly upon the north line of eighty acre lots, to wit: Numbers one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and sixty-three; one hundred and seventy-eight; one hundred and forty-three; one hundred and ninety-five; two hundred and seventeen, and two hundred and thirty-two; and from the northwest corner of the last mentioned lot, a straight line to the north-east corner of lot number eight, a four hundred and twenty acre lot, a part of those lands granted as aforesaid; from thence westerly on the north line of lots number eight, twenty-five, thirty-two, forty-nine, sixty-three, eighty, eighty-seven, one hundred and four; one hundred and twelve; one hundred and twenty-nine; one hundred and thirty-eight; one hundred and fifty-five; one hundred and sixty-six; one hundred and eighty-three, and one hundred and ninety-two, and thence from on the same course to the west line of said town, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate town, by the name of Chazy, and that the first town-meeting shall be held at the house of Eleazer Graves in said town.

And be it further enacted, That as soon as may be after the first Tuesday in April next, the supervisors and overseers of the poor of the aforesaid towns, on notice being previously given by the said supervisors for that purpose, shall meet and divide the poor and money belonging to the said town of Champlain, previous to the division thereof, agreeable to the last tax list, and that each of the said towns [Mooers and Chazy] shall forever thereafter respectively support their own poor.

And be it further enacted, That the lines of the said towns of Champlain and Chazy do and shall extend east to the east boundary of the state of New York.

State of New-York

In Assembly, March 9th, 1804.

This bill having been read the third time—
Resolved. That the bill do pass.

By order of the Assembly,
ALEXR. SHELDON, Speaker.
State of New-York

In Senate, March 16th, 1804.

This bill having been read the third time—
Resolved. That the bill do pass.

JER. V. RENSSELAER, President

In Council of Revision,
March the 20th, 1804.

Resolved, That it does not appear improper to the Council, that this bill should become a law of this state.

GEO. CLINTON.

The east boundary of the town was finally settled by the 1812 commission's decision that the state boundary should be fixed as a line running along the middle of the deepest channel of Lake Champlain westward of the islands called Grand Isle and Long Isle (or the Two Heroes), and to the westward of the Isle La Motte. The town's westward extension at first ran as far west as Franklin County, but was eventually moved to the west boundary of what is now Altona and in 1857 to its present location.

In New York a town was organized under statute law of the state with the legislative powers of the town vested in the legal voters at a town meeting. The executive powers were vested in the Constables, Supervisor, Clerk, Collector, Highway Commissioners, Pound Keepers, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor. Since 1804 some of these duties have disappeared; the Highway Commissioners have been replaced by a Town Superintendent of Highways, and other officers have been created: Town Auditors, Excise Commissioners, Inspectors of Election, and a Town Historian. The judicial powers of the town were vested in four Justices of the Peace, which in 1957 became two. The town itself was divided into districts for road, school, and election administration.

For a great many years the SUPERVISOR was elected for only one year. His duties were general: he made the assessment roll, received all monies belonging to the town and paid them out according to law; he met with the other supervisors of the county to act as a Board of Canvassers and with the other supervisors to Act as a Board of Supervisors.*

The TOWN CLERK'S duties were to record and file all papers belonging to the town, having custody of all papers and books belonging to the town, act as clerk of the town board, administer the oath of office to the town officers, and perform the general clerical duties of the town.

Originally there were three COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS who had the power of directing repairs, laying out and altering roads, and ordering new bridges to be built and kept in repair. They were annually to divide the town into road districts and assign such inhabitants to work on them as they deemed proper, and they were to deposit an accurate description of all new roads in the Town Clerk's office.

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS or PATHMASTERS were to have charge of these road districts; one Pathmaster to each district. They were required by law to warn out to work all persons assessed for highway labor in their districts, to keep their roads in order, to superintend the work, to receive and apply commutation monies, to cause the noxious weeds upon the wayside to be cut down or destroyed once before September of each year, to remove obstructions, and to collect all fines whether for neglect of work, idleness, or putting up of gates contrary to law. They could require to one-third

* The details of these offices are from French's GAZETTEER OF NEW YORK (1860).

of the first tax. In the early days many citizens paid their taxes by maintaining sections of road; it was their work which the Pathmasters supervised.

All roads were to be fenced by owners of adjacent lands, unless liable to be overflowed by streams, in which case the Pathmaster was to erect and keep in repair good swinging gates at the expense of the land benefited. All persons leaving such gates open were liable to triple damages. Assessors and Commissioners of Highways were ex officio FENCE VIEWERS in their respective towns; although fence viewers were elected in their own right. Their job was to supervise the legal inclosure of property. Fence viewers were active in Chazy as recently as 1910, when they appraised sheep claims.

In case of fire in the woods, it was the duty of the Supervisor, the Justices, and the Commissioners of Highways to order such and so many inhabitants, liable to work on the roads, as might be deemed necessary and who might reside near, to assist in checking the fires under penalty of a fine of \$50.

The POUND KEEPERS were to maintain and supervise an inclosure for the detention of stray or trespassing cattle and to keep such cattle or other goods until redeemed.

The principal business of the ASSESSORS, of which there were three, was to take inventory each year of the real estate of the individual owners of the town as a basis for taxes. At one time their assessment included such personal property as notes and mortgages. During the nineteenth century a dog tax was set by the Supervisor with the approval of the Town Board at \$1 for a male dog and \$3 for a female to be collected with the general tax.

The OVERSEERS OF THE POOR were to look after and provide for, either at home or at the county home, such as were in indigent circumstances. Their duties have been absorbed by the County Commissioner of Public Welfare. Doctors, however, were still contracting with the town for doctoring the poor in 1928.

There were also three EXCISE COMMISSIONERS who were elected for three years. Their duty was to meet and act upon petitions for the privilege of selling spiritous liquors.

All towns did not elect AUDITORS. However, if they did so, there were to be three of them whose duty was to examine and audit accounts of the town. Their term of office was one year.

The duties of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE were to issue warrants for the arrest of persons accused of committing crime and summonses to bring before them persons for trial in civil action; they were also to take acknowledgement of conveyances, to administer oaths, and to act as inspectors of the town meetings.

The first town meeting for Chazy was held in the house of Eleazer Graves at Chazy Village on April 3rd 1804; Elisha Ransom, Esq., was Moderator. The first town officers, chosen at this meeting were:

Supervisor	Nathan Carver
Assessors	Henry Cummins, Septa Fillmore, Eleazer Graves
Overseers of the Poor	Henry Ladd, Seth Graves
Pound Keepers	Henry Cummins, Seth Graves, Joab Atwood
Fence Viewers	Austin Watrous, Henry Cummins, Rufus Graves, Levi Hazen, Lemuel Newton, Simeon Wood

Town Clerk	Timothy Sullivan
First Constable and Collector	Rufus Stileman
Second Constable	William Lawrence
Commissioners of Highways	Calvin Ransom, Amasa Adams, Joab Atwood
Pathmasters: Dist. 1	Lewis Trombly
Dist. 2	Alexander Ferriall
Dist. 3	Henry Ladd
Dist. 4	Eleazer Graves
Dist. 5	Elijah Gregory
Dist. 6	Hazael Ransom
Dist. 7	Samuel Bailey
Dist. 8	George Root
Dist. 9	Simeon Wood
Dist. 10	Rubin Bridge
Dist. 11	Eliphalet Haskins (Hascall?)

In 1808, according to Spafford's Gazetteer (1813), the boundaries of the town were changed; and on December 2nd 1857, the town of Altona comprising the western section of Chazy was taken off. Otherwise the size of the township has remained constant. Its population has also remained fairly constant as revealed in the various state and federal census reports:

1810	1466	
1820	2313	
1825	2396	
1830	3097	
1835	3023	
1840	3584	(691 engaged in agriculture, 10 in commerce, 98 in manufacture and trade, 11 in navigation, and 17 pensioners for Revolutionary and military service)
1845	3571	(none of whom were idiots, lunatics, Indians, or on charity)
1850	4324	
1855	4462	(2,233 males, 2,229 females making 809 families in 780 dwellings)
1860	3399	(Altona at this time was separated from Chazy and registered a population of 1665)
1865	2381	
1870	3206	(Chazy Village—326, West Chazy Village—280)
1875	3068	
1880	3147	
1890	2867	
1892	2981	(1st district 1,449 citizens—53 aliens; 2nd district 1,456 citizens—12 aliens; inmates of institutions 6 citizens, 5 aliens)
1900	2796	
1910	2973	
1915	3187	
1920	2607	
1925	3254	
1930	2911	
1940	2813	
1950	2741	
1960	3386	

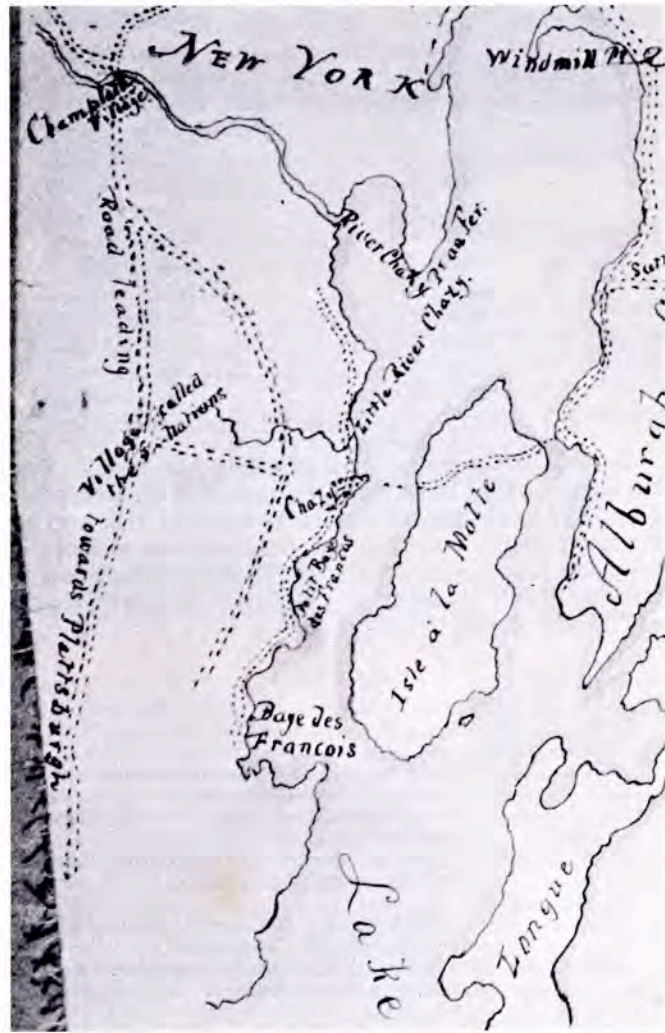
The Township of Chazy has been described in several of the earlier gazetteers:

1813

(Spofford's Gazetteer of New York)

Chazy, a Post-Township of Clinton County, 186 miles N. of Albany, bounded N. by Mooers and Champlain, S. by Plattsburgh, W. by Franklin County.—It was erected in 1804, from a prt of Champlain, and its boundaries were altered in 1808. Its general surface is elevated, and its waters are very numerous, though principally small. The whole population of this Town in 1810, was 1466, when there were 63 senatorial electors. The soil is pretty good, and the inhabitants are hardy, industrious farmers, who make the most of their clothing in the household way.

N.T.



Public Archives of Canada

Part of a: FIGURATIVE PLAN OF THAT PART OF THE FRONTIER OF LOWER CANADA WHICH IS IN THE VICINITY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MISSISSKOUÏ BAY . . . Surveyor Generals Office Quebec 22nd December 1815 Wm Sax D. P. Srd DT to Sur. Genl.—William Sax is a brother of Matthew Sax of Chazy—notice Chazy Village appears as "Village called the 5 Nations."

1824

(Spofford's Gazetteer of New York)

Chazy, a Post-Township of Clinton County, 12 miles N. of Plattsburgh, bounded N. by Champlain, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Beekmantown, W. by Mooers. The Little Chazy runs through this Town, eastward. The land is of a pretty good quality, and very excellent in some parts. The Village of Chazy, 15 miles N. of Plattsburgh is on the State Road leading from Albany to Canada, where are 30 or 40 houses, 4 stores, the Post-Office, 2 churches, (1 of stone and 1 of wood), a schoolhouse, and 2 mills. The land about the Village is very excellent, and well improved. Since the above was written, a new mail route has been established, and a new Post-Office in this Town, Lawrence's Mills P.O., 12 miles from Plattsburgh. Chazy Landing, on Lake Champlain, 1 mile S. of Little Chazy R., 14 miles N. of Plattsburgh, has some 10 or 12 houses. It is 2 miles E. of Chazy Village and Post Office. Duerville, a patent of wilderness, is partly in this Town. Population, 2313; taxable property, real estate, \$179357; personal \$4052 = \$183109; electors, 373; 7059 acres of improved land; 11 school districts, and 651 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1668 cattle, 257 horses, 3169 sheep; 10089 yards of cloth made in families; 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines and 34 asheries.

ILL., E.M.

1836

(Gordon's Gazetteer of New York)

Chazy, West Chazy and Chazy Landing are the v. C. and W.C. have p.o.

Chazy v. 15 miles n. of Plattsburgh, on the State Road from Albany to Canada—1 Methodist Church, 1 Cong. Church, a high school, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, a trip hammer, tannery, carding and cloth dressing mill and some 50 dwellings—well improved country.

Chazy Landing lies on the lake, 1 mile so. of the Little Chazy and 3 miles from the village, has a dock and store house, a dry goods and grocery store and 15 or 20 dwellings.

In the town of Chazy there are 8 Methodist Churches, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Catholic, societies . . .

Chazy T. has 4 gristmills, 22 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 6 asheries, 4 tanneries, 2 trip hammers, 18 school districts.

1842

(Disturnell's Gazetteer of New York)

Chazy-Town, Clinton County, situated 10 miles north of Plattsburgh and distant 176 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,584 inhabitants. Surface level in east, hilly in the west; soil mostly a good quality and some of it very productive: bounded on the east by Lake Champlain, drained by Chazy and Little Chazy rivers; Chazy and West Chazy are the names of the Post Offices.

Chazy village and P.O. Chazy, Clinton County, New York, situated on Little Chazy river 3 miles west of Lake Champlain; it contains 250 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational Church, 1 Methodist E. Church, 2 Taverns, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 trip hammer works, and 2 tanneries. Blue limestone or marble is found in abundance in this vicinity. It is usually a black color, takes a good polish, and is often equal in beauty to the celebrated Irish marble.

Chazy Landing, Chazy, Clinton County, is situated on the west side of Lake Champlain, 9 miles south of the Canada line; here are situated, 1 Tavern, 1 store, 2 store houses and twenty dwellings.

1860

(French's Gazetteer of New York)

Chazy (Pronounced Sha-zee. It included the patent granted to Elkanah Dean and 29 others, July 11, 1769.) was formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804. Altona was taken off in 1857. It lies upon Lake Champlain, n. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling and has a gentle inclination toward the e. The principal stream is the Little Chazy, flowing n.e. through near the center. Corbeau Creek flows through the n. border. Potsdam sandstone underlies the w. part, and Chazy and Trenton limestone the e. Tertiary clay extends along the lake shore. The soil is clayey and productive in the central and e. parts, but sandy in the w. Chazy (p.v.) upon Little Chazy River, contains 2 churches and a saw and grist mill. Pop. 326. West Chazy, (p.v.) upon Little Chazy River, in the s.w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a saw and grist mill, and starch factory. Pop. 280. It is a station on the P.&M. R.R. Sciota (p.v.) is a station on the P.&M. R.R., in the n.w. corner of the town. Chazy Landing is a hamlet on the lake shore. Ingraham is a p.o. in the s.e. corner. The first settler was John LaFrombois, (He was accompanied by two men, named Gonde and Swarte. He was driven off in 1776, but returned after the war, and died there in 1810.—Palmer's Hist. Lake Champlain, p. 80) who came in town in 1763. After the Revolution the first settlers were refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. Of these, Lieutenant Murdock McPherson was the first one that could speak English. (Among the early settlers were Levi Hazen, Septa Fillmore, John Bronson, Elisha Ransom, George Root and John Douglas. Miss M. Bingham taught the first school, in 1802.) The census reports 5 churches in town. (2 M.E., Bap., Cong., and Wes. Meth.)

The township of Chazy contains five hamlets: Chazy, Ingraham, Chazy Landing, West Chazy, and Sciota.

Long before Chazy became a town, the locality between the Little Chazy and the Great Chazy rivers was called "The Rivers Chazy" or "The Chazy." Letters dated as early as 1790 were headed "near the said Rivers Chazy" or "River Chazie." It is from this use of the name that the town took its designation.

The name "Chazy" as a village name has had a complicated history. It was first used, briefly at the end of the eighteenth century, for a settlement where Champlain Village now is. Throughout most of the nineteenth century it was used for what is now Chazy Village, but when the Great Northern Railroad was built across the town in 1850, there was a stop west of what is now Altona Village called "Chazy"; this was changed to FOREST two years later. In 1852 when the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad passed through town, Chazy was given two stations: "Chazy" at West Chazy and "Sciota" farther north. Chazy village was called East Chazy as early as 1836 and was so designated in the 1850's, '60's and '70's, to distinguish it from the station at West Chazy. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad extended its line from Canada Junction to Rouses Point in 1876, at which time a station was erected at Chazy Village and called "Chazy"; the former Chazy station then became "West Chazy."



Map of Chazy Landing from Lamb's 1856 Map of Clinton County.

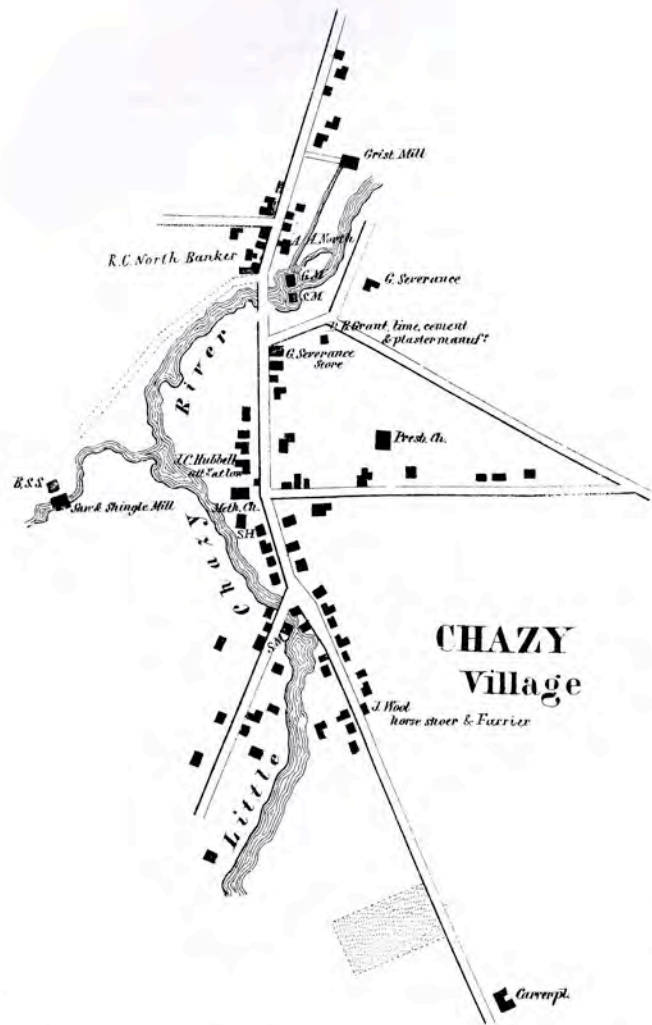


Aerial view of Chazy Landing showing the extent of a portion of the Chazy Orchard c. 1946.

The first settlement and business center was at CHAZY LANDING, which became a shipping outlet for all the northern part of Clinton and Franklin counties. Chazy Landing has also been called "Sax's Landing," "Sax's Wharf," and "The City" at various times. At the time it was called "The City," probably in the 1840's, plans were afoot to lay out streets and develop a village there, and a map of the future metropolis was made by Amasa Adams. But the location declined so severely after the building of the railroads that these plans came to nothing.

INGRAHAM was known as "Sampson's," from the original settlement there of Lester Sampson in 1795 until 1854 when the post office was established. When the citizens requested a post office, they were advised to choose a name for it that would attract the attention and sympathy of the authorities and make them inclined to grant the request as there was no real reason for having a post office in that place. Ovid Phelps, proprietor of the Brick Tavern, and others who wanted the post office, as a preliminary step, consulted A.G. Carver, then publisher of the *Clinton County Whig*, for the best course to gain their objectives. Phelps and many of the others were Whigs, and they felt considerable diplomacy was required not to offend the Democratic Pierce administration, by whose authority the post office would be granted, nor the citizens of West Chazy, only three miles away, who had a post office already. Carver suggested that a petition be drawn up and the name "Ingraham" be proposed to honor Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham (1802-1891), an American naval officer then in the news as commander of the U.S. ship ST. LOUIS at Smyrna, who by a show of force had gained the release of Martin Koszta, a Hungarian-American, from Austrian imprisonment after the July 1853, Hungarian rebellion; Ingraham's action was applauded in the United States; Congress voted him a beautiful sword as a token of its approval, and the Democratic Party claimed that Ingraham had greatly added to the popularity of Pierce's administration. The choice of the name was an astute move, and the petition received favorable attention. On April 8th 1854, the post office was opened at Ingraham with John Vaughan as Postmaster.

CHAZY VILLAGE was settled from the Landing. Traditionally, a company of traders from the South once



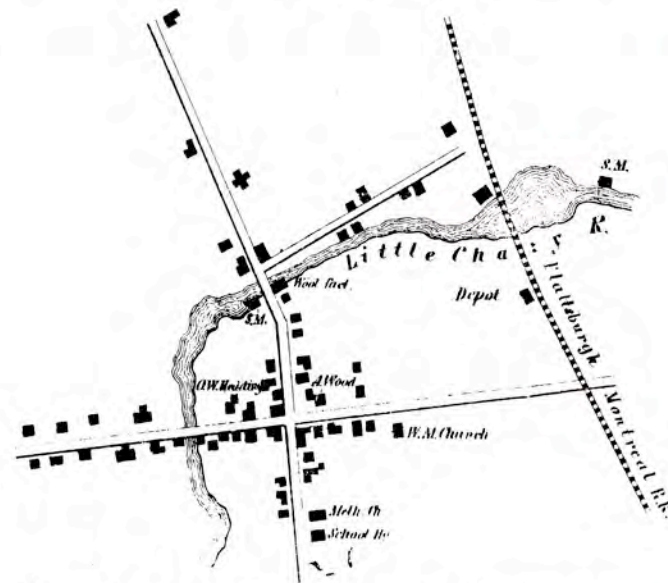
Map of Chazy Village from Lamb's 1856 map of Clinton County.

stopped at Chazy Landing to buy furs. When they asked Francis Chandonett, the landlord of the local hotel, if there were any furs for sale around here, he told them there were none, but there was an Indian Village three miles west called "Five Nations" in honor of the old Iroquois Confederacy where they could no doubt find



Aerial view of Chazy Village c. 1946 looking southeast to Lake Champlain and showing the original Chazy Central Rural School.

what they wanted. The traders hopefully started for the village; just before reaching it, they came to some men working on the road to whom they told their mission and the directions they had received from Chandonett. "There!" exclaimed one of the workers, "That's one of Chandonett's tricks." The trick, however, gave the name "Five Nations" to Chazy Village for years. A map signed by William Sax, Acting Surveyor General to the Surveyor General, dated December 22nd 1815, and in the Manuscript Room of the Public Archives of Canada ("Sundries" Map H3/310), shows the location of the "Village called the 5 Nations"; and as late as 1880 the older people were still using the name. Another explanation holds that there were once five families there, each of a different nationality. The village was also popularly called East Chazy from at least 1836 until 1876. Settlement began here during the late 1790's.



Map of West Chazy Village from Lamb's 1856 map of Clinton County.

WEST CHAZY was first called "Lawrence's Corners" and then, after the Lawrences and Woods had developed the water power of the Little Chazy River and a post office was established there about 1824, "Lawrence's Mills." It became West Chazy in 1833. Settlement first began here when Stephen Atwood arrived in 1799, but



Lithographic view of West Chazy Village—1899.

did not develop until after the arrival of William Lawrence and Amasa Wood in 1818.

No record or explanation for the name "Sciota" has yet been discovered; although the name does appear elsewhere in the country. What is now SCIOTA was for years called Ober's Corners for the family of that name. Settlement did not begin near Sciota until after the War of 1812. Almost the first settlers were Joseph and Mary (Wallingford) Ober who arrived here from Massachusetts in 1815. He acquired a large section of heavily wooded land, built and operated three saw mills, made shingles, and cleared land for farming. He went to his mills so early in the morning and returned so late at night, he saw very little of his eight children while they were young.

"Sciota" was at first the nearby railroad station and has since been popularly applied to the village. On Route 191 about a mile and a half east of Sciota is a road that runs north from a group of houses, called



courtesy of Mrs. Robert Fulton

"LaForest Corners," for about three quarters of a mile to the Town of Mooers and then continues along to the Mooers-Champlain town line into the Town of Champlain; this stretch of road, along which most of the buildings are in Mooers, is known as "Angellville" after the family of that name who once lived there. Further east on 191 is a large electric transformer on the edge of the road marking the spot where, until 1927, the railroad crossed the highway. It was here that the original "Sciota" was located as a railway depot.

From about 1820 until after 1916 there was a sixth hamlet of fair size in the town, about a mile and a half northeast of Chazy Village, called SUCKORTOWN from the fish of that name found in large quantities in the river nearby. Suckortown centered on the Little Chazy River and stretched from the East State Road to the Minkler Road. It had several mills and about 25 families and was also known as "Factoryville." It has since declined as a population center to no consequence at all.

A little later, another settlement grew up on the Beekmantown line in the Duerville Patent called SHELTER'S; this was an Irish settlement, and it straddled the line. Shelter's has also lost all importance as a population center.

Another settlement of Irishmen, brought in to build the railroad, was scattered along the Military Turnpike in what is now the Town of Altona. North of the Irish was a similar settlement of French Canadians; both communities have disappeared. For a while, early in the nineteenth century, there was a third business center on the Military Turnpike known as ROBINSON'S after that family. Here there were a hotel, a school, saw mills, a butter factory, and other buildings, but all these enterprises have long since vanished.

Suckortown from the east side of the easterly bridge.

APPENDIX I

Supervisors of the town of Chazy and their terms of office:

Nathan Carver 1804	Isaac Aldridge 1852
Timothy Sullivan 1805	William H. Saxe 1853 (Democrat)
Benjamin Graves 1806-9	George Severance 1854-55 (Republican)
John M. Grant 1810	Miner Chamberlain 1856
Matthew Sax 1811-17 (Democrat)	Henry G. Sax 1857 (Democrat) (after a tie he was voted in by the justices)
Nathan Carver 1818	George Severance 1858-60
Alexander Scott 1819	Orville K. Wood 1861-62
Matthew Sax 1820 (Democrat)	William Atwood 1863-65
Robert McPherson 1821-23	Miner Chamberlain 1866
Ebenezer A. Scott 1824-28	Fayette C. North 1867-76
Matthew Sax 1829-31 (Democrat)	Calvin H. Pike 1877
George Lesley 1832-34	Miner Chamberlain 1878-79
Ebenezer A. Scott 1835-37	Lewis Anderson 1880
Isaac Aldridge 1838-39	Miner Chamberlain 1881-83
Ebenezer A. Scott 1840-44	John B. Saber 1884-84
Prentice P. Douglass 1845-46	P.F. North 1886
John North 1847-48	M. Morah, Jr. 1887-89
William H. Saxe 1849-50 (Democrat)	W. J. Lengfeld 1890-97
John North 1851	

APPENDIX II

Town Clerks of the town of Chazy and their terms of office:

Timothy Sullivan 1804	Orson Hedding 1850
Samuel Tennant 1805-6	Miner Chamberlain 1850-52
Thomas Wait 1807	George Severance 1853
Samuel Tennant 1808-9	Orville K. Wood 1854
Benjamin Wait 1810-11	Daniel Dodge 1855-56
Julius C. Hubbell 1812-25	Warren McFadden 1857
Bela Edgerton 1826	Daniel Dodge 1858
Julius C. Hubbell 1827-30	John McFadden 1859-60
Harry Graves 1831-34	Aaron Baker 1861-62
Adan Weston 1835	Douglass B. Grant 1863-65
Alexander H. Prescott 1836	Henry H. Grant 1866
Rufus Heaton 1837	Hiram Clark 1867-69
Ebenezer A. Scott 1838	Henry Harris 1870-72
Rufus Heaton 1839	Hiram Clark 1873-76
Daniel Dodge 1840-42	J. H. McCuen 1877-78
William Atwood, Jr. 1843-44	William W. Ladue 1879
Russell North 1845	Isaac Abare 1879-81
M. S. Robinson 1846	J. H. McCuen 1882
M. Chamberlain 1847-49	Isaac H. Abare 1883-85

William N. Sweet 1898-99
William A. McMartin 1900-1
P. A. Fesette 1902-3
L. A. Childs 1903-7
George W. Lengfeld 1908-9
T. E. McCullough 1910-13
B. F. Douglass 1914-15
H. S. LaBounty 1916-19
V. S. Jerry 1920-24
Wilfred J. Artibee 1922-25
Victor E. Goewey 1926-27
C. D. Broderick 1928-31
Hubert Patnode 1932-35
Willis J. Stone 1936-47
Virgil E. Trombly 1948-53
Walter B. Sanger 1954-57
Elwood Relation 1958-67
Maynard Trombly 1968-

L. DeB. Pringle 1885
W. H. Aldridge 1886
C. A. Hyde 1887-88
L. E. Richards 1889
P. B. Doane, Jr. 1890-91
H. J. Hinman 1892-94
Augustus Dunning 1894-95
P. B. Doane 1895-96
A. S. Anderson 1897-1900
O. E. Minkler 1901-3
H. S. Bruso 1904-7
O. E. Minkler 1908-9
H. S. Bruso 1910-13
O. E. Minkler 1914-15
Hubert Patnode 1916-19
Benjamin F. Sullivan 1920-48
Nell B. Sullivan 1948-49
Joseph P. West 1950-

Chapter Nine

ALTONA

As we have seen, when the Town of Chazy was created in 1804, it included the territory in the west now set off as the Town of Altona. This area was settled later than Chazy itself and was meagerly developed for many years, but there was settlement here quite early with such men as—Augur, who may have arrived as early as 1795, Daniel Robinson who was on the Military Turnpike in 1797, and Simeon Wood who came in 1800. Matilda K. Wood, who married Ebenezer Wright, was a daughter of Simeon Wood and the first child known to have been born in what is now Altona.

Lumbering and potash making were the first industries. An 1856 map of Clinton County locates ten mills in what is now Altona: S. Wood, an unnamed mill north of Wood's on Woods Brook (earlier called Simeon Wood's Brook), Harvey Mead, John Davis, Phinneys (Finney), Geo. Cooper Sr. on the Vassar Road, A. Purdy, Broadwell, G. Douglass, and Daniel B. Mead. Active in Altona Village about the same time were J. Hay, millwright, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber; William Graham, tanner and lumberman; and H. N. LaSalle, manufacturer and dealer in lumber and flour. The 1860 census shows that David Hull, Danford Starke (sp?), and Franklin Purdy were also lumbermen in Altona. All these lumber dealers had spruce, hemlock, pine, and hardwood lumber.

The first mill in what is now Altona was built by Benjamin Mooers, Jr., before 1820 in lot 135 of the Duer-ville Patent on the Military Turnpike where Woods Brook joins the Big Chazy River. It was run successively by Samuel Couch, Simeon Wood, and others; John McGregor was the last to have a mill on this site. Several years after Benjamin Mooers built his mill, a relative and seafaring man named John Mooers erected another saw mill in lot 158 of the same patent up the Big Chazy River a short distance west of the first mill and near the gate on the Turnpike. He was followed in that location by Sheldon Reynolds, Kingsbury, and Beach and Ross, all of whose mills burned.

The second mill in Altona was built by Kinner Newcomb, who operated it for some time, on what became the farm of James Harvey, grandson of the first James Harvey of Altona. This was known as the "Old Button Mill." The third mill was built by Ketchum, Hobart, and Moore farther up the Big Chazy in lot 162 of the Refugee Tract near Chazy Lake. This was a small mill, gone before 1869, set up to handle the large pine timber cut in that area for many years by Meigs and Weed. In 1826 Aurelius Beaumont built a mill for Ebenezer Cooper,* and the next mill was built in 1838 by Smith Wood on Woods Brook near the Turnpike. It burned in 1854 and was not rebuilt. Stanley Wood, Smith's brother, seems also to have been a lumberman in Altona in 1860 and is probably the S. Wood whose mill site is shown on the 1856 map.

In 1843 John Townsend had a sawmill in lot 134 of the Duer-ville Patent, and about 1847 John Bentley built a sawmill on the east side of the Big Chazy in lot 110 and operated it for three years, when the site was taken over by Harvey Mead, who apparently built a new mill and was running it in 1856. Soon after this mill was operated by Henry N. LaSalle. John Davis also had a sawmill in 1856 and later seems to have gone into partnership with LaSalle. Their property was then taken over by Wood Brothers, and in 1880 James Mead assumed control.

South of this mill site, sometime before 1856, John H. Finney of Mooers built a sawmill and did a good business for several years. By 1880 Finney's mill had become Palmer's shingle mill.

In 1852 S. N. Pike built a sawmill in lot 23 of the Refugee Tract near the present Ellenburg line. He built a log house in the dense wilderness there, and it was four years before the road along the current town boundary was laid out near them. He was still there in 1858, but

* See Chapter Eleven for details.

soon his mill was taken over by J. and R. Sherlock. The mill site was destroyed by fire and abandoned by 1862.

About 1856 Ormes, Bailey, and Ellis built a sawmill on Woods Brook not far from the Turnpike on the Duley Road and operated it quite a while, first by water power and then by steam. The 1857 assessment roll lists Loring Ellis with a steam sawmill in lot 17 of the Duerville Patent. In 1880 this mill was run by William Burnham who had reverted to water power and used a large, twenty-foot, overshot wheel.

Another early miller was Abel Purdy who had a mill in lot 37 of the Duerville Patent near the head of Woods Brook before 1856. Northwest of Purdy's mill, also by 1856, was a mill operated by a man named Broadwell.

George Cooper's mill by 1856 was operating near Sciota but over the line in what is now Altona, and George Douglass also had a mill over the line from West Chazy at Douglass's Corners by 1856. The 1857 assessment roll lists Ebenezer Drucy with a sawmill in lot 36 of the Duerville Patent; William Graham is listed with one sawmill in lot 120 of the Refugee Tract and another in lot 110 of that tract. At one time he also had a gristmill, probably the first one in the west part of town. At least one of his mills was still operating in 1880. The assessment roll also lists — Hartwell with a sawmill in lot 96 of the Duerville Patent. At sometime before the separation, Dake and Crabtree had a small grist mill in the northwest corner of town where Benjamin Baker was an early settler and where J. Way later had a gristmill. Two other early mills were those of J. Brace and J. Osgood and Company, which both seem to have been in operation in the 1850's.

Probably both before and after 1856, Joseph Vassar had a sawmill during the summer and contracted to cut and haul timber during the winter.

The timber resources of the later Town of Altona seem to have been going fast as early as 1843, judging by this letter from Allen Ormes to Hon J C Hubbell Esq, Albany, N Y:

Mr. J. C. Hubbel Sir

I wrote to the Comptroller some time since to ascertain who was the owner of several lots of land in Duerville Patten in this town, and not receiving an answer I thought perhaps that through the hurry of business the letter has got laid aside and forgotten. and as I am anxious for the information sought I take the liberty of troubling you with the subject. I want to know who is the owner of lots 116, 125, 133, 134, and 135 Duerville Patten if you will take the trouble to go to the office and find out and send me the information I will satisfy you for your trouble. There is yet a little timber on each of them but it is going fast and I should like to purchase the timber one on two of them and Daniel Basset would also like to get some the land is good for nothing 134 is the John Townson sawmill lot on flat Rock. and the 133 lies south 135 right North 125 lies on the south West Corner of the Rock

Yours with Respect
Allen Orms

Wet [sic] Chazy Feb. 14, 1843

I wish you to attend to the above as soon as you conveniently can for if there is any timber saved it must be done soon. You may perhaps get the agency of the lands.

Very early three men: Asa Stiles, Samuel Eaton, and Grove Page came up the Turnpike into what is now Altona and began cutting timber and making potash. They remained four years. Their potash, and all of that made in this region was drawn down to Sax's wharf at Chazy Landing, where it was exchanged for goods at Sax's store. Those hauling the potash down to the lake also returned with supplies for the many taverns which

had sprung up along the Turnpike during the first half of the nineteenth century.

With farming and lumbering, tavern keeping was a principal occupation in the Altona area. The first tavern on the Military Turnpike seems to have been kept by Lyman Clothier who was there in 1800. Other early tavern keepers were Kinner Newcomb, Simeon Wood, Simon Newcomb, Eliphalet Hascall, Simon Goodspeed, Daniel Robinson, and Lewis Robinson. Abner Pomeroy was very early at what was later called the Gate and built there a log house he kept as a tavern and two barns. Benjamin Graves, a Revolutionary veteran, about 1815 had a log tavern for a short time near what is now known after him as Graves Brook. He was four or five miles farther up the Turnpike from Pomeroy. Daniel Baker and Robert Baker were early inn keepers on the Baker Hill Road.

There were many taverns because the road was so rough during this time that a tavern was needed every few miles to accommodate the travelers. What is known as the "Era of Tavern Keepers," however, was finished by the building of the railroads during the third quarter of the century. In 1856 there were only three taverns known to be still in operation: Andrew Farrell's, J. Hubbard's, and Lewis Robinson's. In 1860 the census lists only Charles J. Farrell as an innkeeper.

The earliest store known in this area was the one kept by Lewis Robinson in his tavern. By 1856 Samuel Comer had general dry goods and in 1869 advertised groceries, boots, shoes, crockery, hardware, etc.; and John Hanley was both a farmer and dealer in groceries. About the time of the separation of the towns Thomas Casey also kept a general store, Leander Dunham sold groceries, and P. Conners dealt in patent medicines, groceries, and crockery. At Forest, C. Donahue was a dealer in groceries. The only other business enterprises by the Civil War were A. M. and P. D. Moore's tannery, a stave factory near Smith Wood's mill at Altona Village, James Way's grist mill in the very northwest corner of the town, Elihu Hall's brickyard, and the Chaffee Coal Kilns (charcoal). The last two were the only two shown on the 1857 assessment roll for Chazy. About this time trades were represented only by Stephen Marsh, William Haurahan, Patrick Henderson, Stephen Marsto, and Leander Dunham, practicing blacksmith; David Walker and Allen Hackett, shoemakers; Luman Jones, a wheelwright; Franklin White, a mechanic; William P. Holmes and Lewis Blair, carpenters; Ashley Starke, a sawyer; and Samuel Barnaby, a brick mason.

There were only about seven school districts laid out before the town was separated from Chazy, three of them along the Military Turnpike. There were no churches in this part of town before 1857 except the French Baptist Church which was organized and built by the Ferrylls and Jennetts in 1856 in what is now known as the Vassar School District. The oldest burial places in Altona are in the eastern part. The Douglass Cemetery near the Chazy line just beyond West Chazy Village has been in use since the earliest days. About a mile and a half west on the Turnpike is another old cemetery where most of the Turnpike people are buried. The small Blow Sugar Bush Cemetery, near the old bridge at Altona, is another early cemetery.

Before 1857 there were few roads. The first was the Military Turnpike cut through in 1796. The 1856 map locates on this road: P. Howard, M. Hogans, A. Farrell, I. Marsh, — Marsh, L. Robinson, C. Robinson, James

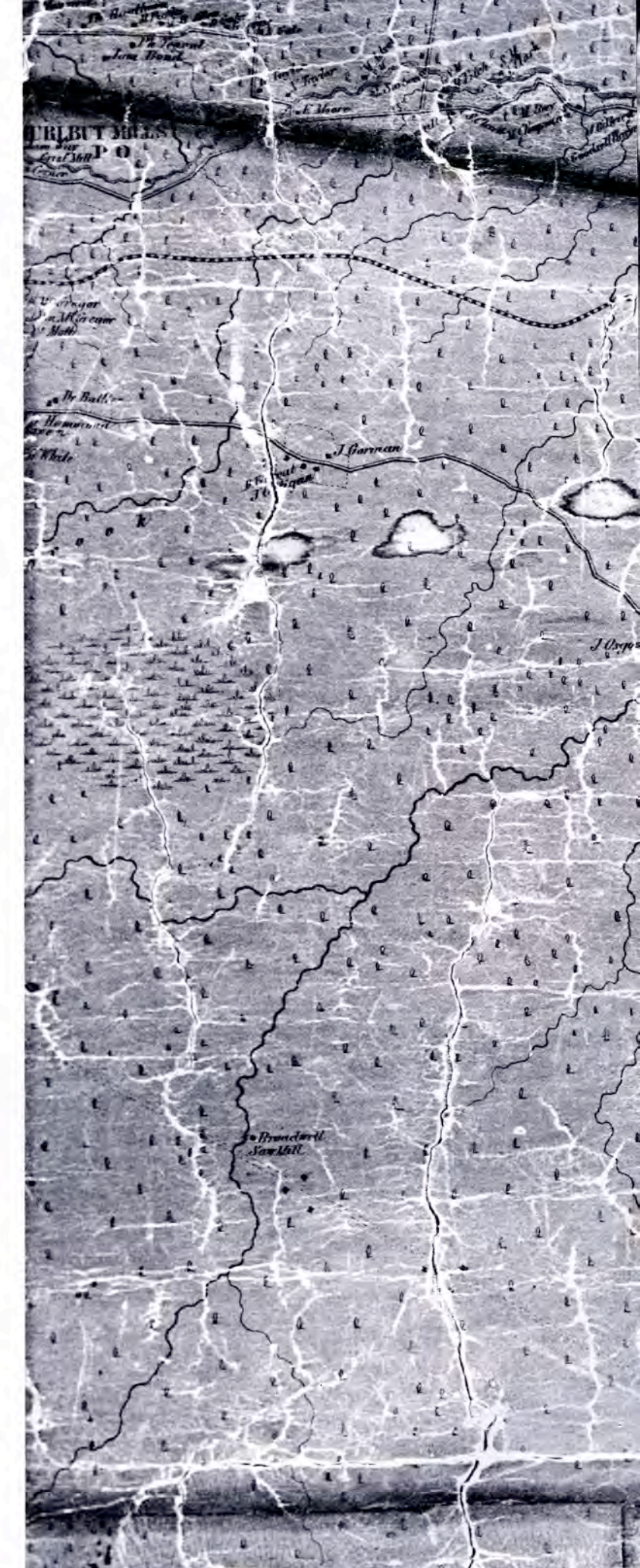
Harnet, R. Harnet, S. Wood, — Osgood, B. Vincent, J. Brace, James McKinney, — Mott, Jeremiah Walker (H. E. Walker, son), E. W. Robinson, R. Peryea, John Migo, A. Laquierre, — Crowley, J. Hubbard, J. Gorman, Dr. Butler. In 1856 a short road ran a bit west from the Military Turnpike at M. Hogans, and on it lived H. Luckens and W. Harris/Jarvis. About halfway between the Military Turnpike and the Ellenburg line, a road from Beekmantown extended a short distance into what became Altona; in 1856 F. Matead, F. Davis, R. Chesbrow, and P. Liken lived along it.

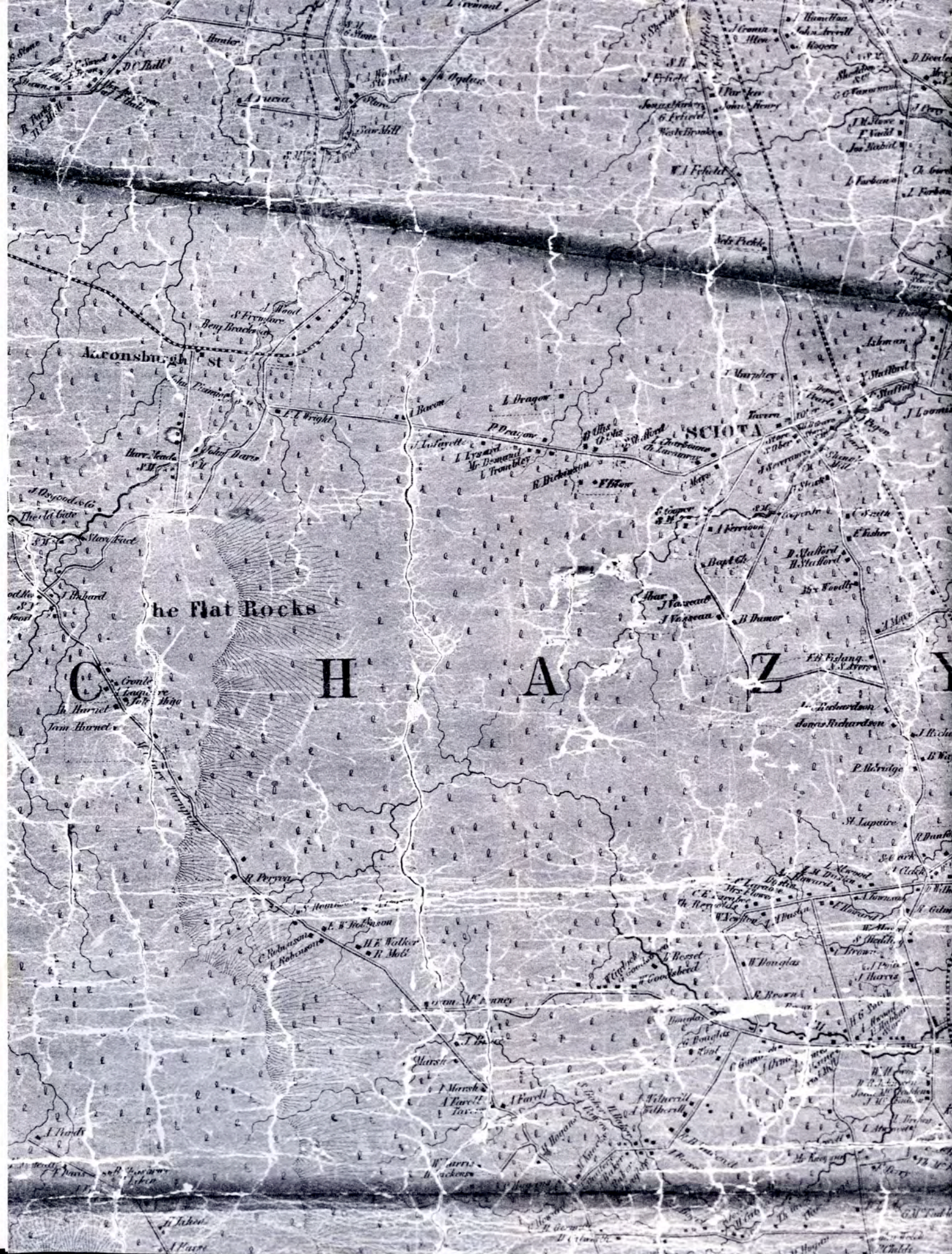
The second road originated as a path through the woods made by people going to and from Bumfrey's Clearing near the present Altona Village and Robert Tripp's grist mill at Woods Falls in the Town of Mooers, for years the only grist mill near Altona; this came to be called the Bumfrey Road. In 1856 Benjamin Brockway, S. Frymore, and A. Wood lived on this road. The third road to be laid out was that passing south over Baker Hill into West Chazy; among the early settlers on this road were: W. Baker, S. Baker, H. Baker, A. Witherell, R. Witherell, F. Witherell, L. Marsh, — Douglass, A. Bassett, J. Douglass, J. Whalen, A. Shelters, P. Ripley, S. C. Coon, A. E. Emery, and W. Doodelaw—all there in 1856. The road opened from Altona Village to Sciota was the fourth; living here in 1856 were L. Lysard, — Deamond, L. Trombly, R. Dickinson, F. Blow, C. Mayo, L. Charbonne, S. Stafford, O. Otis, P. Dragon, and back in the field from this road L. Dragon and A. Bacon. The fifth road ran southwesterly from Douglass Corners near West Chazy to the Military Turnpike; early settlers living here in 1856 were Daniel Bassett, Charles Goodspeed, Joseph Goodspeed, and George Douglass. The sixth road laid out before the separation runs from Beekmantown into what is now Altona in lot 63 of the Refugee Tract and across the town in the general direction of Ellenburg Center. In lot 36 of the Refugee Tract a short road leads north to Purdy's mill and passes through the old location of Broadwell's mill. The Vassar Road ran more or less parallel with what became the center of the Chazy-Altona line, and in 1856 George Cooper Sr., A. Ferriole, C. Abaire, J. Vassar, and B. Damon lived along it. On the Flat Rock Road, which ran south from the Vassar Road, in 1856 lived Mrs. Flower, C. E. Larabee, Th. Reynolds, W. Newton, W. Douglass, and R. Brown. At an early date a road from Centerville to Way's Mill near Ellenburg cut across the northwest corner of what is now Altona.

The settlement of the Altona area was at first by English speaking families from New England or elsewhere in the state. Several French speaking families later arrived from Canada, especially after the Papineau troubles in 1837, and with the railroads came a great many settlers from Ireland. Most of the settlement was along what is now the Altona-Chazy town line and along the Military Turnpike. The great Flat Rock section of Altona was left unoccupied, as it is today, due to its wild barrenness.

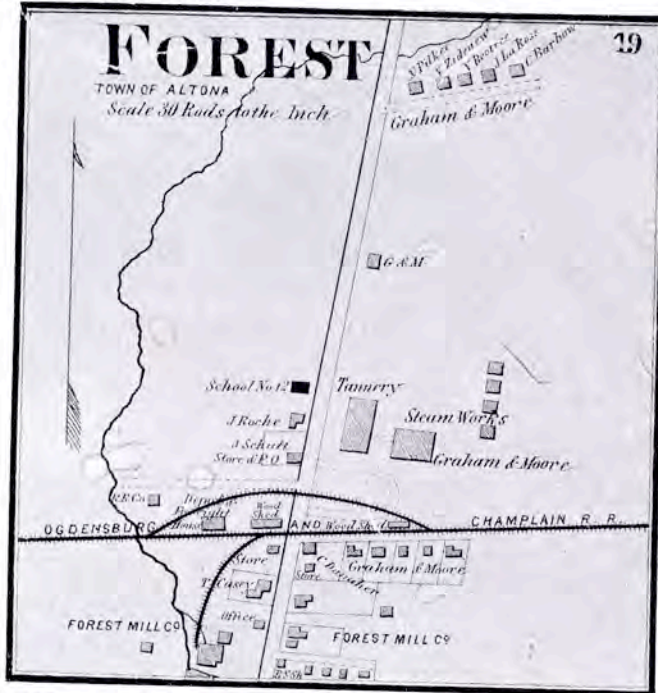
There was a fairly early settlement at Douglass's Corners just over the town line from West Chazy where George Douglass settled in 1805, and travel on the Military Turnpike early created a small cluster of people at Robinson's. There was a settlement at Bumfrey's Clear-

The Town of Chazy including what is now the Town of Altona from Lamb's 1856 map of Clinton County—continued on next two pages.





ing northeast of what is now Altona Village; but no one knows who Bumfrey was, and he must have come and gone at an early date. Forest and Altona were the only other centers of occupation before the Town of Altona was established. Forest owed all its importance to the railroad which came through in 1851. By 1857 only Altona Village was really beginning to grow, though not much settlement was made here before the railroad; the first real settler of Altona Village, Joseph Brown, did not arrive until 1848.



A map of Forest from Beer's 1869 atlas of Clinton County.

The location of the village of Altona was also determined by the railroad which established there a stop called Sandpit, where trains could get water. Aaron Allison, a train conductor, was killed by an engine near this spot soon after the railway opened. He was very popular and was buried with Masonic honors, probably the first Masonic funeral in the region. Shortly after, Sandpit was renamed Aaronsburgh in his honor, a name given when the first post office was established with Orrin Hough as the first postmaster, a job he held for ten years. When the township itself was established, however, it was not named Aaronsburgh, because of another post office.

Nearby Ellenburg Corners early had a post office; it was three miles from what was to become Ellenburg Center, and the Post Office Department did not want to pay a sufficient amount to have the mail carried from the corners to the Center, so individuals had to help pay; a Mr. Murray paid the largest share. The residents of the Center attempted to have a post office established in 1856 and asked Mr. Murray to propose a name. He suggested Altona, but the residents did not like it and settled for Ellenburg Center instead. In 1857, when the new town was created from Chazy, the Board of Supervisors, probably as a courtesy to Mr. Murray, suggested Altona for the new town, and it was adopted for the entire township and for the village of Aaronsburgh as well.

By 1857, Chazy was the largest town in the country and, split as it was with most of the population in the east section and a few settlers scattered through the

western portion, it was inconvenient to administer. Many felt a north-south division, creating a new township, would be a convenience to all inhabitants. No thought was given to any political or self-interest, and no opposition was expected. Meanwhile, however, others in the county had other changes in mind, and on September 7th 1857, this notice appeared in the local paper:

NOTICE

The undersigned freeholders of the towns of Ellenburgh, Mooers, and Chazy, in the County of Clinton, hereby give notice that an application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of said County, at their next annual meeting in November 1857, for the erection of a new town, in said County to be formed out of territory now embraced within the said towns of Ellenburgh, Mooers and Chazy. Said new town to be bounded on the north by the Canadian line and the north line of Lots #59 and #60, in township #6 old military tract; on the south by the town of Dannemora; on the east by a line running southerly through the towns of Mooers and Chazy from the Northwest corner of Lot #174 in the Canadian Nova Scotia Refugee Tract to the west line of Lot #7, Duerville Patent; and on the west by the town of Clinton and a line running south through the town of Ellenburgh, from the northwest corner of Lot #19, Township #6, old military tract to a point where the north line of Dannemora intersects the west line of #112 in Township #5 of same tract.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Philip Tennent | Robert Anderson | Walter A. Drury |
| Amos H. Myatt | S. Comer | Stephen Pike |
| James Way | P. H. Wing | Wm. Dawson |
| Luman Jones | Darius M. Gale | Abram A. Gale |
| Thomas Hinton | James F. Bond | Levi Bond |
| Dewell Martin | Anthony Myatt | James Bell |
| Wm. Bell | L. S. Carter | Nemehiah Berry |
| Israel Daniels | Francis Laporte | S. Bond |
| Zachariah Howe | John Hoit | David Hoit |
| Joseph Wells | Elijah Bates | John Ward |
| Ephraim Smith | John Carlton | Edward Springer |
| James Culligan | Calvin C. Dake | Peter S. Labardie |

Nothing further was ever heard of this movement. About a week later the newspaper carried another notice:

NOTICE

The undersigned residents and freeholders of the town of Chazy, in the County of Clinton, hereby give notice that an application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of said County, at the next session of the said Board for the erection of a new town to be composed of the West half or part of the town of Chazy.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| B. W. Merritt | R. C. North |
| A. A. North | John North |
| N. J. Roberts | Dean Delance |
| Wm. H. Sax | J. C. Hubbell |
| Anthony Trombly | Geo. G. Brown |
| Hiram Ladd | J. W. Hubbell |
- Sept. 15, 1857

No suggestion of a dividing line location was made in this notice. The petition was referred to the appropriate committee, and a favorable report was made. Then a controversy arose over the dividing line; another petition was circulated asking for the division on a line which would give two-thirds of the territory to the new town, bringing the line within five miles of the Lake shore; referring to another proposal, the petition read:

The proposed line runs very near West Chazy Village and about one and one-half miles below the "Flat Rock", so-called. This rock is a wild, worthless waste, over which highways cannot be made and extending nearly across the town, north and south, and is about four miles wide east and west. The proposed line would cut off about 70 voters into the west town, those residing below the "Flat Rock" territory. For them to get to the center of the rear town, they would be obliged to go out of their own town, into another in order to get around the "Flat Rock".

One hundred and thirteen persons signed this petition, and it was presented to the Supervisors. When it became

known, there were many who objected to the new suggestion, and another petition was circulated stating the objection and requesting the line run two miles farther west in order to leave families east of the Flat Rock in the east township. In one week 275 voters signed the new petition, and the first petition was reduced to 96.

At this time, the Board of Supervisors was composed of nine Democrats and three American and Republicans, a labor party. The Supervisor from Chazy, H. G. Sax, on December 2nd 1857, offered a resolution to divide the town on the line requested by the 96; the vote was nine to three against it. Mr. Weaver then proposed an amendment substituting the countersuggestion requested by the 275. The amendment was defeated by the nine Democrats against the other three. Mr. Bowen then proposed to amend by dividing the distance between the two lines; again the motion was defeated in the same way. Mr. Weaver then proposed to table the entire subject for a year to give the inhabitants of Chazy an opportunity to agree on a line. This motion was defeated ten to two, every Democrat with Mr. Bowen against it. The proposal of the 96 was then made again by Mr. Sax, and it was carried by nine to three on a party division. The new line created quite a feud in the town.

On December 3rd 1857, the 81st Session of the State Legislature passed this act in the Laws of 1858:

An act to erect the town of Altona in the county of Clinton, by the Board of Supervisors thereof.

Whereas, an application has been made to the board of supervisors of the County of Clinton, subscribed by at least twelve freeholders of the town of Chazy, for the division of that town and the erection of a new town therefrom; and the said board having been furnished with a map and survey of said town to be affected, showing the proposed division;

And whereas, it appears by evidence furnished to said board, that a notice of such application, subscribed by at least twelve freeholders of the town thereby affected, was duly published in three of the newspapers of said county, once a week for six weeks successively, immediately preceding said application, and that like notices were posted in at least five public places in said town thereby affected, for four weeks next previous to said application;

Therefore, be it enacted, by said board of supervisors as follows:

SECTION 1. All that part of the town of Chazy, lying west of a line commencing at the southeast corner of Duerville Patent, at the southeast corner of lot No. 145, in said patent, and running thence northerly along the east line of Duerville Patent, to the northeast corner thereof, being the northeast corner of Lot 152, of said patent; thence

northwesterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of lot No. 51, of the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract; thence northerly along the east line of lots No. 51, 50 and 49, of said Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract, to the south line of the town of Mooers, and bounded on the north by the south line of Mooers; east by the line first above in this section mentioned; south by the north lines of Beekmantown and Dannemora, and on the west by the east line of Ellenburgh, is hereby erected into a separate town, to be known and distinguished by the name of Altona.

2. All the remaining part of the town of Chazy, shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Chazy.

3. The first town meeting in the town of Altona, hereby erected, shall be held at the Old Gate House, now kept by John Osgood, on the first Tuesday of March next, and thereafter the same shall be held on the same day that the other towns hold their town meetings in said county of Clinton.

4. Isaac Marsh, William Graham and John Osgood, are hereby appointed to preside at the first town meeting in said town of Altona, and shall have and exercise the same power as justices of the peace, when presiding at town meeting, and to appoint a clerk and to open and keep the polls.

5. Nothing in this act shall affect the right, or abridge the term of office on any justice of the peace, or other officers in either of said towns, whose term of office has not expired.

Passed December 2, 1857, two-thirds of all the members elected to said Board, voting in favor thereof.

Board of Supervisors, } ss.
Clinton County }

We do hereby certify, that we have compared the foregoing with the original act passed by the board of supervisors of said county, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and the whole of such original, and that the map thereunto annexed, is a correct copy of one presented to said board, with the application for the erection of said town of Altona.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this third day of December, 1857.

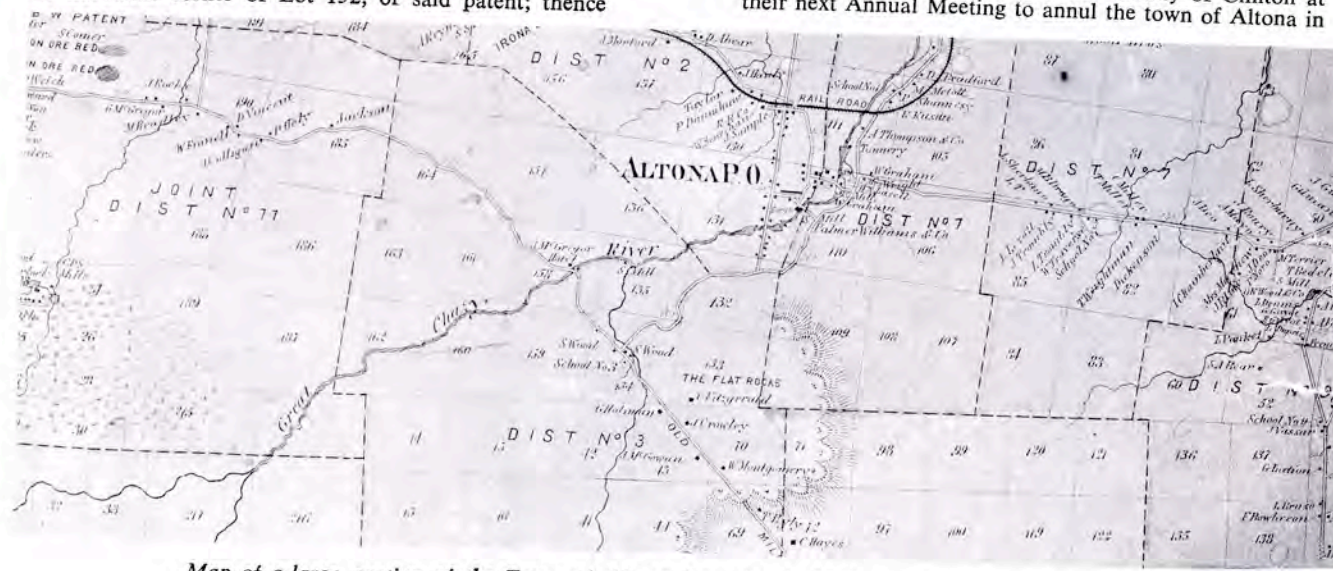
JOHN FITZGERALD
Chairman, board of supervisors

Peter S. Palmer
Clerk board supervisors.

In 1858 Altona proceeded to elect her officers; the first Supervisor was Ezekial Douglass, a Republican. All unhappiness had not subsided, however, judging by this notice in a paper of September 1858:

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Clinton at their next Annual Meeting to annul the town of Altona in



Map of a large portion of the Town of Altona from Beer's 1869 Atlas of Clinton County.

said County and annex the territory now composing said town to the towns of Chazy and Ellenburgh.
Dated Altona, Sept. 13, 1858
Signed by the freeholders of

Altona	Ellenburgh	Chazy
David Vincent	A. S. Marshall	Lorenzo Atwood
James Vincent	R. W. Ransom	Wm. T. Atwood
Jeremiah Gotman	James B. McLean	Charles W. Clark
Daniel Bassett	Chas. B. Ransom	G. E. Cooper
Gardner Goodspeed	Royal Gorham	Noah Stafford
Rollin Brown	James Short	R. Danford

Wm. Douglass Jr.	Samuel L. Fisher	John Lengfeld
C. E. Larabee	F. Sawyer	John R. Wheeler
Wm. Newton	E. H. Dominy	A. G. Howard
H. Baker	James Shutt	Hiram Clark
Peter Ripley	A. Dominy	C. Pearl
George Douglass	John W. Havens	Edmund B. Nichols
	J. B. Hammond	Thomas McFadden

Evidently this application did not receive favorable attention, and Altona has remained an independent town since the division of December 2, 1857.

APPENDIX I*

The 1860 Census for Altona

The 1860 census was taken in Altona about two and a half years after the town was separated from Chazy. As a result it gives a good idea of the population of the west part of Chazy at the time of the separation. Unfortunately, the writing in this census is very poor, and before any entry here is accepted as a reference the original census should be checked. The names listed below are of all heads of families, all males over 20, and all older females living in families when not, apparently, the wife of the head of the family. The names are given here in the order they are listed in the census. The name marked * means that person (or one in his family) is listed as unable to read or write.

Name	Age	Occupation	State/Country of Birth
Samuel Comer	53	merchant	Canada
Theodore L. Comer	22		New York
John Hay	28	miller	Canada
John Labombard*	43	farmer	Canada
Andrea Labombard*	88	gentleman	Canada
James Walker	55	farmer	Vermont
David Walker	78	shoemaker	Vermont
James Way	58	farmer	Vermont
Stephen Pike	29	day laborer	Canada
Jesse Pike	60	farmer	Vermont
Luman Jones	26	wheelwright	New York
Elijah A. Drew	53	farmer	Vermont
Adam Henthorne	32	day laborer	Ireland
Amos H. Myatt	43	farmer	Vermont
Merrill Way	25	farmer	Vermont
Leander Dunham	53	blacksmith	New York
Adah Dunham	78		Connecticut
Franklin White	29	mechanic	Vermont
Allen Hackett	50	shoemaker	Vermont
Leroy Bartlett	41	day laborer	Vermont
Anthony Myatt	32	farmer	Vermont
C. P. Sheldon	26	farmer	Vermont
James Bell	34	farmer	Ireland
William Bell	26	farmer	Ireland
Michael Gobin	50	farmer	New York
Samuel Gobin	52	farmer	New York
Ira Gobin	24	day laborer	New York
Henry Purrier*	48	day laborer	Canada
Stephen Myatt	35	farmer	Vermont
Isadore Hayes	40	day laborer	Canada
Peter Labombard	50	farmer	Canada
David Hoit	38	farmer	Vermont
Samuel Barnaby	30	brickmason	England
Duncan H. McGregor	51	farmer	Vermont
George McGregor	21		Vermont
Thomas McComb	60	farmer	Ireland
Alphonso Bartlett	36	day laborer	Vermont
Patrick Lunnoy (sp?)	66	day laborer	Vermont
Stillman Argon	30	day laborer	New York
Myron Argon	23	day laborer	New York
Clement Millette	22	farmer	New York
Andrew Clark	50	farmer	New York
George H. White	45	farmer	Vermont
Thomas Chamberlin	32	farmer	New York
John McGregor	30	farmer	Vermont
William Myatt	40	farmer	Vermont
Amos J. Myatt	21		New York
Michael Bradley	38	farmer	Ireland
Edward Sweeny	30	farmer	Ireland
David Vincent	55	farmer	England
David Vincent Jr.	21	day laborer	New York
Jeremiah Gorman	43	farmer	Ireland
Jame Callagan	37	farmer	Ireland

* Many thanks are due Mrs. David K. Martin who worked very hard deciphering the writing of this census report.

Name	Age	Occupation	State/Country of Birth
David Mobria	24	day laborer	Canada
Marcelle Demeuria			
Paul Minor*	50	day laborer	Canada
Jacob Leach	50	day laborer	New York
Andrew Duley	38	farmer	Canada
Smith Wood	48	farmer	New York
Jeremiah Hubbard	41	farmer	New York
Justus Lewis	22	farmer	New York
Francis Burke	40	day laborer	Canada
Peter Purrier	23	day laborer	New York
Peter Peredam	51	day laborer	Canada
John Dame	28		Canada
Nelson Dame*	22	day laborer	New York
James Hamet	60	farmer	Ireland
Peter Dame Sr.	67		Canada
Peter LaMountain	36	day laborer	Canada
Peter Millette*	60	day laborer	Canada
Cornelius Fitzgerald	28	farmer	Ireland
James Crowley	40	farmer	Ireland
Adam Lagier	46	farmer	Ireland
John Gough	52	farmer	Ireland
George Lagier	42	farmer	Ireland
Robert Hamet	28		Ireland
Thomas Riley	30	farmer	Ireland
Mitchell Granice*	36	farmer	Canada
Gilbert Leopiraneu*	24	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Punier*	46	farmer	Canada
Peter Punier	77		Canada
Patrick I. Barns	27	farmer	New York
James Barnes	25	farmer	New York
Dennis Cummins (sp?)	65		Ireland
Oliver Battu	32	day laborer	Canada
John Osgood	42	lumberman	Canada
David L. Osgood	82	father	Massachusetts
Emerson Rand	32	day laborer	New York
John Spooner*	70	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Lamountain	70	day laborer	Canada
Eleaser Goodrow*	22	day laborer	Canada
George Marcom*	37	farmer	Canada
Mitchell Lawiey*	41	day laborer	Canada
James Sample*	24	day laborer	Canada
Eustace Langdo*	48	day laborer	Canada
Raphael Langdo	24		Canada
Harvey R. Mead	34	farmer	Vermont
John Sample	23		Ireland
Peter Gardner*	58	day laborer	Canada
Diana Stone*	38	widow	Canada
Peter Barnaby*	23	day laborer	Canada
Stanley Wood	30	lumbering	New York
Simeon Wood	32		New York
Henry Lasall	33	lumbering	New York
Henry Luck	22		Canada
Antwine Rushlow*	36	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Lamountain*	38	day laborer	Canada
Philip Stone*	58	day laborer	Canada
Peter Patnode*	30	day laborer	Canada
David H. (?) Gray	40	day laborer	Vermont
Apollos Austin	65	day laborer	Vermont
Augustus Hough	52	farmer	New York
George Hough	28	farmer	New York
Nelson Lemenour*	35	farmer	Canada
Augustus Baxter*	47	farmer	Canada
Patrick Casey	40	farmer	Ireland
Henry Hubbard	65	day laborer	New York
Thaddeus Hutchins	43	farmer	Vermont
Samuel Johnson	29	day laborer	New York
John Hanley	44	grocer	Ireland
Artemas Adams	37	farmer	New Hampshire
Peter Larock*	51		Canada
James Riley	60	day laborer	Ireland
Richard Riley	25	day laborer	Ireland
Joseph Patnode	30	day laborer	New York
Francis Belanger	66	day laborer	New York
Peter Belanger	24		Canada
David Gilbert*	33	day laborer	Canada
Peter Blair	24	day laborer	New York
Theophilus Peudame*	24	day laborer	New York
Antwine Mayo*	26	day laborer	Canada
Lewis Mayo	24		Canada
Joseph Stone	22		New York
Robert Cotton	27	farmer	England
William Cotton	30		Ireland? England
John Hood	40	day laborer	Ireland

Name	Age	Occupation	State/Country of Birth
Charles Cotton	59	farmer	England
Francis Lamoia	52	day laborer	Canada
John O'Neil	48	day laborer	Ireland
Patrick Handerson	35	blacksmith	Ireland
Patrick Dubby	28	day laborer	Ireland
Lewis Blair*	25	carpenter	Canada
William Haurahan	60	blacksmith	Ireland
John Benson	30	day laborer	Ireland
John Higgins	31	day laborer	Ireland
John Ladu*	32	day laborer	Canada
Andrew Brunill*	45	day laborer	Canada
Francis Matot*	34	day laborer	New York
Battis Sorrell*	36	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Belangre*	30	day laborer	New York
Edward Fair	28(?)	day laborer	Ireland
Nelson Clarke (sp?)	45	farmer	New York
Benjamin Clarke (sp?)	24	day laborer	New York
Antwine Blow	33	farmer	New York
Fanny Marot	70		Canada
Bartimy Dragon Jr.	27	farmer	Canada
Charles Dupo	60	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Lesott	41	farmer	New York
Joseph Lesott Sr.	75	farmer	New York
Patrick Finigan	34	farmer	Ireland
Julius Blow	28	day laborer	New York
Leon Laforest	23	day laborer	New York
Ashley Starke	31	sawyer	New York
Alexander Ferrial Jr.*	31	farmer	New York
John Elmo	24	day laborer	New York
Alexander Ferrial	57	farmer	New York
Augustus Guyette*	44	farmer	Canada
Catharine Guyette	91	mother	Canada
Edward Guyette*	50	farmer	Canada
Abram Guyette*	55	farmer	Canada
Frederick Vassar	23	farmer	New York
Antonio LaBell*	28	day laborer	Canada
Passow Jenette*	44	farmer	Canada
Julia Dumo	44	widow	Canada
Luke Raymo	26	day laborer	Canada
Francis Ashline*	74	farmer	New York
Edgar Ashline	24	day laborer	New York
George Gary*	22	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Pombrio*	32	day laborer	Canada
Lewis Bruso*	40	farmer	Canada
Antwine Larush*	56	farmer	Canada
Antwine Larush*	28	farmer	New York
Francis Pombrio*	36	farmer	Canada
Joseph Vassar	48	farmer	Maine
Henry Wilson	22		New York
Charles Abare*	65	farmer	Canada
Lousuut (sp?) Abare	40	farmer	Canada
John LaVarnway*	28	day laborer	New York
Antwine Mayo*	33	farmer	Canada
Margaret Mayo	76		New York
Charles Mayo	64	day laborer	Canada
Lewis Charboneau	49	farmer	Canada
Marion Brown	68		Canada
William Lemoy	30	day laborer	Canada
Charles LeVarnway	60	farmer	New York
Francis Colomard*	35	day laborer	Canada
Lirette (sp?) Mayo	26	day laborer	Canada
William P. Averill	34	day laborer	Vermont
Milo Mayo*	27	farmer	Canada
Vincent Pauket*	25	farmer	New York
Joseph Paukett	66	farmer	Canada
Peter Paukett	23	day laborer	New York
Peter Blow*	36	day laborer	Canada
Francis Blow*	72	farmer	Canada
Elizabeth Cadon	70		Canada
Thomas Whitman	23	day laborer	Canada
Moses Blow*	23	day laborer	Canada
David Blow*	30	day laborer	Canada
Robert Dixon	49	farmer	Canada
Francis Blow Jr.*	45	farmer	Scotland
Allen Witherill	55	farmer	Canada
Jerome Trombly*	45	day laborer	Vermont
Bartimy Dragon Sr.*	51	farmer	New York
Albert Collins*	23	day laborer	Canada
Lewis Trombly*	48	day laborer	New York
George Whitman	45	farmer	New York
Joseph Trombly	37	farmer	England
Lewis Lesott	67	farmer	New York
Eli Laundrie*	55	day laborer	Canada

Name	Age	Occupation	State/Country of Birth
Joseph Lafayette	46	farmer	Canada
William Brissey	33	day laborer	New York
William Graham	29	farmer & lumberman	New York
Ebenezer Wright	61	farmer	Vermont
John Wood	37	farmer	New York
Sarah Wood	72		Ireland
Joseph Mashau*	35	day laborer	Canada
Isaac G. Bates	28	farmer	New York
William P. Holmes	23	carpenter	New York
Rebecca Holmes	66		New York
Benjamin Brockway	48	farmer	Vermont
David Bobard*	50	farmer	Canada
Oliver Portio*	27	day laborer	Canada
Moses Pickle (sp?)	59	day laborer	New York
Charles R. Ray	60	farmer	England
Isaac Lureotte*	39	day laborer	Canada
William Ray	27	farmer	England
Charles R. Ray Jr.	28		England
Alanson Marsh	4(3?)	farmer	New York
James Mead	35	farmer	Vermont
Isaac Burdo*	30	farmer	Canada
William O'Donnell	50	farmer	Ireland
Thomas O'Donnell	22		Ireland
John Pray*	35	day laborer	Canada
Thomas Audir	50	day laborer	New York
Daniel B. Mead	58	lumberman	New York
Danford Starke (sp?)	26	lumberman (?)	New York
James Mead	23		New York
Matthew Meade	21		New York
Ira Hare	23		New York
Calvin Stiles (sp?)	52		Vermont
John Hammond	28	day laborer	
William Waite	45	day laborer	Canada
Hiram Wardner	40	farmer	New York
Harriet Warder	63		Massachusetts
Romald Purria*	46	farmer	Canada
Lewis Robinson	68	farmer	Massachusetts
William F. Rowlson	26	farmer	New York
Joeb Allen	29		New York
Lewis Purrier	23	farmer	New York
Edward Robinson	47	farmer	New York
Lewis Robinson	44	farmer	New York
Nelson Purrier	42	farmer	Canada
Joseph Lapham*	7(5?)	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Lapham Jr.*	26	day laborer	Canada
Nelson Alexander	20	day laborer	New York
Henry Bosaler* (sp?)	30	day laborer	New York
Martin Noak	37	farmer	Vermont
Royal Mott	45	farmer	New York
Phinehas Darby	80	laborer	Vermont
James W. Braed	59	farmer	Canada
Erskin D. Braed	24		Canada
Stephen Marsto	40	blacksmith	New York
Isaac Marsto (Marsh)	67	farmer	Vermont
Orville Marsto	27	day laborer	New York
Orissa ((sp?) Curtis	31	farmer	New York
Alvion Mierd	30	farmer	New York
Hugh Loughun	38	farmer	Ireland
Nancy Loughun	70	widow	Ireland
Patrick Mirtha	34	farmer	Ireland
Ellen Murtha	60	widow	Ireland
Matthew Martha	25	farmer	Ireland
John Heath	22		New York
Patrick Hogan	40	day laborer	Ireland
Anne Hogan	48	widow	Ireland
Patrick Finigan	40	farmer	Ireland
George Baker	43	farmer	New York
Charles J. Farrell	28	innkeeper	New York
Lucy Farrell	65		Vermont
Patrick Rooney	31	farmer	Ireland
Michael Rooney	29	farmer	Ireland
Lewis St. Louis	40	farmer	Canada
Luther Robinson	38	day laborer	New York
Battis Lashway	45	day laborer	Canada
Nelson Lashway	20		New York
Francis Parot	30	day laborer	Canada
Nelson Fisher	30	day laborer	Canada
Wait Vaughn	55	farmer	New York
Narcisse Paicket*	50	day laborer	Canada
Victor Paicket	20		New York
Franklin Purdy	33	lumberman	New York
Levi Higby	35		New York
Asel Purdy	61	farmer	New York

Name	Age	Occupation	State/Country of Birth
Frederick Purdy	21		New York
Francis Mead	45	farmer	New York
Eustace Furlong*	45	day laborer	Canada
David White	38	day laborer	New York
John Robinson	28		New York
Daniel White	65	farmer	New York
Simeon B. White	40	farmer	New York
Joseph Lashway*	40	farmer	Canada
William Monty	50	farmer	New York
Clemdera (sp?) Monty	25	farmer	New York
Charles Monty	20	farmer	New York
Martin (sp?) Lynch	50	farmer	Ireland
Timothy Lynch	20		Ireland
David Hull	50	lumberman	New York
Frederick Hull	28	farmer	New York
Andrew Sutter (Shelters?)	4(8?)	farmer	Vermont
Thomas Hogan	66	farmer	Ireland
James Harvey	40	day laborer	Ireland
Peter Ripley	51	farmer	Vermont
Harvey Baxter	64	farmer	New York
Esekiel Douglass	65	farmer	New York
Nelson Douglass	26		New York
Jeremiah R. Douglass	32	farmer	
Artemas Bassett	27	farmer	New York
James E. Southwick	46	farmer	New York
Sidney Baxter	39	farmer	New York
Ransom Witherell	45	farmer	New York
Almon Witherell	71	farmer	Connecticut
Harvey Witherell	39	farmer	New York
Domina (sp?) Fartrour (sp?)*	24	farmer	Canada
Teunis Dodeleur (sp?)*	51	farmer	Canada
Billey (sp?) P. Witherell	67	farmer	Vermont
Wilbert Wool	30	farmer	Canada
George Dougley	52	farmer	New York
Melancton Dougley	24	farmer	New York (married within the year)
Martin Dougley	27		New York
Amherst Dougley	43	farmer	New York
Lucy Dougley	84		Massachusetts
Charles Hunter*	32	day laborer	Vermont
William H. Emerson (sp?)	33	farmer	England
Ira Brown	38	farmer	New York
Jouima (sp?) Brown	66		New York (female)
Rowland Brown	32	farmer	New York
William Douglass	81	farmer	Rhode Island
William M. Douglass	35	farmer	New York
Edward Wilson	49	farmer	New York
Sally Buttin (sp?)	75		Massachusetts
Philo Pickle	28	day laborer	Canada
Charles E. Larabee	36	farmer	Vermont
Sarah Flower	70	widow	Connecticut
William Newton	42	farmer	New York
Mayo Payno	42	farmer	New York
Russell Cook	23	day laborer	New York
Ira White	26		New York
Rufus Danford	63	farmer	Vermont
Oscar Hedding	37	day laborer	New York
Daniel Bassett Jr.	40	farmer	New York
Daniel Bassett	67	farmer	Massachusetts
Peter Billings	50	day laborer	New York
Samuel Douglass	40	day laborer	New York
Charles Goodspeed	52	day laborer	New York
William F. Atwood	32	farmer	New York
Sally Goodspeed	73		New York
Isaac Rice	32	day laborer	Vermont
James McKinny	60	farmer	Maine
Arthur McKinny	28		New York
Lucy Bruce	79		New York
Godfrey Wilson	55	farmer	Vermont
John Brend	27	farmer	England
Edward Brend	60	farmer	England
Joseph Brend	30	farmer	England
John Cannon	67	farmer	Ireland
John Cotton	30	farmer	England
Mitchell Peshit	35	day laborer	Canada
Joseph Eburd*	35	day laborer	Canada

Chapter Ten

WAR AGAIN*

News of the War of 1812, officially proclaimed by President Madison at Washington on June 19th, did not reach Chazy until nearly a month later, on July 7th. But the fact of war created no astonishment among our citizens; although it was to have a tremendous effect upon their lives.

War had been gathering for many years for a variety of reasons and a warlike spirit permeated the country. Nearly a month before President Madison's proclamation, on May 26th 1812, an army recruiter stationed at Champlain, Abraham Per Lee, had written to his father, General Edmond Per Lee, at Amenia, Dutchess County:

War is the constant theme of the people on the frontier, and well they may be alarmed. The British are making every exertion for defense, they are giving great bounties for enlisting and fortifying every place that admits of it. They intend we shall purchase Canada if we have it, at a very dear price, even the blood of thousands of our best Americans, But it is better we should bleed on the tomb of Montgomery than have our country dishonorably submit to the dictates of a British Cabinet, the insults of a British Ministry or the oppression of a British navy.

The chief significance of war for Chazy was that for a little more than two years the town would lie in the track of invading armies. As a result, she was trampled and overrun by thousands of soldiers, her citizens were seriously inconvenienced, her growth was retarded, her interests suffered, and her property was destroyed. In 1805, when the Presbyterian Church was to be organized at Chazy, 86 men had signed up as prospective members; in 1814, when reorganization was undertaken, only 28 men were found to sign the new list.

When war was declared, General Daniel Wright of Elizabethtown, commander of the Essex, Clinton, and Franklin County Militia, was called to active duty.

* Thanks are due Mr. Oscar E. Bredenberg of North Hero, Vermont, and especially to Dr. Allan S. Everest of the History Department of the State University College at Plattsburgh for help with this chapter.

Governor Tompkins's orders were that the Essex detachment was to assemble at Elizabethtown and proceed to Plattsburgh to rendezvous there with the Clinton County men; the Franklin County militia was to assemble at Malone and remain there waiting for orders from Major General Benjamin Mooers. The combined force of the militia under General Mooers was 700 men; their call of duty was for six months' service. During the remainder of the war there would be three further calls of a few days each.

Long before the hostilities three companies of militia had been raised in Chazy, one commanded by Capt. William Atwood, one by Capt. Hickock, and the third by Capt. Septa Fillmore. Atwood's first commission, as an ensign, was dated March 1804; he was made a lieutenant in 1805 and a captain in 1808. His company belonged to the 36th Regiment of the New York State Militia under the command of Col. Thomas Miller. In 1814 his company muster roll contained these names:

Captain	William Atwood
Ensign	Samuel Bailey
Sargeants	Stephen Goodspeed
	William Douglass
	Charles Goodspeed
	Ezekiel Douglass
Fifer	Horace Bishop
Privates	Joab Atwood
	Martin Aldridge
	Isaac Aldridge
	Dodarah Bunker
	John P. Bishop
	Harvey Baker
	Henry Baker
	Thomas Christie
	Robert Chase
	Joseph Churchill
	Rufus Danford
	Caleb Douglass (taken prisoner)
	Hezekiah Fay (taken prisoner)
	Gardner Goodspeed (wounded
	skirmish of Sept. 6th 1814)
	Joseph Harris

Joseph W. Kinsley
Levi Minkler (a drafted soldier,
assisted in capturing a British
flag from a gun boat at Mis-
sissquoi Bay in 1813)
Grove Page
Thomas Payne
Greenleaf Page
Hubbell W. H. Ransom
Smith Ripley
Henry Stratton
Asa Stiles, Jr.

Not on the original
list were:

Joseph A. Payne (added from
Hurd p. 296)
Jonathan Clifford (taken prison-
er)
Daniel Goodspeed (wounded skir-
mish of Sept. 6th 1814).

No roster for Capt. Fillmore's company has survived,*
but it is possible to supply these names from the Hubbell
papers:

John Beagle
Levi Minkler (seems to have served in Atwood's, also)
Jonathan Douglass (seems to have served in Atwood's, also)
Julian Belanger
Francis Kinsley
Nathaniel Flower
Thomas Patnode
James LaFrambois

Capt. Hickock's infantry company was composed of:

Gover Page	Daniel Goodspeed (wounded)
Reuben Smith	in the skirmish of Sept. 6th
Anslem Goodrich	1814)
James Hedding, Jr.	Harvey Houghton
Rufus Townsend	Alexander Townsend
John Townsend	Joseph Harris
Asa Stiles, Jr.	Warner Andrew
Lorin Eldridge	Calvin Denley
Benjamin Douglass	William Harvey

There were also two local groups of cavalry. Lemuel
North of Chazy was appointed a second lieutenant in
Capt. Samuel Hick's troop in the First Squadron of the
Third Division of the Cavalry, New York State Militia,
in the regiment of Lt. Col. Marinus Francis Durand, on
April 26th 1804. He was made a first lieutenant in 1806
and a captain in 1811; he resigned in 1815. Capt. Graves
also commanded a group of cavalry of which Lemuel
Ladd, Wait Vaughan, and Leonard Kimball were mem-
bers. As far as is known, however, Chazy men did not
go into active service before 1814.

After the declaration of war, General Bloomfield of
the United States Army was ordered to the Champlain
frontier with several regiments; by September 1st 1812,
he had 8,000 men, including regulars, volunteers, and
militia, under his command. The main force was sta-
tioned at Plattsburgh with a large store of military sup-
plies, and small advance parties were thrown out as far
as Chazy and Champlain. Perhaps it was at this time
that the two cantonments at Chazy were built. J. C.

* From a Report of Fines of the 42nd Brigade, 36th Regt., Clin-
ton Co., October 28th 1818, we have: Capt. Fillmore's Com-
pany: Ebenezer Sherman, Christopher Minkly, Jonathan B.
Douglass, Hiram Ferris, Alexander Blanchard, Levi Cluff, Bar-
nabus Minkly, Jr., Ichabod Ransom, Wait Vaughan, Andrew
Wilson, Roswell Johnson, Bela Edgerton, James Denison,
Thomas Cooper, Amos Hayes, Niles Helms, Ebenezer Titchout,
Reuben Randall, Baptist Amlaw, David Donaldson, Adonijah
Carter, Israel Tracy, James Martin, Richard B. Jones, Richard
Angell, Stephen Rosevelt, Nehemiah Merritt, and Edward
White. The rolls of Capt. Fillmore's Company were burned.
During the Battle of Plattsburgh, this company was merged
into Atwood's Company.

Hubbell was the cantonment officer at the one built a
half mile north of Chazy Village; the location of the
other one is not known.

The first offensive campaign began in the fall. The
troops had remained in quarters until November when
they moved north. On November 15th they marched into
Chazy under the direct command of Major General Dear-
born and camped for two days. On the 17th they moved
on to Champlain and by the 18th were camped a half
mile south of the Canadian line. On November 17th
1812, Charles Livermore wrote to Samuel A. Fielding
from "Shamplain":

I marched from Plattsburgh to what is Caled Sharzee &
this Morning, we march to Shamplain. Our troops consist-
ed of first & third Regiments of Vermont Militia. Colonel
Edward Fifield has just arrived from Swanton with 500
Militia. New York Militia are in this place. General Pettet
has this afternoon about 3 o'clock marched the regular
forces which were stationed at Plattsburgh under the com-
mand of General Bloomfield, who is now sick, through
this town for Montreal and we expect he has encamped
over the line tonight and will make an attack tomorrow.

The next day Livermore wrote again:

Yesterday we proceeded to this place ["Shamplain"]. We
arrived here about morn and about three o'clock, General
Chandler arrived with the regular army from Plattsburgh,
which was heretofore Commanded by General Bloom-
field, who is now sick. The rear of their army past to Day
about Noon. The Citizens of Plattsburgh and Sharzee have
volunteered their Servarses as Poinires [pioneers] to Cut
and Char out the road for us to Montreal. Colonel Fifield
arive from Swanton with his regiment yesterd; at this
yesterday Colonel Martindal arive here with his regiment
today. General Pettet arive here yesterday, and this after
Noon, he reviewed his Brigade of New York Militia . . .

The main force of American troops numbered 5,000:
3,000 regulars and 2,000 militia; the British had an army
of 3,000 on the Canadian side of the frontier. Dearborn
seems to have tried to cross the line on the 20th to sur-
prise the guardhouse at Lacolle, but many of his militia-
men refused to cross the border and on the 22nd he
returned to Champlain and marched back across Chazy
to Plattsburgh, where the 6th, 15th, and 16th Regiments
went into winter quarters; the militia were disbanded; and
the 9th, 11th, 21st, and 25th Regiments were sent to
Burlington. The troops at Plattsburgh were put under
the command of Col. Zebulon Pike.* In the winter, pre-
parations were to be made for a new, and it was hoped,
a more successful invasion of Canada.

This early flurry of military activity soon subsided.
During the first winter two brigades were stationed at
Champlain, but they left there on February 13th 1813,
for Sackett's Harbor on the Ontario frontier, marching
across Chazy en route. Little by little other troops were
withdrawn, and by the summer of 1813 the New York
side of the lake was left unprotected. On July 6th Gen-
eral James Wilkinson was placed in command of the
Northern Army, and General Wade Hampton was put in
charge of the forces on Lake Champlain, which at this
time were entirely concentrated in Vermont, and by the
end of the month the situation had still not changed.

On July 31st and August 1st Col. Murray of the
British army with a fleet including two captured Ameri-
can ships: the *Growler* and the *Eagle*, and 1,400 regular
troops, sailed up the lake and raided the village of Platts-

* About this time a son was born to Amos Luther of Chazy who
lived where Mrs. Emmet D. Hyde's home is now located; the
son was named Zebulon Pike Montgomery Luther in the spirit
of the times.

burgh, where they destroyed a good deal of property.
On July 31st 1813, Daniel Coit began a letter from Bur-
lington, Vermont, which he continued the following day:

This morning, the troops & the inhabiance of this village
were alarmed in expectation of soon being attacked by the
British . . . August 1st Yesterday the British landed at
Sharzea; did no damage; today they landed at Plats-
burgh . . .

Although he had 24 hours' notice of the raid, Hamp-
ton, in Burlington with 4,000 men, did not concern him-
self with the action, and the 300 militia hastily assembled
in Plattsburgh could but withdraw in the face of Mur-
ray's superior numbers and dared not approach the vil-
lage again until the enemy had gone. The British left
Plattsburgh at 10 A.M. on August 1st. Murray's row
galleys and two gun boats headed toward Swanton, Ver-
mont; on the way they stopped at Cumberland Head to
plunder the homes and farms of several residents, and
again at Chazy Landing, where they burned the store-
house of Matthew Sax. Still, on August 4th 1813, Peter
Sailly, Esq., of Plattsburgh, wrote to the Secretary of
the Treasury, "It is a fact, that from Canada to the
South end of Lake Champlain, on the west side, there
is not a military Post or a soldier to be seen."

At another time during 1813 the Cumberland Head
ferry schooner, *Lion*, was captured by three British row-
galleys, lying under cover at Point au Roche, and was
run down the lake to Chazy Landing, where it was
abandoned and burned; later, however, it was re-built
and put back into service.

At last, in September 1813, about 4,000 American
troops under General Hampton, concentrated at Cumber-
land Head and began a new expedition into Canada to
distract the British forces on the Richelieu, while the
Secretary of War, General Armstrong, sent another force
under Wilkinson from the Ontario Frontier to take Mont-
real. On September 19th the infantry and light troops
moved from Cumberland Head in boats, flanked on the
right by Macdonough's flotilla. They reached Chazy
Landing at midnight and spent the night there in their
boats. On the 20th they continued to Champlain and
disembarked at the foot of the rapids in the Big Chazy
River, where they were joined by a squadron of horse
and two companies of artillery. The same day they re-
mained one day. Suddenly, Hampton changed his plans
and marched off to Chateaugay Corners with the idea of
directly approaching Montreal, but at Chateaugay the
Americans remained idle for 26 days. On the 22nd of
October they moved down the Chateaugay River, and on
the 25th—after the Battle of Chateaugay—abandoned
their drive on Montreal and fell back on Plattsburgh.
Wilkinson, meanwhile, had been stopped at Chrysler's
Farm. Despite the battle at Chateaugay and skirmishes
at Odeltown on October 1st and a fight at Missisquoi Bay
on the 11th, Hampton's main force returned to Cham-
plain and went into winter quarters at Plattsburgh about
November 20th with nothing accomplished and with gen-
erals Hampton and Wilkinson blaming each other for the
fruitlessness of the campaign. Wilkinson made his
own winter quarters at French's Mills, now Fort Coving-
ton.

During Hampton's withdrawal he had made his head-
quarters for about a week at Chazy in J. C. Hubbell's
law office, now the Chazy Public Library. One morning
he had disastrous news from his Chateaugay expedition,
and when Judge Hubbell came in, the general acted

pretty cross; "Almost as if he would like to turn me
out of doors," wrote the judge. "I afterwards remarked
to his son—a tall dashing young fellow, aide to the Gen-
eral, and father of Senator Hampton of South Carolina—
that the old gentleman seemed to be a little out of sorts
that morning. 'Yes', he replied, he's so crabbed you can't
touch him with a rod pole!"

The army was removed from Chazy on November
15th, and in December Hampton, to avoid arrest at
Wilkinson's order, fled from Plattsburgh to Washington,
leaving the western side of the lake protected only by a
few dispirited troops.

When the campaign opened in 1814, the towns along
the border were so vulnerable that nearly all the inhabi-
tants of both Champlain and Chazy made plans to move
south with their valuables, mostly to Peru. Alarms were
frequent, and all were in almost constant expectation of
invasion after the spring.

Because of the threatening movements of the British
on the west side of the lake, several detachments of
American troops were soon returned to Plattsburgh. In
March 1814 the American force at Plattsburgh was
ordered to Champlain, and on March 30th General Wil-
kinson made an unsuccessful and costly attack on the
grist mill at Lacolle. After this defeat, the main army
moved back to Chazy, where the stone building was used
as a hospital, and again prepared for another invasion
of Canada. General Wilkinson was removed.

During the summer of 1814 both the British and the
Americans were actively engaged in strengthening their
positions along the Champlain frontier. Large reinforce-
ments joined the army at Plattsburgh, and General Sir
George Prevost, Governor of Canada and the British
Commander, was gathering an army at Chambly and
along the west bank of the Richelieu River.

Although military movements in Chazy were at first
very minor, the scent of impending battle was so much
in the air that as early as the spring of 1814 many Chazy
and Champlain residents actually began to move to Peru
for safety. On April 8th Wilkinson passed through Chazy
on his way south from Champlain. On June 11th a light
brigade, under the command of General Smith, Forsyth's
regiment of riflemen, and two companies of artillery
camped near the mouth of Dead Creek, about two miles
north of Plattsburgh. On the 17th they advanced as far
as Chazy and by the 27th were in Champlain; Smith's
brigade alone was 1,400 strong. General Izard, about the
end of July, moved the main body of his army: 1,500
soldiers, from Plattsburgh toward the lines and encamped
near Chazy Village; and Col. Pierce of the 16th Regiment
shortly after came to Chazy with 800 more troops. Skir-
mishes along the frontier continued, and on July 31st
Macomb's Brigade, consisting of the 6th, 13th, 15th,
16th, and 29th, set out in boats from Cumberland Head
for Chazy Landing. The same day Bissell's Brigade of
the 5th, 14th, 30th, 31st, (33rd?), 34th, and 45th,
started for Chazy Village by land. The assembled force
placed 4,500 men at Chazy and Champlain. There were
400 left at Plattsburgh and about 200 of Macomb's brig-
ade left at Cumberland Head. On August 17th 1814, Dr.
James Mann, a surgeon, wrote to Col. Cummins:

In addition to my duty of prescribing, or making up my
prescription, attending to the police of the hospitals, I
have yet to provide for the accomodation of 100 more
recently went up from the lines of the Army at Chazy,
without any hospital assistance.

During these movements, on July 27th, General Izard was ordered to remove his troops to the Niagara frontier. He protested and delayed as long as possible, but on August 29th he finally departed, taking 4,000 men and leaving but 1,500 men fit for duty at Plattsburgh and Cumberland Head.

Reluctantly he left Champlain and Chazy for the west by way of the State Road toward Lake George and the Mohawk Valley. As soon as he had gone, Macomb concentrated his forces, numbering 3,400 of whom 803 were invalids, at Plattsburgh to protect the military stores there, and "made requisition upon Major General Mooers for the assembling without delay of 1 Regt. of Infantry and one troop of light dragoons at the village of Chazy to be accepted as Infantry."

Macdonough and his fleet spent the summer at the north end of Isle La Motte and in August came across to the Landing. He was anchored there until August 21st, when he sailed to Plattsburgh; the British fleet soon took up his anchorage. It must have been about this time that, as Judge Hubbell later wrote, "a British General came out with 1,000 men. Col. Riley (who was afterwards made general and distinguished himself in the Mexican War) was in command here [Chazy] at the time with about 100 men. Of course he could only retire with this insignificant force. The British General came to me and said they had only come to look us over, and should disturb no one if the people kept quiet, but that when they got ready they were coming out in force, and were going to Albany, and there would be no 'shilly shallying about it either.' I told him Burgoyne had tried that one before, and that they would have no better luck this time. Finally they went back, and the weather being terribly hot many of the British soldiers died from drinking too much water at a cold spring a short distance north."

Judge Hubbell continued, "One summer night 500 British troops came out across the lines, but there was a good strong regiment of Vermont Artillery here ready to give them a warm reception, and after looking the ground over they concluded to go back . . . At another time about 300 Indians came out in their war paint and feathers, but they did little damage. A number of them went into the school house and stole an old spelling book or two, and others went into my garden and pulled up and ate a quantity of raw onions. A British officer told me that they were not very proud of their Indian allies."

The citizens of Chazy, during the summer of 1814, had had troubles from their fellows as well as those caused by the British and the Indians. An interesting sidelight is shown by a letter from Matthew Sax, a merchant at the Landing, to J. C. Hubbell in Chazy Village, dated 23rd August 1814:

Dear Sir

I got information to day of the Soldiers Stationed here Selling Pork & flower to the inhabitants—I made a Search Warrent & Serched all the Houses where I was enformed that the provisions ware Sold & found only 2 Bbls pork which I cannot prove to be the Pork which was Sold them by the Soldiers I was informed that

C Wickere	bot 1 Bbl flower
L. Trombly	2 do do
H. Morgan	1 do do
M. Ole	1 do & 1. Pork
[?E] Hawkins	1 do 1. do
Wm Wilsey	1 —
Wm Blanchard	1 do

& I expect [name illegible] has also some flower & Some pork—he is the man that Gave the Information—I expect it was taken out of my Store You will please inform Mgr. Reese and come down and afsertine about it They have

also offered Corn for 50 pr. Bushel at *Different Places*—I think something ort to be don without delay Your Obediant Servant

Matthew Sax

The day after General Izard's departure, British General Brisbane advanced from Odeltown to Champlain Village on the north side of the Great Chazy River.

General Macomb asked for reinforcements, and in a few days Vermont sent 2,500 volunteers under Major General Strong. On August 31st General Mooers ordered out the Militia of Clinton and Essex Counties en masse, although Atwood's company—and probably others—had already been on active duty since the 16th.

When Atwood's men, numbering between 30 and 60, had been summoned to appear for a drawing to decide whose lot it would be to serve, 12 had been selected for active duty. Of the 12, only five later appeared for service, six of the others seem to have deserted; although others not drawn appear to have taken up arms when it came to the fight. On the 28th of August Corporal Ezekiel Douglass warned out the men. One was John Wood, son of Simeon Wood, who had seen service in the Regular Army; he refused to fight with the militia, "because," said he, "they were always cowardly." He proceeded to the garrison and joined the regulars. On the 11th of September he volunteered to go on board the fleet as a marine and was killed in the battle. Another who had been warned out was a certain Townsend. He spent the night before trying unsuccessfully to get young Douglass to desert with him and the next morning did not show up for duty. In later years talk of his cowardliness ruined his political career in Franklin County. The company's 12 men and two officers were to serve for three months from August 11th; they remained in the field from the end of August until about the end of September, participating in the engagement on September 6th at Culver Hill in Beekmantown and falling back to Plattsburgh after it. The British drove them from their position about where Fitzpatrick's brick yard is now. Ezekiel Douglass, Harvey Baker, Thomas Christy, Smith Riply, and Joseph Payne were separated from their company and were the last men to cross the bridge into Plattsburgh; the planks were then half torn up—four on one side and four on the other—so they were obliged to cross single file in a zig-zag. From that time until the battle, the company performed duty on the south bank of the Saranac above Plattsburgh Village. During this period Capt. Atwood's company had two wounded, and Hezekiel Fay and Caleb Douglass were taken prisoners.

On September 2nd the regiment from Clinton County, under Lt. Col. Thomas Miller, assembled and took position on the West Road (now the Ashley Road) near the Village of Chazy. The next day Gen. Wright with such of his brigade as had arrived occupied a position on the same road, about eight miles in advance of Chazy.

Also on September 3rd Capt. Daniel Pring of the British army took possession of Isle La Motte, parolled the militia there, and erected a battery of three long 18 pound guns about one-third of a mile south of the old Chazy ferry landing on the island; these guns were to protect a position according to Pring's official report, "abreast the Little Chazy, where supplies for the army were to be landed." A few days later Capt. Downie of the British navy arrived with the British fleet and superseded Pring. They remained there preparing for battle and awaiting the supplies until September 11th, when they proceeded south to engage the American fleet at

Plattsburgh. Judge Hubbell wrote later, "I went down to the Landing while they were there and one of the British officers asked me what I thought of their fleet. I told him they would find their long cumbersome guns no match for Macdonough's short carronades." William Lawrence's granddaughter recalls being told that "when the British fleet crossed the line bound for Plattsburgh it anchored off the Landing and spent days there getting ready for battle, fitting and rigging and hammering and pounding at a great rate. There the fleet kept up connection with the army which passed south by Chazy Village."

At the same time, on September 3rd, General Prevost, who during August had amassed a large body of men along the Richelieu, crossed the line. His force of 8,205 light dragoons, royal artillery, rocketeers, royal sappers, miners, infantry, Murron's Swiss Regiment, Canadian chasseurs, Voltiguers, and frontier light infantry collected at Champlain, where they remained overnight. They were mainly veterans seasoned by campaigns on the continent under the Duke of Wellington against Napoleon.

During that summer one particular American scout operated at the north end of Lake Champlain. He had traveled this section so often that he had become acquainted with many of the settlers and was considered a friend by all who knew him. In September he made his headquarters at Judge Hubbell's; he scouted during the day and returned there at night. When the British army was camped at Champlain, he climbed a tree on the top of a hill and estimated the force to be from 10,000 to 15,000 men. He returned to Chazy with the information and was soon the center of a gathering of citizens who were in the throes of deciding what to do. Many families moved out immediately, going to the south getting beyond the lake, away from Plattsburgh. General Prevost had assured the inhabitants, however, that no damage would be done to private property or non-combatants, so many remained in their homes.

On the morning of September 4th, Capt. Aiken's Company of boys, who a week before had been pupils at the Plattsburgh Academy, marched to West Chazy and remained all night. The same day Prevost moved into Chazy at the head of a proud invading army, hauling 16 cannons and with bands playing and colors flying. A witness described it as "from a distance . . . like a huge worm moving along"; another later said, "We could see them for a long distance and it was a grand sight: a solid column which filled the road full. Our troops retired as the British advanced, skirmishing as they retreated."



The Scott House, British headquarters in Chazy Village, 1814—now the home of Robert Neverett.

The troops remained in Chazy overnight. General Prevost and his staff of ten officers took up quarters for three days at the home of Judge Alexander Scott, where Robert Neverett now lives. Other officers were billeted in the homes of Judge Hubbell, which stood where the Gulf Station parking lot is now; Capt. Septa Fillmore; Dr. Nathan Carver, now the home of John E. Duprey; and probably others; in each case the owner was paid in "good British gold."

Murron's Regiment of 1,000 never reached Plattsburgh, but camped in white tents for nearly two weeks on the farm of Abraham Vantine, now owned by Lyles Trombly in the southeast corner of Chazy Village, in lot 2 of the Point au Roche Patent. They helped themselves to anything they wanted and told Vantine to send his account to the paymaster about half a mile away, which Vantine did the day before the battle, an account for \$500 that was never paid.

On the fifth the majority of the British army began to march south by what is now Route 9 toward Plattsburgh. When the first British soldiers reached Sampson's, now Ingraham, they heard that Macomb had ordered Capt. Gilead Sperry, Lt. Hiram Safford, and Coronet Matthew M. Standish at the head of a troop of New York cavalry to watch and annoy them and to obstruct their march by felling trees in the road. As a result, word was passed back to halt and to split the main body of the British into two wings. The east wing was composed of men already on the road south of Chazy; the men in the village, fewer in number, made up the west wing. After spending the night at Sampson's, where many occupied as far south as the Phelps farm in Beekmantown, the east wing proceeded south along the lake shore to Dead Creek Bridge as planned.

The west wing turned west, either fording the river by what is now Dr. George Clark's residence or going down and crossing where the bridge is now near where Donald Green, Jr., now lives. Many articles taken out of the Burdick Swamp prove the passage of these men southwest over what is now Route 348. When they reached the spot where the Ratta Road (Old State Road) leaves Route 348, they seem to have split, some men turning down the Ratta Road and the others following 348 to its intersection with the Doty Road (Stratton Hill Road),* where some turned west to West Chazy Village and there turned south along what is now Route 22 into Beekmantown. The remainder continued straight to Beekmantown on the Ridge Road (Ketch Bridge Road section). Meanwhile the men who had taken the Ratta Road found they were headed toward Ingraham where the east wing had already arrived; these men then turned west, probably on the Doty Road (Stratton Hill Road) to what is now the Ashly Road (the West Road) which they followed south into Beekmantown, leaving bullet holes in the house of Darius Marsh shortly before that road joins what is now Route 22. These segments of the west wing reunited in Beekmantown and camped the night of the fifth on the farm of Miner Lewis, now the Scribner farm, and back up the road into Chazy Township.

A witness to the arrival of the west wing in Beekmantown, Henry L. Dominy of Beekmantown, made a state-

* On the other hand, they may have gone directly down what is now the Ashley Road and those going to West Chazy may have split off where the Ashley Road meets the Doty Road.

ment of his recollections to Dr. Kellogg of Plattsburgh on December 23rd 1886:*

I was seven years old at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh. I saw the British, 7,000 of them, when they went by my father's place, now the Gale place. They went past in the daytime, early in the morning of Sunday, September 4th 1814. Their very advanced guard, consisting of a single soldier on horse back, rode around my father's house all night . . . that same evening . . . Father . . . went to my uncle and told him . . . about the main body of the army lying about a half mile back from the picket in camp for the night. The army had made resting places out of rails or of anything they could get and were lying along the road both in Beekmantown and in Chazy . . .

There were so many soldiers that their camping places stretched back along the road as far as West Chazy, where some soldiers spent the night in Stephen Atwood's barn just south of that village.

In 1885 Squire Bateman of Appleton, Wisconsin, who had been a 15 year old boy living in his father's home in Beekmantown in 1814, recalled:

. . . after leaving Chazy village, a portion of the British Army, perhaps 3,000 strong, took the West Road, on the night of the 5th and 6th of September. I think, while the main part of the Army, with the baggage train, took what was called the State road. That portion of the Army on the West road, encamped one or one half miles north of Beekmantown Corners. The militia from the counties of Essex and Clinton were called out. They were under the command of Major Wadhams, of Essex county. A portion of them were quartered in my father's shop. In the night the major thought he would reconnoiter a little, fearing the British Dragoons would pounce upon him and gobble up his Militia boys. So he took my father as a pilot and set out; about a half a mile north of the corners, they fell in with a squad of British Dragoons; some shots having been exchanged, both parties retreated. In the meantime, Gen. McComb sent Major Wool—afterwards Gen. Wool with 300 regulars, to the help of the militia. He passed my father's quite early on the morning of the 6th, I think, and took his position behind a stone wall about a mile south of Beekmantown Corners. He was fired upon and returning the fire fell back to the road that ran west about 20 rods south of my father's. Here he formed his men. This brought my father's house between two fires. A number of balls hit the house on both sides, but all but one higher than a man's head. There was one of the British, and one of Wool's men killed and quite a number wounded.

This skirmish was just before the engagement at Culver's Hill, where the British lost 200 and the Americans 45. The days between the 6th of September and the naval battle of the 11th were filled with a number of such skirmishes in and about Plattsburgh.

While Prevost was encamped at Chazy, a few of our townsmen came around the camps and heard some of Prevost's men express a great desire to see some of the Yankees, whom they had heard so much about and whom they believed to be a race of diminutive men. The Chazy people spoke right up and told the British that they had a real Yankee with them; after suitable preliminaries, they brought in Philip Honsinger, a local boy standing six feet seven inches and weighing 260 pounds; his bearing was in keeping with his dimensions: portly and dignified, and his speech staid and weighty. Astonished, the British looked at him in amazement; he gazed down on them in all his gravity and tranquility. Instinc-

* Allan S. Everest, ed.; *Recollections of Clinton County and the Battle of Plattsburgh 1800-1840*; Plattsburgh, 1964; pp 36-7. The Dominy home is on Route 22 north of the corners. Either Mr. Dominy is mistaken about the date or the British left Chazy on the 4th rather than the 5th as has been supposed. The Gale place is now owned by Lawrence Gonyo.

tively receding, the British were overheard to say, "If the Yankees are all like him, the Lord deliver us from fighting them."

The night before the battle, some of the officers from the British fleet came on shore and had dinner at the Landing. A company of army officers with a detachment of troops came and made camp near the house of William Lawrence. His granddaughter in 1927 recalled hearing that on the eve of the battle "the soldiers rolled up casks and barrels, stood them on end and laid boards across to make a table. Some of the casks contained wine, Jamaica rum, and other liquors which in those days were by many considered to be good to drink. Over the boards they spread fine linen table cloths, and set the table with china, glass, and silver, and made quite a banquet. Grandfather was an invited guest, and the rest of the household looked on. Father, then thirteen years old, saw it all and told me about it many times. The affair was quite a celebration in anticipation of the capture of Plattsburgh and the American fleet. Plattsburgh would make quite a nice breakfast for them, they said. They had toasts which were of course full of British sentiment, and yet they were very polite to grandfather, and called on him for a toast. His toast was: 'They shall beat their spears into pruning forks, and their swords into plowshares, and nations shall war no more.' He told them they would be back in three days. They finished their banquet in high glee, and some of them I imagine were rather hilarious. Then the officers set out with their detachment for Plattsburgh by land. The road was open to Plattsburgh by that time, and they all had to march to their destination."

When word was received in Chazy Village on Sunday morning that the fleet had moved, it was assumed that the battle was on. Judge Hubbell and Judge Scott got their passports and rode horseback to Cumberland Head, where they witnessed the fight. After the victory, the two judges were invited by some gentlemen witnesses from Burlington who had a canoe to go with them aboard the *Saratoga*, "and we did so," Hubbell wrote afterwards:

I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Commodore Macdonough, whom I had met before, and congratulating him on the fact that he had escaped unharmed. He replied that he was knocked down once by a boom which got cut in two by a shot and part of it falling upon him; and he showed me the place where he stood only a moment before a 20-pound shot swept across the deck over the very spot and buried itself in the mast.

The dead were all packed up in order here, and the decks were cleaned up, but the seams full of blood, and the torn hull, masts, and spars told the story of the fearful struggle.

From the *Saratoga* we went aboard the British flag-ship, the *Confiance*, and here was a horrible sight. The besset was absolutely torn to pieces; the decks were strewn with mutilated bodies lying in all directions, and everything was covered with blood. It was the most fearful sight I ever beheld or ever expect to, and one I shall never forget.

Simeon Doty of Chazy helped bury some of these dead men on Crab Island in Lake Champlain.

The retreat of the British troops from Plattsburgh across Chazy to Canada was a far different, though nonetheless thrilling, sight from that of their advance. At 9 p.m. on September 11th Prevost sent his cannon north with all the baggage he could carry. At 2 a.m., on the 12th, the whole army fled leaving behind a vast amount of munitions and the sick and wounded. They had reached Chazy before the Americans realized what was happening. Their abandoned baggage, however, soon fell into the hands of the Americans, both soldiers and citi-

zens. In October 1814 a customs manifest shows the load of a wagon, "Matthew Standish, Master, from Chazy, being the same left by the British troops September 12th." Its cargo consisted of three barrels of rum.

Judge Hubbell, in his reminiscences, continued, "Judge Scott and myself returned to Chazy the same night and found everything in confusion along the road. At the Brick Tavern we fell in with the reckless and enraged Muron Regiment; and had it not been for our passports our lives would not have been worth much. The British lost no time in getting back to Canada after the battle. When they went south there was considerable display—music and banners, and dress parade. But now not much attention appeared to be paid to these matters. The main idea seemed to be to get back. Their ammunition and commissary wagons were very heavy and costly—one of them drawn by six noble horses broke down a short distance south of this village, and the powder was trodden into the mud so as to discolor it and scent the air for a long time afterwards."

A small cavalry detachment of about 20 men raised by Capt. Scovell of Orwell, Vermont, and Capt. Ketchum of Sudberry, Vermont, and commanded by Capt. Scovell arrived in New York at the time of the battle only to find the enemy in retreat. Without waiting for orders or to be joined by other forces, they pursued the enemy and surprised the rear guard at Chazy, when they captured seven dragoons with their horses, equipment, and the contents of two baggage wagons.

The British retreated by the Old State Road, the East State Road, the Stratton Hill Road (the Ashley Road), and the Lake Shore Road, scattering their supplies and ammunition behind them as they went. The British leaving Chazy by the Old State Road pressed William Slosson into service with his team to draw their baggage and kept him prisoner over one night. A portion of Prevost's army traveled north on the East State Road leading past the Henry Cummins's place, a little over a mile east of Chazy Village. In this house lay several sick dragoons, attended by Dr. Carver, who was immediately taken prisoner by the British, probably because they supposed him to have been an American army surgeon. Henry Cummins and his son, David, were also taken prisoners. All three were carried off to Montreal and kept there for two months or more. Capt. Septa Fillmore was also at the house and narrowly escaped capture only because Dr. Carver, seeing the British coming, told him to jump into bed with the sick soldiers and pretend to be sick, which he did—boots and all.

The Chazy citizens were not shy about rubbing in the British defeat. Mary William Torrey of Plattsburgh, who had lived during many of these events, told Dr. Kellogg in 1886:*

All sorts of fun were made of the British . . . In Chazy a woman asked a tall officer, "Where are you going?" "To fight the Yankees," he replied. "Well, you'll get beat." When they did come back, this same woman saw the same officer. He tried to draw himself down to appear shorter so that she would not recognize him, but she did and reminded him of what she had told him.

On their return some of the British who had had such a gay supper there the night before stopped at William Lawrence's, only to be reminded of his prophecy. They begged him to say no more about it, as they felt bad enough already. As the British went on, they took a yoke

* Allan S. Everest, ed., *op. cit.*, p 22.

of Lawrence's oxen with them. Probably they needed the beasts to help them over some difficult places in the road before they got to the main line of march and apparently did not intend to keep them. Lawrence sent his 13 year old son, Putnam, after the animals; "Putnam," said he, "you follow and find those oxen and bring them back. Don't come back without them." Putnam soon located them and became quite a hero for "capturing" the animals; although he probably found them grazing beside the road where the British had released them. Farther north the British threw their grape—and cannister—shot and cartridges into the river and gave large quantities of food to the inhabitants on the promise that they would not give any to the American army, a promise, of course, which was not kept.

As the British galleys passed near Chazy Landing during the retreat, Elisha Belding and Charles Lucia, both of whom lived on the lake shore, taunted them by hurrahing for Uncle Sam. Whereupon the British began firing at them with small arms, one shot hitting Belding in the thigh. This worked a wonderful change in Lucia, who screamed at the top of his voice. "Oh, no! God bless you! Hurrah for King George! Hurrah for King George!"

Not all the British retreated willingly. In 1887 Gideon Ruger of Plattsburgh told Dr. Kellogg:*

At the time of the battle; a British soldier came up, shot through the shoulder. The women took care of him, but at night when the British retreated they took this man with them. He wanted the women to hide him so that he wouldn't have to go with them. They took our oxen and cart and carried off a load of wounded to Champlain. They made my Uncle John Ferris go and drive the oxen. He went with them as far as Chazy and then came back with the oxen.

Judge Hubbell's account of the events of the retreat continued, "During the retreat a British guard was left a short distance south of the village, on a knoll, with orders to hold this position until a certain time. They expected the victorious Americans would be after them, and the captain of this guard examined his watch pretty often, and when his time was up he and his men followed after their retreating comrades without losing much time. This was the last of the enemy's occupation of our village, and when they had gone all the people came out and gave three good hearty cheers. Soon afterwards a squad of British soldiers was seen returning. Then there was a panic, and some of the more timid suggested that we had halloed before we were out of the woods. But it was soon discovered that the returning soldiers had no arms, and when they proved to be British deserters all were glad that we were finally rid of our invaders."

One group of British soldiers stopped to rest in Chazy Village and built fires along the road, presumably to prepare food. They also occupied the library building, then Hubbell's law office, and built a fire in its fireplace. These fires were made of fence rails the soldiers had gathered along the road; when the troops left, the blazing fence rails remained burning everywhere. In the law office the burning rails extended right out onto the floor, and only Mrs. Hubbell's prompt inspection of the building saved it from destruction.

Mrs. Hubbell had another, more heroic, encounter with the British. One day before the battle, while British officers were living in her house, she spoke out pretty plainly to one of them at her table. "Your cause is unjust," her husband recollected her saying, "and you will

* Allan S. Everest, ed., *op. cit.*, p. 32.

surely be defeated." The officer's wrath was aroused. "By heaven! Madam," said he, "there's not a woman in England who would dare to say that to me." "But you forget" she replied proudly, "I am not an English woman. I am an American woman!" When the British retreated, the same officer, as he passed her house, saw Mrs. Hubbell standing in the door, and pulling his cap down over his eyes, he passed on with bowed head, evidently smarting under the defeat, and perhaps remembering their former conversation.* Another version of this story was told by J. C. Hubbell's son, John Wolcott Hubbell, in 1898:

Just before the battle of Plattsburgh, at dinner they were boasting of how they were going to take Plattsburgh, and then go on to Albany &c. Mother was patriotic and being a woman could say things. She said 'pooh, you'll go no farther than Plattsburgh, you'll be whipped and you'll soon be galloping back.' "Zounds Madam," says one of the officers, "If you were a man I would run my sword through you. Mother tossed her head and said, "well you'll see." The general then said, "Madam you are very brave, should we be galloping back as you say, each officer of my staff shall throw his purse at your feet." Well sure enough the morning of the battle, a courier came up hastily and whispered to the general and soon another came and then another, and they did not go back but went on towards Canada.

The general and his staff saddled their horses and went hurriedly towards Plattsburgh. Mother overheard one of the couriers say, that the British, were defeated, and were retreating. Mother went behind the door and swung her sun bonnet and silently cheered, fearing to do so more openly. Soon however the general and his staff could be heard clattering back and they were not going to stop, but seeing mother on the stoop with her sun bonnet in her hand, they suddenly at some word halted and lined up in front of the stoop. At the command, "throw purses", each officer threw his purse on the stoop at mother's feet, then they saluted, turned towards Canada and were seen no more. Mother exultingly picked up the purses in which she found more than \$1000 in gold and silver.



courtesy of George L. Hubbell III
Ann (Moore) Hubbell

* These reminiscences of Judge Hubbell's were published in *The Plattsburgh Republican* for Feb. 1st 1879. A fictionalized version of this and many other incidents in and around Chazy during this period can be found in Ernest Seton Thompson's *Rolf in the Woods*. (For a wonderfully expanded version of Mrs. Hubbell's encounters with the British officers see Chapter LXXXIII.)

According to *Rolf in the Woods*, Macomb knew that the loss of his fleet would cause a serious change in Prevost's plans, and he badly wanted to know what this change would be. He sent out scouts at dusk from Plattsburgh who, during the night, heard the movements of troops. One of the scouts made his way to the fork in the road at Chazy and saw the British were headed straight north bound for Canada rather than turning east and concentrating at Chazy Landing. While the British bivouacked for the night, the scout went to Hubbell's house and, after tapping at the window, was admitted by Mrs. Hubbell, even though she had already an enemy officer quartered in her house for the night. The scout told Mrs. Hubbell that they were surrounded by the British. Thinking quickly, she gave him a blanket and hid him in an attic with a view through a small window of the road in front. As soon as the army had passed, at about eleven o'clock, Mrs. Hubbell reported to the scout that all was clear and he could now speed his news to Plattsburgh. The last British troops did not return over the Canadian line until September 24th.

The British soldiers, however, were not the only ones fleeing to Canada in the confusion after the battle. The jail in Plattsburgh had been burned and the prisoners were let out. As Mary Williams Torrey recalled:*

A father and son, murderers, got away. They were French and got to Canada. The authorities after a time heard they were in Canada and Harvey Bromley went with a span of fast horses and got the son; the father got away. The son was tried and sentenced to be hanged but killed himself the night before he was to have been executed. He had murdered a man for his wife in wartime, in Chazy. The sheriff, in order not to be cheated out of his fees, took the Frenchman and hung his dead body.

The militia was disbanded shortly after the victory at Plattsburgh. William Lawrence's granddaughter, Mrs. Helen Marshall, recalled that several exciting days after the retreat through Chazy, "the American officers and soldiers came back, and were more or less active that fall, and in the winter came the news of the Treaty of Ghent, which meant Peace, and our town settled down to the business of storekeeping, tanning, milling, blacksmithing, farming, and at the Landing shipping and warehousing and supplying the backcountry with all kinds of goods."

In the fall of 1814 came a final word from Commodore Macdonough at Chazy in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy:

U.S. Brig. EAGLE, Chazy
Nov. 6, 1814

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that about six tons of 8 inch shells have been taken out of the Lake by us at this place, which were thus secreted by the enemy in this late incursion into this country.

—A transport sloop has also recently been raised at Isle La Motte, which was sunk by the enemy loaded with their naval stores, and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the enemy's squadron, we find 17,000 pounds, with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
your most obedient servant,

T. Macdonough

The actualities of war had left Chazy, but the impressions of them remained strong in the minds of the survivors, and their scenes became places of pilgrimage.

In August 1860 J. Benson Lossing visited the theater of the British Invasion of Northern New York and wrote during his visit, ". . . drove with an elderly gentleman in

* Allan S. Everest, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

a light wagon from Champlain to Plattsburgh, before reaching Chazy met and talked with Hiram Ferris who as commander of a sloop took some of the Vermont militia to Plattsburgh before the battle, proceeded through Chazy to Sampsons where they dined. A mile southward from the tavern is the farm of Mr. Phelps where the British encamped Sept. 5th to the 6th . . ."

Memories of the splendor of the confrontation of 1814 linger still among those who live in the North Country, but to those who survived the events and felt the cold risk of their own lives and fortunes, the anniversary of the victory at Plattsburgh was one that each succeeding year should be suitably memorialized with appropriate celebrations. The 11th of September for many years was a festive day in Plattsburgh and in different villages nearby in both New York and Vermont. Orrin Little of Chazy, writing on January 14th 1841, has left us an account of one of these gala days:

It was on the morning of the 11 September 1840 when the people began to collect about 7 o'clock to go to Plattsburgh to celebrate the eventful Day and getting ready I went to Mrs. Burdicks where Carriages were ready to convey all who wished to go and getting into a wagon we proceeded to Lawrence Corners where we met a very large collection and shortly after a company from Champlain joined us; we then proceeded to Plattsburgh on entering the Village the Marshalls formed the men into a procession and marched through the principal streets. Shortly after we got there we were joined with 500 from Vermont. We then marched to the Court House, formed around the stand where we were addressed from several Gentlemen of talent and learning. How different from 1814, instead of the sound of cannon all was still and peaceful; instead of a fleet of a foreign enemy there were boats laden with merchandise and on their masts waved the Star Spangled Banner of Freedom and Liberty and thus I spent the day with pleasure and about 5 o'clock I started for my own peaceful village and soon found myself comfortably seated by the fireside of my brother.

* *Lossing's Pictorial Review*: 1812, p. 880.

APPENDIX I

Chazy residents known to have fought in the War of 1812; this list cannot be considered complete, and these men did not necessarily live in Chazy at the time of the war:

Isaac Aldridge
 Martin Aldridge
 Joab Atwood
 William Atwood
 Apollos Austin
 Samuel Bailey
 Daniel Baker
 Harvey Baker
 Henry Baker
 John Basely
 Daniel Bassett
 John Beagle
 Julius Belonga
 Horace Bishop
 John F. Bishop
 Abram D. Brinkerhoff
 Charles Brown
 Dodarra Bunker
 Robert Chase
 Thomas Christie
 Joseph Churchill
 Jonathan Clifford
 Jonathan Cummins
 — Dame (widow Margaret in Altona 1883)
 Rufus Danford
 Benjamin Douglass
 Caleb Douglass
 Ezekiel Douglass
 William Douglass
 Lorin Eldridge
 Hezekiah Fay
 Martin Flower
 Anslem Goodrich
 Charles Goodspeed
 Daniel Goodspeed
 Gardner Goodspeed
 Stephen Goodspeed
 Orson Graves
 Salmon Graves
 — Gregory (widow Maria T. in Chazy 1883)
 William J. Guynnup
 Joseph Harris
 John Havens
 Samuel Havens
 Hymen Hodges
 John Horton

Orin Hough
 Charles Hunter
 Cephas Kinsley—Battle of Plattsburgh
 Joseph Kinsley
 James Laframboise
 John Lanagan
 Joseph Lerote
 Isaac Marsh
 Alva Minkler
 Levi Minkler
 Marshall Newton
 Abijah North
 Robert Northrup
 Allen Ormes
 Greenleaf Page
 Grover Page
 Henry Palmer
 Thomas Patnode
 Thomas Payne
 Epaphras Ransom
 Epiphroditis Ransom
 George Ransom, Jr.
 Hubbell W. H. Ransom
 Roswell Ransom—Lt. Fillmore's Co., Battle of
 Plattsburgh
 Smith Ripley
 Amos C. Slosson
 Reuben Smith
 Simeon Smith (brother of John)—killed at
 Lundy's Lane under General Scott
 Chester Steel
 Asa Stiles, Jr.
 Enos Michael Stone
 Henry Stratton
 Kneeland Sweet
 Amasa Townsend
 John Townsend
 Garret Van Buskirk
 John Vantine
 John Waters
 Henry C. Wheeler
 Jonathan Wheeler
 Almon Witherell
 David J. Witherell
 John Wood
 Simeon Wood

Chapter Eleven

INDUSTRY

Although Chazy has never been an industrial area, local industry of one kind or another has played its part from time to time in the growth of the town. Our first industry developed from the confrontation of the first settlers with the wilderness which covered most of the township. The settlers' first job was to clear the land, and they soon discovered that while doing it they could turn a profit from lumber and potash made from the trees they were so anxious to get rid of.

POTASH

During the early period after the Revolution, there was a great demand for potash in England, where it was used in the cloth industry to clean wool and in the dyeing process. It was also widely used at that time in the manufacture of glass, soap, and explosives. As a result, almost every early settler made "black salts" or crude potash, which he sold to the asheries, where it was burned in brick kilns at a high temperature to consume the carbon and produce an ash, of much purer quality and lighter, bluish white color, known as "pearl ash."

The crude ash was made by felling trees, mostly elm and ash, to form large heaps. The loggers would choose two of the largest trees which inclined toward each other and whose tops would probably touch each other when the trees were felled. If this arrangement could not be found, the woodsmen forced the trees together by putting long ash poles to the back of the trees and springing them when the tree was about ready to fall. The settlers then cleared the land around in a circle, rolling the trees toward the original pair and jacking them into a heap. Often the trees were cut into lengths convenient for moving. The mass, limbs and brush included, was then fired and reduced to ashes, which were raked into a pile and covered with elm bark to protect them from rain. A sudden heavy shower would leach the ashes before they could be gathered and cause the total loss of a week's hard work. These ashes could be sold to a commercial

ashery, but a farmer made more profit if he first turned them into "black salts."

To make "black salts" a leach was made from slices of elm bark into which the ashes were dumped, and the whole had water poured over it. The lye thus formed was boiled down in large, open, iron kettles to produce the crude ash. The kettle bottoms were cast especially thick to withstand the strain of the evaporation of this lye. There was considerable difference in the potash values of the various types of trees. Water elm was felt to be the best, and evergreens were of no value at all.

At first the ash was shipped entirely to Montreal by way of St. Johns and La Prairie. Later, after the canal was opened in 1823, a good deal of it went to Whitehall, Troy, and New York City.

There were many asheries in Chazy in the early days, and they did a good business. Often a man would make "black salts" at home and sell them directly to one of the larger asheries or turn them over to be handled on commission. Some asheries maintained teams which went around the countryside collecting the ash for 12½¢ a bushel.

In 1797 Asa Douglass was operating an ashery at Chazy Landing, perhaps the first one in town. The censuses show that by 1829 the number of asheries had grown to 48, then dwindled to 13 in 1835, 6 in 1836, 5 in 1845, and none in 1860; although Russell North's was still operating in 1863, and by tradition George Wilson had the last one in town, on the Ridge Road. Most of the locations of the early asheries have been lost, but we know of these in operation at various times: Matthew Sax's southwest of his stone store at the landing, Enoch B. Morgan's across from the Brick Tavern at Ingraham; one on the farm behind William B. Gonyo's present residence in lot 187 of the Point au Roche Patent, C. Standish's at the south end of the Gulf gas station property in Chazy Village, Warner's in lot 88 of Dean's Patent; on Stratton Hill; Woodley's in Sciota; Thomas

Christie's west of West Chazy Village; James Cumming's on the Doty Road; Eaton's, Page's, and Stile's in the west part of town before 1835. Other operators were: Amos Aldridge, Rufus Danford, Julius Belanger, Thomas Vernorman, Francis Potra (Patra/Potter), Lewis Belanger, Lewis Lamoy, Israel Tracy, and Nathaniel Richardson. In 1833 William Lawrence and sons of West Chazy were making potash and shipping it from Sax's wharf, while at one time Horace Sheldon collected ashes on this side of the lake and took them to Bowman directly across the lake in Vermont.

A good idea of the nature and extent of the business can be had from some of the details of one of the largest of the Chazy asheries, run by Robert McPherson from at least 1818 until 1821, when he went into partnership with George Lesley, and from then until it closed about 1837.

In 1818 the firm shipped two barrels of crude ash in November; in 1819 they shipped 41 barrels, and their production steadily increased to 121 barrels in 1824. The product was sold to Horatio Gates & Co. in Montreal, Pattison & Hart and Wait, Perry & Boardman of Troy. Jason C. Pierce was an agent at St. Johns and Alexander Scott in New York City. The ash produced and collected in Chazy was drawn to Sax's Wharf at the Landing during fair weather and then shipped north or south by boat. At various times Theopolis Byington and Francis Kinsley were hired to haul the barrels to the lake, where they were loaded on sloops or steamboats. From the old account books it is possible to list various vessels used by the firm:

1821	the steamboat or sloop <i>Zermaiveler</i> (sp?)
1824	Sax's canal boat and Simeon Vaughan's sloop
1825	Sax's boat and Henry Gregory's boat
1826	Capt. Wilson's boat
1827	the steamboat <i>Congress</i>
1828	the steamboat <i>Washington</i> , Capt. Sonong (sp?)
1830	the steamboats <i>McDonough</i> and <i>Congress</i>
1832	the steamboat <i>Phoenix</i> , Capt. Lathrop
1833	the steam packet <i>Franklin</i> , Capt. Sherman, and Capt. Ferris's sloop, <i>General Warren</i>

In winter potash was drawn by team to Montreal, in wagons before snowfall and after that in sleighs.

The ashery was operated by McPherson and Lesley by a number of foremen: David James and Samuel Woodley (1828), Thomas Dockam (1829), Christopher Minkler (1830), Henry Worden (1831 and 1834), Joseph Crow (1834), T. Vernorman (1834), and Julius Belanger (1834). Occasionally the works were used by someone who made potash on his own as was the case with H. and F. Witherell, who between them produced 25 barrels in June 1832.

The potash brought various prices at different times:

1819	1st sort \$5 @ bbl., 2nd sort \$4.50
1820	1st sort \$4.50 @ bbl., 2nd sort \$4.00
1821	\$5 \$4.25
1823	\$5 \$4.25
1826	\$3.25
1830	\$6.00

In 1818 the firm paid \$10 @ ton for the potash and in 1830 bought from Lemuel Clark one barrel of second sort for \$4 with the agreement that if it inspected for first sort, they would pay \$.87 more on each additional 112 pounds. In 1834 McPherson paid Henry Worden \$10 for 2,240 pounds of potash and ½ cent per bushel for measuring the ashes. The usual price to the farmer was \$3 a hundred weight, which sometimes represented the only cash money the farmer would see.

During this period these men were producing potash in Chazy; their number is a good indication of the importance of the industry: Martin Aldridge, Ansel Abels, Richard Angel, Eseck Angel, Benoni Angel, Carlton Bullis, John Burnes, Shubel Burdick, Benjamin Blanchard, Crossett Beagle, Burton Barnes, Thomas Beedle, Daniel Beedle, James Butler, Daniel Bassett, J. K. Bean, Thomas Christie, Amasa Chapman, Seth Castle, Jona Churchill, Harry Cospe, Asel Calkins, Jabez Cooper, Lemuel Clark, Ebenezer Cooper, John & Asa Calkins, Rulouf Dutcher, Peter Doolittle, Benjamin Delong, Thomas Dochy, Thomas Dickinson, Eli Dunning, Obidiah Doody, Wm. Eldridge & son, Daniel Fransworth, Wm. Fifield, H. Graves, Lewis Gordon, Nathan Graves, Cassius Graves, Elias Hedges, Lucius Heaton, Wm. Hedding, Jeremiah O. Hedges, Samuel Harris, Reuben Huntoon, M. Hait, Alexander Haward, Thomas Hill, Samuel Havens, Edward Lester, Joseph La Plant, Levi LaPlant, Peter Lawry, Thomas McCormack, Thomas Merrihew, John Moore, Clement S. Miner, Daniel Moore, James Miller, Philo Maxfield, Placid Monty, Marshall Newton, Amos Oney, Asaph Oliver, Joseph Ober, John Oney, E. W. Pickett, John Pixley, George Root, E. & L. N. Ransom, Asa Stiles, Darius Scoville, Lester Sampson, Alexander Scott, Joseph B. Starks, George Scott, Reuben Stetson, Henry B. Teachout, Matthew Thomas, John Thomas, Lewis Trombly, Francis Trombly, Simeon Vaughan, David Vantine, Thomas Ward, Simon Welch, A. Welch, Edward White, James White, Benjamin Ward, A. Wood, John Waters, Roswell Waid, Benjamin Ward, Henry Worden, and S. Williams.

Between 1843 and 1861 the production of potash from mineral salts found in mines was developed in Germany, and the market for potash burned from timber fell off. Major production of potash in Chazy seemed to stop with the cessation of McPherson and Lesley about 1837; production dwindled after that and was pretty well finished by 1850, except for Russell North's and George Wilson's asheries which continued over a decade longer.

LUMBER

As might be expected, the early settlers used their own timber to make lumber for their own use, and there developed quite a lumber business at Chazy.

In 1794 Seth Graves erected the first sawmill in Chazy Township on the Little Chazy River in lot 16 of Dean's Patent, which he and Loring Hubbell, a brother of Julius Caesar Hubbell, had acquired from John Winthrop. The site was back of where Mrs. Lawrence DeCelle, Sr., lives now and slightly up the river. They had the right to flood 39 acres. The mill dam was built in 1794, and the mill itself was put in operation the next year. In 1796 or 1797, Graves put up a second mill on the Little Chazy with a 95 acre flood right in lot 7 of Dean's Patent, about a quarter of a mile south of where the Duprey Road (the Chateaugay Road) now crosses the river. By 1805 he had a grist mill near the same location. About 1800 he sold some land to Dr. Nathan Carver from the first mill lot, and at that time his brother, Eleazer Graves, made a mark or a notch in the rocks to show the height the water was normally raised. About 1806, Graves built a third mill in Chazy Village in lot 172 of the Refugee Tract on the east bank of the river a little upstream from where Baker's store now stands. This mill was operated by Ezra Graves, another brother, until his death. Ezra Graves was succeeded by Salmon Graves, who was followed by his brother, Chauncy Graves. In 1825 Seth

Graves sold this sawmill to Mathew Sax, who sold it to John H. and Lemuel North in June 1837. Because of this mill a road was built in 1805 from Chandler Grave's house, where Millard W. Mayo now lives, south along the river to Graves's second mill. Three weeks later the road was extended north to join what is now Route 348 about where it joins the present Route 9. A little road ran down to the river close by Chandler Grave's house so logs could be put in the millpond. The millpond covered two acres, and during the winter it was completely covered with logs; when the ice melted, the logs could easily be floated to the mill.

In 1817 Seth Graves built a mill house for his first mill on the north side of the river in lot 16 of Dean's Patent and occupied it one year; he was followed there by Hubbell Ransom. In 1818 a freshet took out part of the old mill dam, and Hubbell then sold out his interest to Seth's son, Salmon Graves; at the same time Hubbell also sold some of the land to Benoni Ladd. The dam was repaired in 1819. About 1827/9 a new mill was built. In 1830 Seth Graves sold the sawmill in lot 7 to Chauncy Graves, Seth and Salmon Graves retaining the gristmill in the same lot.

In 1835 Salmon Graves bought out the mortgage interests of Epaphroditis Ransom and his son-in-law, James Moss, and in 1838 he sold the mill in lots 16 and 172 to John and Lemuel North, who were at that time buying up nearly all the water privileges along the lower part of the Little Chazy.

George Merriman came to what is now Chazy from Essex County, but had moved into the present Champlain by 1804. His sons, George Merriman, Jr., and Loyal Merriman, on April 20th 1819, bought from Abraham M. Smith 100 acres in lot 15 of Dean's Patent on the north side of the Little Chazy River where they built a sawmill a little above Graves's first mill. On May 25th 1824, Loyal and another brother, Roswell, bought 60¾ acres in the south half of the same lot from Jerusha

Ackerly. After a few years, one of them died; his widow sold out and returned to Essex County, and eventually the mill came to its next owners, John and James Moss.

About 1804 John Murray Grant and Jonathan Douglass had made a joint purchase of the southeast corner of lot 186 of the Refugee Tract in Chazy Village, from Septa Fillmore. Grant used his share for a log hotel and a store, where the Grange Hall was recently located; Douglass built a sawmill and gristmill, the first gristmill in Chazy Village, where the Town Garage is now, but Grant had a half share in the gristmill. In 1815 the sawmill was run by Douglass and Luther. When Grant died in 1816, his heirs held on to the mill interest for years, but on July 2nd 1834, his daughter, Jane E. Grant, sold one ninth part of the undivided half of the gristmill property in lot 173 of the Refugee Tract at Chazy Village, known as Douglass Mills, to John and Lemuel North. This was the first move the Norths made to go beyond clearing land and developing farms. By 1849/50 they had acquired the whole mill.

The first North in Chazy was Lemuel North, who cleared land and built up a farm. He was very interested in improving the methods of all farming, especially in the raising of horses. His sons were Chauncy, who died aged 26, John, and Alexander, who always stayed close to the land. In the 1830's Lemuel and John began to take an interest in mills. They gradually purchased the water privileges and previously established mills all along the Little Chazy and built two other mills on Corbeau Creek in the Town of Champlain. Lemuel, on early maps, is credited with the mill farthest downstream, which was the earliest, and John the other, which was built later. In 1838-9 Israel Tracy was the sawyer at the lower mill and John Burnham at the upper. The Norths provided Tracy with a house near the mill. They also made soap in large quantities at this mill and sold it by the quart or gallon and, to the woolen mills, by the barrel.



Ruins of the Grant and Douglass mill and dam in the early 1850's—now the site of the Town Garage—looking east.

In 1837 the Norths were in company with _____ Shaw in a mill for which they built a new chimney, perhaps Graves's mill in lot 172 of the Refugee Tract which they had bought in June 1837 from Matthew Sax.

The Norths seem to have assumed full control of the old Douglass-Grant Mill in lot 173 of the Refugee Tract about 1844 when Douglass moved to Champlain.

In 1852 they built a new mill on the old Douglass mill site. It was a complex affair of two stories with a sawmill in the upper story and a starch factory below it. The starch factory included a tub for starch settlement, a starch dry house, and a place to receive and store potatoes. There was also a cooper shop as long as the starch was made. Later they added a plaster factory to make Nova Scotia plaster. After this mill was built, they built a new brick saw and gristmill downstream, where Raymond Daley lives now, and opened a 1500 foot canal from the first site to the second. When W. H. Miner acquired this property, he turned the brick mill building into the residence now occupied by the Daleys.

In 1862 John North and his son, Fayette C. North, had the plaster mill and the starch factory in lot 173 and a shingle mill at Graves's third mill in lot 172 of the Refugee Tract. In 1876 John and Fayette had the sawmill and starch factory in partnership, but John had the gristmill and shingle mill by himself; the plaster mill had been discontinued. In 1884 the gristmill had also been discontinued, and the other three enterprises: the starch factory, the sawmill, and the shingle mill were run by Fayette and his brother, Philetus F. North. Occasionally Russell C. North, a son of Lemuel's brother, Abijah North of Champlain, was in company with the Chazy Norths. He also had a general store and a sawmill at Suckortown and, as we have seen, one of the last asheries at Chazy Village. William H. Miner bought up the Norths' interests shortly after 1900.

Another mill was soon built by Stephen Hawley across the river from Graves's third mill in lot 172 of the Refugee Tract about where Melvin McWhinnie now lives. Hawley's mill had one gate, a single saw, and a turning lathe which Hawley used in the manufacture of chairs, probably his main business. He sold out to Jonathan Hyde and moved away to Clintonville before 1830. His mill was eventually bought by the Norths and turned into their shingle mill.

Soon after 1903 L. A. Childs and W. H. Flint established the Chazy Lumber Company near the Chazy railroad station. About 1908 Flint was transferred from Chazy, and the business was sold to Thomas E. McCullough, the superintendent of Miner's "Million Dollar Dam." As a young man McCullough had gone to Massachusetts where he learned the trade of carpentry. He returned to Chazy and was steadily employed as a house builder; the Jones and Seymour houses on the lake shore were both his work. He was soon engaged by Mr. Miner as a permanent employee. Before 1908 he had purchased a small piece of land near the railroad station from the North estate, built a lumber shed and office, and began to collect choice lumber in anticipation of building his own home. At the same time, when a customer put in an order, he would procure that, too. His business soon grew to flourishing proportions. His only child, Randall J. McCullough, attended Union College and Cornell University and then returned to Chazy to enter his father's business. He specialized in a finer line of work than his father and built several speed boats and fine furniture.

He died in 1938; his father died in 1940 at the age of 81. Their business died with them.

In 1824 Obidiah Allen built a sawmill on the Little Chazy River in lot 38 of Dean's Patent. It burned in 1828, and McPherson and Lesley and W. H. Sax all subscribed to help rebuild it. A little later Samuel Merrihew built another on the same site, which was in use until it burned in 1909. Merrihew sold out to Moses Wilson in 1853, who rebuilt the mill and later sold it to Ashley Wilson who sold out to Elihu E. Wilson who had a sawmill there in 1862. The property consisted of a quarter acre and a right of way from the mill south to the highway. In 1869 Allen Z. Tyler had the mill here. Its last owner was—Lengfeld who made only shingles and later had a cider mill at the same location.

James Wilson built a mill in 1834 on Tracy Brook where it crosses the Ridge Road; he later sold it to Moses Wilson, who in turn sold it by 1856 to Nathan Wilson, who in that year was primarily making shingles. James Wilson had a second mill on Tracy Brook in lot 4 of Dean's Patent. In 1857 Kingsbury had a sawmill with a gang saw on the north side of the mouth of Tracy Brook in lot 185.

From before 1820 until about 1824 there was a stone sawmill at Suckortown. It seems to have been built by one of two brothers, Alexander or Ebenezer Ascher Scott, who had come from Vermont on February 14th 1809, and owned by Charles Scott, a son of one of them, who hired it out to others to run. The property consisted of a five acre mill lot with a two and one half acre house lot adjoining to the south on which were a house and barn. The dam was built of logs and was 42 feet long and two feet wide; the flume was installed here before the mill was built; there was a stone floor under the saws. The mill had four gates of saws. The millpond, landing place for the logs, and an open mill yard were all to the west of the mill. Jabez Cooper and _____ Willett rented the mill and all its machinery in 1820 for \$600.

William Treadway took out the machinery when he took over the mill and turned it into a woolen mill, but in 1835 he bought from E. A. Scott the southernmost of two other sawmills to the north, formerly run by the Scotts as sawmills, and operated it as such for many years. In 1837 he bought the newer of the Scotts' two mills from Alexander Scott and ran it in conjunction with the other. Included in the second purchase was "every right and privilege of using the water for sawing, also the use of the Bullwheel, Draw way and chain for drawing logs from the pond being at an equal expense of keeping them in repair." He also had the privilege "of rolling logs from the mill pond across the log way and straight to the mill." The Treadways were active in this business until 1855.

In 1856 D. Banker had a house and sawmill on the south side of the river at Suckortown opposite Scott's mill.

There was another sawmill on the south side of the river, east of Banker, in Suckortown in the 1850's, first run by an Oliver N. Bullis in 1856 and later by Bullis and his son-in-law, Levi Fordham. Fordham was in business until 1903.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Suckortown had at least four sawmills, one stone factory, one woolen mill, one gristmill, and a starch factory.

In 1801 Stephen and Joab Atwood built the first sawmill at West Chazy about where the upper bridge on the road leading from West Chazy Village crosses the Little

Chazy River near the present White's store. This mill was driven by a flutter wheel and had one upright saw. It is said to have flooded so much of their land that the Atwoods moved it a little farther downstream and eventually sold it to _____ Baker who abandoned it after a few years. The Graves, too, got in trouble for flooding too much land at Chazy and had a lawsuit over it in the late 1830's from which records many facts concerning early Chazy mills have come to light.

About 1802 Allen Ormes built the second sawmill in West Chazy about a mile west of the Village on the west bank of the north branch of the river not far above the original site of Atwood's mill. It was about 100 rods below Anselm Goodrich's house, the last house before what was to become the Altona Town line in 1857. Simeon Wood, who had built a gristmill a little way below Ormes, took water from Ormes' mill by a wooden canal or trough for his own mill.

In 1814 Amasa Wood had a sawmill on the Little Chazy at West Chazy Village where Simeon Wood's mill had been. In 1818 he went into a partnership with William Lawrence and built a new mill on Wood's original site and a gristmill. They dissolved their partnership in 1830, Wood taking the gristmill privileges and Lawrence the sawmill privileges. Amasa Wood was a wheelwright and a millwright; he superintended the construction of all the mills in the vicinity. Lawrence sold the sawmill in 1845 to Hiram Clark and Henry Chamberlain, who in turn sold it to Jackson Ormes. He was followed by Allen Ormes before 1856. In the early 1860's Orville K., Wallace W., Victor A., and Amasa B. Wood, all sons of Amasa Wood bought out Ormes and operated a lumber mill as O. K. Wood & Co. or Wood Brothers. They also had a gristmill on the north bank of the river, just beyond where the railroad tracks now cross east of West Chazy Village, and a sawmill opposite it on the south bank. The engine was in the sawmill, but there was a shaft across the river transferring power to the gristmill. Later on, Leroy Stafford had the gristmill and took water power by a penstock from the pond just above the bridge where Route 22 crosses the river. Years later Vincent S. Jerry bought these buildings and took them down. He used



Old dam at West Chazy Village west of the bridge by which Route 22 now crosses the Little Chazy River—this picture was taken by David P. Harris of West Chazy with a "No. 2 Bulls Eye Kodak" and shows the blacksmith shop of Mark Phelps, formerly the barn of Putnam Lawrence, and now the home of Stanley LaPier.

some of the lumber to build a barn on the Stratton Hill Road where _____ Mousseau lives and sold the rest to Alex Boire. The lumber mill had been equipped with a Lane and Brock circular saw which manufactured all types of lumber except lath.

In 1869 at West Chazy Harris and Pringle were manufacturers of leather and shingles as well as harness, boots, and shoes.

In 1815 Joseph Ober settled at Sciota and eventually had three sawmills near his house. Jeremiah Hedges and his brother had a sawmill on Corbeau Creek at Sciota before 1827; it was discontinued before 1862. Another mill was nearby and was operated by O. & I. Mansfield. Before 1856 Noah Stafford had a sawmill on the north side of the road leading from Sciota to Chazy; it was still running in 1862 and by that time was also making shingles. Just south and west of Obers Corners, Sylvester Ober, succeeding his father, Joseph, had one sawmill before 1856; it too, was still running in 1863 and making shingles. In 1856 there were three other sawmills just south of Obers', where Corbeau Creek crosses Route 22; one was on the east side of the creek on the east side of the road south of the creek near Sciota and was run by (Cassius?) Peare. The one south of the creek on the east side of the road was a shingle mill. Up the creek a way and to the southwest George Cooper, Jr., had a sawmill, and above it was one run by George Cooper, Sr. This was in what is now Altona before it was taken off. By 1869 these mills were owned by O. K. Wood & Co., of West Chazy, manufacturers of the grain separator, lumber, and shingles, and dealers in grain, flour, feed, dry goods, groceries and provisions.

Much earlier, on April 26th 1826, Aurelius Beaumont had agreed to build "a good substantial and well made sawmill" for Ebenezer Cooper on the Corbeau River in lot 52 of the Refugee Tract near the Flat Rocks, 45 feet long and 24 feet wide with wooden gearings, to be finished by the time there should be water for sawing the same spring. Beaumont was to build the mill "so as to be a quick and strong going mill when there should be ten feet head and fall water." He was to find all the timber for the mill and the flume, lay the foundation of the mill, and have it ready for sawing; for which he was to be paid \$300, \$100 in money "and the residue in goods and grain." All the wood used in the mill was to come from timber cut on Cooper's own land. He was to furnish "the mill irons and iron works of all descriptions and nails" and to dig down to a foundation for the mill and the flume "that he would risk settling." Unfortunately Cooper was reluctant to pay for the work which he considered shoddy and tardy, and Beaumont had to sue him for his fees. Beaumont also did the work in 1826 on a sawmill near Cooper's residence at Coopersville. There were several other sawmills in what is now Altona* where lumbering was a principal occupation.

In 1852 Joseph Vassar, John Oney, two Bonds, Eli Goodroe, Thomas Burnham, and Battis Dam were all assessed as sawyers.

In 1823 Clinton County had 110 sawmills, and in 1835 Chazy itself had 117 such mills. Shortly before the Civil War, however, milling activity declined rapidly in the township, as mill owners turned their attention to other activities and the timber gave out. In 1845 there were only 30 mills in town, and the 1857 assessment roll for the township shows only these sawmills: Guerdon

* See Chapter Nine.

Cooper, Ebenezer Drury, Loring Ellis, Hartwell and Winslow, Robert Kingsbury, Putnam Lawrence, Claudius Merrihew, Luther Lewis, John North, Russell C. North, Sylvester Ober, Phinney and Heaton, J. D. Wilcox, James Treadway, and Rosel Weed, while in 1858 there were only: John Gilman, Robert Kingsbury, S. Pitcher in Bell's Patent (the site of one of Scott's mills at Suckkortown), Hiram Hayford, and John North. In 1860 John Gilman still had a mill in lot 55 Dean's Patent. As late as 1892 there was a sawmill, a shingle mill, and a mill turning out piazza posts and trimming back of where Walter Favro now lives and across the quarry. It was run by Lucius Goss; later Wilfred Artibee dismantled it, and its material was used in the building of the former American Legion home on Route 9 in Chazy Village.

After steam came into use in the mills, each had a whistle to mark the time when work began in the morning and after lunch. The first such whistle known in Chazy was at Goss's Mill. It was blown from what is now the kitchen of Walter Favro's home and was then the lime company office. The last such whistle in town was at the Miner Farm.

Most of these mills were solely sawmills. But some became more than that. The possible diversification of their activities is well illustrated by the Lewis mill on Tracy Brook. In 1851 Curtis Lewis began his mill operations along this brook on Clark Street. In addition to the usual work of a sawmill, he also manufactured apple barrels, butter tubs, cheese boxes, sap buckets, churns, and pails. The first side line was probably the cheese boxes. Cheese was made in factories before butter, and at home butter was stored in stone jars before tubs were used. The boxes were soon followed by butter tubs, however, and as early as 1853 churns, tubs, and pails were all made there; the apple barrels came later.

The cheese boxes were made with a shingle cutter and a bender; the butter tubs required a circular cut saw, which cut the center from a block of wood into which a bottom was inserted. Butter tubs were also made of staves fitted around a flat bottom and held together by hoops; sap buckets and pails were made about the same way.

The Lewis mill burned twice; it was after the second burning, about 1883, that they began to make the apple barrels. Thomas E. Lewis, Curtis's son, when a young man, had worked awhile in the Sciota Manufacturing

Company, where he learned to make barrels from Peter Willett, who had been working there since he was eight years old. In 1883, Tom Lewis borrowed a thousand dollars from his father and engaged Willett to assist him in setting up the barrel trade. At the end of the first year, he repaid the loan, repaid himself for his own labor, and made his mother a present of one hundred dollars. The first apple barrels sold for 22¢, and they never sold for more than \$1.25 each. The largest number of barrels made in one season was 22,000. There were many times when his mill employed 15 men night and day. It serviced a territory covering northern New York and northern Vermont, including Isle La Motte and Grand Isle. The first deliveries were made with a one horse wagon; later teams were used, and finally a motor truck was added. The business prospered for many years; although it was the only business of this kind to do so in this territory. It was discontinued in the 1930's when boxes came into use for shipping apples.

The making of barrels is an interesting process. Logs were split, then cut in two and a half foot lengths and piled into a vat holding nine cords, where they were steamed for at least eight hours. The steam would be shut off long enough for the men to go into the vat and take out a few at a time, as the logs had to be cut while hot. The logs were peeled, if the bark had not already fallen off, and went into the slicer to be cut six inches wide, more or less, and from there to twin saws for equalizing them. The next stage was a machine called a "jointer" which gave the staves "the build." The Lewis mill had no kiln, so the new staves were stacked in a field to dry on a platform built there for that purpose. Five packs of three each, a narrow one at the bottom with two wider one on top, were laid a few inches apart so the five would not cover more than 30 inches; another five packs were then laid across the first ones, and the process was continued until there were 67 layers, making 1000 staves in all. A roof was put over the platforms to protect the staves from rain. Barrel heads were made on the shingle machine, and the hoops were purchased from the Kaufman mill at Perry's Mills. The heads were dried along with the staves on a platform in separated layers. As many as 600,000 have been in one pile.

Often the staves alone were made in factories for that purpose. There does not appear ever to have been a

stave factory at Chazy Village, but there were such factories at Altona and Sciota by 1856. In the later years the staves were bought from a southern company which supplied them of much lighter cotton wood. Spruce and ash were used for the buckets and tubs; white cedar, butternut, and other woods were used for pails.

Since barrels were in seasonal demand, a large store house was built where several thousand, which had been made over the winter, could be stored; it still stands behind Ward Stafford's house.

The container business was at first purely local. Soon tubs were sold as far away as Saranac. Orders reached as high as for 400 tubs, mostly of the 50 pound size, but with some of the 25 pound size, too. There were also seven, nine, and eleven pound sizes for home and hotel use. Nearby customers would usually go to the mill to pick up their needs. One of these customers, Mrs. Jeremiah Sullivan, would walk over and buy three tubs, carrying one home in each hand and one on her head.

The mill itself was begun in September 1851 when some 50 pieces of hemlock plank were hauled over to the site on Tracy Brook near Clark Street from Cooper's Mill; the planks cost 50¢ each. The iron parts were ordered from Champlain. Work on the mill proceeded at about 75¢ a day for construction work or \$1 a day if you boarded yourself. The dam and much of the stone work was finished that fall.

The shop was built in August 1852; it was the work of several men. Eligee Watson constructed the floor with the help of others. Two men spent three days drawing stones, and a mason took 29 days to lay them. By November the floor, dam, and main building were completed. The plastering and the inside work, such as the intricate job of hand-hewing timbers, counter, wheel shaft, and such was done by Elmore Clark, a master woodworker. Enus Mayette, Elmor Clark, Selah Merrihew, and Kilapee Witherell all worked on the dam; Peter Jelly and others did the stonework. In 1852 Timothy Lewis, Curtis's father, deeded him the two acres of the mill lot.

The first mill used a gang saw run by water power. In 1881 steam power was added; although they continued to use water power, too. The mill dam rose to 90 feet in height and presented a beautiful falls in the spring; the millpond covered several acres. The smoke stack was 40 feet high.

As the logs which were brought had to be drawn to the mill in winter, Mr. Lewis had them all placed along the bank in big piles, so they could be easily pushed into the brook, where they would float into the millpond. This was done to lessen the amount of land used for that purpose. Logs were drawn to the mill from as far away as Ellenburg.

The mill stood idle a few years after Thomas Lewis retired in the '30's and was then sold to Cyrenus Martin, who took it down and had it built into a house on the road beyond West Chazy near Baker Hill.

Although the mill was definitely a Lewis family enterprise, Curtis Lewis did take partners on two occasions: Albert Richardson (1858) and Dexter S. Kinsley (1864). From 1861 to 1863, Hiram Merrihew, Curtis's Uncle, worked with Lewis at the mill, as did Curtis's brother Luther at various times, but they never seem to have invested financially in the company.

For a long period of years, beginning with the packing for storage or shipping of meat, eggs, cider, vinegar, starch, lime flour, fish and various other items, barrels

were in great demand; incidentally the demand for hoops was also great.

Hoops were made by just anybody, anywhere, and a great many were made in the kitchen of a man's home. They were made from saplings, cut the required length, split and clamped into a frame to hold them tight. They were finished off with a draw shave. It must have been a simple, easy, and quick job, as many a man made them by the thousands; a whole thousand finished, packed, and tied in bundles brought \$4.50. This hoop making was a salvation for some people. Those who had small farms had a hard time to accumulate enough money through the summer for supplies to take care of their families through the winter, and hoop making was a boon to them. Such work was primarily a winter business with no overhead as the shed or kitchen was the shop, and to many men it was preferable to cutting or drawing wood from the woods. These were practically the only winter employments for many. It must have paid fairly well, as Henry Lucia and his father at Suckkortown paid for a nice property there by making hoops for barrels and splints for baled hay.

At one time William Ross had a cooper shop at Sciota, and during the nineteenth century such manufacturing places as North's kept one or more coopers. The manufacturer bought staves from the factory and hoops from anyone who made them, and the cooper put the barrels together. Hoops were also shipped away in huge quantities by boat. Calvin Pike, when keeping store at Coopersville, was the medium for the hoop business, buying them from the maker and shipping away to larger places. Pike and Angell at Sciota and many others around the North Country were in this business.

In 1883 the following were all hoop men for the Chazy Lime Company: Sylvester La Foran, Pliny Duprey, Alexander Duprey, Leonard La Foran, Abraham Duprey, Plane Duprey, Peter La Foran, John Rock, Theopolis Patino, George La Foran, Frank Bruette, Alexander Burnham, Peter Bertrand, George Mopelia (Wells), and Henry Thompson. The Chazy Lime Company shipped hoops to other manufacturing places as well as using many itself. Their hoops were made of soft maple, elm, and beech. We have a record of a few of the hoop makers and the quantities they made for the Chazy Lime Company during 1884:

March 21	Ed Millett	1600 hoops
	Alex Duprey	2200 "
April 28	Henry Thompson	2900 "
	Alex Duprey	6000 "
April 23	Moses Lucia	5700 "
	Plane Duprey	3000 "
May 2	Henry Thompson	4900 "
	Peter Bertrand	1900 "
	P. Duprey	500 "
	Alex Duprey	2100 "
	"	2700 "
June 13	Moses Lucia	4000 "
Dec. 30	Alex Duprey	4500 "

The Chazy Lime Company was also in the business of selling hay as early as 1883. The hay was pressed into bales and bound with splints. Jacob White made splints. These splints were made from logs. Strips were chiseled the length of the logs, which were then cut in lengths and pounded flat. Sometimes they were called bands. The hay splints were made of either black ash or white ash. They were ten feet long.

Axe helms were made by several people. These were made from walnut because it does not splinter. George Sumner's father made them at one time.



A load of Lewis apple barrels with T. M. Lewis and Leroy Stafford.

The first sawmills in Chazy were driven by water power, and the saws were the sash or gate variety; the machinery consisted of an upright saw in a frame driven by a connecting rod from a crank attached to an end of the water wheel shaft. It was crude machinery and required a lot of power. The mill itself generally consisted of a roughly hewn timber frame, strongly braced, with nothing but the roof boarded. The daily output was between 2000 and 3000 feet; although Bugby's mill on Tracy Brook, built about 1804, could saw 4000 feet in 24 hours. This mill, with its one-gate saw, ran night and day for many years from early spring until the middle of June when the water level fell so low it could supply power for only a few hours of sawing a day.

These crude early saws were replaced by a single saw called the "Mulay," and then by the gang saw, which was composed of several parallel saws in the sash. The "mulay" was a more powerful and rapid saw than the sash variety and could saw up to 8000 feet a day. During the 1820's steam power came into use and drove a circular saw, which again increased the daily output.

Until 1823 and the completion of the Champlain Canal at Whitehall, which opened up the southern route, all lumber exported from Clinton County was rafted down the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Later, after 1850 when the railroad connected Burlington, Vermont, with Boston, it went by water to Burlington, and from there by rail to Boston. From Whitehall it was often towed in canal boats by mules to Troy and then sent by sail down the Hudson to New York City. In Chazy the rafting was done directly on the lake.

Pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, and maple were the principal trees lumbered in Chazy; but the pine was by far the most important. The pines were often from 130 to 160 feet tall or taller; it was not unusual to find a pine six feet in diameter at the base, and sometimes they were as much as 80 inches across.

At first the settlers used a single bite axe, the blade hammered out by the blacksmith and the handle homemade; the edge was reduced to a finer edge with a file. Saws were scarce, so as a rule trees were chopped down. As the clearing grew around a mill, it became necessary to skid the logs to the mill with oxen. About 1813 they began sending logs down the river.

Lumbering was a dangerous occupation because of falling limbs, the springing back of a tree at the stump, or an unexpected tree fall. Seth Graves, our first miller, was killed by a falling tree while working in the woods at the age of 80.

Most lumber in this section was cut in 16 foot lengths. Sometimes the logs were sold by count with a specific size as a standard unit, or they were sold solely by the length. Standing timber was measured by a variety of methods by "lumber cruisers" who had gained a good deal of experience from all phases of lumbering.

The logs were often floated down the river or streams to the mill, each log struck with a hammer which would impress it with the owner's mark before it was shoved into the water. The logs were stored near the mill in cribs, which sometimes broke, letting the logs run away down stream to the lake. Most of the timber was milled locally, but after the first years much of it was rafted and floated to bigger mills.

Rafting lumber began early and continued until 1880. The method used for pine and hemlock was to lay the logs from 24 to 30 courses deep, each course laid at right angles to the preceding one. On the lake huge rafts

would be built up from these smaller ones. The customary size was 148 feet wide by 160 feet long. A raft of this size, 25 courses high, would contain 180,000 feet of lumber. Sometimes a deck load of shingle or dressed lumber was taken along as a deck on top of the raft. Twelve to eighteen men were needed to operate such a raft with its three oars on each side. A raft like this could make 40 or 50 miles a day, tying up at night.

BLACKSMITHING

Another Chazy industry which obtained from the early days was blacksmithing; it flourished until the age of the automobile, and at every turn it was related to the farm and farm life. The shoeing of horses and the making of wagons, carriages, and sleighs were important aspects of the business, but these shops also produced a variety of small objects; axe heads, gun barrels, bayonets, combat swords, chains, hoes, hay forks, shovels, manure forks, knives, forks, butcher knives, door latches, hinges, and flintlock parts all came from local forges. The blacksmith also made all his own tools, as well as his horse-shoes and nails.

Apprentices for the trade were recruited from the farm. When the apprentice's term of service had expired, he became a journeyman blacksmith and was hired by established smiths. He aspired eventually to have a shop of his own. Joseph Wool, as an apprentice, received \$30 the first year with an increase of \$5 each succeeding year for four years. This was about 1837. By 1841, at the age of 22, he was in business for himself in a wooden shop where West's Hardware Store is now. He replaced the wooden shop with a brick one in 1843. During his apprenticeship he learned the key points of smithing which he passed on to his descendants: never have your forge fire too hot or too small; strike while the iron is hot; it is better to finish a job at first heat than to reheat; it is not how hard a blow is struck, but how true; skilled woodmaster was man's creed and boy's delight. Joseph Wool was also a horse farrier or veterinary as well as a blacksmith.

On a big construction job, such as the building of the Sax stone store in 1822, a blacksmith shop was set up right at hand to produce all the ironware needed. Frequently a farmer had a shop for his own use. Clement S. Miner, Hardy and Hiram Merrihew, Horace Sheldon, Aaron Sheldon, and Bailey Stafford all did this. The Norths built a blacksmith shop on their land and hired a blacksmith to operate it, doing all their work and as much more as he could do on his own. Materials were a problem. In 1836 the Norths had to draw iron from Clintonville, the closest supply, for their smith, and in December 1837 they hired Oscar Livingston to drive a team to Maxfield at Sciota for charcoal. Before Clintonville was producing iron, local smiths brought rods for nails and other iron all the way from Connecticut for their forges in Chazy.

In 1900 the common charge for setting one horseshoe was 13¢; it cost 50¢ to shoe all around. Bills were settled not oftener than once a year, and many of the returns were in grain, potatoes, apples, or maple sugar. The blacksmiths were kept especially busy in spring getting the horses ready for farm work, and in fall and winter when the horses needed sharp calks on their shoes to help them along in the ice and snow.

There is no record of who had the first blacksmith shop in town or where it was located; although perhaps

the first in town stood just north of where Robert Fulton lives now. Conrad Sax, Matthew Sax's brother, was probably the first blacksmith from 1805 until 1813 when he moved back to Highgate, Vermont. In the 1840's the Sax family rented the shop to various other smiths. Yerkin Gubtain, — Groves, and Albert Sherman were all early smiths at Chazy Landing. In 1862-3 Andrew Chisholm had the only shop at the Landing, a business he had opened in 1844. He was a farmer as well as a smith and had his shop about 30 feet from his house.

William Eldred was probably the first smith at West Chazy, as he was there before 1809 and occupied one of the two houses which comprised the village at that time. It was on the east bank of the river and south of what is now Grove Street. William Dominy started trade there in 1841, and when he retired he sold out to the Wood brothers. The Woods later sold to Sherman Foster. At the same time Foster was in business, a man named Porter had a shop east of his, and Bailey Stafford was across the road. There was another early shop west of D. Elkin's house and a Mr. Mignault was a blacksmith on the location of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. In 1862-3 W. H. Chamberlain and George Boyington were in business in West Chazy. The concentration of all these smiths at one four corners is a good indication of the extent of blacksmithing in Chazy Township during the nineteenth century.

A little later another smith arrived in that hamlet under rather strange circumstances; although he did not know it at that time. Emily Augusta Lawrence was born in West Chazy in 1840, the older daughter of Putnam and Emily (Ketch) Lawrence. For a time she was a music teacher, but eventually she married Luman Phelps, a farmer at Fort Jackson, St. Lawrence County, and had five children: Mark, Leonard, Alice, Helen, and Orville. Unfortunately, Emily Augusta was a very demanding woman, a quality which eventually proved too much for Phelps, who left his wife and family and disappeared. At the end of the seven year period, he was declared legally dead, and his "widow" married Harrison F. Kellogg, a blacksmith and a widower with two children. About this time she and her new husband returned to the stone house in West Chazy which had been her girlhood home, the barn of which, now the home of Stanley LaPier, was turned into a blacksmith shop for Mr. Kellogg. Young Mark Phelps, now Kellogg, joined the army as a veterinary surgeon in the U.S. Cavalry and was ordered west on General Wool's expedition to Oregon. While there, he spent many evenings with his cronies in the taproom of a local hotel. Eventually the proprietor learned that Mark was from West Chazy and came over and asked about his family. After a little chit-chat, the proprietor realized the situation and introduced himself to Mark as Luman Phelps, his own father! After leaving the family years before, he had moved west, had married again to a German woman, and was then doing well in the hotel business and raising a second family. Mr. Kellogg continued at his smithing in West Chazy until his death.

John and A. J. Willett were blacksmiths at Ingraham in 1850. One shop was on the East State Road, north of the corners; it was later run by Alexander Supernant. Somewhat further north was another shop run by — Merrihew. The other Willett shop was on the south side of the road to the lake just off Route 9.

Both Henry S. Graves and Myron Hodges were blacksmiths at Ober's Corners in Sciota by 1856 and until after 1863.

— Martin (1826), Ebenezer Sherman (c. 1830), Robert White (1834), Joseph Wool (1843), Wm. H. Chisholm—Andrew's brother (1844), and Peter Phillips (1860 in lot 172 Refugee Tract) who was succeeded by Nelson Latrimore, all had shops in Chazy Village. Chisholm's shop was on the south side of Route 348 directly across from the Terrace on the south side of the driveway to his house. Ebenezer Sherman's was a fine shop. It was a large stone building three quarters of a mile from the lower bridge in lot 186 of the Refugee Tract; it was built there before the road was opened on the east side of the river. He had the first trip hammer in town—the only other one was at Lawrence's in West Chazy after Lawrence had separated from the Woods. Sherman's son-in-law, Oscar Livingston, succeeded him in the shop and was followed by M. Vandervoort, who manufactured shoe lasts there until he moved to Dannemora. In 1856 J. C. Hubbell and George Severance contracted with Joseph Noel, a mason, to repair the walls of the shop and give it a permanent foundation, waterways, bulkheads, etc.

In 1870 James McQuillan was in business on the site where Albert Baker's store is now; it was run by John Smith in 1893. Smith was followed by Joe Garrow who sold out to Prisque Patnode, Mrs. Baker's father. Patnode removed the shed where the shop was and built the two story building which stands there now; he kept a meat market in the lower floor, and the upper floor became the telephone office.

The blacksmith shops were not only numerous, but many of them lasted a long time. William Chisholm operated his shop from 1843 until 1890 or later. He retired before his death in 1896, and one of his sons carried on for awhile, but the shop was soon closed. Joseph Wool's shop, established in 1841, was in business as a blacksmith's until 1921. Of his four sons, three of them learned the trade from their father, and he taught it to two of his grandsons. He died in 1903, aged 83, and was succeeded in his shop by his son Gibson Wool for a few years and then about 1905, by his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Sullivan. At first B. F. Sullivan, who had learned his trade from his grandfather, had a shop for seven or eight years where Jerry's Garage was until recently, opposite the old IGA Store. When his uncle retired, he became owner of his grandfather's shop and moved into it until 1924, with the exception of from 1918 to 1920 when he again operated at his original location where the business was a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, a gas station, and an auto repair shop. Because of ill health he sold to Fred Mullen and in 1921 went into the hardware business in his grandfather's shop. And so the romantic blacksmith shop slowly faded from the scene. The comparatively few horses remaining in Chazy today are taken care of by traveling blacksmiths, or, more likely, by their owners turned amateur smiths.

CHARCOAL

The main charcoal industry in this area was in Altona Township after it separated from Chazy; although there seems to have been one small commercial plant there before that date. In Chazy, however, those who needed charcoal either made their own by burning wood in pits under constant observation or bought it from outside. Burning charcoal was tricky work because you had to be constantly on the alert to prevent it from bursting into flames and ruining the batch.

The blacksmiths used charcoal for fuel and were its principal consumers. Joseph Wool burned his own charcoal in pits behind his shop; his wife stayed up all night to watch the pits in the burning season, so he could get some sleep. William Chisholm bought a wood lot, now in the Miner Foundation holdings, and built a shack there where he could live while he made his supply for the next year. He burned in winter when his shop work was slack.

WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE SHOPS

In 1862 there were three carriage makers in Chazy: Harry Graves where Baker's store is now, Francis Derusha at Ingraham on the west side of the Chazy Road next to the blacksmith shop; and Kendal P. Ober at West Chazy; he had been in business as early as 1856 on the west side of Route 22 south of Elm Street. His house was on the corner and the carriage shop was south of the house. William Vantine took over Graves Shop, after he died in 1868. Jack Ransom, Hubbell Wells, and others had assisted Graves at the original site before Vantine. Oscar Livingston did ironwork for carriage makers about this time.

In 1856 Joseph Junior, a wheelwright, came from Vermont to Chazy and later, together with Nelson Latremore, bought the 1/10th acre lot where Peter Philip, known as "Old Philip," had been in business. Junior and Latremore built quite a large building and divided it into two separate shops: Junior's wheelwright shop at the north end and Latremore's blacksmith shop at the south end. Years later this building was razed and replaced by a three story building erected by Z. A. Bissonette, completed in August 1913. Soon after, he left the country and was never heard of again. This is the building which B. F. Sullivan sold to Fred Mullen in 1921. A few years ago the third floor was deemed unsafe and removed.

Other wheelwrights in Chazy were Amasa Wood, Ebenezer Hawkins, Wells Ransom, Cebron Denton, Michael Vandervoort, Jack Ransom, Hubbell Ransom, Shadrack Place, and William Chisholm.

A bit later Joe Lucia had a wheelwright's shop west of his house at Suckortown; he also did carpentry work. He paid for his place by making hop poles and hay splints. The wheelwright business was pretty well over locally about 25 years after it began.

THE SCIOTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

In 1862 Elric L. Nicholas and ——— Lynde of Plattsburgh bought the Asa Angell manufacturing business at Angellville and moved it to Sciota as the Sciota Manufacturing Company.

Asa Angell's son, Allen M. Angell, became the superintendent and salesman for the new firm and remained in that position until his death in 1868.

The new plant was built close to the Sciota depot in order to save in hauling. The main building was built over Corbeau Creek on the east side of the railroad track and south of the road from Chazy to Ober's Corners. The building was 120 feet long and had a basement, two full floors, and a lower third floor for lighter work. The main shaft was in the basement, a similar one on the first floor, two more on the second, and one for lighter work on the third. The main wheel weighed between 10 and 15 tons and was 22 feet high with a 21 inch belt and other belts running off that. There were five boilers and two large engines which could furnish 200 horsepower. Just west

of the mill there was a dam, and another on the Vassar Road.

They kept a good number of horses as they acquired their timber directly from the woods, and the horses brought it to a field of ten or more acres where the logs were piled. A switch ran from the main railroad track to the southeast, back of the factory; there were three other spurs and a branch to one of them. These led to the shipping room, dry houses, and packing houses; two of the spurs crossed the highway. A hotel was on the south side of the road just over the railroad track from the factory. There were five boarding houses all in a row on the north side of the road east of the Methodist Church. These and the hotel were needed to house many of the 300 men and boys employed by the factory in all its branches from the time the trees were taken from the forest until the goods were loaded on the freight cars. The payroll seldom, if ever, fell below 200 even in the dullest times. The firm had an unusual way of paying its employees. The men were given checks: squares of cardboard with numbers around the edge, issued only on the company store; there were round cardboards for change. Every three months money was brought in from a bank to redeem whatever had not been spent. In the meantime, if a man needed money, he had to exchange his card with another employee or with an accommodating neighbor. These cheques really amounted to nothing more than a due bill on the store.

They sawed logs and made lumber for local people as well as for their manufacturing. They made shingles, barrel heads, and chair parts, which were shipped away knocked down and in the white. In 1867 they began to make cribs, cradles, and bedsteads; at first 40 or 50 a day, but later as many as 125 a day. They were the sole manufacturers of the patent wooden bed rail and post joint, known as the "Sciota Joint."

They also furnished wood for trains, which had a regular stop in Sciota for refueling. A long shed for the fuel, between 500 and 600 feet in length, was built close to the track on the west side; the brakeman would throw the wood up to the fireman, who would pack it in the tender. The factory itself burned 25 cords of wood per day, which were cut by one man and three teams which operated the saw by horse tread. The wood was carted to the furnace by one horse with a dump cart. The company built its own snowplow to clean around its buildings; it required four horses to draw it.

P. T. Gates followed Angell as superintendent and remained with the company until it closed; the plant was also under the special supervision of a Mr. Nichols, and it was said that "probably no business in the country was conducted with more system and accuracy than the Sciota Manufacturing Company."

William Ross from Nova Scotia was general manager, Amasa B. Spelman of Champlain was head clerk, James Stratton was bookkeeper, Elisha Angell, brother of A. B. ("Bert") Angell, had an interest in the business, and John Brunell, John Duprey, Peter Fesette, Calvin Pike, and Joseph Donah all were employed there. Peter Fesette went to work at the factory in 1880, when he was 16, as a helper and in six years became a clerk.

On the north side of the road, almost directly opposite the factory, was the company store. It was at first operated by Nichols and Lynde, but it later was sold to A. B. and Elisha Angell, who later still sold it to William A. McMartin and Peter A. Fesette.

A. B. Angell had a farm between Chazy and Sciota on which he raised a fine breed of road horses. He had a half-mile track on the farm where he trained them. One, called the Bronson mare, was an especially good traveler; Nichols liked to use this horse when they took him to West Chazy to catch the evening train back to Plattsburgh on days he spent at Sciota. Angell had another horse which was considered to be very learned. His name was John, and when set to work in the morning, he would work all by himself until the whistle blew, when he would stop instantly and do no more until he had had his dinner. He was used to load and unload cars; once his path was shown him, he needed no more attention.

In season the store handled blueberries picked on the Flat Rock. Pickers came quite a distance and sometimes camped right on the rock during the season. Among the pickers came the Caughnawaga Indians, and with them came their chief, who would pick no berries. Lester A. Childs bought the berries from the pickers for the store and shipped them. Ben Sullivan, as a very young boy, went over from Chazy and worked for Mr. Childs putting baskets together; he boarded there at the hotel. Once, when he was working alone in a big hall sometimes used for dancing, he heard a terrible noise that frightened him so much he ran right out of the building. When he had regained enough courage to go back, he found that some of the plaster had fallen. Sciota, however, seemed very accident free during this period; there seem to have been but two men killed there in the life of the factory; one of these was ——— Rock, an uncle of John E. Duprey, and the other was Louis ———, Bert Jubert's mother's brother.

The business finally failed, and the Plattsburgh National Bank took possession of it. Three days later Mr. Vilas from the bank arrived at Sciota to find that the buildings were bare of equipment; a piece of land across the road from the factory had not been covered by the mortgage, and the factory equipment had been moved over there; although much of it later had to be returned. A large quantity of this equipment was afterwards sold to the Trombly Brothers of Altona for \$100.

QUEEN OF THE HARVEST MANUFACTURING COMPANY

At some time between 1862 and 1869 the Wood Brothers of the O. K. Wood & Company acquired from Allen Ormes the mill property west of the bridge on the east bank of the north branch of the Little Chazy River, west of West Chazy Village near what is now White's Store, where Simeon Wood had had his second mill nearly 60 years before. They began to manufacture a grain separator that became very popular and, later, a seed cleaning machine. In the 1870's increasing business required a more extensive plant, so they kept as their main factory what became known as the "upper works," and acquired an additional site on the south side of the river north of the West Chazy depot, opposite where the West Chazy Granite Company was later. Here they built a larger power plant and factory with an elevated wooden railway over which the completed machines moved from the factory to a warehouse, built in 1880 near the depot. The warehouse was 40 feet by 80 feet; here the machines were painted, stored, and shipped. As many as several hundred machines were shipped in car-load lots to the southern states and Canada. William E. Stiles, salesman for the West, once sold a hundred in one day to be shipped to Canada. Other early salesmen were Lemuel F.

Brando, who in 1879 resigned and went to Michigan, and Frank E. Wood, who took Brando's place. Although a car-load lot had been shipped to Maine as early as 1879, in May 1888 the company sent Albert F. Jerry to Aroostock to introduce the Queen of the Harvest for sale in that area. The company reached its peak about 1880; in July 1893 the buildings burned, and manufacture of the separator was never resumed.

TANNERIES

The first tannery ever built in this town was erected at Chazy Landing by William Lawrence in 1802. He later built one at Chazy Village and still another at West Chazy in partnership with his brother-in-law, Amasa Wood, soon after 1818. About 1807 Solomon Fisk put up a tannery on the west side of the river at the west end of the upper bridge in Chazy Village; in 1816-17 he, too, was in company with William Lawrence. Joseph Fisher was a tanner employed by Fisk. Henry Gregory was another early shoemaker and tanner at the Landing, and John Minkler had a small makeshift tannery at Suckortown. Minkler was in ill health and could not carry on a large business. Seth Gregory had a tannery, a sawmill, and a bark mill quite early in Chazy, about a mile from the lake on Suckortown Brook. Both he and his sons were shoemakers.

Major William H. Brockway was a tanner, currier, and shoemaker in Chazy Village at an early date. His business was located on the east bank of the Little Chazy almost directly across from Fisk but a little to the north, and he lived in the house recently owned by Joseph F. LaDue. On March 20th 1826, W. H. Brockway, tanner and shoemaker, formed a partnership with Amasa Ransom, saddler and harness maker. Ransom's shop was where John McCuen later built his store. Their business was on the second lot north of E. A. Scott's house, but each man worked in his own shop, turning all he could over to the partnership. On November 24th 1832, Brockway advertised in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN (issue of Dec. 8th 1832) that he, "wishing to extend his business, that of Tanner and Currier & Shoemakers, in the Village of Chazy, but not having a sufficient quantity of 'the needful' for the purposes to take a partner, to whom satisfaction will be given, that a good business may be done with a small capital." As a result of this ad, he soon found two partners: Charles Slosson and Loyal Larkin. The three of them advertised on November 2nd 1833:

The Subscribers beg leave to notify the Public that they have erected a New Stone Building on the premises, formerly occupied by W. H. Brockway, as a Tannery where they intend to carry on the business of tanning & currying at all seasons of the year, and employing such workmen as will ensure a general satisfaction. They have a first rate Brass Roller for sole leather. Their BOOT & SHOE FACTORY will equal any other in the country, both for durability and style.

W. H. Brockway begs leave to return his most hearty thanks for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him by his friends and the public and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in behalf of the subscribers: W. H. Brockway—Loyal Larkin—Charles Slosson—N.B. LEATHER for SALE and CASH paid for HIDES. Chazy, Oct. 30, 1833.—

The new stone building was about where Gray Gables annex is now. Seth Graves gave a right of way to the tannery. Larkin soon went to Vermont, and Brockway became a customs house officer at Chazy until he moved to Clintonville about 1840. The partnership was dissolved



The Solomon Fisk house, Chazy Village, c. 1857 (now the home of Dr. George W. Clark.) The building on the left (now gone) is the original Fisk house used before the stone house was built in 1813. The building on the right is now gone. Notice the locust trees are in bloom and the large logs lined up for the sawmill which used to be across the street from the Fisk house.

courtesy of George W. Clark, M.D.

in 1834 as indicated in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for October 11th:

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Tanning, Currying and Shoe making business is this day dissolved by mutual consent and that Charles Slosson and Mark Hartford will continue the business on their account to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid, and who have assumed and are to pay and discharge all the debts and responsibilities of the concern.

Dated at Chazy, this 4th day of Oct. 1834.

W. H. BROCKWAY
LOYAL LARKIN
CHARLES SLOSSON

The partnership formed by Slosson with Mark Hartford later passed to Morris Little after 1858 and finally to Francis Gilbert, who had been a farmer in Chazy as early as 1847. Aaron Barker, who had some association with Hartford and Little in 1854, was still in the tanning and shoemaking business in 1862-3.

When a customer brought a hide to be tanned, it was immediately cut in half down the line on the back and the names of the two interested parties were put on the

pieces; when the tanning was finished, the customer received one piece and the tanner kept the other.

The first step in tanning was to remove hair or wool from the hides. Sweating the sheep and lamb skins by moistening them and piling them up would loosen the wool so it could be pulled off the hide. This wool was used to make felt hats; Orin Hinman, Spencer Crawford, and _____ Billings were hat makers in Chazy at one time. Hair removed from cowhides with lime was sold to masons to be added to plastering mortar. The cowhides had to be soaked after the hair was off to remove the lime before they could be put into the tanning bath. All hides were soaked to soften and cleanse them. They were then scraped on the inside, usually by hand, and the hair removed. Solomon Fisk's tanning vats ran in a row north of Dr. Clark's present office, which served as his shop. They were built of planks and were about six feet square and four feet deep. The tan-vats were stoned in and had a small sluice way connecting with the river. The raw hides were placed in these vats with layers of ground up bark, and each vat was filled with water and left for a season during which the hides became leather. Often

old liquors were added to the water. The leather was then treated according to the use to be made of it. It took about six months to complete this process.

About 1831 the method of tanning was greatly improved with the elimination of the need for lime in the process; the new system became known as "the cold sweating process."

About 1832 Ezek Angell built a tannery on land owned by William Lawrence on the north side of the river west of where the railroad track now runs at West Chazy. Later, by 1863, this business was operated by the Harris brothers who rented from Lawrence, and as P. & H. Harris were manufacturing harness, boots and shoes. In 1862-3 and 1864 William Atwood was in partnership with the Harris brothers, and in 1869 there was a second firm called Prindle & Harris manufacturing leather and shingles. There was another tannery on the river near George Willis Lengfeld, probably belonging to the Merrihews as Henry Merrihew, who lived nearby, was a shoemaker. In 1860 Matthew Robinson had a tannery near his home, and in 1872 Silas Rushalo had a tannery in Chazy.

The whole tanning industry in Chazy was on the decline in 1880.

SHOEMAKING

The shoemaker, usually called a cobbler, did not require so much space to set up business as a tanner. Frequently he carried on his trade right in his own home in the corner of one room. Guy Denio, for example, who lived across from where John West lives now, had his shop in the front room. Peter F. King, after he left the employ of the Harris Brothers, was also a shoemaker and harness maker in his home at West Chazy Village, where he died in 1930. His wife, Sarah Clark King, assisted him for many years, stitching shoe tops, and became very proficient. She lived to be 102.

In 1862-3, Robert B. Tyler and Albert McFadden made boots and shoes in West Chazy; Joseph Mignault and Albert Willett made harnesses at Ingraham, and Levi Stafford was a maker of boots and shoes at Sciota.

George B. Vaughan, who served during the Civil War from St. Lawrence County in Co. F. of the New York State Volunteers, came to Chazy at the close of the war from Ellenburg to operate Bullis and Fordham's sawmill at Suckortown. About 1875 he moved to Ohio, but in 1880 he returned to Chazy as a shoemaker. He used to walk to Plattsburgh for his supplies. Other shoemakers were: Smith Ripley, George W. Fisher, Ezekiel Douglass, Morris Little, Samuel Toms, _____ Brown, Alexander Gilbert, Mitchel Baker, Bailey Stafford, Francis Kinsley, Obidiah Morse, William McRoberts, Sr. and Jr., Chandler Graves, and _____ Clark (at Chazy Landing).

There were also traveling cobblers such as Alexander Gilbert, who went from house to house, sometimes remaining as a member of the household for several weeks, during which time the whole family would be outfitted with new shoes. The farmer saved up hides during the season, had them tanned, and prepared them for the arrival of the cobbler. Some businessmen who had large families and many employees hired a shoemaker by the year to keep his family and workers in shoes and to do the harness work.

Between 1837 and 1857 the Norths hired on such a basis Phinias Purdam (1837), Alex Gilbert (1838-9), Francis Bloda (1843), Mark Hartford (1846-48), Asa

Butterfield (1852-57), and Oliver Belair (1856). The early settlers needed a vast quantity of boots, shoes, soles, harnesses, saddles, straps, and numerous other articles requiring leather.

BARK MILLS

The tanneries, because of the bark needed in the vats, caused a great slaughter of local forests—as did the lime kilns and the sawmills. Several different kinds of bark could be used: oak, fir, hemlock, sumac, and others. Hemlock was the principal one, but both red oak and black oak were prized for tan bark as they contained a higher percentage of tannic acid.

The bark was peeled from the trees, and the trees were left to rot. Peeling began in early summer, for only from about May 20th until August 20th would the bark peel easily; June and July were the best months for hemlock. The first ring of bark, a four foot length, was taken off as near the base as possible while the tree was standing so the bark near the stump would not be wasted. Then the trees were felled and cut in four foot lengths. The work was done rapidly. The men who felled the trees were followed by those who cut rings through the bark around them at four foot intervals, opening the cylinder at the top. Next came a gang with spuds, a narrow tool about two inches wide, with a thirty inch handle; they loosened and removed the bark. Another gang did the piling and prepared the bark for hauling. When the bark was dry on the inside, it was spread flat, piled man high, and corded for shipping.

In the bark mill, the bark was laid in a circular stone trough in which rolled a heavy stone moved by a short, stout post geared to the machinery. As the stone rolled around and around its circular course, it crushed the bark to shreds, which were then used in the tanneries.

LIMESTONE

The east half of Chazy Township is underlaid by layers, often six feet or more thick, of dark blue limestone known as Chazy Limestone. It has excellent qualities for building and for the production of lime. The foundation of the state capitol at Albany is partly made of Chazy Limestone.

QUARRIES

On a farm formerly owned by Stephen C. Stiles is a "marble" quarry, really fossiliferous Ordovician limestone, located on the west side of the Ridge Road just east of the Stiles house. The "marble" is a grayish color and is full of fossil shells. It is a very hard stone and takes a fine polish. Some of this stone has been shipped to New York City, and the Catholic Church at Hemmingford, Quebec, is built of it. When Stephen Stiles was highway commissioner, he had blocks cut from the quarry for the abutment of a bridge; and as highway commissioner L. J. Aldridge had the abutments for the north bridge in Chazy Village built of blocks from the same place.

About 80 rods east of the quarry there is a limestone ledge where lime was made at one time, and about a quarter of a mile west there are deposits of sandstone.

Stone, mostly limestone, has been quarried at various other locations in the town. J. C. Hubbell quarried the stone used to build his office in 1811 and his house in 1816-7 from a ledge in his own garden. Alexander Scott

purchased a quarry nearby for stones to build the first Methodist Church. The Beaucaire and Burton farms both have quarries from which some of the stone used in building Fort Montgomery was taken. The Beaucaire quarry on the north side of Beaucaire point, about 50 feet east of the dock, was quite a large one and was operated for many years from at least 1896 until 1910. It is believed it was run by a Vermont man.

There were two quarries on Jed Trombly's farm, now Benjamin Burton's. The smaller one is near the shore; it was operated by — Fleury, and fish were speared there in the spring.

Stones were also quarried on the Lewis Wool property for both the Lewis Wool and Michael Wool houses. Joseph Wool and Deloria drew the stones for the Lewis Wool house. They also drew stones from this quarry to St. Johns for the breakwater, dock, and canal locks there.

William McGaulley quarried stone north of the Platt Harris home, and material from this quarry was used to resurface the macadam road.

About 1857 Matthew S. Robinson had a stone quarry at West Chazy.

Although not strictly quarrying, it should be noted that within the past few years a good deal of gravel has been dug out of the Ingraham Esker on the Miner Institute property and was used in the construction of the Northway across the township.

THE STONE FACTORY

Alexander and Ebenezer A. Scott had a factory for cutting stone on the south side of the Little Chazy between the woolen mill and the sawmills at Suckortown during the 1820's and '30's; it is sometimes referred to

as "the marble mill." It was run by water power and both cut stone and turned out door and window frames carved from single pieces of stone. Their stock came from Isle La Motte. Our main idea of what the mill was like is found in a deed dated October 14th 1835, in which E. A. Scott deeded to William Treadway land and mills in the Bell Patent reserving the "premises and appurtenances, that certain piece of ground below the saw Mill, heretofore conveyed to Alexander Scott, being the same [for] manufacturing and sawing of stones about 30 x 40 feet and also the privilege of taking the surplus water from the *floom* of the Saw Mills or water therefrom at all times, for the purpose aforesaid when it will not injure the Mill works or machines on the other side of the river and them already erected on the premises and served by water, drawn from the dam and also ground adjoining said reserved premises in front and south of the Factory aforesaid to lay stone upon —." Door and window frames from this mill can still be found in some of the old houses in the township, one of them—now in ruins—on the north side of the more easterly bridge at Suckortown, on the east side of the Minkler Road.

LIME BURNING

Limestone burning has been a lucrative business in Chazy since the very early settlement. In a letter written on October 31st 1790, Peter Huet de la Valinière, "Priest, Rev'd Minister of the Congregation now near the said Rivers Chazy to the Esquire Master Moor at the River Chazy Lac Champlain," enumerating the many things he had done to help maintain and comfort the indigent La Framboise family, states that he had begun a lime kiln and procured plenty of dry wood to cook the

lime. Thomas Cooper was a lime burner in School District 13 before 1812; and many farmers with a limestone ledge on their property burned small amounts for their own use.

Douglas B. Grant was in the business commercially before 1816, making lime plaster and cement for the public market. He furnished the lime for the stone house J. C. Hubbell built at that time and for the Presbyterian Church and the school house built in 1818-19. His business was located north of the Presbyterian Church on the road leading from George Severance's store. He continued in business until his death in 1866. The firm was later operated by Joseph Laramy, who sold it to Theopolis Cyr (also Sear), its last operator. The plant was sold at a mortgage sale on October 25th 1870.

In 1819 Salmon M. Graves also furnished lime for the building of the school, but it is not known if he was a manufacturer. By 1860 John Cyr was manufacturing lime on the north bank of the Little Chazy back of the homes of Edward Brunell, Leo Brunell, Jr., and Bernard Riley. He sold out to Theopolis Cyr between 1864 and 1870, and the kiln was not in operation long after that. James Sweeney was a lime burner at West Chazy on the north bank of the Little Chazy between William Dominy's blacksmith shop and the railroad track in 1862-3. The kiln lasted only a few years and is the only kiln known in the west part of town.

THE CHAZY MARBLE LIME COMPANY, INC.

Jay Smith Jones (1829-1890) and a Mr. Thompson of Salmon River (now South Plattsburgh) came to Chazy in 1878 to inspect the limestone here with the idea of opening a business. Jones was an experienced manufacturer with kilns at Salmon River. They were accompanied by 16 year old Nelson A. Ouimette of Salmon River, who later became a resident and businessman in Chazy.

Jones and Thompson examined the Cyr plant, which was then for sale, and other formerly worked locations, but declined to purchase, deciding instead to develop a new site a quarter of a mile south of Chazy Village on the east side of Route 9. They bought eight acres in lot 8 of Dean's Patent from J. C. Hubbell of whose farm it had been a part. The business had opened by October 1878 as Jones, Thompson & Company, but Thompson severed his connection with the company about 1879. In 1880 the firm was called the Chazy Lime Works and was run in conjunction with the South Plattsburgh Lime Works by the J. S. Jones & Co. Jones advertised his product as "from Black Marble and Grey Lime Rock noted for whiteness strength and purity." In 1881 it became the Chazy Lime Company of Jones and L. M. Goss, but in 1882 it was Jones and Jones. On January 1st 1885, the transfer took place from J. S. Jones and Company to C. H. Jones and Company. In 1887 Jay Jones's son Clarence, was advertising himself as a "Dealer in and shipper of Baled Hay and Straw, Buckwheat, Barley and Oats in car lots." By 1889, however, he was in partnership with Julius Hubbell as manufacturers of Chazy lime with "Plastering * Hair * And * Cement * In * Stock." Hubbell, a resident of Lyon Mountain, was Jones's brother-in-law and a chemist for the Chateaugay Iron Ore Company.

The partnerships outside the Jones family do not seem to have been easy ones. The connection with Hubbell was eventually dissolved due to difficulties, and even earlier difficulties arose between Jones and Goss, who had apparently maintained some connection with this

firm even after he went off on his own in 1882. On January 27th 1889, J. P. Barnay wrote to C. H. Jones:

Mr. G. was here today and was trying to drive Messrs. Brown & Buckley into line so as to make them purchase lime of him, he claims that he is now *Chazy Lime Co.* and that Company has a contract with Brown Brothers to furnish lime for the Court House. You had better look into the matter as they do not want to get into any legal scrap with either Goss or the Chazy Lime Co.

By August the partnership was in the process of being dissolved, and a settlement was completed by 1890. This left Clarence Jones in a tight place, for his father had died toward the end of 1889, and his settlement with Goss was a big drain on his resources. In 1893, during the depression of that time, he went into a new partnership with another brother-in-law, George L. Hubbell, and Hubbell's brother-in-law, John Platt, as the Chazy Marble Lime Company. The new company was eventually able to have a railroad span built to the plant and revived the business; although some stock selling difficulties continued to annoy the new partners.

The first kiln was built of limestone near the north end of the property and quite close to the road; it was 20 feet high and had a fire box at either end and a door on one side for the evacuation of the burned lime. It was lined with brick. The fire box took wood four feet long. This was the first arch type lime burning plant in this section of the country and was the beginning of the largest lime manufacturing business in northern New York.

On the original property were located more kilns, an office, four houses, a crusher, and the quarry. New land was bought for both additional limestone and woodland, as wood was the only fuel until 1917, when the company switched to coal.

The lime business operated 24 hours a day in three shifts. Before the railroad spur was built, small sturdy wagons were used to transport the lime to the station; each load pulled by one horse was seven barrels of 200 pounds each. Several horses and three wagons were kept for this purpose. Eight trips a day were made to the station.

During sleighing wood was drawn to the plant at the rate of 100 loads a day for a long time. Most of the traffic passed over the road from Sciota to Chazy.

The need for wood executed a terrible havoc on local forests; even maple orchards disappeared. Many farmers had their own land cleared and sold the wood to the Lime Company. At other times the company bought the standing timber and had the cutting and drawing done by their own men. The Buckman sugar woods, about the largest in town, was bought, and a gang of Scottish wood choppers was brought from Canada. They lived in the sugar house while they demolished the wood lot. Most of the wood was cut in the winter, and many farmers did the drawing during their slack season.

All the wood had to be loaded twice. The teams went into the wood where it was being cut into four foot lengths and drew it out to both sides of the road where it was unloaded in straight piles four feet high. Then another lot of teams which stayed on the highway loaded up their sleighs and drew the wood to the company's wood yard. The wood was piled as close to the road as possible to make it easy for the men, and when two sleighs were loading, one from each side, the road was blocked to other traffic. The wood drawing men worked in groups. All sleighs were loaded to start at the same time. A "caller" (probably — Richardson, a brother



Ralph Stone, photographer

Two sections showing the top and bottom of a stone eaves trough which ran across the entire front of a stone house built during the 1830's at the north end of the easterly bridge at Suckortown on the east side of the road by John P. McCuen for—Banker. These stones, as well as the door and window frames and a stone sink in the kitchen, were sawed and carved at the nearby stone factory. The house is now in ruins. About 1867 it became the property of P. B. Childs. It was the birthplace of Mrs. Spaulding Dumar of Chazy Village and is thought at one time to have served as a tavern with the bar in a front room. The house is shown in the picture at the bottom of p. 33.

of Mrs. Fayette Lewis) especially capable with his voice gave the order to start.

At the kilns the stone was originally handled by hand with some horse power. The rock was blasted with powder and then broken up with hand sledges and drawn to the kiln in dump carts. A horse drew the carts to the top of the kiln over an inclined trestle. There were occasionally accidents. Once Sam Ratta (the driver), the horse, the cart, and the load of stone all fell off the trestle on to the roof of the cooper shop where Mr. King was making barrels. No one was hurt but the horse; he never drew any more stones. About 1897-8 a horse hoist with a steel cable was added as an improvement.

A second kiln was built in 1882. It was square for three feet above the fireplaces and then round to the top. It was about 20 feet high, and the round part was covered with rolled iron plates 5/8ths of an inch thick. Kiln number three was built in 1889 to the rear of the first two. The fourth kiln went up in 1897. Lucius Goss's independent kiln became number five when it was purchased in 1898.



The old lime kilns on Route 9 south of Chazy Village in September 1958.

The lime was drawn to the main plant from number five and wood brought back by the same team. John Breyette worked here for \$1.25 a day. This kiln alone required eight workmen: two firemen, one kiln operator, two quarry men, one barrel maker, one teamster, and one foreman. John Hughes was a foreman here at the turn of the century. The stones for this kiln were at first taken from a ledge in back and to the east. This small quarry, however, was discontinued about 1902, and the company purchased the Solomon Fisk farm to the northeast of Dr. Clark's present home.

This area was entered by a road along the east side of the Terrace. Kilns six and seven were erected here in 1902, but the lime burned was not pure enough for paper making and had to be abandoned. It would have made good cement, but production was too costly a process. The Heaton quarry was then opened on a ledge near the Hyde property, south of Route 348 near where the railroad crosses the highway. Stone from this quarry was drawn to kilns six and seven, but they were operated only during the summer for a few years and were then discontinued because, although the stone was of good quality, it was too far from the kilns. The quarry soon filled with water from the numerous springs in its bottom. A hay barn was built near the quarry; it became an ice house and later a dwelling.

The quicklime was sold just as it was drawn from the kiln. It was packed in barrels and drawn to the railroad station ready for shipping or in open steel barrels which were dumped into box cars and then shipped to paper

mills or other manufacturing places. In 1897-8 the branch railroad was built to the plant from the main line so all loading could be done right at the plant. John Breyette at 16 worked on this spur for 75¢ for a ten hour day.

A great number of barrels was used. Frank Narreau and his father worked at the lime kiln as coopers for many years. They were followed by Frank King and Bill Lamoy and his son. The barrel heads and staves were bought at Curtis Lewis's mill, and additional staves came from Kaufmans at Perrys Mills. Peter Mossey was the last cooper to be employed; about 1927 the company dispensed with the cooper shop and began to purchase barrels from Niagara Falls.

Leonard DeCelle came to Chazy purposely to work at the lime plant. He took the job of the quarry work and furnished his own help.

The company office was a small building in which a store was also operated; this building is no longer standing. In 1899 Ralph A. Wheeler was engaged as book-keeper and general manager, and a house, still standing, was built for his use on the west side of the road and a little north of the first kilns.

Ernest M. Darby began work in the store about 1912. He was promoted to the office when Wheeler retired and was employed altogether about 24 years. Charles Seaman was the storekeeper after Darby; George Graves was an office employee for many years.

After the Heaton quarry was closed, a small crusher was installed at the main plant with a narrow gage industrial track and steam hoist. In 1926 the steam was replaced with a gasoline type locomotive crane. Water had been supplied for the steam shovels and steam crane by a horse drawn water truck driven by Ezra Bruette and

Donah.

In 1903 the Bryce Patent Kiln was installed. This was supposed to revolutionize the making of lime, but it proved to be a \$40,000 failure which nearly bankrupted the company. Good management, however, overcame the loss.

In 1917 kilns eight, nine, and ten were built of stone and iron back of the store, and a large crusher was installed. One trestle was built to fill all these kilns and another trestle was built for kilns one, two, and four; and a third for three and eleven, which was built of cement in 1922. The trestles were surrounded by sheds.

Clarence H. Jones, who had entered his father's business in 1878, continued the business until his death in 1920. He was followed by his son-in-law, Leclanche Moen, who operated the plant until it was sold to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad in June 1922. The Chazy Limestone Corporation was organized in June 1922 in New York City by W. W. Williams of Lyon Mountain, H. C. Jeffries, and W. H. Higinbotham of Arlington, New Jersey, with an office at 32 Liberty Street.

The Hudson Coal Company was shipping anthracite coal over the D. & H. to Standish, New York, and taking back iron; the Hudson Coal Co. was also sending coal to Canada in box cars. The D. & H. proceeded to build new lime kilns at Chazy and send lime back to Pennsylvania in the coal cars. These new kilns were built on the Moses Brown lot and consisted of a battery of twelve standard Arnold & Weigel vertical kilns built during 1924 and 1925. There were two groups of six kilns each, 12 feet from center to center. They were fed with limestone from a 36 inch gage track over the tops of the kilns 56 feet above the draw floor. The plant had a

normal operating capacity of 1200 barrels of quicklime per day.

These 12 kilns were completely housed in a structural steel building, 175 feet long and 50 feet wide, on a concrete foundation with corrugated metal siding, and a ventilated roof around the kiln shells. It had an eight and one-half foot overhang on each side of the firing floor providing ample coal storage space opposite the kiln furnaces, which were hand fired.

Bituminous or soft coal was brought in on railroad cars on a siding served by the D. & H. R.R. Co.; it was placed in a bin at one end of the plant by a railroad type locomotive crane, but it was later dumped from hopper cars into a pit where it was picked up by a bucket elevator and dumped into the hopper formerly filled by the crane. From here it was delivered to the firing floor by a one ton dump body truck.

In 1923-4 a new, two-story building made of stone from the old quarry was built in the old pasture back of the John Hughes' place. It held four upright steel kilns, a crusher, elevator, hydrator, screens, etc., and was the start of a battery of 12 such kilns. The hydrating plant was in the rear of the kiln building, which held two 60 ton crushed lime bins, two batch type hydrator units, two pulverizers, two separators, two spinal valve packing machines with conveyor belts, and a storage house.

With the addition of the hydrator, water for the first time began to be a big item in the operation of the lime kiln. Until then a well near the roundhouse back of the office had been sufficient. Now a pipe line from the river with a pump at the river was installed, but because of the mud, weeds, and refuse in the river and the occasional opening of the dam allowing the water to run below the pipe line, this system was not at all satisfactory. A ditch was then dug from the river to the old Heaton quarry, which because of the springs had become a reservoir; a pump house was built near the reservoir. The pipe line to the pump house was laid across the river on a raft; a hydrant was opened near the office, and the pipe was extended to the hydrator plant. The supply was now plentiful enough for the lime company to furnish water by contract to the Chazy Orchards when they put in refrigeration.

The main quarry face is approximately 2000 feet in length and about 30 feet in height, and the surface is covered with clay loam which first had to be stripped before drilling could be done. Primary drilling was done with electrically driven churn drills; the stone was then blasted and broken to size suitable for handling with steam shovels by blockholing with jackhammers and compressed air furnished by two portable compressors. It was then loaded into two-yard front dump steel cars and transported with four-ton gasoline locomotives of 45 inch gage to the crushing plant, where it was still further reduced in size by a 32 inch by 18 inch jaw crusher. Stone for use in burning lime was loaded by steam shovel in trucks and transported to the lime plant.

The limestone brought from the quarry was broken by hand to 8 by 10 inches in size and charged into the top of the kilns. Approximately two tons of limestone were required to produce one ton of raw lime. It took about 72 hours to burn the stone until it reached the form of raw or caustic lime and was ready for shipment in bulk or barrels as "Selected Lump" or "Run-of-Kiln" according to the preparation required.

"Run-of-Kiln" and "Selected Lump" Raw Lime were shipped in bulk, in 90 pound burlap bags or wooden

barrels. The burlap bags were lined with three thicknesses of waterproof paper, and weighed one and a half pounds each, making the gross weight 91½ pounds per bag. Barreled lime was packed 180 pounds and 280 pounds net in wooden barrels; the gross weight being 196 pounds and 301 pounds per barrel.

Lime for the production of hydrate was dumped into a steel hopper in the center of the kiln building and carried by a steel pan conveyor to a hammermill. From the hammermill the pulverized quicklime was taken by a bucket elevator and a screw conveyor leading from the top of the kiln house to the tops of the crushed lime bins in the hydrator buildings. The pulverized raw lime was fed from the storage bins by a screw conveyor and an elevator to weigh hoppers automatically controlled by a device on the beam scales which weighed the lime batches. It was then admitted to the hydrators with water. Following the hydration, it was discharged through feed rolls to screw conveyors which carried the hydrate to feed bins. From these bins, it was passed through pulverizers and two unit air separators. From the separators, it was carried by means of air currents and fans to the bins over the bagging machine. At the separators were waste gates through which unburned stones and other waste were discarded. One of these units made the masons' and agricultural hydrate; the other made chemical hydrate.

Chazy lime was not pure white in color, having a slight ivory tint making it unsuitable for finishing lime. The hydrated lime was of three types: Chazy Mason's Hydrate, Chazy Agricultural Hydrate, and Chazy Chemical Hydrate. The first was used in general construction work, the second for neutralizing acid soils, and the third was used for chemical purposes such as the manufacture of chlorates, paper, glass, sugar, for bleaching, in brick making, as a filler for linoleum, leather, neutralizing in paint and varnish, soap manufacture, and numerous other uses.

In the earlier days of this business, fluxing stone was supplied to the blast furnaces of the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company at Standish, N.Y., paper mills, baking powder companies, and various other industries.

The stock and shipping room on the end of the hydrate plant was a concrete block structure 300 feet long by 30 feet wide. In the end nearest the hydrate building were two bag packers which automatically packed and weighed the finished hydrate into 50 pound paper sacks ready for market. The workmen bagging the lime were protected by a dust collecting system.

Most of the floor space was devoted to the storage of the bagged lime which was handled by means of a belt conveyor running the length of the building and driven by a motor in a basement compartment below the floor of the storehouse. The hydrated lime was shipped out of this building on either side, in cars on sidings paralleling the storehouse. The drawing floor had an industrial railway track under the kilns.

The electric current used in this plant was brought from an adjacent transformer station to a separate brick building housing the main switch for the high tension lines. All wiring through the plant was conduit. On the main floor of the kiln building was a dust proof, brick enclosure housing the switch board for all the motor controls in the kiln and hydrate buildings. All equipment was driven by electric motors, and all motors in the plant were provided with push-button emergency stop

switches, as well as with the standard switch equipment in the enclosed boxes.



Chazy Marble Lime Company's kilns.

From the erection of the battery of the 12 kilns in the two-story building in 1925, there was no major change in machinery until 1944 when the Raymond five roller mill and separators for grinding agricultural lime were installed.

Of these 12 kilns, there were never more than seven in operation at any one time for various reasons; insufficient help to maintain their supply and repair was often the cause. From 1925 until 1944 the quarry and crusher employed from 30 to 35 men and the kiln about the same number. Only about half that number was required with the improved electrically controlled machinery to produce a much larger quantity.

In addition to the lime business at this quarry, crushed stone was also produced at the rate of about 400 tons a day. This was made from stone not suitable for lime. It was tested and approved by New York State for concrete and macadam highway construction. This stone weighed about 2,500 pounds per cubic yard. About one ton of crushed stone was required per cubic yard of concrete for most concrete work. The crushed stone was graded in about seven or more different sizes for cement and macadam work beside a special size for foundaries and another for blast furnace flux.

During the war the old hydrate storehouse was turned into a barrel factory where barrels were repaired for the government.

There were a kiln manager and a quarry manager. The first general manager, R. A. Wheeler, retired in 1924 after 25 years' service. He was followed by Fred Wales, Daniel K. Evans (1926-1942), and Marshall Prosser, a mining engineer from Lyon Mountain. Clyde E. Cook was kiln manager from 1925 to 1941; James Randlett and Robert Miller, among others, were quarry managers. Patrick Favro and Peter Patnode have been quarry bosses.

About 1943 the Ryan Brothers took over the company. With the death of George Ryan in 1953, there was a reorganization of the plant. Canadian capital was introduced, and the name was changed to the International Lime and Stone Corporation, part of Graymont Ltd. of Montreal. In 1954 one of the 12 kilns installed in 1925 was replaced by a vertical gas kiln, improvements were made on the stone hauling machinery, and a new hydrate separating system was installed.

In 1955, under Terry A. Rourke, general manager, the firm was producing about 100 tons of quicklime a day. Rourke considered the supply of raw material "an unlimited source comparable to the high-grade deposits around Harrisburg, Pa." At that time the company had a staff of 25 men and was also producing 100 tons a day of "agricultural" limestone, that is pulverized limestone used to control sour fields. The lime making process of

1955 was described in this way: quarried high-grade limestone was crushed and conveyed to 2000-ton bins, from which it was drawn off 24 hours a day to charge the kilns in which carbon dioxide was driven off, causing the stone to lose half its weight, leaving calcium oxide or quicklime which was drawn off at the bottom of the kiln and shipped, bagged or in bulk, or hydrated to form calcium hydroxide.

In 1961 there were plans to augment its two million dollar annual sales of industrial and highway supplies with home-building supplies. Its president was then Clyde A. Lewis, and it employed a force of 130 with an annual payroll of \$480,000. At that time the company took out of the ground 250,000 tons of limestone a year for pulverized limestone, crushed stone, ready mix, and other products used in road building. The supply was estimated to be adequate for from 50 to 60 years. About 1965, however, the company was sold again, and the plant is now inactive.

THE CHAZY LIME COMPANY

About 1882 Lucius M. Goss (1841-1914) of Chazy, who was in partnership with Jones, had purchased the part of the Nathan Carver farm in lot 171 of the Refugee Tract on the east side of Route 9, consisting of 40 acres and extending from the corner at the Chateaugay Road to the south boundary of Joseph Wool's blacksmith lot. Here he built up a large business, first as a sawmill and then as a mill making shingles and other articles. He had a large storehouse about where Melvin McWhinnie lives now. Close to the road at the north end of this property he had built a lime kiln by 1884; just to the west there was a cooper shop that is now Walter Favro's garage; Favro's house was built for the business office. The stones for the kiln were taken from the quarry in the back. East of the quarry was a steam operated sawmill and a gristmill. Both the kiln and the steam boiler used great quantities of wood.

The kiln was fed from the top along a trestle built with a gradual incline and covered with planks up which a two-wheeled cart loaded with stone was drawn by a horse. The load was dumped into the kiln. This was later improved by a horse hoist with a sweep and an iron car; a horse was used to wind a rope around a drum, drawing the car to the top of the incline. This mechanism was enclosed in a roundhouse.

Three one-horse carts, each holding 13 barrels, were used to draw the lime to the station. The double house south of Pleasant Street was a barn where the horses were kept, and the next double house was a boarding house for the employees. West of the upper bridge Goss built a large shed in which he stored the products of the mills. Frank Narreau, his father, and Frank King were all coopers for the kiln, and their barrel heads were made at the sawmill, which had a plane and a lathe. The mill also made shingles, among other things, and John and Will Breyette both packed shingles there for 8¢ a thousand; four bundles of 250 shingles each at 2¢ a bundle. In 1892, at the age of 14, Ben Sullivan fired the boiler in this mill for 75¢ a day. Lucius Goss's son Charles, ran the gristmill.

The business was closed about 1898 and in that year was sold to C. H. Jones who was operating the adjacent lime plant. Jones continued to operate the kiln and turned the boarding house and barn into double houses for his employees.

MONUMENT WORKS

Twice a monument works has been established in town, but neither remained very long. In 1882, the Rushlow brothers, stone cutters and finishers from Alburg, Vermont, settled at Chazy Landing, where they opened a business in the old blacksmith shop. One of them lived where the Fultons live now and the other in what has become Gerald Sweet's house. In a few years they moved their business to the village near the upper bridge where Mrs. Albert Baker lives. Joe's family lived in the house recently owned by J. Francis Ladue of Beekmantown, and Oliver's family lived in the house which stood north of the Colonial Home and later in the stone house west of the Presbyterian Church. In 1896 a similar business was offered for sale by Fred Rock at Rouses Point, and the Rushlow Brothers Monument Works moved there. When the lake is low, you can still find pieces of granite left from their original shop.

In the 1890's Julius Nichols, a stone cutter and a native of West Chazy, was employed as a stone cutter in the granite works of Carnes and LeBland at Barre, Vermont. There were granite quarries in Altona and Beekmantown near West Chazy, and whenever he had a chance, Nichols took samples back to Barre, where their fine quality was recognized by William Carnes, who decided to open a business at West Chazy. He and Ernest LeBland examined the outcrop, found some large deposits, purchased some land, and took option.

In 1898 a company was formed with William Carnes, president, Ernest LeBland, manager, and L. L. Honsinger, secretary and treasurer. They opened business as the West Chazy Granite Company at what had been George Goodale's cider mill on the north side of the Little Chazy near the railroad tracks. Goodale had a contract to furnish water for the railroad water tank, and the granite company obtained water from the same source. The Vermont business was disposed of, and the machinery and tools for quarrying, finishing, and polishing granite were brought to West Chazy. In 1899 they formed a stock company and erected a new building on nearby land they bought from Henry W. Robinson.



The West Chazy Granite Company with the D.&H. cattle yard in the foreground.

The new finishing plant was a little more than 100 feet long with a connecting building for an auxiliary engine, a blacksmith shop for sharpening and tempering tools, and an office. The main plant had a traveling crane,

compressed air, surfaces, polishing machines, and other tools. They took a contract with the D. & H. Railroad to keep the water tank filled for use in the steam locomotives; besides the water wheel run from Goodale's dam, they had two hydraulic dams. Later a dam was built and two water wheels were installed, one for powering the air compressor and the other to run the polishing machine, grindstone, and pump.

The new location was also on the north bank of the river west of the railroad track; it was the original location of Lawrence's sawmill, but his mill and dam were both gone. The location presented the difficulty of no bridge at that point, and all hauling to the railroad station had to go west to the main road, south through the village, and back down to the station. A request was made to the railroad for a siding, but their property lay on the outside of a curve which could not be cut at that point.

The quarries were reached by going up the Baker Hill Road and across the Military Turnpike near Shelters in Altona, a distance of four or five miles. There was another quarry over in Beekmantown near Murtagh's. The stone, while first class in quality, was so badly broken that it could not be quarried in large enough sizes, and the quarries had to be abandoned. For a time the same grade of stone was shipped from Au Sable Forks, and shipments of Barre granite were also used. Finally, the business was closed at West Chazy on October 24th 1915, and moved to Au Sable Forks. Fred Carnes bought out LeBland and Honsinger, and the buildings and the land were sold to the Dairymen's League.

NORTHERN DEVELOPING COMPANY

About 1908, a new company came into West Chazy and set up shop in what was recently the Post Office building, establishing an office and laboratory. One of the company was a Mr. Mihill. They were not connected with any local company. Their purpose was to discover and develop any natural mineral resource in the vicinity. A chemist was engaged to analyze and pass on any samples brought in by the field men.

One of their largest developments was in the red sandstone on the farm of Cyrus P. Bassett, but the sheets of stone proved to be too thin for building work. As the stone had a nice red color, an attempt was made to grind it finely for the manufacture of paint; however, no report was ever given of the success of this experiment.

A derrick was set up in this red sandstone quarry, but after a while all the men went away. The derrick was taken down when Mr. Bassett sold it, on June 18th 1908, to the West Chazy Granite Company for \$100 and the lettering of a monument.

BRICKYARDS

Although the gray stone houses in Chazy usually antedate the brick ones, much red brick was used in building houses and other buildings at an early date. Brick was used in building chimneys, fireplaces, dutch ovens, and smoke houses.

Serviceable brick could be burned from almost any type of clay, and clay beds were found everywhere. Very little equipment was necessary; molds made by a country carpenter and wood for fuel were easily obtained. By 1855 the commercial yards had pug mills and molding machines. The clay was shaped in the molds, dried out, and burned in a kiln made of bricks.

There were at least six brickyards in Chazy. In 1818 Wait Warner furnished brick for both the school building and for J. C. Hubbell's home. Lemuel North had one on his property in lot 167, on the north side of the road leading from Chazy Village to East Street and a little distance east of his house. Another brickyard was in lot 45 close to the line of lot 52 in Dean's Patent, west of the Little Chazy River just off the Stratton Hill Road. This yard was operated by Samuel A. Hodgdon, at various times in partnership with Stephen Watrous; in 1816 Watrous and Hodgdon furnished brick for the Hubbell house, and in 1843 they supplied brick for Joseph Wool's blacksmith shop. In 1860 he had some sort of factory in lot 52 on the Stratton Hill Road with _____ Wood with whom he was still in partnership in 1862; he had acquired a quarter acre here in June 1852 with Charles Dana and Steven Kinsley from H. W. N. Ransom. They had the right to build a dam and to flood a half acre.

George Lesley's accounts show that on November 26th 1833, he received from John Chambers's brick kiln 500 bricks.

The Clarks on Clark Street had a brickyard north of the James Clark house, on the bank of Tracy Brook, where they made all the brick used in building the brick houses along that road; the clay and sand used were both acquired on the spot or nearby. Some of the bricks were of much better quality than others and some more perfect in shape. Mr. T. E. Lewis purchased the James Clark farm about 1900, and the remains of the brickyard and forms for moulding the brick were still there at that time. Some of the houses on Clark Street were double bricked, while others were only single bricked over a wooden frame. The better houses had a stone facing under the windows; the others had a brick facing with the bricks standing endwise. The James Clark house was the best one; it is now owned by Harold Jennett. The house where Ward Stafford lives is single bricked; it was likely built by Timothy Lewis.

William H. Saxe at Chazy Landing purchased bricks for his house from Henry Doby at his brickyard in Chazy; Potray also had a brickyard at Chazy, but the location of neither one is known.

The bricks from different yards looked different, and an experienced person could almost tell by the appearance of the brick where it had been made.

Much of the brick in Chazy came from brickyards in Mooers, Champlain, and Beekmantown; quite a lot of brick was also brought in from Canada. The bricks in the Henry Saxe house at Chazy Landing, now the home of Alan Smith, are said to have been brought from Canada.

GRISTMILLS

Gristmills were important to the early residents of Chazy as convenient places to have their grain ground into flour. They lost their significance, however, as improved manufacturing and transportation methods expanded the markets of large, commercial firms with which the small local mills could not compete.

About 1804 Simeon Wood built the first gristmill at West Chazy, taking water for it from Ormes's sawmill pond through a canal or sluice. In 1806 he built another gristmill a few yards farther downstream, about the same place the Atwoods had their sawmill in 1801, and a house in West Chazy Village. Both mill properties and his house lot were traded to Kinner Newcomb about 1810.

About 1814 Amasa Wood took over the Atwood's old mill and rebuilt it as a sawmill. In 1818 it became part of the holdings of Lawrence and Wood when he went into partnership with William Lawrence. The privileges of this mill went with Lawrence when the partnership was dissolved in 1830. In 1845 Lawrence rented the mill to Hiram Clark and Henry Chamberlain. It was later sold to Jackson Ormes. Ormes built a new gristmill which was run by Allen Ormes from before 1856; however it was no longer in operation in 1862. This was later the first plant for manufacturing the Queen of the Harvest. It was later run by Elam Pratt.

In 1818 William Lawrence and Amasa Wood had themselves built a gristmill at West Chazy with two runs of stone. This mill was built on the east side of the road, north of the river just below Wood's sawmill. When they dissolved their partnership, Wood took the gristmill privileges. The Woods rebuilt the gristmill of stone and subsequently built a third mill, also of stone, on the spot. By 1880 the third gristmill had been converted into a woolen mill, and the Woods were running one sawmill and a gristmill containing four run of stones. When Victor A. Wood and Peter Brando were in company in 1862, they had a gristmill in West Chazy and at one time the family was running three gristmills simultaneously. It is likely that the two halves of mill stone used as steps in the garden of the home of David K. Martin came from one of these mills.

Seth Graves had an early gristmill at Chazy Village; he had a gristmill near his second sawmill as early as 1805. His milling interests in Chazy Village were operated under the name of Graves & Co. In 1827-9 he built a new mill where his first sawmill had been, but a few feet farther into the stream than the old one. By 1833 Seth Graves seems to have been pretty much out of the sawmill business, but he retained his interest with his son Salmon in the gristmill.

Jonathan Douglass, a miller by trade, built an early gristmill at the lower end of Chazy Village, where for many years David Douglass acted as miller. In the 1850's this mill was sold to Lemuel North.

In the 1857 Assessment, John North is listed with a gristmill, and in 1858 Peter Brando is credited with one.

At Suckortown Oliver N. Bullis established a gristmill in 1856, which was carried on by his son-in-law, Levi Fordham, until 1903, when it was sold to Nelson Ouimette, who carried on the business until about 1911 when he sold out to William H. Miner. This mill was on the north side of the river about half way between the East State Road and the Minkler Road. It had a log dam built in 1863 diagonally across the river, from northeast to southwest, with a flume which ran parallel to the river on the north side carrying water to the gristmill. Wm. H. Miner built a concrete dam and power house farther to the east when he took over the property. Both Milan and Frank Matott were grist men here.

Nelson Ouimette, a native of Salmon River, first came to Chazy in 1878 with Jay Jones and _____ Thompson when they were preparing to open a lime business in this town. He was then 16 years old and was employed by them as a helper to lay out their first kiln.

Ouimette learned the trade of miller at Merritt Howe's gristmill at Salmon River and then worked at Plattsburgh in the Hartwell gristmill; from there he went to the Fitch gristmill at Mooers, remaining for two years. After that he operated a grocery store in Plattsburgh at 61 Elizabeth Street. He was next a policeman a few years

and did carpenter work. He later ran a store in Champlain at the north end of Main Street. On March 31st 1903, he bought at auction the Fordham mill property at Suckortown and went in business there in partnership with Joseph Belmore, a Plattsburgh storekeeper whose store was to become a supply house for the company. The first gasoline engine of any size ever used in this town was installed by Ouimette in the Suckortown mill. When the Ouimette and Belmore mill started operations, there were no public telephone connections with Plattsburgh, which proved very inconvenient, so arrangements were made with the Clinton Telephone Company, which entered the Town of Chazy, that if the milling company would string their own line from the mill to Clinton, a switch could be installed in their office whereby they could connect with the store in Plattsburgh.

While operating the mill at Suckortown, he opened a feed store in Champlain and another in Chazy Village in the Kingsbury barn, now Riley's Garage, supplying the feed from his mill. In 1907 Ouimette had purchased the William Flint house in Chazy, now occupied by Arthur Ouimette, and moved his residence there from Suckortown. In 1908 a new mill was built by Bill Tulip, son of David Tulip, north of the railroad station to lessen hauling from Suckortown. It used steam power and was called a "complete flour mill," advertising "the most up to date machinery." It was the first mill in town to grind fine flour. A new store was built nearby in 1910. The company, called the Chazy Milling Company by 1910, also had branches at Cadyville and Rouses Point. In 1913 Ouimette's son, Arthur Ouimette, and Henry Gonyo also built a painting shop on the mill property north of the station about opposite Elmer Hayes's house across the road to the west.

William H. Miner purchased the gristmill at Suckortown in 1910 from Ouimette and built a new dam there for the purpose of increasing electrical power.

On January 6th 1917, the new mill burned. The cause of the fire is said to have been defective gas pipes. The Miner Farm fire department was on hand to render assistance, and although the mill was completely destroyed, they saved the McCullough Lumber Company which was very close. Within a year, a new mill was built on the same foundation, erected by Ouimette, his brother-in-law, and Arthur Ouimette, all carpenters. This mill is still standing.

Nelson and Arthur Ouimette were both millers until 1916. Arthur had always worked with his father, and, being mechanically inclined, he did a bit on the side with automobiles, mostly for himself. In 1916, under the influence of Dr. Fairbank, he began work with the Hanon and Henry Motor Car Company of Ogdensburg, New York, and continued there until 1928, when he opened his own business in Ogdensburg taking on the Oldsmobile Agency, then adding Buick, carrying both at the same time. Later he added G.M.C. trucks, along with a sales room and garage. In 1943, he retired from business and returned to make his home in Chazy.

When Nelson Ouimette retired in 1921, he sold his business to Peter D. LeBlanc, who had come to Chazy to work at Heart's Delight Farm, about 1908 from Canada via Rouses Point, where he had worked at the Millard Lumber Mill. His son, Leo, ran the mill. LeBlanc retired from Heart's Delight Farm in 1924 and built the house near the mill; as a pastime, he began a business filing, sawing, and repairing lawn mowers at the mill. On Monday night on July 25th 1960, the saw mill and grist

mill property burned; it had been partially destroyed by fire 25 years previously and not used for years before its final destruction.

WOOLEN MILLS

The manufacture of woolen cloth involves four separate processes: carding, fulling or cleaning the wool of grease, dying, and weaving. Although nearly every household in Chazy in its earliest days carried on all four processes, there were four mills in town during the nineteenth century which carded, fulled, and dressed commercial cloth.

Pliny Moore erected a fulling mill in Champlain very early, the equipment arriving by boat at Chazy Landing, where it was received by John Douglass on October 7th 1799. Nehemiah Merritt, however, had the first mill in Chazy; William Treadway the second; Stevens Mooney the third; and William Lawrence the fourth. All four mills carried on the complete process of cloth making from fulling to the finished goods.

Not much is known about Nehemiah Merritt's mill except that it was run from about 1807 until Merritt's death in 1828 and for a few years after that by B. W. Merritt, his son. Operation seems to have ceased by 1835. The mill was on the east bank of the Little Chazy just below Chazy Village; the Merritt dwelling, a little northeast of the mill, is now the home of George Brendler. The mill buildings were entirely demolished about 1850.

A law suit in 1841 between Charles Scott and William Treadway reveals much more about Treadway's mill. William Treadway came to Chazy from Crown Point in April 1825 and apparently found Scott's stone sawmill at Suckortown standing empty. He moved in, removed the old sawing machinery, and converted the building into a woolen mill. Charles Scott approached him and asked him if he intended to pay rent. "Yes," replied Treadway, "within reason." Scott told him that if he gave up claims for repairs, he could have the place for \$800, even though Stevens Mooney was interested in it and would give \$50 a year for it without water privileges. Out of this situation arose the law suit of 1841, during which several testimonies were taken regarding the value of the property:

Stevens Mooney: there were about five acres, and the work with the machinery was worth \$300 a year with the house lot worth \$15 or \$20 more a year.

John Bullis: worth about \$75 to \$100 a year for one half the land. The house and barn were worth \$20. The house, barn, land, and buildings with the wheel were worth \$40. The house lot was worth about \$15 a year; altogether I think about \$150.

Thomas Cooper: does not know.

Jabez Cooper: two and one half acres with house \$24 a year; the buildings unoccupied nothing.

Treadway, however, had done a great deal to repair and improve the mill. He brought irons from the old mill to George Worthly, blacksmith, to be fixed; although he eventually tore them out and sold them to Gillette, who sold them to A. Peltier, and in 1834 he had had Israel Tracy repair the south wall of the old mill, making it three inches thick. The matter seems to have been settled leaving Treadway in possession.

The Treadway family lived near this mill. After it was finally in full operation, William Treadway left it to his two oldest sons to run with the help of others and moved

to Coopersville where he ran another woolen mill for Ebenezer Cooper. By 1835, however, he was back at the Suckortown mill which he operated until about 1850, when he closed it and returned to Crown Point.

The census for 1835 shows three woolen mills in Chazy. One of these was Treadway's mill, the other two were the one operated by Lawrence at West Chazy and the one run by Stevens Mooney on the Little Chazy River in lot 15 of Dean's Patent west of where Mrs. Lawrence DeCelle now lives. Stevens Mooney had been a clothier in Beekmantown in 1824, about which time he moved to Chazy and, after failing to obtain the Suckortown mill, built the woolen mill above Chazy Village, which he kept in operation from 25 to 30 years. When it was finally abandoned, the building was allowed to reach a tumbledown state, and much of the stone in it was used to build the Episcopal Church in Chazy Village, begun in 1859.

William Lawrence erected his carding and woolen mill and cloth dressing factory at West Chazy shortly after he dissolved his partnership with Amasa Wood in 1830. The enterprise was operated by his son, Higby Lawrence, and was still in operation in 1880. It stood on the north bank of the Little Chazy River a little west of the present railroad tracks in West Chazy Village.

STARCH MAKING

There were three starch factories, of which we have any record, operated in Chazy, where the period of starch making ran from the 1850's to the late 1890's.

In 1852 John North and sons erected a new starch factory in Chazy Village on the site of the present town garage. The factory was located on the first floor of the building, and a sawmill was in operation on the second. It operated as a starch factory for more than 40 years.

Another factory was a wooden building located on a half acre site west of the Stratton Hill Road, between it and the river in lot 52 of Dean's Patent. The factory was in operation as early as 1856; from at least 1858 until 1862 it was run by Samuel Hodgdon and Victor A. Wood as Hodgdon & Wood. In 1869 J. P. Weaver was running it; he sold the business to Fayette C. North, who, when the building burned in 1874, replaced it with an up-to-date brick building, and a large storage building. Unfortunately, it was built too late for the starch trade which began to dwindle very soon after the new factory was put up, and the enterprise was a complete loss. For years the building stood there and deteriorated. Finally the side toward the river weakened and fell, causing the entire building to collapse into the river, blocking the water and ruining about three acres of land. Some of its foundation stones were used by William H. Miner in rebuilding the Colonial Home in Chazy Village.

Oliver N. Bullis succeeded William Treadway at Suckortown with a sawmill, gristmill, and starch factory. About ten years later he took in his son-in-law, Levi Fordham of West Plattsburgh, as a partner, and they continued in business together for many years.

Over the town line in Beekmantown, about two and a half miles from West Chazy Village, up the Murtagh Hill (sometimes called Murder Hill) Road toward Beartown, was a fourth starch factory owned by G. W. Goodale of West Chazy. This factory had been built sometime before 1856.

The starch was made from potatoes, and there are still many Chazy residents who can remember a line of

wagons loaded with potatoes reaching from John North's factory, where the Chazy town garage is, as far south as where Joe West now has his hardware store. The other roads leading to the factory were equally crowded. It would be late in the day by the time the last wagon was unloaded, so the first man at the unloading station received all possible help from those behind him to hurry the job along.

Any potato contains much starch, but in Chazy the Harrison white potato was grown especially for the starch factories as it grew unusually large. In 1884 potatoes brought 20¢ a bushel; as they became in short supply, however, the price advanced to 25¢ a bushel, as they came from the field, unsorted. The record price was 40¢ a bushel. In 1889 the starch factories had to close because of the shortage of potatoes. They reopened the next year, but did not remain in business long after as the price of starch declined; in the last year of John North's factory, 1898, starch fetched only 11¢ a pound.

To make starch, the cleaned potatoes were ground up. The pulp was put in vats where the water was drained out, and the remainder was spread out to dry; the result was starch.

The cellar of the North's Chazy factory held 1200 bushels of potatoes. From the wagons the potatoes were measured by Philetus North with a five bushel measure which turned over, dumping them into the cellar right out onto the floor. The measure worked on an axle and was fitted into a hole in the floor over the cellar. In the cellar men with wheelbarrows carried the potatoes to the washer, into which they were pushed through an opening about 18 by 20 inches. The washer was a trough about 100 feet long built on a pitch down which the potatoes were pushed by the force of a stream of water flowing in the trough. There were five washers. By the time the potatoes reached the end of the trough they were clean; they were then fed into the grinder. The resulting fine pulp was put into tubs four feet high and about 14 inches across and allowed to sit for about 24 hours until the pulp had settled. The water was then drawn off and the tanks allowed to stand still longer until the pulp could be cut and handled easily. It was then taken from the tubs and spread on wooden trays about four inches deep, twenty inches wide, and about eight feet long, which were placed in drying kilns, operated for years by Jed Martin. When the starch was thoroughly dry, it was packed in barrels and shipped.

The starch was shipped to the cotton mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where it was used to dress cloth to give it a nice body. Hustin and Aldrich, brokers in Providence, handled a good deal of the starch made in this locality.

DISTILLING

There is said to have been one distillery in Chazy Village behind what is now Arsene Tremblay's residence, before Prohibition days, perhaps as early as 1820, but nothing can be learned about it. About the only stills in town today are those used to extract oil from the boughs of cedar trees. This oil is sold to dealers, such as Albert LaBounty of West Chazy, who sell it to patent medicine houses in New York City. Sometimes the price is as high as \$1000 a barrel. This business is found almost entirely in New York State and Vermont. The young cedars are cut flush to the ground, and the branches are lopped off and loaded on a wagon or truck bed and

carried to vats, which are stuffed with boughs and sealed air tight. Steam from a boiler is forced through the vat from the bottom. On its way up through the vat the steam collects droplets of cedar oil which are carried out of the vat by the steam through a pipe at the top. The pipe is connected to a set of underwater cooling coils where the steam is condensed into water and oil, both drawn off into settling containers. The lighter oil collects, clean and pure, on top of the water and is drawn off in containers and sold. A vat containing three tons of boughs will yield from 27 to 45 pounds of oil. In 1959 the market price was about \$1.65 a pound; although normally the price is about \$3. Usually a one man operation, the stills can be operated year around except in freezing weather. The best time of year, however, is the latter part of August and early September. When the boughs are processed, they can be burned and converted into balanced fertilizer ash.*

Since 1949 Emile Langlois has been making cedar oil on his farm along Route 348 on the bank of the Little Chazy not far from West Chazy Village. He works every year from the spring until the weather gets cold. When he has not enough cedar on his own land, he buys from others. He produces one 55 gallon drum which he sells for between \$4 and \$5 a gallon. Such a drum holds the oil from about three double team loads of boughs. About 1960 Wayne Deno had another still on his farm in West Chazy which he operated a few years with Ralph Recor. They produced about 1000 gallons of oil which they sold to Albert LaBounty for \$4.00 a gallon. Others have used this still since. Silas "Peter" Decker ran a cedar oil plant along the Woods Mill Road on Wayne Deno's farm near West Chazy for 25 or 30 years, and Decker's son built another plant nearby on the same land.

In the 1860's Thomas McFadden was a "Distiller of Essential Oils" at West Chazy and did a big business. He was well versed in the mixing of medicines and was consulted for medical advice by many people who preferred his services to that of a doctor's.

THE GREAT ICE BOOM

The ice business, of course, was a seasonal enterprise in Chazy. Local ice had been cut and stored and consumed locally for a long time. There is a record of canal boats being loaded with ice at Coopersville in mid-June in 1890. The winter of 1892 suddenly, however, created a vastly expanded market. It was very mild; the Hudson River did not freeze; and New York City was left, before the days of artificial refrigeration, without its main supply of ice. In despair the Knickerbocker Ice Company appealed to the people in the Lake Champlain region for a supply of ice from the lake. Although the time was short, response along the lake was great from Point au Roche to Point au Fer. In March at least five companies were formed, and there were five ice stations in Chazy. This meant work for carpenters, teamsters, ice cutters, and ice packers. Everyone was ice-minded.

Fayette North, who ran a sawmill at Chazy Village, soon found his stockpile of lumber depleted. His helpers were rushed to get logs to the mill, sawed, and the boards delivered to the builders as quickly as possible.

* The information in this paragraph is from THE NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATIONIST: Dec.-Jan. 1958-9.

The Point au Roche harvesting place was operated by Napoleon and Alexander Bertrand, Nathan Mason, and Mort Mooney. It was just north of the Mooney Dock, from which the ice was later loaded into boats for shipment south. Anderson's was operated by Robert and Lewis Anderson, — Goodale, and Dr. W. T. Honsinger where Alex Bechard now lives; the ice house was about on the spot where Bechard's big barn has been built. The largest harvest was made by W. E. Stiles of West Chazy, L. A. Childs of Chazy, George Anderson, and William Savage, who both lived at the lake shore. They hired George Sumner, a carpenter who lived where Mrs. Ray Niles now lives, to build and maintain as many houses as they needed. One of these ice sheds was built about where the Beekman cottage stood; it had nine sections. These houses were built with frames of telephone poles on which boards were nailed. They were 30 by 60 feet with saddle roofs; one side was left open to accommodate the next house, which was put up as fast as lumber could be found. Each section was filled before the next one was built. A fourth harvest was made at Emerson Ladd's just north of the Landing, and another at the mouth of the Little Chazy.

Packing material was a big item. Sawdust was used, but when the supply ran out, the ice men substituted straw and swamp hay or any cheap hay they could get. By the time this material was needed, most of the country roads were very muddy, and four horses were required to draw a normal two-horse load.

At first all cutting was done by horses. A channel was cut to the shore, the ice was floated to land, where it was drawn by horse, four cakes at a time, up a track built on a trestle into the storehouse. When the ice became too weak to trust with the weight of a horse, the men had to do the sawing by hand. When the ice had finally gone, the Knickerbocker Ice Company sent agents up to measure it and see it loaded. They paid for all that was cut and packed, assuming the heavy loss from melting.

As soon as the lake was clear, the canal boats began regular trips to all the harvesting places and were loaded as quickly as possible. A tug came every day to pick up the loaded barges, starting with the northern most. An elevated track was built from each building on a decline out into the lake, so the ice cakes could be slid right into the boats. The last ice crops were of inferior quality; in warm weather the ice melted so rapidly pumps had to be operated almost continually in the boats to keep them from sinking.

It was late July before all the ice was loaded. After the last ice had been shipped, piles of discarded lumber were left to be sold cheaply. Bailey Stafford of West Chazy bought up a lot of it and built the long, high building on the north bank of the Little Chazy and to the east just after you cross the bridge in West Chazy on Route 22. Here he had his blacksmith shop on the first floor and lived upstairs.

THE PLASTIC FACTORY

In 1958 the Neelak Corporation of Canada bought the cement block building on the east side of Route 9 in Chazy Village and converted it into a factory for manufacturing plastic cigar holders. The building had stood empty since 1950, and before that it had been the Lake Theatre. The Neelak factory has ceased to function.



Ralph Stone, photographer

Chazy's most recent industrial site is the new research facilities of Ayerst Laboratories, a division of American Home Products Corporation. The Chazy unit, called the Animal Health Division, is under the direction of Dr. William Rockhold. Its purpose is to conduct research in the areas of toxicology and of veterinary medicine. In addition to these new facilities, the Division will utilize some of the former Heart's Delight Farm buildings, which will include a feed laboratory. The Chazy facility is part of the scientific program administered by Dr. C. Cavallito, Executive Vice President, of New York City, and Dr. Deghenghi, Director of Research, of Montreal. The plant's mechanical services are provided by the company's Rouses Point operations, which are under the direction of Mr. Franklin R. Forbes, Executive Vice President, Ayerst Laboratories Incorporated.

Chapter Twelve

AGRICULTURE

The story of agriculture in Chazy is basically the story of agriculture anywhere in the North Country during the past 200 years. It was a question of creating farms in the wilderness by the sweat of the brows of the pioneers, and the continued cultivation of these farms with more and more chemistry. For several early years agriculture was severely neglected; people were so engrossed with lumbering that they had to import most of their food stuffs. At first the farmers were indifferent to the art of farming and tended to be, at best, indifferent to skillful, planned agricultural methods; they did little more than grub the earth for what it could be made to produce immediately. It was not until after the War of 1812 that any real steps to improve agriculture were taken. But they were successful steps, and a change did occur. An 1851 report to the New York State Agricultural Society from Jonathan Baley, president for Clinton County comments:

The farmers, those who denounced "book farming" and went so far as to call the whole system "legalized gambling" have had a change of heart and even if they do not admit, their attitude has changed to either enlist in its support or at least attend the fairs with their families. The influence of the State Society, through its fairs and the annual volume of transactions on agricultural interests of the county has undoubtedly been beneficial in the highest degree.

On April 7th 1819, the state legislature passed an act designed to stimulate organized agricultural improvement. It set aside the sum of \$10,000 per year for two years to be divided among the 47 counties of the state. Clinton County's share was \$125. It also committed the state to match any sum up to the apportionment raised by any county to form an agricultural society and provide for the formation of a State Board of Agriculture composed of a delegate from each county which established a society. Forty-three counties sent delegates on January 20th 1820, among whom was Julius C. Hubbell of Chazy, representing Clinton County.

This was the beginning of statewide organization to improve agriculture. On June 5th 1819, agricultural journalism began in the state with the publication of a weekly newspaper, THE PLOUGH BOY, by Solomon Southwick of Albany. That year three of Clinton County's five towns: Champlain, Chazy, and Mooers, organized the Clinton Agricultural Society, and on October 14th held a fair and cattle show in the Town of Champlain, the first county fair in Clinton County. Among the prize winners, the only one from Chazy, was Matthew Sax who had the best acre of corn and the best three year old steer. On December 16th a meeting was held at the home of Joseph I. Green of Plattsburgh to consider the expediency of forming the Clinton County Agricultural Society, the society which sent J. C. Hubbell to Albany in 1820. A page from J. C. Hubbell's account book records the original Chazy members.

Clinton County Agricultural Society.
January 17th, 1820

Record of Certificates of Membership of the Clinton County Agricultural Society.

Henry Cummins	\$1.00
Robert McPherson	1.00
E. A. Scott [Ebenezer Ascher]	1.00
S. Fillmore [Septa]	1.00
E. Sherman [Ebenezer]	1.00
William Vaughan	1.00
Luman Vaughan	1.00
Wm. H. Houghton	1.00
Abraham Vantine	1.00
David Vantine	1.00
Caleb Luther	1.00
Levi Vaughan	1.00
Adanijah Carter	1.00
James LaFramboise	1.00
Thomas Cooper	1.00
Henry Ladd	1.00
Amos Ransom	1.00
M. Sax [Matthew]	1.00
C. L.	1.00

L. Vaughan	1.00
A. Scott [Alexander]	1.00
Lester Sampson	1.00
Matthew Thomas	1.00
Reuben Huntoon	1.00
Harry Ladd	1.00
Amasa Adams	1.00
J. C. Hubbell [Julius Caesar]	1.00

This society held its first fair on two days in 1820, the first day, October 10th, at Plattsburgh, and the second day, October 11th, at Chazy. At this fair Matthew Sax was judged to have the best cultivated farm in Chazy, for which he received a prize of \$6. He also received \$4 for the second best yield of peas (39½ bushels per acre). At the same time Amasa Adams of Chazy won second place for winter wheat (\$4 for 46¾ bushels per acre), and \$5 for second place in corn production (109.27 bushels per acre). Amos Barber took second place for spring wheat (\$4 for 32⅔ bushels per acre), Septa Filmore third place for spring wheat (\$3 for 26 bushels an acre), and Matthew Thomas \$5 for first place in winter wheat (52⅓ bushels per acre). Solomon Roosevelt won \$5 for the best yield of spring wheat (40⅓ bushels per acre). Two days later he wrote this letter to the President of the Clinton Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir
As I had the good fortune of having the Highest on an acre of Spring Wheat, I proceed to give you a description
I sowed five pecks of Balto Spring Wheat after having well limed on one acre of land which bore Corn last year and was plowed last Fall and the wheat sowed the 20th of April—it was clear of smut and all foul stuff—the Soil is a mixture of Clay and Lume.
Your Obedient Servant
Sol Rosevelt

Chazy, 13th Oct. 1820

On April 10th 1821, the annual meeting of the Censors of the Clinton County Agricultural Society was held at the home of Lester Sampson in Chazy and elected these officers: Allen R. Moore, president; Robert Platt, Isaac C. Platt, and James Crook, vice-presidents; Alexander Scott, treasurer; and Noadiah Moore, "principal secretary."

The society apparently died out, and in 1841 a second Clinton County Agricultural Society was organized. Its report for 1851 comments that "the first seven years were not very flattering; the members were few and the means necessarily limited. In 1849 a project was started with a view of establishing the Society on a more permanent basis." In 1844 Augustus Ransom of Chazy had been one of the officers of the society, and his farm, on the Flat Rock Road across from the late Frank Neverett's, was one of the six farms entered for exhibition as a whole in connection with the fair.

Since the Civil War many of the early farms have been abandoned as the farmers have moved west or their children found, or thought they had found, better opportunities in other fields or other locales. At the moment farming in Chazy is primarily dairy farming and subsistence farming. In 1875 there were 32,311 acres of farmland in Chazy, with farms averaging 81 acres; in 1940 there were 38,839 acres, with farms averaging 163 acres. In 1950 there were 176 farms in the township averaging 213 acres. In 1959 there were about 135 farmers in town owning 34,765 acres of farm land, of which only 9,154 acres were harvested. The average acreage per farm in 1959 was 258; so, although Chazy farms are becoming fewer in number, they are becoming larger in size.

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM

Probably the most spectacular, the most exotic, the largest, and most interesting agricultural development in Chazy was Heart's Delight, the farm of William Henry Miner.

Clement Stebbins Miner, who had been born at Northfield, Massachusetts, on December 6th 1793, and who had served as a fifer during the War of 1812, arrived in Chazy as a single man from Plattsburgh about 1817, when he was paying for his meals and his washing here; although as late as 1819 he was still receiving mail both in Chazy and Plattsburgh. In 1818 Clement Miner agreed with Abel Stone to be hired by him for eight months; Stone "also agreed to learn me C. S. Miner the art of drafting for a cutter and harness which I, C. S. Miner then owned, and which I, C. S. Miner do agree to, If he would sign a written agreement, which I, C. S. Miner, had made previous to our agreement to which he also agrees to do."

About this time Miner built a long, low, frame house in Chazy Village, now owned by Donald LaPierre, which he painted yellow. He married Lydia Dominy, born on June 17th 1797, daughter of Capt. John Dominy of Beekmantown. They had eight sons and one daughter, who died in her third year: Edwin D. (1822), William Henry (1824), John Dominy (1826), Augustus W. (1827), Mary Elizabeth (1830), Clement Stebbins (1832), Benjamin Franklin (1834), Amos Luther (1837), and Charles Wesley (1841); Ben, Amos, and Charles all served during the Civil War.



Clement Stebbins and Lydia (Dominy) Miner.

Clement Miner was a carpenter, farmer, stone mason, and blacksmith; in his shop he made window frames, casings, and doors; he built the "Stone Castle" for Nathaniel Richardson, Jr., and did all the woodwork. In 1820 he bought a farm of 144 acres on the Chazy-Sciota Road from John Law of New York, and put up a shop there. The forest was then so thick you could see the sun only at noon; his closest neighbors were all on the Ridge Road. He sold his house in Chazy Village to Andrew McCullough about 1825, having first built a log house on the new farm near the road north of his shop; the barns were north and west of that. Later he built a frame house on the other side of the highway, nearer the barns. In this wilderness he developed meadow, pasture, and orchard.



Kitchen of the old Clement Miner house in Chazy Village in 1920 when it was the home of R. S. McCullough—this house was on the site of the present home of Donald LaPierre.

After his death, the farm passed to his son John, who had married Huldah C. Fisher, a native of Watertown.

William Henry Miner, another son, who was a carpenter, married on October 1st 1851, Martha T. Clapp, born at Salem, New York, on December 19th 1822, and they moved to Juneau, Wisconsin, where she died of consumption on March 13th 1867, leaving her husband with two young children: Emma Josephine born on April 23rd 1854, and William Henry Miner, Jr., born at Juneau on October 22nd 1862. Their father married second, on November 24th 1868, a widow, Jennett Mitchell, whose son, John B. Mitchell, married Emma J. Miner in 1872. W. H. Miner, Sr., had made a comfortable living until the close of the Civil War; after that it had been difficult to find work and times had been hard. He died on January 14th 1873, leaving his son an orphan at the age of ten.

For six months, young William Henry lived with his married sister at Lafayette, Indiana, and attended school there. In June, however, he was brought east and taken into the old farm house of his aunt and uncle, Huldah and John Miner, who were childless, but who later raised Eudora Oliver, and—for a time—Orson Fisher. Here he remained until he was 18 years old, attending the one room district school and doing chores on the farm under the strict discipline of his Uncle John, who taught him to be a good farmer. One of his daily chores was to saw cordwood with a bucksaw.

At the time of his eighteenth birthday he seriously considered what he was going to do for himself. He thought, perhaps, of going out to Lowell, Massachusetts, to work in the mills. On December 4th 1880, his sister and brother-in-law mailed a joint letter to him from

Lafayette, Indiana. He later wrote in pencil on the envelope of this letter, "Letter that started me out in the world from the old farm":

Lafayette, Dec. 3rd 1880

My Dear Brother

It seems to me that I have been a long time in writing you that long letter that I promised to write to you long ago and even now that I have commenced, I don't know that I will be able to write a very long one. Jotie has gone out to visit one of the neighbors who had a death in their family yesterday and I am watching baby sleep until she gets back and so while I am watching and waiting, I will employ the time in writing—I am very glad, Willie, to see that you are improving in your letterwriting and I am perfectly astonished to hear of your aveirdupois, I don't think I weigh over 150.

Well now, Willie, I don't understand why you want to go to Lowell to work in a mill, for at \$1.00 per day unless it is that you want to leave the business which I don't suppose you do and now I will tell what I think—while you were staying right along with your uncle, I did not want to make any suggestions to you about leaving, first because they have been very good and kind to you and second, that I think that it is a great benefit for you to know how to run a farm, whether you continue to work on one all your life or not. I have often wished that I knew how to run one but I don't know anything about it and I am too old to learn now I think when a man owns a good farm and knows how to work it and has it well stocked and paid for that he is pretty independent and so you see while you have been learning the art or science of farming, I think you have been acquiring useful knowledge that may be of great benefit to you in after life, but now you seem to have made up your mind to try something else for awhile at any rate. I don't know whether you intend staying at Lowell during the winter months only, or whether you intend to stay longer—but in either case, don't you think it would be better for you to come and see Jotie and the children, to say nothing about myself and if you want to employ the time while you are here, whether you only stay for the winter months or for a longer period. Can put you to work in my carpenter shop, here at Lafayette, board you at home and you can attend night school and if you are as big and strong as your weight would indicate and half as smart as you was when you was here before, I think I can pay you about \$2.00 or \$2.50 a day and you can stay as long as you please. Now, I want you to write and tell me what you think of this—if you want to come, you may just as well pack your things up and come right along, that is if your Uncle and Auntie are willing and in case you should, I will inclose your pass from Toledo to Lafayette and if you don't come you can put the pass in the fire.—

Well Jotie has got back again and relieved me of my responsibility, for the present and so I will bid you good by for the present and wishing to see or hear from you soon and with best regards to your Uncle and Aunt

Yours affectionately,
J. B. Mitchell



Reconstructed view of the Clement Miner farm prepared for William H. Miner in 1909.



Clement Miner farmhouse 1874.

Dear Willie

I commenced to write yourself and Auntie over three weeks ago but did not get it finished. Jessie has not been very well has had a gathering in her ear and the I have been very busy sewing—I was glad to have a few lines from Auntie and I shall write her before long but it is late tonight and John has written a long letter so I will just

write a few lines—I was very sorry to hear of Cousin Della's death, they will be so lonely without her.

I received the box of spruce gum this morning and when Johnnie came home from school I showed it to him and his eyes looked like saucers, such a lot of it, it is very nice—and we are much obliged to you for it.

Now, Willie, write as soon as you make up your mind after getting this letter and let us know if you think of coming, or if you think it better to go to Lowell, we would like to see you very much and it would be a very good job for you would be in Lafayette all the time and not exposed to any danger, you must talk it over with Uncle John and Auntie and let us know, the pass is good for any time this month, but after the 31st, it cannot be used, so if you do not come this month, you would need another pass.

I think Auntie has her hands full to cook for two such great big men as Uncle John and you, such a weight, I think I am doing wonderfully when I weigh 110. If you do come tell Auntie, I have been hungry the last six years, for a little piece of her cheese, just a small for none of the rest care very much for cheese except for myself. I don't think there ever was such nice cheese anywhere, certainly none better than Auntie's but I must stop with love to you all, I remain

Affectionately yours, E. J. M.

Mother's address is Clifton Hall Gardens, Nottingham, England.

On December 27th 1880, brother "Willie" set out by day coach for Lafayette, where he found a job with the Wabash Railway as a machine shop apprentice. In 1882 he went to Minneapolis to serve an apprenticeship with the Prey Manufacturing Company and remained about four years during which he also went to night business school and studied engineering at the University of Minnesota. He returned to the Wabash Railway in 1886 as chief draftsman in the bridge and building department; next he was chief draftsman for the Lafayette Car Works

and then in charge of estimating and mechanical details for the Lima, Ohio, Car Works, where he was made assistant superintendent and then manager. In 1888 he went to the Michigan Peninsular Car Works of Detroit in charge of the finishing department with a staff of 400 men; in 1890 he took an opening at the Michigan Car Works in Detroit as assistant to the general manager, but he did not remain there long because of the hostility of the department heads.

In 1891 he was offered the position of mechanical superintendent of the Hutchins Refrigerator Car Co., then pioneering in the use of refrigerated fruit transportation from California to New York and the East; he was soon in charge of their equipment operation and maintenance. In 1892 he made a trip to England to inspect the condition of fruit shipped under refrigeration with the White Star Line. During this time the California Fruit Transportation Co., which owned the refrigerator cars, was having a great many draft gear failures on its cars that resulted in heavy damage claims for fruit spoilage en route. Challenged by the problem, W. H. Miner worked out a spring draft rigging to overcome the difficulty, on which he was granted U.S. Patent 461,443 on October 20th 1891.

There had been few improvements on draft gears since early railroading days, and in 1897 he entered the draft gear field on his own. On February 2nd of that year W. H. Miner, Inc., opened its offices in one small room at 255 The Rookery, Chicago, Illinois. During that first year W. H. Miner often had to borrow money for rent and other expenses to keep the company going. By 1898 the Miner Tandem Draft Rigging was in use on 15,000 cars owned by 16 railroads and private car lines, and the success of the company was assured.

As the firm expanded, new products were developed; in 1904 he was granted U.S. Patent 754,670 for a friction draft gear designed to meet the requirements of heavier railroad cars and locomotives. His device eliminated much expensive damage to railroad equipment and the millions began to roll in. When Mr. Miner died in 1930, he was one of the wealthiest men in the United States.

Uncle John Miner died in 1893. In 1903, William Henry Miner and his wife, the former Alice Trainer, whom he married in Chicago on January 10th 1895, came to Chazy to make their residence on the 144 acre family farm and began immediately to develop the property into a monstrous model of its kind. The original frame farm house was torn apart and rebuilt, the original frame embodied in a grand, new "cottage." By 1909 the farm had absorbed the neighboring farms originally settled by Epiphroditis Ransom, George Ransom, Nathan Richardson, the Talfords, the Waters, and was 5000 acres in size; by 1930 it had grown to 13,000 acres.

A detailed story of this farm would be too long for this book, and its history is fully told in a series of pictorial calendars the Miners published from 1911 to 1930 and in a series of picture books printed in 1909, 1911, and 1915. Nevertheless, a good impression of the scope of the farm can be gathered from its description in the 1909 book:

... now it comprises five thousand acres of land, about fifteen hundred of which are under cultivation, the balance being woodland.

The old farm houses and farm buildings have been improved.

The tillable land has been thoroughly drained, and large

areas of rich virgin soil have been brought under cultivation.

About twenty miles of beautiful roadways have been built throughout the farm, thus affording ready access to all parts of same from its center, where the office and principal buildings are located.

The water power furnished by Chazy River and Tracy Brook (which flow through the farm) has been developed by the installation of a complete hydro-electric system, which furnishes lights for the buildings and power for the various farm industries.

Ten concrete dams have been constructed across these streams, thus affording a series of lakes hundreds of acres in extent. The largest of these lakes—Lake Alice—is more than two miles in circumference. These lakes not alone add greatly to the beauty of the farm, but also serve as storage reservoirs for the power plant. Four turbine water wheels drive the electric generators which develop three hundred and fifty horsepower for use in the various enterprises of the farm.

A complete outfit of labor saving machinery has been installed, including a grist mill, box factory, ice and refrigerating plant, sausage factory, milking machines, laundry, butter-making machinery, threshing machine, ensilage cutters, corn huskers, etc.

The design and construction of the principal farm buildings afford every convenience and comfort known to scientific farming. The dairy barns are thoroughly sanitary.

Ten large springs have been developed and furnish an unlimited supply of the purest water, which is piped into all the principal buildings and to the fish hatchery and trout ponds which contain hundreds of thousands of beautiful black trout and black bass.

Over ten thousand maple trees are tapped each spring, furnishing thousands of gallons of delicious syrup, of which disposition is made to the patrons of the farm.

The game preserves, comprising thousands of acres, contain buffalo, deer, elk, and partridge.

The activities of the farm are divided into departments, each of which is in charge of an expert who reports to the superintendent.

Thus the raising of splendid pure-bred Percheron horses, Guernsey and Short Horn Durham cattle, Dorset sheep, Yorkshire and Chester White swine, White swine, White Leghorn Poultry and squabs is conducted in a scientific manner on a very large scale. The farm also produces large quantities of delicious ham, bacon, sausage, butter, eggs, celery, Canadian melons, etc.

The effect of this expansion on the townsmen of Chazy, was, naturally considerable. Three passages from letters written by Albert S. Anderson during this time give some insight into this effect:

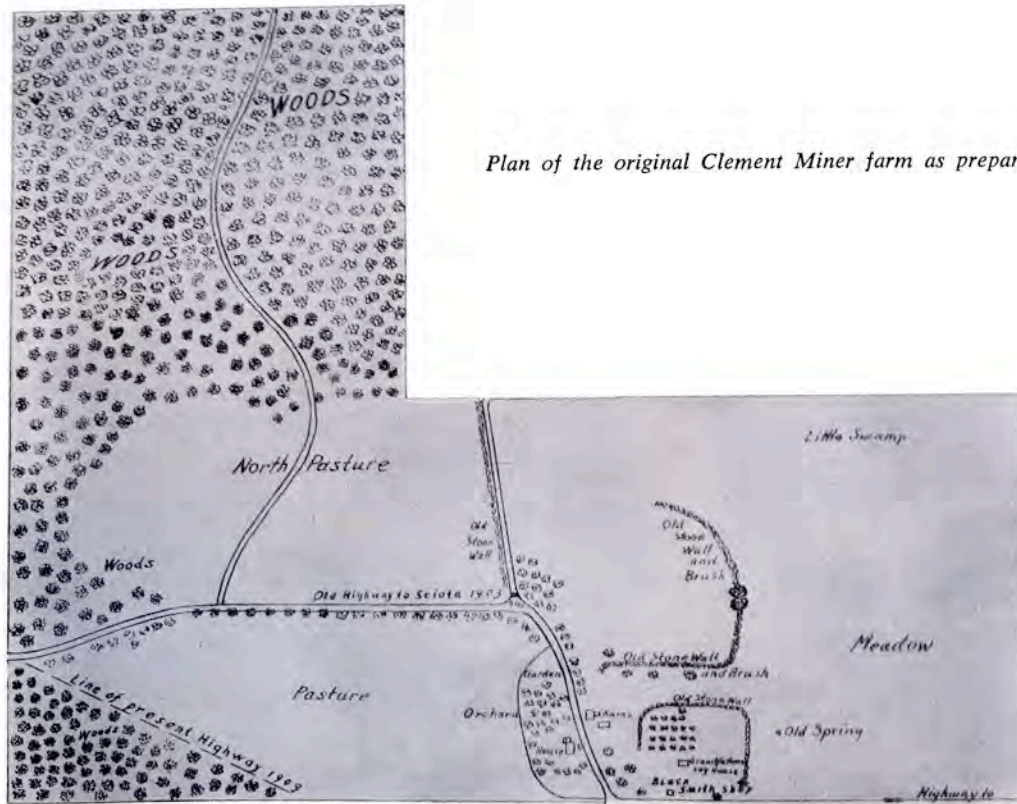
Will Miner has struck oil,—spent \$20,000 on the John Miner farm—gave Henry Bullis a new stove. (1903)

W. H. Miner employing 30 to 40 men building houses and barns and digging stumps and picking stones. Seems to have plenty of money and willing to spend it—gave the town \$400 to repair road from John Miner farm to village. (1904)

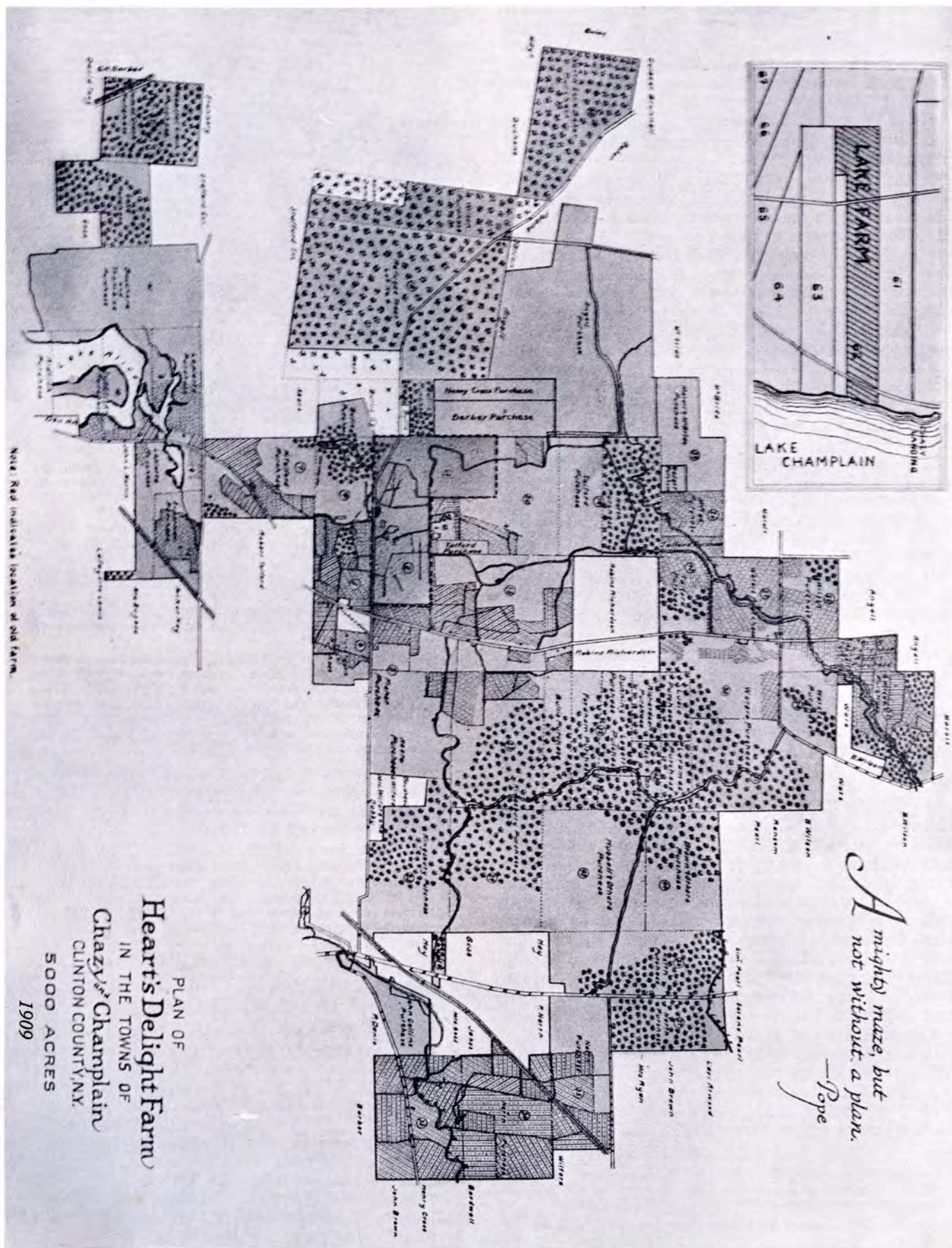
Will Miner pushing out the coin, I think he has spent nearly a million in this town and still hard at it . . . Miner talking about buying all the water power and building a dam half way to Sucktown. (1907)

About 1911 the farm received a consignment of two antelope, one buffalo, and one Indian sacred cow from Lincoln Park, Chicago. About the same time came a consignment of red deer, a car load of Durham cattle, and a \$10,000 Holstein bull. Previously the farm had been stocked with a herd of small Japanese deer, and eventually there were over 100 mules. During World War I Mr. Miner sent most of his fine horses, Belgians, Percherons, and Clydesdales, into service.

The open hospitality, the business interests, and the delights of Heart's Delight attracted innumerable visitors to Chazy; often they came in their private railroad cars, which were parked on a siding during the extent of their



Plan of the original Clement Miner farm as prepared for William H. Miner in 1909.



The reconstruction of the old Miner home to create the Heart's Delight Farmhouse.



derbuilt, Harvey Firestone, John Burroughs, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, Carrie Jacobs Bond, who inspired by the religious services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gun-saulus in Heart's Delight's "Cathedral in the Woods"—wrote the song *In the Home Woods*, and Gene Stratton Porter, who wrote at least three books inspired by the surroundings at Heart's Delight. An English artist named Salsberry visited the farm and painted both Mr. and Mrs. Miner; their portraits in the Colonial Home were painted by a Mrs. Dalrymple, who also painted John Maslowski and the dog Laddie.

The grounds of the farm were studded with bronze plaques bearing quotations which appealed to the Miners. These were attached to trees and boulders. There was also a dog cemetery at the farm near Harmony Hall, with a low stone on which were inscribed the dogs' names.

About 1912 Mr. Miner had spurs built in two places along the D. & H. Railroad, where he could have cars left for unloading; one was in lot 21 in Dean's Patent, the other was at Gillette Hill near the North Farm. These spurs were needed to handle the large quantities of fertilizer he was buying and were both long enough to accommodate 25 to 30 cars. Another smaller spur was built near the track between the Chateaugay Road and the D. & H. R.R. Station. Gas and oil were unloaded here. It was still in use after 1930, while the other two spurs were abandoned earlier. A new depot was also built for Chazy by Mr. Miner. In 1913 a motor boat, *Alice*, was brought overland on the D. & H. and carried on a five ton truck from the train to her slip at Chazy Landing, where she was launched. In addition the Miners had a sailboat and several canoes on Lake Alice.

By 1915 winter lambs, turkeys, brook trout, cider and jellies had been added to the packaged products offered for sale by the farm. Later it was possible to purchase sausage and squabs as well. For years many people in Chazy were able to buy surplus meat, poultry, and eggs at the Heart's Delight store.

Harmony Hall, one of the most elaborate buildings at Heart's Delight Farm, was erected about 1911 or perhaps earlier. Its purpose was primarily to furnish an entertainment place for the employees. At that date there was very little entertainment in a small country village because there were very few automobiles or other means of transportation. With the large number of employees at the farm, it was necessary to provide some way in which they could entertain themselves.

Harmony Hall was a frame building, located quite close to the main house. It contained a basement and

visits. In 1912 a whole trainload of railroad executives was entertained at the farm, and the same year the fabulous James Buchanan Brady, "Diamond Jim," was a guest. It is said that during his visit Mr. Miner concealed in a tree a container of cold orange juice with a protruding spigot. While on a walk he engineered Diamond Jim toward this tree and casually brought up the subject of how good a nice, cold glass of orange juice would taste just then. Finally Diamond Jim took the bait and guessed he would like such refreshment; it was too bad they were so far out in the woods and couldn't have it. At this point Mr. Miner sprang his joke and pressed the spigot in the nearby tree to give Diamond Jim just what he wanted.

In 1913 the farm received a visit from the Count de Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis; he arrived for dinner in a chauffeur driven car. Other well known guests at Heart's Delight were: Chauncey Depew, W. K. Van-

first floor and three floors above. An elevator was installed from the basement to the sun deck which, with a storage room, covered the whole top of the building. A railing about three feet high was built around the sun deck. In the basement, Mrs. Miner's large collection of antique china was displayed in cupboards around the walls of a billiard room and library and card room. This was before there was any thought of the Colonial Home. The dance hall on the first floor was large enough to accommodate 500 dancers. A good sized stage was at one side of the dance floor with two dressing rooms at the back of the stage and two coat rooms. There were two entrances in the basement, one on the side which went upstairs to the dance hall, and the front entrance with swinging double doors of plate glass opening into a vestibule. The doors from the vestibule into the dance hall were sliding doors of plate glass leading to a few steps up to the dance floor. This entertainment room was equipped with an electric organ. The second and third floors each had ten bedrooms with private baths and a living room furnished with oriental rugs and mahogany furniture.

A great many large parties were held here for various purposes. Mrs. Miner had many benefit parties. Christmas parties were held for the employees and their children to which the children from the churches were also invited, and each received a gift. A large number of gifts was held in reserve so no one would be missed. Usually a Valentine party was given. Once Mrs. Miner planned a benefit party for the Physicians Hospital as a surprise for Mr. Miner. She and Mr. Townsend (the architect who planned all the buildings) led the Grand March. Many benefits for the Red Cross were also held in this building.

In the early days, mule teams pulling sleighs went out to gather the farm employees and their children to come to the Christmas parties. It was not until 1910 that any automobiles were on the farm. After the school was built, the three Pierce Arrow school buses and wagon buses pulled by mule teams carried the guests to Harmony Hall.

When this building was first erected and put into operation, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Martin were caretakers. They lived right in Harmony Hall and had their meals at Heart's Delight Cottage. This arrangement was changed

after a number of years, and no one ever again lived there. A radiator burst on the second floor before Mr. Miner died and caused a tremendous amount of damage. After that he, to a certain extent, dismantled the hall and sent the bedroom furniture and rugs to the Physicians Hospital. The building itself and the remnants of its furnishings including the electric organ, were burned as an exercise by the Clinton County fire departments in 1961.

In the fall of 1907, W. H. Miner began the development of electrical power on Tracy Brook to supply his farm with electricity, the first farm in Northern New York to have electric power. In the summer of 1909 he began a second development on the Little Chazy in Chazy Village for the same purpose. After the completion of these two developments, the main house and farm buildings at Heart's Delight were supplied with electric power and equipment: a motor driven hoist which could lift a ton of hay and store it at either end of the 280 foot loft in less than five minutes, a root cutting machine for cattle feed, a vacuum pump for milking machines, an ice making plant, a gristmill motor, a sausage making machine, motors for the carpenter and blacksmith shops, an electric piano, heating and cooking devices, and electric light. Shortly an electric animal shearer and clipper was added. The wiring for the various buildings was carried in underground conduits to preserve the beauty of the farm. His equipment was installed by engineers of the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

Both projects involved the construction of a series of cement dams on the two streams. On Tracy Brook there was a power house with living quarters for the operator, where Nathan Wilson had had a sawmill years before, and seven dams which impounded Lake Alice and a series of other lakes hundreds of acres in extent. The water was carried from the dams to the power house by a wooden stave penstock 44 inches in diameter and 400 feet long running along the south side of the brook with one gate on the east side of the highway. At this time the wooden bridge over Tracy Brook was badly in need of repair, so, in 1907, with the consent of the Town Board, W. H. Miner replaced it with a new, cement bridge at his own expense.

The "Chazy" or "Village Plant" was completed in April 1910; it had one dam and, several hundred feet downstream, a power house with two apartments in what



Two views of the Miner dam by the lower bridge at Chazy Village 1909.

had been the North's old gristmill near the lower bridge. The apartments were carefully designed as they were to be the homes of Mrs. Miner's sisters, Bertha and Louise Trainer. At first, Charles Fisher and his wife lived in the lower apartment, but soon moved to California. When Mr. Kay first came to Chazy as Presbyterian minister, he also lived there until the Manse was ready. The building was named Hillbrook. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Daley.

In December 1910 a third development was begun on the Flat Rocks near West Chazy, but over the line in Altona. A dam and the power house with three turbine units were completed in 1914 and put into operation in January 1915. This is the dam known as "The Million Dollar Dam." In 1911 510 men had been employed on the Flat Rock Project. Seventy-five horses had been used to draw stone, and two Pierce Arrow trucks had operated 24 hours a day to haul cement. One side of the dam was solid rock, but the other was a gravel bank. This bank had been covered with cement, but water leaked around the stones, so tar was poured to correct it. The tar did not work either, and the 2300 foot long dam which had taken four years to build was considered a failure. It was blown up in 1957.



The "Million Dollar Dam" under construction.

In 1914 and '15 a second plant was put on the Little Chazy at Suckortown. It was called the Fordham's Mill Plant. This plant also had a dam and a power house west of the bridge on the East State Road. Because there was no provision for storage in Chazy Village, a storage dam was built a short distance upstream from the first village plant in 1915-16.

Lights in the village were supplied from these power plants in 1917 or '18. The Methodist Church and par-

sonage, the Catholic Church, and the Presbyterian Church and the Manse were all given their power.

In addition, several hundred miles of drain tile were laid through W. H. Miner's land. The surface water flowed into wells which were emptied into the lake by means of electric pumps in wet seasons, and by the same means he was able to take water from the lake and distribute it through his farm in dry seasons.

In 1921 a 60,000 gallon flat bottom tank was built to replace a decaying wood tank. The details were personally worked out by Mr. Miner, who signed the contract with the understanding that no workmen would be allowed to smoke cigarettes while on his premises.

About 1921 Mr. Miner placed an order with the Pittsburgh-DesMoines Steel Company, which had supplied his tank, for a mile long penstock, 72 inches in diameter to be built along the Great Chazy River in Altona at a cost of \$56,000. The contract was unusual in that the work was shared with the company. Mr. Miner's men did all the unloading and all the common labor; Mr. Miner also boarded and lodged the company's skilled labor. The plates for the penstock were prepared in Pittsburgh and shipped to Chazy, where they were assembled in a special riveting yard into sections 28 feet long and hauled to the line where they were placed in concrete saddles with a Byers Tractor Crane furnished by Mr. Miner. The sections were then connected and riveted by the company men. The penstock was completed by January 1st 1923.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miner's men built a concrete dam 1500 feet long and up to 35 feet in height, an earth dike 1800 feet long, and a power house in the Spanish mission style six stories high: the first three stories for the plant and the upper three stories for apartments for the operators. The equipment consisted of two 500 HP and one 1000 HP Worthington horizontal turbines directly connected to a G.E. generator. The plant operated under an effectual head of 110 feet. The water backed up by this dam turned what had been McGregor Pond into Miner Lake; the power house was known as the McGregor Power House and is now part of Feinberg Memorial Park in Altona.

Their greatest work at this time, however, was the excavation of 1000 yards of solid rock to create a good grade for the penstock. Difficulty in regulating voltage was corrected by the addition of a Johnson Differential Surge Tank erected on a four post tower at a cost of \$14,000. The water ran through the McGregor Power House and was used over again at the LaSell Development, named for H. N. LaSell, lumber manufacturer and dealer in Altona, who had his sawmill on this site. The power house was begun in the spring of 1923 on the Great Chazy below the McGregor plant. For this project



Heart's Delight Farm buildings—1909.



The penstock from the McGregor dam to the McGregor power house showing the support where it crosses the river.

another dam was built about 1200 feet downstream, and nearly another two miles of penstock was laid at a cost of \$150,000 to a second power house built in the same Spanish mission style. Mr. Miner furnished the operators' apartments in both buildings. Two 850 HP and one 1700 HP Worthington horizontal type turbines connected to two 600 KW and one 1200 KW G.E. generators were installed in the new power house. Another surge tank was built 200 feet up stream for \$25,000.

Most of the power produced by these developments was to be used to heat the Chazy Central Rural School at an annual saving of \$40,000 in coal bills. Excess power was to be used at the farm and in the Village.

In 1923 W. H. Miner offered to rebuild the dam on Chazy Lake in the Town of Dannemora, which had been constructed of logs in 1870 for \$22,000, but which had decayed and collapsed in 1898-99. Permission was granted, and this became the last in a series of dams to harness the power of these three streams for electric power, power furnished until about 1961, when nearly the entire system was discontinued.

Among his other philanthropic interests, Mr. Miner built Gunsaulus Hall for the Art Institute in Chicago (1915) for \$50,000; the Chazy Central Rural School (1916) for \$2,000,000; and the 212 room Physicians Hospital in Plattsburgh (1926) for \$4,000,000. He also financed the Kent-Delord House Museum in Plattsburgh and established the Colonial Home in Chazy. Ironically he died from the complications of a tonsilectomy in the Physicians Hospital on April 3rd 1930. His various interests have been continued, for many years with the guidance of his widow, under the William H. Miner Foundation, established by Mr. Miner in 1923. The foundation functions with seven trustees whose headquarters are in Chicago. Heart's Delight Farm itself has ceased to exist. A great deal of its land has been turned over to the William H. Miner Agricultural Institute at Chazy, the 650 acre area around Lake Alice became a game management area in July 1953 under the State of New York, and in 1961 the Miner Lake area was deeded to the Town of Altona as a public recreation area, and the Chazy Lake Dam property was transferred to the Town of Dannemora. The farm as an institution was dissolved on August 1st 1963.

MAPLE SUGAR

New York ranks second of the 26 states which produce maple syrup. A century ago Clinton County was first in total production, but it is now eleventh in the state. In 1959 12,530 gallons were produced in the county, most of it made in West Chazy. The various products derived from the sap of the maple tree were discovered by the Indians, and until the early nineteenth century were the chief sweetening agents in the area.

The first maple sugar in the North Country was made at Chateaugay in 1797 by Benjamin Roberts and Levi Trumbull of Plattsburgh. The occupation grew rapidly, and in 1816 the Town of Plattsburgh alone produced 64,000 pounds of maple sugar. The quantity produced, however, has declined in recent years because of the easy availability of good cane sugar and the rising cost of labor and fuel; many of our best sugar bushes were consumed as fuel in the local lime kilns for a quicker profit.

Curtis Buckman was one of the largest producers in the late nineteenth century. He put out 4000 buckets each year on the Chazy-West Chazy Road about a mile and a half from Chazy. Horatio Waters was another; in 1888, for example, he made 4500 pounds of sugar and a great quantity of syrup.

About 1880 Capt. George C. Brown had a large sugar orchard on the Chateaugay Road, one of the finest in town. Benjamin Minkler's father worked for him. One year, probably 1880, they had an unusually long season, and Capt. Brown got tired of it. He had all the sugar he wanted, so he told Minkler that if he cared to continue, he could have the use of his equipment and all the fuel he needed to finish out the season. Minkler had three more runs and made 40 gallons of syrup and 200 pounds of sugar, all after May 5th. Capt. Brown took good care of his sugar bush and, rather than cut fuel for it there, he usually bought slab wood from the sawmills. He was the first sugar maker in Chazy to have an evaporator.

Rufus P. Heaton had another large orchard, about two and a half miles from Chazy Village on the State Road. Fernando Lengfeld owned a sugar bush north of Ingraham, and Michael D. Hay had an orchard nearly in the center of town; there was another bush on the Atwood farm a quarter of a mile southwest of West Chazy Village; Wesley Aldridge had a large holding about two and a half miles north of West Chazy on Route 22; and among the largest sugar makers in Hay's Woods between Chazy and West Chazy were S. C. Stiles, F. C. and C. D. Hay, H. A. Brown, H. F. Merrihew, Lynn Rowson, Willis Monty, C. B. Lengfeld, and J. W. Lengfeld. The Norths had a large bush in what is known as North's Woods about a mile north of Chazy Village. Altogether in 1880 there were over 50 sugar makers in Chazy, who each put out from 100 to 4000 buckets. Prices were 10¢ per pound for sugar and \$1 a gallon for syrup of the best quality; lower grade sugars sold for 6¢ a pound and syrup for 50¢ or 60¢ a gallon. By 1909 Chazy was the largest sugar producing town in the county.

It is reputed that the "Vermont Maple Syrup" that won the first prize at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 and so made the name of that state synonymous with the maple sugar industry was produced on the John Andrew Chisholm farm at Chazy. His son, J. Andrew Chisholm, who was nine at the time, told the story to a reporter of the Olean TIMES HERALD in 1956:

His father, John Andrew Chisholm, had an 800 bucket sugar bush—a very big operation at that time and place. The Chisholm farm was between Chazy and Chazy Landing, nine miles south of Canada and a mile from Lake Champlain. Just a mile and a quarter across the water lies a Vermont Island called Isle La Motte.

It was on this Island that Uncle Henry lived. Uncle Henry, now deceased was the Uncle of Mr. Chisholm's wife. His name was Henry H. Hill, and he was noted as a lecturer. He also was a pioneer in what has become Vermont's important apple growing industry and his orchard was one of the state's first.

BUT MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, UNCLE HENRY WAS A FANATICAL BOOSTER OF THE HOME STATE, AND THERE WAS THE MOTIVE FOR HIS ROLE IN THE STORY.

One day in 1893, Uncle Henry came to the Chisholm farm and bought ten gallons of syrup. Mr. Chisholm was a little surprised at the size of the order, above average for his Vermont relative, but he sold the syrup as a matter of course.

Then came the news from Chicago that Vermont had won the maple syrup contest at the Exposition. And the name of the winning individual, whose syrup had won the title for Vermont, was Henry H. Hill of Isle La Motte.

"He was man enough to tell my father what he had done", Andrew Chisholm admits, "and of course father was proud that his syrup had been judged the best in the country."

Mr. Chisholm doesn't think it worried his father too much that his syrup had been declared the winner under somebody else's name. He couldn't have gone to the exposition himself, anyway, he pointed out.

But the fact that it was Vermont instead of New York that received the glory as producer of the world champion syrup bothered Mr. Chisholm somewhat more.

"That just isn't fair" Mr. Chisholm quoted his father as saying, "and the credit should have been given to New York State."

As it happens in many families, the clincher was supplied by Mrs. Chisholm as she heard her husband conclude the tale.

"Besides," she said, "if Uncle Henry could have found any syrup in Vermont that was as good as the Chisholm syrup, he would have taken real Vermont syrup to Chicago!"

The practice of taking New York State syrup to Vermont for shipment as a product of Vermont was not unknown to the present Mr. Chisholm, either. When his father died he took over the management of the farm and its maple making operation.

He recalls by name at least two of the customers who bought syrup from him for reshipment from Vermont. One of them was the late Nelson Fisk, then lieutenant governor of Vermont, and the other was Edmund Seymour, Wall Street broker, also deceased.

He also remembers that he was a guest of the lieutenant governor at a clambake which also was attended by Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice President of the United States, at the hour Mr. Roosevelt was informed of the gunshot wound sustained by President McKinley at the hands of an assassin. The wound was to prove fatal and the President's death elevated the "Rough Rider" to the presidency. Mr. Chisholm enlarged his father's "sugar shanty" by adding an enclosed porch around two sides of the older, central structure. The building then became known as "Maple Home Camp", a favorite spot for social affairs of churches, schools, clubs and other organizations for miles around. Family souvenirs include a guest book filled with signatures during the 1930's. Mr. Chisholm also filled orders for syrup and sugar by mail as far away as the states of Washington and Texas. Some of his produce rerouted through Vermont went as far away as Italy, he says.

Current or recent makers of maple syrup and sugar in Chazy are:

Ben Sanger on the Old State Road outside Ingraham
George Blaney half way between West Chazy and Sciota on Route 22

Arthur Gonyo on Route 348

Wayne Deno on the Atwood Road below West Chazy

Lawrence Atwood on the Atwood Road beyond West Chazy

Raymond LaPierre on Route 22 just north of West Chazy Village

Herbert Ducharme at the end of Clark Street

Peter Jennett just north of Sciota

Henry Oliver

Several other sugar bushes are standing idle.

Of the 13 or so species of maple trees, the ones used for the production of sugar are the rock maples and the sugar maples. The trees are tapped when the nights are cold (15° to 25° F.) and the days are warm (50° or 55°). The season usually lasts for about four weeks, from March 15th until April 15th, but this will vary from year to year. The periods of sap flow are known as "runs." The average tree will produce two or three gallons in 24 hours; the best producers are the trees on high, rocky land or near springs. The best quality sap comes from trees 70 or so years old.

The early method, called "boxing," was to cut two eight inch gashes diagonally across the tree about four feet from the ground. The point of the gashes led the sap into a rude spout; a chip was removed to leave a clean wound. Later, when men realized how damaging boxing was, they began to bore with an augur, at first two inch holes and then one inch holes. The buckets were first nailed to the tree until it was realized that the rusting nail contaminated the sap. Next eight to ten inch tapping irons were driven into the tree, the spout fitted into the iron below the gash, and the iron tightened or driven home. Troughs to carry the sap to the buckets were made by cutting basswood trees into two foot lengths, splitting them, and digging out the flat side. At the end of the season the troughs were turned upside down and left by the sugar bush for the next season. The buckets were made of wood and were smaller at the top than at the bottom.

The sap was gathered by hand, two pails carried on a neck yoke suspended from croched sticks fastened to the yoke by moosewood bark. The sap was boiled in an open, potash kettle, with a fire built around it, kindled with birch bark. The firewood was green, cut only when needed. The kettle was kept full all day and into the night until it reached a density of about ten pounds to the gallon. It was then taken home to be reduced to tub sugar, after which it was packed in thirty-pound tubs. A small kettle, called a chaldron, soon replaced the potash kettle. It was suspended on a pole supported by two crossed posts; next came the sheet iron pan set on stone fireplaces put up without chimneys in the woods. In the open air cinders, dead leaves, bits of bark, small branches, melted snow, rain, and burned sugar all added to the flavor. Milk, egg whites, lard, and salt pork were all used to cleanse the brew. A bit of salt pork was suspended over the boiling sap to keep it from boiling over.

The trees were first tapped on the south side, as the season opened, and later on the north side. The best sap was found just under the bark. Wooden spouts were used until 1877; metal spouts were introduced with both augur and bit tapping. Wooden sap spouts varied in length from three and a quarter up to six inches. They were made of young sumac, elderberry, deep red cedar, straight grained tamarack, or hemlock shoots which measured about one inch in diameter before the bark was peeled off. The pithy center was burned out with a small iron rod heated red hot. They were slightly tapered to go into the tree, and a cut was made near the other end to hold the bucket. The early metal ones were from two to four inches long; some were open like troughs,

but most were closed. They all had a hook at the end for the bucket. The sugar was first made to provide a home supply, with perhaps a little for trade in the local stores. Syrup was not made in the early days.

A great advance was the introduction of the sugar house with regular stone arches built for the pans and with chimneys. Building the arch was a very particular job, as the pans had to be kept quite level. The sugar house was built on a hillside or with a ramp so that the sap loads, now gathered by sled, could be driven to the upper side and emptied into the storage tanks by gravity. The sap was carried from the trees in a short, stubby sled called a "pung," holding an 11 gallon barrel, hogshead, or puncheon in a box-like body and drawn first by oxen and later by horses to the boiling place. The tanks were outside the house and on the north side to keep them as cool as possible. An open woodshed was usually attached to the sugar house. The woodshed had been filled during the fall and winter months. Four foot lengths were used. Before the introduction of hydrometers, the density of the boiling sap was tested on the snow or with a wooden paddle about two inches wide with a square hole in the center of the wide part near the top. When the sap was of the proper consistency, the paddle could be dipped in and a succession of bubbles could be blown out into space from the hole.

The pans in the sugar house were eventually replaced with evaporators. The use of the evaporator and improved strainers to replace the old, slow filtering with cheesecloth or light flannel, for sap, and felt or heavier flannel, for syrup, has made sugar making easier and more sanitary; but these improvements have also made changes in flavor and color. The earlier product was a much richer sweetening.

Modern trees are tapped with three-eighths or seven-sixteenths inch bits with holes bored in the trees up to three or four inches. The sap may now flow to the sugar house through a system of plastic pipes and be boiled in an oil fired evaporator.

Around the turn of the century the surplus soft or hard maple sugar was sold for profit. The principal buyers were the tobacco companies, which demanded 60 pound blocks that could meet rigidly enforced tests for color, invert sugar content, and hardness. Distilled maple sap was also used in the manufacture of rum. The sugar sold from 8¢ to 15¢ a pound. The market has greatly changed, however, and by 1935, 93 percent of the commercial sap crop was made into syrup.

Maple sap appears in many forms: as syrup, hard and soft candy, flavoring, and so forth. If one barrel is boiled down from three, and a small quantity of yeast is added, a very pleasant and slightly spiritous drink results. Further fermentation yields a jar vinegar.

Sugar making was perhaps the most enjoyable of all farm work, coming as it did between logging and spring plowing. The proceeds were clear profit. It was also a time for "sugaring off" parties, when the young people gathered in early evening to sing songs, tell stories, wrestle, and throw snowballs, followed by eating sugar on snow. The syrup was boiled in small quantities until it would "candy." Each guest selected his own spot in the snow, patted it down hard, and was ready with his fork or spoon when the host came around to spill a patch of hot "jackwax" on the snow. Later, in the late 1880's and 1890's, the sugar parties were held in the house; snow was packed in large milk pans and placed on the table—one pan for every two people, with a saucer and

spoon or fork for each person. This treat was celebrated in verse many years ago by John Saxe:

Men, women, maple sugar and horses;
The first are strong, the latter fleet,
The second and third are exceedingly sweet,
And all are uncommonly hard to beat.

WHEELER'S NEW PROCESS EVAPORATORS

On November 20th 1888, and on December 24th 1889, Ernest Wheeler of Chazy registered the necessary patents for his invention, Wheeler's New Process Evaporator for maple sap boiling. By the latter date he had gone into partnership with Frederick Severance, his brother-in-law, and their firm of Wheeler and Severance was receiving publicity in the PLATTSBURGH SENTINEL.

In addition to the invention, their firm, as "Wheeler's New Process Evaporator Co.," manufactured a complete line of sugar making supplies in a large wooden building, 40 feet by 120 feet, which until recently stood east of the brick Grange building in Chazy Village. To the east of the main building was a longer low building for extra room. At its height the company employed 35 men, nearly all local people. George H. Saxe, Clarence D. Hay, and Wilfred Artibee worked there; Saxe and Hay boarded with the George W. Clarks at the Chazy Hotel, while other employees boarded at Elliot Barber's, where the Brockingtons live now. Mefflin Bullis was a salesman for the evaporator works, and S. Elliot Barber was the salesman for the evaporator works, who took the evaporator to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Robert Dominy also went to the Chicago Fair to make pancakes to be served with syrup as an advertisement for the company's equipment.

The New Process Evaporator differed from other evaporators by having a cover divided in sections of about three feet each, which could be raised to allow the steam to pass out through spouts in the top of the cover at the same time keeping cold air from the boiling sap by drawing hot air from the side of the arch over the sap; the same principle is used today in the pipeless furnace. This meant a saving of fuel. Different sizes were produced, 30 inches by 8 feet or 40 inches by 10 to 14 feet.

Unfortunately, Severance, who had inherited a large part of his father, George Severance's, \$120,000 estate, put quite a sum of money into this company, which eventually went bankrupt. Nevertheless the business prospered for several years until gradually the demand slackened and the company closed down. The evaporator did very satisfactory work, but it proved impractical. After the business was discontinued, the low building was torn down, and the main building was moved back, turned halfway around, and used as a storehouse for L. A. Child's furniture business while his main store was in what later became the brick Grange building. When he sold his store to the Grange, he used only the storehouse until he retired.

APPLE ORCHARDS

Chazy's first settler, Jean LaFramboise, is credited as the owner of the first apple orchard in town and probably the first orchard in the county. His trees are mentioned in Father de la Valinière's letter of 1790. At that time they were sadly in need of care, and the priest set out to improve them. With great attention they soon seemed like new trees. At that time Jaco, LaFramboise's son, also had twenty young apple trees of his own in a square

bed north of the farmhouse. For many years after no one else nearby had any apple trees, and the fruit from LaFramboise's orchard was considered a luxury, almost a curiosity. Many of the trees were still standing in 1875, and one monster tree is remembered as bearing great quantities of apples even then.

The soil along the lake shore proved especially well suited for apple growing. It is a strip of Dover loam in which apples thrive, running through only six towns, Champlain, Chazy, Beekmantown, Plattsburgh, Schuyler Falls, and Ausable.

In April 1815 Judge Alexander Scott was given the "quiet possession" of lot 176 in the Refugee Tract in Chazy by the agents of Col. John Francis Hamstrank for five years, among other conditions, that he "set out in good order one hundred good apple trees on the aforesaid lot on such part of the lot as may be designated by Julius C. Hubbell, Esq. as my agent." The trees were duly planted during the 12 months following May 1815, and in 1818, when the lot was sold to Walter L. Smith, it was agreed to let Scott complete the business of his tenancy.

Eventually nearly every one had a few apple trees, and many residents began to raise apples on a fairly large scale. In the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Seth Gordon had 500 trees, nearly all Famuese; Michael D. Hay also had 500 trees, Famuese, Wealthy, and McIntosh; Victor Wood set out the trees now called the O'Brian orchard in West Chazy; but the largest early orchard was that owned by Philander Stratton on Stratton Hill.

When these orchards were at their height, for many years apple picking, packing, and shipping was a lucrative fall business. A few men made a business of packing and went from farm to farm with their equipment to pack the saleable crop. Charles Brothers and Wilmer Wells were about the last ones engaged in this business in this area.

The earliest orchards were usually grown from a bag of seeds brought from the New England farms the settlers left behind them when they moved "west" to Chazy. The early varieties were improved to some extent by grafting and the importation of better types. A portion of nearly every orchard was grafted, but the larger part of the orchard was not. At one time a few men made a business of grafting, and some of the Chazy men went out to Ohio to do grafting there. During an early temperance reformation, many orchards in the county were cut down or neglected until they were in a dilapidated and miserable condition. In the 1840's, however, a new interest in fruit farming reawakened. Yet the fruit grown in the county for many years was entirely consumed in the county, and at best never sold for more than 50¢ a bushel.

Sometime before 1900 a man named Perrigo arrived in West Chazy and found board at the home of Albert G. H. Wood west of the present Wesleyan Methodist Church. He proposed to establish an apple drying business and set up a paring machine in a building on the Victor Wood property, where the Penfield house is now. He put in grated floors and a heating unit to provide the sulphur furnaces used to dry the apples. After treatment in this building the apples were then moved to the nearby ruins of the sawmill, where two buildings were used for further drying. From there they were brought to the Clark Block, packed, and shipped. This business only lasted a year.

In June 1922 the Delaware and Hudson Railroad bought the Chazy Marble Lime Company and soon acquired more adjoining land, creating a property of 1200 acres which had originally been 19 farms. On this land the D. & H. planted an orchard of 40,000 young apple trees under the supervision of John Ryan, a former Standish, Vermont, dairy farmer and ice cream maker. An additional 483 acres were leased for 50 years and added to the orchard. This property ran just south of Chazy Village from Route 9 down to the lake shore and under the care of John Ryan was soon in excellent condition.

In 1924 a new company, the Chazy Orchards, Incorporated, was formed with a capital stock of \$150,000. Assemblyman Fred L. Porter of Crown Point was president; George A. Mason of Peru, vice president; Amos S. Avery of Peru, secretary; and Jay Gelder, treasurer. This company purchased the D. & H. orchard, which by this time had had a good start. The trees were three to five years old and would bear fruit in another three or four years. Jay Gelder, a former manager of the Essex County Farm Bureau and before that of Porter's large orchard at Crown Point, was named manager of Chazy Orchards in 1927. In 1941 he retired and was succeeded by Donald Green of Crown Point. The company was dissolved by Mr. Porter's death in 1941 and newly formed with Bertrand H. Snell of Potsdam and I. H. Chahoon of Au Sable Forks as partners. Mr. Snell died in 1958, and Mr. Chahoon in 1961. The current partners are the estate of B. H. Snell, Mrs. Chahoon, and Mr. Green. In 1931 the Orchard acquired an additional 110 acres and more trees from the Miner Foundation and by 1954 was considered the largest McIntosh apple orchard in the world with 43,000 trees on 1,300 acres. It still holds first place in size.

By 1934 the orchard had 600 colonies of Italian honey bees and produced honey and apple juice as well as apples. Several acres were devoted to gladiola and for many years the buds and blossoms of these plants, as well as pansies and other perennials, were for sale during the season at the company's Wayside Market, which had been put up where the Donut Shop is now.

At first a good deal of the orchard equipment, such as sprayers, was horse drawn.

A problem that beset the orchard was dwindling production due to several poorly drained areas. The roots of many trees were not adequately drained, so 33 miles of drainage tile were laid down about 1930. The wet areas also made it difficult, if not impossible, to use much of the company's heavy motorized equipment for care of the trees in most areas. In 1962 a long range drainage program was begun to eliminate this condition completely.

Another problem was that until 1957, the firm had either to sell its entire crop or to find storage space in the Hudson Valley. In 1957 they erected a modern cold storage plant for 100,000 bushels dedicated by State Assemblyman Robert Feinberg. The new, controlled atmosphere storage building can hold 60,000 bushels of apples at a constant 38° F. 3 percent oxygen content and 5 percent CO₂, and keep the apples so that they can be sold as fresh as the day they are picked well into the summer of the following year. The building was built by Malcolm L. Lincoln of Peru for \$120,000.

The same year, Chazy Orchards found a solution to a third difficulty, its annual labor problem; it began to contract for migrant laborers during the apple picking

season. Before, the company had depended solely on local help, which had not always proved adequate, to harvest the larger crops. In 1957, 110 Bahamans from Nassau and about 100 Canadians were hired to pick, sort, and store apples. The Bahamians were carefully regulated by an agency of their government which saw that they were treated fairly, worked well, and that 25 percent of their earnings was sent back to their families in the West Indies. Their colorful personalities and steel band calypsos occasionally brought cheer to life in the Village. The Bahamians were housed near the lake; after they finished work here, they were taken south by their agency to harvest further crops until June, when they went to the West Indies and their families until it was again time to return to Chazy. In addition, for several years each July, Robert Adams of Madison, Georgia, and Fort Pierce, Florida, and his family set up headquarters in the brick house just south of the orchard office on the west side of Route 9, on the so-called George Gilbert farm, first settled by Willard Little. Mr. Adams recruited a force of southern laborers who also worked at the orchard, and were housed and boarded by the Adams. There were about 40 people in this group, including Adams, his wife, and seven children.

In 1962 Chazy Orchards harvested 338,878 bushels of apples on 560 acres and shipped them to Pennsylvania, the Midwest, Florida, and Montreal. At the same time there were 26 men caring for 30,000 trees. In 1962-63 57,000 boxes of apples were shipped to Europe through an Irish brokerage firm and the American Farm Bureau Federation in the Netherlands. In Europe the apples were handled in the ports of Liverpool, London, Belfast, Dublin, Rotterdam, and Copenhagen. Some apples were also shipped into Canada. The larger part of the Chazy Orchard Market is distant from Chazy rather than local. The orchard produces Snows, Cortlands, Northern Spies, and other varieties, but the McIntosh makes up 90 percent of its crop.

In early farm life rum was an indispensable item, and cider was next in importance to it. In addition to the Chazy Orchards, Lengfeld & Tyler, Joseph Jennett, Murray Atwood, and W. S. Goodale (1903) have all had cider mills in Chazy at various times. A very early cider mill was at the LaFramboise place, probably run by the original settler's son.

THE CHEESE FACTORY

In 1820 cheese was more valuable to the farmer than wheat, and its manufacture was at first entirely domestic. Until at least 1850 it was more convenient to import butter and cheese from Vermont, but 100 years ago Chazy farmers set up a cheese factory to handle their own milk products locally.

The factory opened in 1869 and operated for about 20 years as the town's first cooperative organization. The company was organized with 12 stockholders, a stated number, and 21 patrons, an undetermined number. There were originally five stockholders who were not patrons, nine patrons and stockholders, and 21 patrons. Fayette C. North was the largest investor and eventually became sole owner. The first stockholders were W. H. Saxe & Co. (\$100), J. W. Reynolds (\$100), Napoleon Trombly (\$25), Rufus N. Hulett (\$100), and George Hinnbly (\$15); the patrons and stockholders were Jacob Richards (\$82.50), Horace Slosson (\$100), William T. Aldridge (\$304.49), Phineas Brainard Doane (\$229.38), Fayette C. North (\$1,341.73), George Severance

(\$300), John Heaton (\$50), Hervey Slosson (\$200), and Dean J. Wilcox (\$25). The patrons were George W. Brown, John North, Aaron Sheldon, Hiram D. Ladd, Stephen Smith, Capt. George G. Brown, E. Cooper, William Bullis, Alexander A. North, George Slosson, Mina Ann Stoughton, and Silas A. Doty. The total investment was \$2,973.10.

The factory was built on the line between lots 33 and 41 of Dean's Patent, toward the eastern edges of the lots and just south of the Saline Springs, on the farm of its president, William T. Aldridge, now the farm of Earl Wray. The factory stood about halfway between the farmhouse and the lake, a spot selected because of the adjacent Saline Springs, which could supply a good supply of cold, clear water. The building was one and a half stories high and 40 feet by 120 feet. It produced only American cheese and operated only four months of the year, from June through September.

Two of the cheese makers were Morgan D. Guilder of Sciota, born in England in 1833, and a Mr. Pennington from Champlain. Mrs. Francis Richards was assistant to the cheesemakers for many years; William T. Aldridge was the sales agent, while Pennington sold from the factory. The company's cheese boxes came from Curtis Lewis's mill.

Both cheese making and butter making had been home industries, carried on largely by the women of the family, before the erection of this factory in 1869 and the butter factory about 1889. Each farm had a cheese house, most of which were built of stone, with well ventilated rooms. There the milk was "set" in shallow earthen pans for cream rising; the cream was skimmed off by hand, because separators were not introduced until 1871. Regular churning was done twice a week in dash churns; sometimes an ingenious farmer attached a treadmill to a barrel churn and harnessed a dog, a goat, or a horse to power the churn. Butter was packed in wooden tubs and sold to the store, which resold it by the pound in small wooden trays. The farmers also sold butter directly to the customers in five, eight, or ten pound, hand-packed tubs, or, later, crocks. The cheese factory, which was opened with a dance, relieved the farm wife of a good portion of this work.

The farmers brought the fresh milk to the factory in large cans and took home the whey and remnants as pig feed. It cost a patron 3¢ a pound for cheese; the stockholders received ten percent on their investment. The first year's business amounted to \$2,590.69; 21,061 pounds of cheese were made from 202,520 pounds of milk. The number of cheeses produced was 369; sometimes cheeses at this time were described as "as large as cart wheels." Production seems to have more than doubled by 1871, when about 46,956½ pounds of cheese were produced.

For no known reason, unless it was the coming of the butter factories, the cheese factory closed about 1890. F. C. North dismantled the building and moved it to his home north of Chazy Village, where it was rebuilt as a horse barn. In 1893 it was struck by lightning and burned. F. C. North used the milk and curd vats to store sap at his sugar house and much of the other equipment for making cheese at his home farmhouse, where he had a large cheese room with broad shelves along the sides. The swamp around the cheese factory became popular with rabbit hunters and is still called the Cheese Factory Swamp.

About 1889 William Rowson had a cheese and butter factory at West Chazy, which in 1890 produced 250 cheeses a day.

BUTTER MAKING

Until well after the Civil War butter making in Chazy was strictly a home industry, and even the commercial cheese making was at first slow. In 1875 there were 1225 "milch cows" in Chazy, but only 75 of them provided milk for the cheese factory, while the other 1150 provided milk for butter and cheese making at home. Commercial butter production began about 1889 with William Rowson's factory at West Chazy; although his factory soon burned and was not rebuilt.

A butter factory could serve only an area limited by the distance a team could draw a load of milk over the country roads without converting it to butter on the way to the factory. Milk was carried in large, cylindrical cans, tied down in buckboards to keep them from jouncing. Sometimes the milk was drawn by oxen, but mostly by horse. It was weighed and then dumped into large pans at the factory, where it remained undisturbed overnight. The milk in the tanks was given a daily Babcock test which determined the price of from 40¢ to 60¢ for 100 pounds. The next day the cream was carefully skimmed off by hand and put into barrel churns where it was turned into butter. Later the tanks were connected to separators run by steam from a soft coal boiler. When the butter would "break," it would shake the whole building. The buttermilk was pumped to an outside vat and used to feed calves and pigs. A milk pan was patented in 1875 by Birt & Bryant to encourage the manufacture of butter. The first one of these to be used in Chazy was owned by C. M. Scribner.

About 1892 William McGaulley moved from Chateaugay to West Chazy, bought the former Rowson butter factory, and built a new factory, now Moore's Garage on the west side of Route 22 just north of the bridge. McGaulley's son-in-law, David Rooney, was manager and buttermaker in his father-in-law's factory; in 1903 E. Bernard Miller was hired as bookkeeper, and Emmett Pratt was another buttermaker. The creamery also produced cheese for a while, and a Mr. Clare, who was in company with McGaulley in that part of the business, was the cheesemaker. McGaulley also had a skimming station at Ingraham, on the east side of the State Road north of A. A. Patnode's store. At first it was a large building, but after a short time it was cut in two, and one part was moved to Coopersville where it was used as another skimming station. Henry Dustin, Herbert Emery, George Gokey, and his son, Albert, were all operators at Ingraham at different times.

McGaulley moved to Plattsburgh in 1906, selling the business to his son-in-law, who incorporated it as the WEST CHAZY CREAMERY. In Plattsburgh McGaulley opened a store for the company. In 1909 Rooney opened a little store of his own where the West Chazy Post Office was until recently. He lived upstairs over his new store in the apartment which Dr. Swift, the owner, had finished six years before. The Millers had been living there previously, but McGaulley had moved a house, which had stood between his house, now the home of Dr. Earl, and the house recently owned by Frank Landmesser, across the road and had it rebuilt for the Millers. This house, now the home of Miller Dustin, had been the home of Mrs. Toomey, McGaulley's mother-in-law, and after that the butter factory office before an office was

built in the factory building. After 1906 Clare lived in the McGaulley house until the cheese business, which altogether lasted only a few years, was replaced by a flour and feed line.



The West Chazy creamery, now Moore's Garage.

About 1906 Miller became the buttermaker with Will Robers as bookkeeper. Soon Mrs. Miller, who had taught school two or three years, became the bookkeeper until 1908, when the Millers moved to Camden, New York. In 1909 Elson Potter of Ellenburg came as butter maker. The West Chazy Creamery continued until it was bought out in 1916 by the Silver Spring Dairy.

The SILVER SPRING CREAMERY COMPANY was organized January 4th 1908, as a cooperative among farmers. Shares were \$25 each and a purchaser was limited to four. The organization resulted from several meetings held the previous winter in which the farmers around West Chazy took a great interest. A lot was purchased from William Goodale, and a subscription was circulated to raise money to erect a building of wooden construction equipped with the latest equipment for handling dairy products. The building until recently was David Miller's tank gas warehouse opposite his home on Route 348. The railroad granted the company permission to have a spur built to the plant, but it was never constructed. They also hoped to have a condenser, but these plans did not mature. The first directors were F. J. LaPierre, A. N. Delong, and Wilbur Atwood.

The creamery had a large business with five skimming stations: on the Military Turnpike, at Beekmantown, at Ingraham, at Sciota, and at Coopersville. Milk was delivered to each of the stations by the local farmers, and the cream was separated and sent to the main plant where the churning was done. Lemuel Patnode operated the Ingraham station, Harry Upton the one at Sciota, and Bert Gokey the one at Beekmantown.

It was not unusual to have a ton of printed butter ordered on one day for delivery at noon the next day, but such an order still meant a rush. The churning had to be done by 6:00 A.M.; 2000 one pound prints were then finished, wrapped, packed, and delivered to the railroad station, Bluff Point, or some other nearby place. Most of the butter made at the factory was shipped to Boston, where there was a big demand for sweet butter, much of it packed in tubs weighing from 50 to 100 pounds. Henry Dustin was in charge of getting all orders filled on time.

About 1916 the original business was closed, to be reopened as the SILVER SPRING DAIRY by five of the former shareholders: Frank LaPierre, William Scribner, Ernest Goewey, Wilbur Atwood, and Gaylord Barber. At this time E. Bernard Miller returned to West

Chazy to manage the new firm. They bought the West Chazy Creamery Company and moved their entire business up from the former West Chazy Creamery Company building. About 1919 they sold out to a Syracuse Company, which incorporated the business as the SILVER SPRING MILK PRODUCTS CO., INC., but about six months later they had to take their property back.

Henry Mullen had come to West Chazy to work for the Syracuse company and during that brief time lived in the McGaulley house.

Frank LaPierre had been the principal of the five shareholders involved in the 1916 reorganization. He now purchased all the stock, but the company was heavily in debt. In 1920 the Silver Spring Dairy broke ground for a plant on the Goodale lot at West Chazy, and that year the Millers bought the M. B. Clark house and LaPierre moved into the McGaulley house, where he died in October 1921. The other four partners, because of their friendly business partnership, assumed the responsibility of settling the business, over which they each lost about \$2000. In 1927 they sold the butter factory to the Dairymen's League and the McGaulley house to Henry Gonyo, who in turn sold it to Dr. Earl.

A. D. Boomhower, who owned a butter factory in Plattsburgh, started a butter factory in Chazy Village shortly before 1890 but just after Rowson established his West Chazy plant. The Chazy factory was built on the west side of the station on railroad land by John McDowell, a Plattsburgh carpenter who boarded with Mrs. Peter Childs. Two brothers, John and James Lynch, operated the factory for years. Sometime later, Boomhower bought a building lot from Selden White and built a new factory there; this building is now the Weathercock.

Everyday the entire receiving station was cleaned with scalding water taken from the boiler. The butter was drawn by horses to the Plattsburgh plant and shipped from there, about 3000 pounds a day. Perkins Pardy was the buttermaker here for 25 years. In 1915, when washing a bottle, he was slightly cut on a broken edge and two weeks later died of blood poisoning.

There were two butter factories at Sciota about the turn of the nineteenth century. The first one burned, and a second one was built in its place. They were both across the tracks from the railroad station on the east side of the road. After the second factory closed, the building was bought by Ed Dragon, who moved it and built the store now run by Katherine Macey. — Ames ran this butter factory, followed by — Rosman, and then John Sullivan.

The early local butter factories usually operated only from about April 20th to December 15th. They paid about 65¢ for 100 pounds of milk. Shipping milk out of the North Country seems to have begun in 1912 when the Teijen brothers of New York City started a milk station at Altona, and local processing soon came to an end.

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

For years the dairy farmers of the northeast had great difficulty with the price of milk. In 1907 they formed, in the State of New York, a six state group known as the Dairymen's League to stabilize milk prices. This was a cooperative organization which operated over 100 shipping stations and 13 manufacturers producing cream, powdered milk, ice cream, cheese, and butter. On October 1st 1927, the league opened a shipping station at

West Chazy. Earlier in the year, at a meeting of milk producers, it had been voted to deliver their milk to the Dairymen's League Plant as soon as facilities for accepting it could be provided. It was a necessary condition that the Delaware and Hudson Railroad must provide milk train service; this was expected by October 1st, and the railroad had already invested \$360,000 to set up such services for the farmers of Clinton and Essex Counties. White tank cars were provided. Three of them pulled into the Plattsburgh Station on September 30th 1927, and the first milk to be shipped by the league from Clinton County to New York City left West Chazy on schedule, October 1st.

The League purchased the West Chazy Granite Company premises and converted the granite sheds into a receiving station for milk. The Silver Spring Creamery building was also purchased, but was used only for storing ice and was later sold to Irving LaPierre.

As bulk tank shipping grew, the value of the league plant declined until it was handling only about 11,000 or 12,000 pounds of milk in the summer and 6,000 in the winter. It closed on October 31st 1960, as an economy move, and milk was then hauled directly to the Champlain Creameries. Previously the milk had been cooled and stored at West Chazy before being taken to Champlain. The plant employed four men and served 50 farmers.

In another effort to improve local dairy conditions, in 1926, the CLINTON COUNTY DAIRY IMPROVEMENT had been organized at West Chazy by Henry T. Kellogg, J. L. Atwood, Marshall Cheeseman, Vincent S. Jerry, Ralph Dodds, Walter LaPlant, and H. E. Gilbert.

THE DAIRY FARMERS UNION

In addition to the Dairymen's League, there was also a more radical group, the Dairy Farmers Union, which hoped to adjust price difficulties by agitation. There was a state-wide milk strike under their leadership in 1933, during which men went into milk houses and emptied milk cans while others simply held back their milk. There was considerable shooting. On October 11th 1937, John H. Harnett, Clinton County chairman, conducted a meeting of 300 dairymen and their wives in the West Chazy Grange hall. He told them that in ten days he thought there would be another state-wide strike, which brought the audience to its feet "lustily cheering." He recalled a strike, in which Clinton County dairymen had participated in 1916, which lasted 20 days. The purpose of the West Chazy meeting was to recruit new members for the union, in which it was successful. B. N. Dickinson of Chazy, then running on the Republican ticket for the state assembly, told the meeting that he was with them 100 percent. He stated he, as a dairyman himself, had confined his efforts to getting as close to the consumers' dollars as possible, cutting out the middle man; after ten years' experience with the big milk companies, he felt he could well realize the difficulties of the farmers.

In 1939 another strike erupted in the state as a result of this 50 year dispute over the milk differentials between the farmer who received 3.4¢ a quart and the retailer who received 18¢. Governor Lehman ordered out the state police, and blood and milk were both spilled during the weeks that followed before a settlement was reached. In one outbreak, Jay LaForest with Arthur and Roma Neverett of Chazy all narrowly escaped injury when their car was fired on by a striker.

MILK DELIVERY

Because nearly every family owned at least one cow, there were no milk routes before 1915. Those who did not own a cow often rented one. Chazy Village, well after 1900, had many cows pastured along the road from the village to the Miner farm, and a little west of the Kingsbury house to the Ridge Road were several pastures where the cows were driven daily by village boys. The cows were driven out to pasture before school, and after school they were brought back. Among these youthful herders, some as young as ten years, was one girl, Marjorie Wool, called "Hoodle Dasher" by her grandmother. She took her cow to the pasture behind Dr. Clark's present home riding on the cow's back and causing a good deal of amusement for onlookers.

By 1909 most of the village cows had been disposed of, and those wanting milk sent for it to a neighbor's farm. Some farmers had several customers, and this led to the door to door delivery of milk. At first the milk was taken in a large can and dipped out at the various houses. Leonard DeCelle, Sr., in 1915, was the first local person to have such a route, covered by his son, Lawrence, then 12 years old. He started out from home with a horse and wagon. The route went as far north as where Julius Larow lives now, west to where Leo LeBlanc currently lives, south to Pleasant Street, east to the corner past the Roman Catholic Church, and back home. For three years he delivered 60 quarts of milk in capped bottles daily at 5¢ a quart.

Several people tried similar routes briefly between 1918 and 1925, but no one made much of a venture of it. About 1925, Andrew DeCelle, another son of Leonard DeCelle, began such a route for himself. Others were George Parrott, C. D. Broderick, Edward Carter, Darwin Lapierre, Frank Harvey, and Bowron Northrup Dickinson, the last person to have such a local route.

Bowron Dickinson, born on East Street, went into farming in 1908, when he purchased his father's farm after developing a heart condition which forced him to give up his work on the Champlain Town highway. When he acquired the family farm, it had a mixed breed of cattle, the milk of which was sent to the factory. In 1916 he began replacing this herd with Guernseys. His first purchase was a registered Guernsey bull calf named Tony. Eventually he owned a fine herd of registered animals. In 1925 he sold his farm and moved to Chazy Village, bringing with him 12 cows from which he eventually started his milk route, the first milk route in the vicinity of the village to be established under the State Health Department's new regulations. He closed his route in 1942.

Asaph Brown operated a milk route for 30 years in and around West Chazy Village. Victor Goewey, Murray Atwood, Thomas Holland, and Emerson Felton also had milk routes in or near West Chazy at different times.

About 1942 the Bay View Dairy began delivery in Chazy Village, and currently milk can be purchased by delivery from Bay View Dairy, Plattsburgh Dairy, or the Rosebud Creamery—all located in Plattsburgh.

Milk, of course, has been very important in Chazy as a wholesale product. At first, as we have seen, all milk was consumed locally or in nearby cheese or butter factories, where the milk was separated and the skimmed milk returned to the farmers. Next the farmer acquired his own separator, and his cream was picked up at the farm and delivered to the factory. When local factories

declined in importance, the milk was delivered to the factories, but shipped in cans to larger places. By this time the farmers had coolers and used ice for storing their milk. Today, the milk is picked up directly from the farmer by bulk trucks.

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP

Sheep raising, rather than cattle raising, was the dominant agricultural interest in Chazy until about 1840, when the dairy industry began to push it out and western competition grew to be too much to cope with. The era of sheep dated from the clearing of pasture and the extinction of wild animals during the first settlement. Beasts such as wolves, bear, moose, and dogs, and the storage of enough winter food were the early sheep man's chief problems. The first sheep were mostly of inferior quality; they were small with coarse wool that grew sparsely on the face, legs, and bellies, as a result of which they were referred to as "bare-bellies." Once in a while a more progressive farmer acquired a pair of Merinos and began the development of a better breed.

Sheep shearing was done by someone who claimed to be an expert; it required skill to remove a fleece quickly, smoothly, without cutting the animal. The price of 6¢ per animal was considered high, especially when the shearers could do up to a hundred a day. But their speed was primarily due to the poor quality fleeces which averaged under three pounds in weight. Adelbert Savage became quite an expert sheep shearer. He and John Brunell had a bet on who could shear the larger number of sheep in one day; Savage sheared 110 and Brunell 100.

The censuses give some statistics for Chazy farmers during the period of the decline of the business, but of the rise in quality of the animals:

Year	Sheep Shorn	Total Weight of Fleeces	Average Price
1855	5924	20384	3.44
1864	7472	28927	2.87
1865	9182	34954	3.74
1874	3583	15627	4.35
1875	3106	12906	4.36

In 1880 there were about 25,000 sheep in the county and by 1949 only 600. There is no one in the township now raising sheep. There were still enough sheep in town in 1910, however, for them to become a concern of the Town Board. On October 27th the Board minutes state, for the first time, a price for the services of the assessors for time spent in the interest of the loss to farmers for the killing or wounding of their sheep by dogs. Sometimes a whole flock would be cleared out in one night. The auditors were to receive \$2.50 for handling such difficulties.

At one time Truman Jerry was an extensive sheep raiser in Chazy.

It is felt by some that sheep was the best thing the early farmers had, but that through indifference and mismanagement, they let it slip away. The early flocks were decidedly uncared for; they were allowed to run at will and feed on what they could find. The best were sold to procure a little money, and the poorest were kept to produce another crop.

CATTLE

The early settlers each soon had their own cow or two for food for their own family, and it was common practice to let these cattle roam loose, each one marked with

the owner's ear mark. A record of some of the early ear-marks in Chazy has been preserved:

Ear-mark to Distinguish Cattle

- Joab Atwood's ear-mark with a square crop on the right ear.
- Elijah Gregory's ear-mark, with a shallow fork in each ear.
- Septa Fillmore's ear-mark, with a slit in the right ear.
- John Douglass' ear-mark, with a square cross on the right ear and a half cross on the upper side of the left.
- Calvin Ransom's ear-mark, with a square crop on each ear and a slit in the left.
- Solomon Wood's ear-mark, a swallow's tail in the left ear and a slit in the right.
- John Cochran's ear-mark, a square crop under side the right ear.
- Benoni Ladd's ear-mark, a hole in each ear and a slit in the left.
- Orren Tennant's ear-mark, a swallow's fork in the right ear and a slit in the left.
- Amherst Douglass' ear-mark, a half-penny under side the right ear.
- Elisha Ransom's ear-mark, a half-penny on the underside of the left ear.
- Nathan Carver's ear-mark, with a square cross on each ear.

Early cattle were poor; pasturage was scant and insufficient, and the cattle commonly were left to roam the forests, eating twigs and weeds, often dying, poisoned by laurel, wild cherry, or some other noxious plant. The cattle frequently were lost and insects sapped their vitality. Because of their diet of weeds, their butter was unwholesome, but as there was no real butter market, this was of little concern.

The dairy business did not begin here to any extent until the middle of the nineteenth century, and even then little was done for several years to improve the quality of the animals. As soon as the railroads were built, however, both dairy and beef cattle were improved rapidly. Dr. Willis T. Honsinger of West Chazy and David Dunning of Chazy were the first to make any real effort to improve stock and increase dairy output.

Dunning developed the Red Pole cattle, probably Devons. For 15 years he had been a salesman in Upper and Lower Canada and in the mid-west for the drug firm of Curtis & Brown of Boston. In 1881 he returned to Chazy to care for his widowed mother, as he had promised his father he would do, and to run the family farm on East Street. Due to his success as a salesman and his saving habits he had become a wealthy man, and he had an aversion to cattle with horns. When he heard of the hornless breed known as Red Polled dual-purpose cattle, which had been introduced in the United States in 1872, he immediately became interested; although at that time the cattle were neither heavy milkers nor good beefers. He imported at least one animal from England and built up a herd of dark, cherry red beasts that were exhibited widely at fairs throughout the state and became well known in many eastern states, but they did not prove a good investment and were discontinued. In 1904 Dr. Honsinger had the finest Holstein-Friesian herd in the county.

About 1914 Clarence H. Jones, owner and manager of the Chazy Marble Lime Company, had a herd of Jersey Cattle. He purchased the Meflin Bullis farm and stocked it with ten registered Jersey cows and one bull. This herd was increased and improved during the next few years. The most popular breeds at the present are Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, and Brown Swiss. For many years Bowron N. Dickinson maintained a large herd of Guernseys; Charles Ashley has Holsteins; and the Doane farm, now owned and run by Walter Hair, has

105 head of Ayrshires of which 54 are milk cows. This herd was begun in 1924 by Arthur and Florence Atwood. The Walter Clookey and the Duley farms also have large herds.

In 1950 there were 2,150 milk cows in Chazy, and in 1959 there were 2,489. To feed these animals, 58 farms had 881 acres for corn silage, 60 farms had 893 acres for all corn, and 43 farms had 685 acres in oats.

HOGS

Formerly hogs were raised for food; pork was a staple, and salt pork was the most important article of diet in the home. In 1874 the census showed that 527 hogs had been raised in Chazy of which 512 had been slaughtered for home consumption. Early swine were breedless, long nosed, flat-sided animals that, as one English visitor observed, looked more like dogs than pigs. They ran loose with the other animals, but do not seem to have been marked in any way by their owners. The swine even spent winters in the woods and lived on roots of trees and such; they became almost like wild animals. When Chazy was first settled, every farmer kept from six to twelve pigs, enough to supply his family the year around with salt pork. In 1959 only 27 farms in Chazy had swine, totaling 180 animals.

POULTRY

Poultry was of very little significance on Chazy farms until 1840. The birds were breedless until about 1890. Currently there are only five large flocks in Chazy: Roger Giroux's on Route 9, Charles Ashley's on the Stratton Hill Road, Elwyn Robinson's in West Chazy, Walter LaPlante in West Chazy, and Dean's poultry farm also in West Chazy. Chickens are kept mostly for their eggs; although a large quantity is sold for food.

HORSES

Because oxen were strong and patient, requiring little care and no special grade of food, the earliest settlers found them well suited to help clear the land at a time when they had little time to care for them and only a poor grade of food to give them. An old ox could provide, meat, hides, and tallow, which all had a cash value to the owner, and oxen were less afflicted with diseases than horses.

It was not until 1850 that the horse began to replace the ox as a farm worker. Usually the farmer had but one pair of horses which he kept for driving. If raised at all, horses were kept because they sold well at proportionately better prices than other animals. They were sold to mail contractors and the stage lines, as well as to the general public. No more attention was paid to the breeding of the early horses than as to that of the first sheep, but by 1828 interest in better breeding was growing, as is illustrated by this advertisement in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for March 22nd 1834:

The celebrated horse, BAY MESSENGER, will be kept, the ensuing season, in this County, for the use of Mares and improvement of the breed of horses. Six years ago, this season, this thoroughbred horse was kept for the use of mares in this town, Beekmantown and Chazy, by A. McCotter; and his colts have proved to be of the first order for speed and bottom. Those who have raised stock from this horse were desirous that he might return to this place and remain for the improvement of the stock of horses; and, in accordance with this wish, he is now announced to the public.

BAY MESSENGER was sired by the old Red Messenger, on Mohawk River. His dam was sired by the old

Cock of the Rock. Messenger is of a bright bay color—black mane, tail and legs; and for strength, speed, and activity, he is not surpassed by any horse in this section of country. His stock may be seen by calling on Harvey Smith of Plattsburgh or Mr. C. Z. Platt. As it is a well-known fact that good horses always command cash and handsome price, in market, the improvement in the breed of horses, is surely, a desirable object.

Messenger was kept in Whitehall, when five years old, in Plattsburgh, when six years old, and in St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties ever since, until the present season. The places where he will be kept, will soon be announced in handbills.

ROYAL TYLER

Plattsburgh, March 22, 1834

There were two factions among horse fanciers at this time. One favored the Messenger breed and the other the Morgan. A famous Morgan stallion was Black Hawk. Lemuel North owned a descendant, Black Hawk Sherman, the progenitor of many of the horses raised on the North Farm at Chazy. He was jet black, a good size for this family of horses, and well developed in all his points. He was entered with stallions of four years and older at the State Fair in 1853 and won fourth best. Some of the horses raised on the North Farm sold for as much as \$7500. In 1895 Joseph Brothers of Chazy owned the stallion Pride of Woodside, and in 1896 H. T. Dustin was the owner of another fine stallion called Northern Chief.

Charles Atwood was a great lover of horses and a breeder in the early twentieth century. When L. J. Deno was traveling in the midwest, he became acquainted with a Mr. Cooper in Kansas who was an importer of purebred horses and also a breeder. Mr. Deno told Mr. Atwood about Cooper, and Atwood went to Kansas to see him and bought a pair of Percherons. He soon became interested enough to attend Manhattan Agricultural College to learn artificial breeding. Soon Atwood maintained three stock horses: two Percherons and a Canadian Percheron.

About the time of the Civil War, trotting races had aroused the interest of sportsmen in northern Clinton County. Yale and Hancock established a race track at Coopersville, and there was a track at Champlain called the International Fair Ground and Trotting Park, and another at Centerville.

Nelson Latremore, a Chazy blacksmith, was a horse lover of considerable knowledge. About 1877-8 he closed his business and devoted all his time to rearing and training a faster breed of trotter than any then known. He began with the purchase of a colt called Little Pete Patchin, which he later sold for \$2700. He measured a mile on the highway near the railroad station toward the North Woods and another from the four corners east of the village toward the Suckortown bridge on which to train his young trotter. Other training miles were laid out south from the railroad station and south from Carver's Corners. Mr. Latremore built a second large barn to accommodate the increasing number of horses to come under his care for training. Our river was not straight enough to use as a race track in winter as was the practice in many communities, and a racing place became a problem to Mr. Latremore, Isaac Abare, Hiram Ladd, John B. Sabre, and Lewis Richards, all enthusiasts who had formed the CHAZY DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION for training and schooling to increase the value of locally bred horses. Their first solution was to roll the highway from the railroad station to Carver's Corners in winter time to provide a straight

mile for racing. Although the lime kilns were stocking wood in this area at that time, and about 100 team loads of logs passed through the village every day during sleighing, the woodsmen finished for the day at three in the afternoon, the hour set for racing, and as the sport had popular sympathy everyone else kept out of the way of the exercising and training races.

Mainly through the efforts of Lewis Richards and Nelson Latremore, the Association was soon able to build a more suitable track on the level 20 acres about opposite where Henry Brown lives now, which they rented from George W. Barber. A time stand was built on the west side for the judges. This track was very popular for nearly 30 years, but after Richards' death in 1903 and Latremore's in 1913, interest died and the track disappeared.



Vim and Nelson Latremore on the Chazy Driving Park Association track, opposite where Henry Brown lives now, about 1896.

Charles Atwood of West Chazy was also very interested in racing and was instrumental in having a second track built at West Chazy near Route 348, east of the railway station and south of Route 22. It was never used very much, however, and eventually Frank LaPierre purchased the property and plowed up the track.

Nelson Latremore was the first trainer in northern New York to train colts for trotting on ice at four months of age. Among Latremore's horses were Jack Lewis, Mabel L., Hyperion, Pansy Blossom, and Wilkmonte. The fastest horse in town was Chazy Maid, owned by Lewis Richards. He sold her to a syndicate in Buenos Aires for \$15,000 and the understanding that he would travel with her and drive her for a year. Since there was no direct route at that time to South America, Mr. Richards and Chazy Maid had to travel by way of England. Lady Patsy was the fastest horse ever owned by Mr. Latremore.

King Clyde, Compton, Candidate, and Judge Swing were other well known local sires. Prisque Ashline raised quite a few trotting horses, but never owned a trotter nor drove one. Millard Aldridge, Walter Jewett, Orin Minkler, Fayette North, and John Abare were other trotting fanciers and owners. Hiram Ladd, William H. Saxe, and Lewis Center used to race each other on the lake during the winter at this time and one winter took turns at winning a blanket. Currently Arsene Tremblay is a local trotting enthusiast and owner.

Mules were never used in this town to any extent as the climate is not favorable for their employment.

GOATS

Although not common, goats have been raised in Chazy. During the first part of the twentieth century,

Charles Atwood of West Chazy kept goats. He had a platform on which they went up to be milked. One goat produced 16 pounds of milk per day; it was low test, about 3 percent cream. Atwood sold this milk. The only other person in Chazy known to have had goats was the Rev. Andrew R. Kay, who kept them to have the milk for home use.

BEES

With the great interest in apple growing found in Chazy, bees have been an important part of our agriculture. Some people, however, have kept bees for their own sake, among them currently Herbert Stafford of West Chazy. About 1875 Albert McFadden, also of West Chazy, raised bees for honey as a business. One hive of his bees attempted to run away and lighted in the top of a fair sized tree. He tried several means of rescuing them, but without result. Then Alphonso McFadden tried his skill in shooting, trying to shoot the limb on which the bees had gathered, but as this also did not work, they decided to cut the tree down. The tree stood on the property of William Atwood, who was notified of the damage after the tree was down, but he was unconcerned and made no charge.

CROPS

FLAX

Flax was an early crop of much importance in Chazy, until its value died out by 1850 and cotton became more important. In the early farm homes it was gathered, pounded, shredded, and the longer pieces were spun into linen thread which was woven into material for domestic needs such as warm weather clothing, sheets, and tablecloths.

HOPS

Another early crop, no longer grown in Chazy, was hops. George W. Brown, Alfred Dickinson, and John Sarachon whose business was flourishing as early as 1866-7, were all growing hops in 1875, and had in 1874 raised 10,660 pounds on 17 acres. Alfred Dickinson is said to have earned enough from his hops in one year to build his home.

There were two kinds of yards for hop raising: a pole yard and a string yard; the pole yards were more common in New York State. In each hill there were two poles about four inches in diameter and about 13 feet long. They were set eight inches apart in rows at least 18 inches apart. Before the poles were set, the land was prepared the previous season with some crop such as potatoes. The soil was plowed both ways and harrowed frequently to retain moisture. When the soil was ready and the poles were set, the hop roots were planted, the shoots were thinned to about four, which were wound around the poles from east to west and tied with woolen yarn. At the base the dirt was scraped away for grubs. The plants were tied frequently until they were out of reach, and they needed attention from the middle of May until picking time in September.

Some pickers were local, others, such as the Dupreys and the Gillettes, came from Sciota to pick. Sometimes there would be as many as 35 to 40 pickers; the ones from a distance would live in a "pickers' shanty" or bunk house prepared for them. In the evening there were fiddles, a jug of cider, a bottle of whiskey, and everybody had a good time. To pick the hops the vines were cut a couple of feet from the ground and the poles were

pulled out; this was a difficult job if the ground was hard and dry. The pole was clamped between the knees of the picker, wiggled, and pulled; later tongs were used. The tongs were attached to a leather strap around the shoulders; when the picker stood, the pole came out. The course rough vines often scraped the arms or faces of the pickers. Often the pickers came in families, usually women and children, and they usually picked in groups of four, one to a side, each filling part of a five bushel box which stood on five inch legs with two removable handles at each end; there were trays on each end of each box which rested on the handles. The pulled poles were leaned across the top pole of the box. A family could not pick much more than two boxes a day at from 35¢ to 50¢ a box.

After picking, the hops were taken to a dry house or kiln, then they went to a cooling room where they were sweated, after which they were shipped to Dickinson and Company of Malone. Two thousand pounds of cured hops was the maximum crop from an acre.

BEANS

In 1884 T. M. Lengfeld was manager for the local bean trade. The beans were sent to the railroad station on a pre-arranged day, where they were weighed and paid for on the spot. The bean buyer usually came to the station once a week in season.

HAY

For many years this section of the North Country raised great quantities of hay and was a good field for hay buyers and hay pressers. Like many other businesses it was seasonal, beginning in early fall and continuing until well toward spring. There were some men who would not sell in the early fall unless they were in great need of money, expecting the price to be higher as time went along.

The hay was shipped both by train and by water in canal boats. Before the automobile, all the cities had to be supplied with hay.

In 1904 Elmer Hays ran a hay press. There have been several of these in town.

William Sweet, who for years ran the Chazy ferry, originally came here as a hay buyer. Albert S. Anderson, Emerson Ladd, and Kirtland Buckman were also speculators in hay. During the 1880's and '90's Clarence H. Jones sent much hay to New York City, Albany, and several cities in Massachusetts. Hamilton Gale was a hay buyer for the Dock & Coal Company. He lived in Beekmantown, but bought hay all the way from Three Rivers in Canada to Whitehall. During World War I he bought 1150 carloads for the U.S. Government. The hay, mostly timothy, clover, or meadow hay, usually went to commission men; their commission was \$1 a ton.

In 1960 Charles Ashley of Chazy became one of only about 12 farmers in Clinton County to use air from large electric fans as forced air to dry baled hay. Mr. Ashley was the first farmer in Clinton County to use hot air in this process.

FARMERS

Many Chazy farmers have received attention for the excellence of their farms in the past. One of them, however, was not primarily a farmer. Dr. William S. Honsinger, a native of Alburg, Vermont, and a son of James and Margaret (Chilton) Honsinger, studied medicine under Dr. Julius Churchill of Champlain, New York,

taught school in the winters, and in 1846 graduated from the medical college at Castleton, Vermont. In 1848 he settled in West Chazy, where he remained for the rest of his life. He built the brick house across the road from the school playground, now the home of Vincent S. Jerry, for his residence and the small wood house next to it for an office and drug store. He specialized in pulmonary and related diseases and during the Civil War served at Alexandria, Virginia. He also dealt extensively in real estate and owned several farms, where he raised some of the most valuable stock in the county. An 1879 newspaper clipping gives some idea of the nature of his farming:

We had the pleasure one day this week of a visit to the farm of Dr. Honsinger, near the village. The doctor has a farm unsurpassed by any in the county, and the finest stock of Durhams in Northern New York, among which is an

animal weighing 3000 pounds. The sight of this one alone repaid us for our visit. We congratulate the Dr. on his success in raising of cattle, which is due in a great measure to the efficient management of Mr. F. LaPoint, superintendent of the farm.

Dr. Honsinger's son, Dr. Willis T. Honsinger, was also noted as a farmer. He owned a farm in Beekmantown and a farm just west of Hay's Woods, now owned by Bernard Ducharme, along the east line of which he built a stone wall, still standing, wide enough to drive a horse and sleigh on. It was put up for him by patients to settle their bills, and Dr. Honsinger always said he built it of pills. He also owned a 2400 acre ranch in North Dakota, but he eventually gave up cattle raising and went into politics, serving as State Assemblyman from 1894 until 1896.

APPENDIX I

1850 FARM PRICES

2 bushels potatoes	.75
2¼ pound butter	.36
1 bushel peas	.63
2½ gallon soap	.63
5¼ pound lard	.65
2 bushels buckwheat	1.00
2 bushels oats	.64
12 pounds pork	.96
3½ pounds lard	.35
1 bushel ear corn	.31
9 pounds sugar	.90
1 bushel apples	.50
2 pounds cheese	.84
1 pig	1.00
1 sheep	1.75
3 bushels beans	3.00
1 cord of wood	2.00
2 quarts vinegar	.18
Labor 1½ days with board	.75
22 days work at \$13.00 per month with board	11.00
Milk per hundred weight	4.00 to 4.50
Milk retail quart	.18 to .22
Maple sugar a pound	.35
1 bushel potatoes	1.25
1 ton of hay	30.00
Cows	100.00 to 250.00
Pigs 4 weeks	5.00 to 7.00
Horses	25.00 to 100.00
Lambs live weight per pound	.55
Calves live weight per pound	.48
Hogs " " " "	.35
Hens live each	2.00
1 dozen of eggs	.40 to .70
1 pound butter	.60 to .70
Beef dressed	.40

1 bushel apples	.50 to 3.00
1 cord hard wood	12.00
1 cord soft wood	6.00
Labor, without board, 8 hours	6.00 to 8.00
Labor by month, 10 hour day, without board	100.00 to 150.00
1 bushel oats	1.25
1 bushel beans	10.00

1900 FARM PRICES

100 pounds milk	.75
Maple sugar per pond	.10
1 gallon maple syrup	1.00
1 ton hay	10.00
1 bushel apples	1.50 to 3.00
1 bushel potatoes	.35 to .50
Dressed beef per pound	.05½ to .06½
Pork, live weight	.05
Pigs 4 weeks old	1.00 to 2.50
Veal calves, live weight	3.00 to 5.00
Lambs, live weight	.05
Chickens, live weight	.12
Hens, live weight	.10
Eggs, per dozen	.12 to .20
Butter per pound	.20 to .25
1 bushel oats	.30 to .40
Cows	25.00 to 40.00
Horses	100.00 to 150.00
1 cord 4 foot hard wood	4.00
1 cord 4 foot soft wood	3.00
Labor 10 hour day without board	1.00 to 1.25
Labor by month with board, 10 to 13 hours per day	15.00 to 20.00
Cutting cord wood 4 foot long	.50 to .75 per day
1 pound butter	.20 to .30

Chapter Thirteen

COMMERCE

The earliest settlers of Chazy, in their awesome isolation, had no stores; and to obtain goods, they had to make them themselves or to go or send someone to a distant, more developed community. From Chazy the journey was usually to St. Johns, Quebec. Even after stores had been established in Chazy much of their trade was carried on by barter for the goods or services of the purchaser, and many items had to be ordered especially from afar. Often items in the early stores were bought from peddlers who went from town to town. Early business here was a primitive and difficult affair.

CHAZY LANDING

As was the case with nearly every aspect of the growth of Chazy, the first store in town was at Chazy Landing; established by Timothy Sullivan about 1797, it was in the building now the home of Robert Fulton. After the construction of Sax's Wharf in 1808 until the advent of the railroads lessened the lake traffic, the hub of Chazy commerce was here at the Landing, where goods could be loaded and unloaded from lake boats for trade with the interior as far as Franklin County. Business was so brisk that by the 1840's the area was known as "The City."

About 1808 Matthew Sax bought Sullivan's store property and about 1810 opened another store at the Landing, operating his business at both locations.

Matthew Sax was not the first settler in Chazy, nor indeed, the "first" in any particular field of activity here, but it was primarily his foresight and energy which developed "The City" and opened Chazy Landing to the trade of the entire northern part of the old and larger Clinton County. It was his wharf which attracted the steamboats of the lake, and it was these boats which drew from the interior farms and villages cargoes of lumber and potash and created the need for stores and mills. From the very early part of the nineteenth century until the coming of the railroads in 1850, there was no easier

access to the commerce of the world for Clinton County than the wharf at Chazy Landing.

Matthew Sax, one of the eight sons of John and Catherine (Weaver) Sax, was born in Rhinebeck, New York. His father was an ambitious and talented native of Hanover, Germany, who had been left an orphan at the age of ten and who had mastered several languages and developed considerable commercial interests in Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and Canada. In 1804, Matthew and two of his brothers, Godfrey and Peter, bought land in Chazy. At that time they were engaged in business at Highgate, Vermont. In 1808, they located in Chazy where Jacob Sax, a furnace man, established an



The building in which Timothy Sullivan kept store c. 1797—now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton.

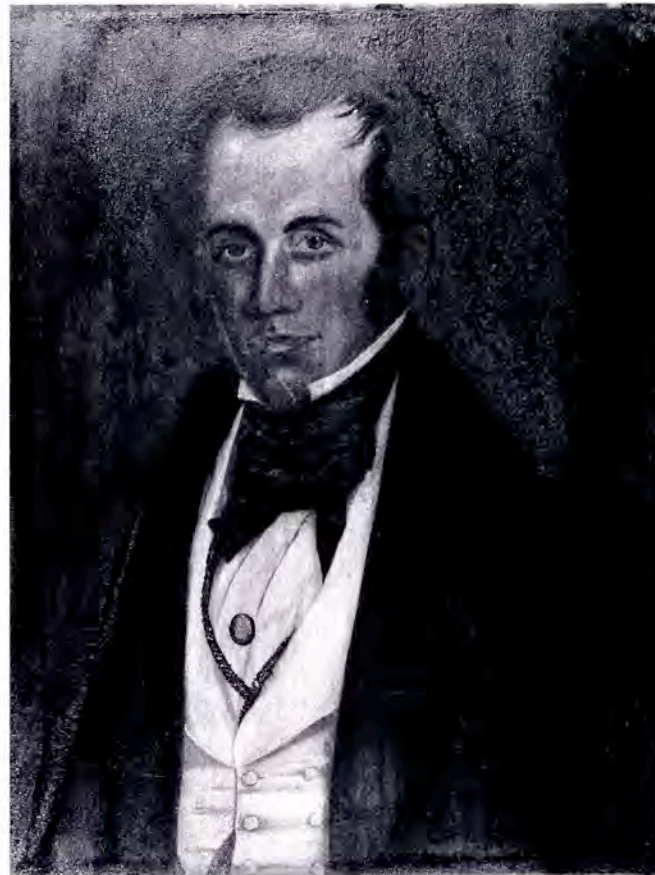
iron industry in the west part of the town, and Matthew built a wharf. They proceeded to erect a wooden store near the wharf, where Jacob, Peter, and Matthew opened a mercantile business in February 1810. Enoch Morgan was hired to operate the store for them.

Before locating at Chazy, Matthew Sax had learned that the Winan brothers of Burlington were building a steamboat modeled on Fulton's "Clermont" which had successfully navigated the Hudson the previous year; 120 feet long it was to be used in the traffic of Lake Champlain. Realizing that between Whitehall and St. Johns in Canada, a distance of 300 miles, there was no wharf capable of accommodating such a vessel, Sax built his wharf into the lake a sufficient distance to gain the required depth. When the Winan boat, "The Vermont," made her first trip in June 1809, Sax's wharf provided the only loading spot on the lake which could avoid the double handling involved in transferring goods from shore to ship in small craft. A wharf had been built at the Landing in 1801 by William Lawrence, but this was only adequate for the small sloops, batteaux, and canoes which had previously serviced the lake. The next wharf of large size was not built until 1816 at Rouses Point, while Plattsburgh did not have similar accommodations until 1818. Such circumstances gave Sax the advantage of nearly ten years, and it was chiefly this insight which allowed the Sax interests to flourish rapidly and which encouraged great commercial activity in Chazy, now a lake port servicing districts as far inland as Ogdensburg. The heavy trade with the west, however, did not begin until about 1816—after the War of 1812 ended and the stagecoach routes were established.

At the wharf, the goods, most of which were either going to or arriving from St. Johns or Montreal, were sorted counted, culled, repacked, rebilled, and given whatever attention was necessary before they were sent on as soon as possible.

Although the other Sax brothers gradually left the area and the British burned the store on August 1st 1813, Matthew Sax and the Landing continued to prosper. The old store was replaced in 1822 by a sturdy stone building with an English tin roof, tin covered shutters, and a fire-proof vault. By the time of his death in 1836, Matthew Sax had become head of an important general merchandising business, a blacksmith shop, and a horse and boat rental service, landlord of several houses, promoter of a lumber business, a miller, a leacher of potash, shipper, teamster, farmer, owner of a canal boat, liquor dealer, and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. All these enterprises reflect the general bustle of expansion in the town; and it is reasonable to assume that without Matthew Sax and Sax's wharf, Chazy would, during this time, have been little more than an agricultural hamlet served by one or two general stores and that Chazy Landing would never have boasted itself as "The City."

After the death of Matthew Sax, his sons: William, Henry, and George, succeeded him in the business which continued until 1862, when they sold out the merchandise and engaged in a wood and grain business, using the store as an office. They furnished wood to the steamboats. Here the neighbors continued to congregate, as of old, to discuss the weather and crops, get their mail, and engage in political debates. There was never a post office at the Landing, but someone from there came to the village every day, picked up the mail for all the Landing folk, and deposited it at this store.



Portrait of William Holt Sax, son of Mathew Sax, wooden panel inscribed on the back: "Wm. H. Sax taken at Lockport, N.Y. July 4th 1834." courtesy of William H. Saxe

In 1865 a detachment of United States Troops occupied the upper rooms of the stone store from April until July. In 1872 Rev. F. X. W. Rivet had the rooms fitted with pews and a pulpit and held a series of meetings. In 1873, Prof. A. M. Bugby conducted a singing school there and concluded the season with a concert.

Finally the wood business passed away; its need for an office was gone, and the store was transformed into living quarters, at first the summer house and now the residence of William Saxe, a descendant of the original builder.

In 1857 Stephen S. Niles kept a store at Chazy Landing and in 1862 Julius Adams and Robert Stockman also had grocery businesses here, as did Charles A. Hyde whose store was in the Sax stone store from 1882 until 1889. In 1884 Prentice P. Douglass, son of Thomas Douglass, was in the general mercantile business at the Landing.

CHAZY VILLAGE

Philip Duell is believed to have been the first store-keeper in Chazy Village; he probably commenced about 1803 and was in business before 1808 just west of where Robert Neverett now lives. About 1810 he sold out to Alexander Scott, who closed the business in 1847. Pliney Moore's diary states that Alexander A. Scott and his brother Ebenezer Ascher Scott, together with their families, came from Alburg, Vermont, to Champlain on February 14th 1809, and settled in Chazy Village. Together they cleared land and made lumber.



The Sax stone store.

Alexander Scott's brother, Ebenezer Ascher Scott, bought out Benjamin Wait, another early village store-keeper whose store, prior to 1812, stood near a very large poplar tree where the Colonial Home now is. Scott kept store until about 1850, when he sold out entirely and went to California. He had been postmaster in 1833 and in 1831 had had as his partner W. H. Morgan of Plattsburgh. Three sons of Lt. Governor Pitcher of Sandy Hill: Matthew, Montgomery, and Augustus, were clerks at different times for their uncle, E. A. Scott, in Chazy. He was followed by a series of businessmen, none of whom stayed long in the location: John Haughran, Jr., who had been H. F. Merrihew's clerk for the previous nine years, and Napoleon Trombly opened there in 1864 as Haughran & Trombly; when they dissolved in 1867, Haughran went to Ellenburg and Trombly to Altona. Both Lafayette F. Merrihew (1860-2) and John H. McCuen (1875-6) temporarily used the premises at different times while they were building their stores. Curtis Buckman bought the property in 1867, and his son, Henry C. Buckman, opened a store; but because of the effects of the Civil War, he lived only a few years, until 1869. The business was carried on after him by J. Fletcher Gilbert, and the post office was here in 1871. Gilbert was followed about 1880 by a cabinetmaker, J. Philander Forbes, who made caskets and was an undertaker and a furniture dealer as well. After his death, about 1906-7, the property was purchased by C. H. Jones, who intended to make the building into apartments



The Scott stone store c. 1920.

for his employees, but before his plans were executed, Mr. and Mrs. Miner acquired the land and building and converted it into the present museum.

About 1804, soon after he came from Alburg, John Murray Grant and Jonathan Douglass had bought land together from Septa Fillmore. Grant immediately built a log hotel, which was also his home, and across the road, where the Chazy Grange building is now, he built a store and a half frame store. By 1808 he was in partnership with Robert McPherson. After Grant died in June 1816, McPherson continued alone in the business until he was joined in 1824 by his nephew and clerk, George Lesley, in company as McPherson and Lesley. George Lesley's father had died in 1817/18 when George was 14, and he had been brought up since then by his uncle, who at the time was 26 and unmarried. The same year, 1824, McPherson moved to Black Rock and opened a business there, keeping his Chazy store in partnership with Lesley, until he sold his share to his nephew in 1830. In 1824 Lesley had employed as help William Saxe, Francis Potra, Abijah Newton, and John _____; all four men boarded with Mrs. Fillmore, and Lesley paid their bill. In 1837 Lesley moved to Troy and sold the business to _____ Pollard.* An interesting side light is that George Lesley had insurance on his store which he paid on February 8th 1825. Pollard was unable to pay Lesley, however, and in early 1839 was forced to close; in 1840 the store passed to George Severance, who came to Chazy from Burlington earlier than 1830. He had been a clerk for Lesley since 1831 and had probably clerked for Pollard as well.

When Pollard failed, a Mr. Cook of Troy considered buying the store; he may have been the John Cook who had a store in West Chazy in 1837, or Robert L. Cook, a clerk in J. C. Hubbell's law office. In January 1840, Lesley wrote to J. C. Hubbell that he had talked to a Mr. Cook of Troy, son of the Mr. Gersham Cook who had recently died at Redford, in regard to buying the property he had sold to Pollard as Pollard was unable to pay. It had to be resold for \$4000, \$1000 down and \$1000 each year until paid. But Cook apparently did not buy, and Severance acquired the business which he ran until he retired about 1873 or 1874.

The first store burned on May 5th 1859, and Severance built the brick building until recently the Grange Hall, where Jack P. Goldsmith had his phonograph, TV, and

* It is uncertain whether this is Dr. Abiathar Pollard or Frederick H. Pollard the taylor from Champlain.

record store until this building was also destroyed by fire in 1967. Severance stocked his new store with a variety of goods such as the town had never seen before. When Severance retired, he sold the stock, but not the store building to his clerk, John H. McCuen. When Severance died, about two years later, in 1876, his family refused to sell the building; and McCuen had to find new quarters, meanwhile moving his stock to the Colonial Home location. He remained there about two years while he built a new building, now occupied by Dumar's Variety Store, the Chazy Post Office part of which was not added until 1915.

John McCuen was succeeded by his son, J. Ralph McCuen, who at his retirement about 1946 sold the store, the stock, and the house just north of the store to Leo J. Trahan, who ran the business as Trahan's Department Store until 1962, when he rented to Spaulding Dumar, the incumbent storekeeper of DUMAR'S VARIETY STORE.

The Severance building was used by numerous people for various purposes after McCuen moved out the stock. George E. Severance, son of George Severance, attempted a store there right after McCuen was forced to leave, but it did not last long. John and Christiana Helms, who came from Canada in 1889, were in business here and lived upstairs until 1892 when they moved to Rouses Point. Childs and Byrnes had a carriage and buggy business there and used the North's mill for storage. Eventually the Severances sold the business to Childs. In 1901 they moved their carriage business to Plattsburgh with George Junior as manager. Junior had also been manager for Millard Aldridge and Otis Trombly's hardware store, at one time located in the Severance building, and worked for both Charles Hyde in his grocery store in Chazy and for Miller in Plattsburgh. Aldridge and Trombly had a good business, but they were cheated out of their money, and their store had but a brief existence. In 1923 the Severance building was sold by Childs to the Grange.

In 1836 Jonathan Douglass had a store in Chazy; in 1837 Pollard, who had just taken over Lesley's store, was in business with him as Pollard and Douglass. The partnership seems to have dissolved by the following year, and in 1840 there was a store called North and Douglass, but nothing more is known of Douglass's mercantile ventures, and the store was soon absorbed by Lemuel and John North. In 1869 a directory shows that L. North was "a dealer in dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, and General Mdse." at Chazy.

On the hill south of the Colonial Home stood the Horton Store, run for several years by Harvey H. and John H. Horton, sons of Dr. Horton and his wife Zerviah. John sold his interest to Harvey who died in 1853. Soon after, about 1854, it was purchased by Lafayette Merrihew, who carried on business for a few years, then, in 1860, temporarily moved into the Colonial Home building for two years, while he had the Horton store torn down and replaced by the brick building now used by Robert Fulton in his Kendall Oil business. This building was completed in 1862. When Merrihew retired, he was succeeded by his son-in-law, George H. Saxe, who later sold out his stock to Ernest M. Darby. Darby ran a grocery business here until his retirement, when he dispensed the business. The building is currently owned by Mrs. Robert Fulton, a daughter of George Saxe.

For many years Elijah Ransom was a merchant in Chazy, but there is no record of the location of his store; although he lived in a long low house, which burned

many years ago, on the lot now occupied by James Larow. He was in business as early as 1823 with L. N. Ransom. About 1848 his nephew, Luther N. Ransom, son of Dr. L. N. Ransom, was in the mercantile business at Chazy with Edwin Ferris, but their partnership was dissolved after a year, and Ransom carried on alone for three more years before selling his stock. He and his uncle then bought the business of James and B. W. Shedden at Mooers and moved there. Luther Ransom built the stone part of the house now standing on the south side of the junction of Grant Lane with Route 9 and used it as a store. After the Ransoms moved away, this building was used for short periods as a store until it was finally turned into a house. This was probably the store rented from J. C. Hubbell by Henry Hinman's father and known as the Hinman building. The Hinman Hat Shop was on the northeast corner of this lot. The Norths were probably also in business here at one time.

As early as 1845, Russell C. North, who had had a store at Ellenburg Center in 1843, which was managed by Henry A. Saxe in 1844, was a merchant in Chazy. The Ellenburg store was closed about 1846. Sometime before his death in 1868 and after 1863, he built a store on the west side of Route 9 south of Route 191. He was followed for a few years by his only son, Charles M. North, who about 1875 built the store recently known as "Jake" DeCelle's super market and made his home in the apartment on the second floor, carrying on business here until his death at 31 in 1880.

He seems to have been succeeded about 1882 by John Sabre and Charles A. Hyde. Sabre, who was quite a businessman, flitted back and forth between here and Ellenburg where he was as early as 1874. He built the house now owned by Poissant, which—when the underpass was built—was cut in half to have seven feet of the center removed and then pushed together to make the present dwelling. Sabre does not appear to have remained long with Hyde, and in 1889 Hyde sold out to Henry Hinman, who sold out to Orrin E. Minkler in 1889. While Hinman was Postmaster, the post office was in this building for many years, and the addition on the south was later added by S. A. North as a post office. Henry Hinman and his wife lived in the apartment upstairs; Mrs. Hinman got tired of life and hanged herself in one of the back rooms. Minkler was followed in 1919 by Stanley A. North, who carried on the grocery business until 1938, when he sold to Levi Todriff, who was succeeded by Lawrence DeCelle, Jr. ("Jake") on January 16, 1951. About 1965 "Jake" closed this business. The first IGA in Chazy had been operated in this building by Todriff. After "Jake" DeCelle closed down, the IGA passed to Donald Breyette and Donald Trombly in another location.

After Charles North left his father's location, Russell C. North's business was purchased by Isaac Abare, Jr., and Lewis Richards. They had a good store and ran a millinery shop with it until Richards died in 1903. The next owner was Jacob Reynolds, who was followed by John W. Talford. Talford operated the store until it burned about 1920; he then turned the barn on the corner of the lot into a store and continued his business until that, too, burned. These buildings were never replaced. Herbert J. Fifield and Ernest M. Darby were both clerks at one time for Talford.

What is now "Dick's Lunch" was built before 1876 as a store by Elisha Little, who died in 1886 aged only 36 years. He was at one time postmaster and had the post

office on the north side of the building. His business was soon sold to Phineas B. Doane, who was in business until 1894, when he died. His widow, Mrs. Edith (Brooks) Doane, daughter of Dr. Abiathiar Pollard Brooks, with the aid of Frank Junior, who had—since he was 11 years old—been clerk for her husband, carried on the store until 1905-6, when she, by this time Mrs. Rufus P. Heaton, built the store now known as the Chazy Super Market.

As long as he lived, Frank Junior, was the operator of this business at both locations. When he died, the store was discontinued and the property was sold to H. L. Neverette, who after a few years sold it to Myron Ducharme. Ducharme reopened the store as the CHAZY SUPER MARKET and in the spring of 1963 sold out to Donald Breyette and Donald Trombly who had formerly worked for "Jake" DeCelle. Since then, Donald Breyette has sold his share to Donald Trombly, the current storekeeper.

When the new building was built, the old Elisha Little building was sold to Matthew B. Clark of West Chazy, who opened a furniture and undertaking business there for a few years until he sold out to Warren L. Fairbanks. Fairbanks, in partnership with Stanley A. North, reopened the building as a mercantile business in 1913 and carried on for about six years; although North went to Syracuse in 1916. North returned to Chazy in 1919 and bought out Minkler at the Chazy Super Market. The building subsequently was used by the Dock and Coal Company. It is now owned and operated as Dick's Lunch by Marcel Carpentier.

The building opened in 1959 as MOUSSEAU'S PHARMACY by Mrs. Viola LaPierre and her brother, Charles J. Mousseau, who also run a pharmacy in Champlain, had been built about 1916 by Rufus P. Heaton as a post office when he was appointed Postmaster of Chazy. Before the pharmacy was established, Mrs. LaPierre and her husband, Maynard J. LaPierre, had had a variety store on the premises, which they had previously begun in the small building they built just south of the present pharmacy.

About 1900 Prisque Patnode built the two story building on the southwest corner where Route 348 leaves Route 9, as a meat market. It was later turned into a grocery by Albert Baker, his son-in-law, and was run until recently by Albert Baker's widow.

In 1908 the Hon. John F. O'Brien of West Chazy and George C. Kellogg formed a partnership in Plattsburgh as the DOCK AND COAL COMPANY. In 1911 they opened a branch store at West Chazy in the old LaDuge place on the south side of Route 348 across from the railroad station and on the east side of the tracks. Charles Atwood was manager and lived in the Dock and Coal house, and F. B. Lougee, who had been working for the Boomhower Grocery at Plattsburgh, became the salesman. Lougee was followed in May 1912 by Harry F. Pease, who in 1915 moved to Chazy Village where the company opened another branch at that time. John Talford, who had just burned out, took over after Pease was sick; he was followed by Loyal Wright. Arthur Atwood and Elmer Hayes also worked in the Chazy store. The company handled flour, sugar, coal, building materials, and hay. Coal was their main commodity. In 1938 the firm sold their West Chazy property to Lewis G. Robinson, and in 1951 they sold out in Chazy to the Maritime Milling Company. Mr. Robinson carried on a

feed business in the store until he sold to Stuart Dragon in 1949.

In 1921 Benjamin Franklin Sullivan converted his grandfather, Joseph Wool's, blacksmith shop into a hardware business, which his widow sold years later to Joseph West, who still runs the business.

For years the Chazy Marble Lime Company ran a large company store for the accommodation of their employees. It was supervised by the company bookkeeper, Ralph A. Wheeler, with the help of a clerk. Wheeler retired and was followed by Ernest M. Darby, who was himself followed by George Graves, the last bookkeeper.

There were other stores in Chazy Village, such as Farnsworth and Hatch (1810), Thomas Douglass (1838), Robert Stockman (1862-3), and Julius Adams (1862-3), but there are not enough records to do more than name them.

There was a considerable difference between the seamstress and the DRESSMAKER in days gone by. The dressmaker was an artist, and there were very few in Chazy, but there were some outstanding ones. Occasionally a dressmaker established a shop in her own home and took in as helpers young women interested in learning the trade. For some months the helpers received only their "found," later a small amount of cash. It usually took two years before they were skilled enough to carry on alone.

Mrs. Jewett was such a dressmaker; for a few years she lived at "The Terrace" on the north side of Route 348 in Chazy Village, a house built by her husband. Among her helpers were Dora Oliver (Mrs. Robert Simonds), Maude Savage, and Sarah Bullis from Champlain. Anna Ratta Basely was another town girl who went into this trade and did excellent work over a long period of years, as did Mrs. Bert Gokey (Emma Supernant) of Ingraham who had many clients in Chazy, West Chazy, Beekmantown, Morrisonville, and Plattsburgh. Fannie Lewis, a daughter of Levi Lewis of Ingraham, was also a dressmaker for most of her life. Mrs. Gibson Wool did sewing at home for a long period of time. Chazy's chief current dressmaker is MRS. IRENE LAWARE.

These women are remembered from the early 1900's; there were undoubtedly many like them in earlier times. In the middle of the nineteenth century Frederick H. Pollard of Champlain was for a time also a tailor in Chazy.

Among the MILLINERS of Chazy Village have been Mrs. Peter Mossey who had a shop in her home on the northwest corner of Pleasant Street for several years. When Abare and Richards had a store, one of their wives, probably Mrs. Richards, had a millinery business in her home. Two Ducharme girls, sisters of Lyman Ducharme, had such a shop in the south end of the McCullough Hotel where the Gulf Station is now. Probably the last milliner in Chazy Village was Mrs. Lyman Lavigne.

BARBER SHOPS were not in existence very early. In earlier days neighboring men cut each other's hair, and, as for shaving, each took care of himself. Later some man, who was probably a little more adept than others, spent an evening or two each week cutting hair at, say, 10¢ a head. There is no record to show who was the first barber in Chazy. Often women cut their husband's hair and always their children's; a bowl was clapped on their heads, and mother cut around the edge of the bowl. Within the last 75 years, however, there have been quite a number of established barbers in town. One, a Can-

adian, had a shop in the northeast room of M. J. Wool's house, just south of the present residence of Helen M. Darby. Ray S. Warren had a shop where Mousseau's Drug Store is now. Also Marcel Carpentier was a barber at the same place for a few years. Oliver Lavigne was a barber and had a shop in the home where he now lives. Sedgwich D. Bruce kept shop where DAVISON PRATT is now. He first came to Chazy to work at the Miner Farm. When he retired, he opened a barber shop. It was he who built the house now owned by Clayton Henrichs. Albert Beck, a native of Chazy, was another barber at the same location as Bruce and Pratt. He lived in New Jersey for many years, but he returned to Chazy and bought a farm outside the village; although for a time he lived where Arsene Tremblay lives now and then moved to the apartment over Jake's IGA. One Sunday afternoon he went down in his garden, fell down, and broke his neck.

Phillip Stoughton, who lived on the south side of Route 348 near West Chazy, cut hair, and before that William Hedding spent a couple of evenings per week cutting hair at West Chazy, where Walter Stratton had a barber shop in the early 1900's. Current barbers in Chazy Township are Davison Pratt in Chazy Village and Edward Badger in West Chazy.

The first LADIES' HAIRDRESSER in Chazy Village was Mildred Gordon, daughter of Herman and May (Frenyea) Gordon. From school she went directly to hairdressing and established a shop in what is now the New Chazy Hotel. At that time her father was proprietor of the hotel.

Next Olga Bruce, daughter of Sedgwich Bruce, the barber, took a course in hair dressing and opened a shop in one room of her father's house. She continued there a number of years. This was an interesting place to go. Olga's sister, Leita (Mrs. Nelson), was then a young artist and decorated the walls of the shop with her work: sky, water with flowers, bushes, and the most beautiful cattails. Other recent hairdressers have been "Marie," Pat Gray, Madelaine Favreau, Mrs. Ila Stiles, Mrs. Dragon, and Mrs. Fellion.

There have been a few ICE CREAM PARLORS in Chazy. Andrew DeCelle was in business in the next building north of the present Super Market at one time. Mrs. Electa Fifield was employed there. Lunches were served, and it was there under her supervision that the Ice Cream Parlor was opened, the first one in town.

Soon after that, in 1915, J. Ralph McCuen built the addition, now the Post Office, on the north side of his store and opened an ice cream parlor with the two Parrott girls, Mrs. Derusha and Mrs. Bouyea, working there. Neither one of these ventures lasted long. Currently Wyatt Hazen has an ice cream parlor on Route 9 south of Chazy Village.

Charles Jandreau had a soda fountain in his restaurant now Mousseau's drug store. This was probably the only one ever in Chazy.

WEST CHAZY

The first store at West Chazy was operated by Samuel Price of New York City before 1819 on the spot now occupied by the home of Francis Woolever. He was followed in that location by William Lawrence and his son, Putnam, who sold out to Amasa Wood and his sons, Victor and Amasa B., in 1845. Amasa B. had previously been a clerk for both his father and Putnam Lawrence. In 1852 the firm became V. A. Wood & Co., with the partnership of only Victor and Amasa. Later two other

brothers, Orville K. and William W., joined the partnership. They also dealt in furniture and were still in the furniture business in 1869. In 1862 they also sold caskets right off the shelf as they would any grocery item. Occasionally a person bought his own casket and took it home with him; others paid for them but let the dealer store them until needed. In 1857 they built a three-story brick building on the northeast corner of the West Chazy four corners and continued their business there. The store was in two parts, the east side and the west side. The old store building became Amasa Wood's barn and is now the garage of Francis Woolever. The Woods went out of the general mercantile line about 1880, and the store was occupied by a number of various businesses. James Robinson, Floyd Smith, and _____ Lombard each had a business there at one time. In 1897 William H. Robinson purchased the store and continued the mercantile business.

William Henry Robinson had been born at West Chazy, where Morris Lucia lives now, in 1871, a son of Henry W. Robinson, who was then working for Miner Chamberlain in the Hedding brick store, and a grandson of Lewis Robinson. William Henry's father and uncle, James Robinson, went west, and his aunt, Helen Elizabeth Felton, then living with her parents on their farm on the Military Turnpike, took charge of bringing him up. In about three years Henry and James returned, and Henry went on his father, Lewis Robinson's, farm. Lewis Robinson at that time moved to West Chazy Village into a house now owned by Dwane Dewan, and William Henry continued to live most of the time there with his grandparents, until his grandfather died; he then returned to his parents on the Turnpike. Lewis Robinson had cleared his turnpike farm with oxen and a stone boat. When he gave up farming, he went into the livestock business with Herbert McFadden and had buyers all along the line and shipped to New York City.

William Henry and his sister Cora both attended school on the Turnpike Road; when W. H. was 14 and moved to West Chazy Village, he continued at the West Chazy school. While the new school was being built, he attended classes in the basement of the Methodist Church across the street. He later taught school at Stratton Hill in the Douglass School House and at West Chazy; when the Plattsburgh Normal School was organized, he entered during its first year. In 1897 he was appointed Postmaster at West Chazy, entered the mercantile business, and got married—his banner year. He married Helen Elizabeth Fisher, born in 1877 at Ellenburg Depot, the only child of Edgar L. and Rachel E. (Chittenden) Fisher, who had moved to West Chazy from Standish about 1890, and lived in the house just north of the O'Brien house; this house burned in January 1930 and has not been rebuilt; although W. H. Robinson's son Elwyn now keeps his poultry in the barn. W. H. Robinson was also in the poultry business himself for over 40 years. He began with 100 chickens and later bought the Murray Atwood farm and increased his flock to 5,000, kept on three floors of a large barn.

The Wood brick building was burned in the fire of 1912, and Robinson replaced it with the present wooden building and continued in business until 1923, when he sold out to M. B. Clark who had a furniture store there and later a grocery store. In 1929 Clark sold out to Harry S. LaBounty and Willis G. Stone. The business until recently was run as a general store by Albert G. LaBounty and his brother-in-law, Francis J. Woolever;

it is now run by BREAN AND DENO. LaBounty and Stone had opened their grocery and meat business in the recent post office building in 1909 on the northwest of the four corners. The Stones lived in the apartment over the store. Eventually the Stones bought the building, which had been built by Walter Stratton, and added to it. Later they bought the Clark building immediately to the north and made a passage from one building to the other and added hardware. Still later they bought the Wood property; and when Mr. Stone became Postmaster, he moved the post office to the corner building where it was until 1969. The Clark building originally had two upstairs apartments, and the hardware store portion was converted to the present flat by Lawrence LaBounty when he became its owner.

In 1863 Amasa B. Wood dissolved his partnership with his brother, Victor, and went into the mercantile business on his own at Wood's Falls in the Town of Mooers, where he also had manufacturing, lumber, starch, and farming.

In March 1865 he took his brother, Wallace W., as a partner in the Wood's Falls enterprise as A. B. Wood & Co. At the same time he was a member of Wood, Palmer, & Co., manufacturing lumber and iron at Wood's Falls, and until 1880 he was a member of the firm of Wood Brothers in the same business.

In 1862 Victor A. Wood, as Wood and Brando, had a gristmill with Peter Brando. The same year, as V. A. Wood & Co., he was a lumber dealer with Peter Brando and Amasa B. Wood, and in the starch making business with Samuel Hodgdon.

In 1877, Amasa B. Wood built the house now occupied by Francis Woolever, and in the spring of 1878 returned to West Chazy and continued in the general mercantile business. His home has since been the dwelling of Willis T. Honsinger and W. E. Stiles. His brother, O. K. Wood, lived in the brick house to the north, and Victor A. Wood owned a long, low, story-and-a-half house, which he rented, across on the west side of the highway and on the north bank of the river. It was sold several times until H. D. Carlton bought the property and replaced it in 1915 with the building, now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edgar Penfield.

William H. Robinson's brother, Lewis G. Robinson, was born and raised at West Chazy. He received his education there in Mrs. Charles W. Clark's private school; at Plattsburgh High School; in Poultney, Vermont; and at the Albany Business College. He worked for his brother in the West Chazy store during vacations until 1901, when he began full employment there. He briefly sold groceries on his own in the Clark Block, but in 1914 he became a partner with his brother as Robinson Brothers. The partnership was dissolved in 1923, when L. G. Robinson purchased the full interest, had a sale, and cleared up the business in preparation for opening his own feed store on the Old Wesleyan Methodist Church property. In 1938 he added the Dock and Coal business, and in 1949 he sold the feed business to Stuart Dragon. Until shortly before his death in September 1966, he maintained at West Chazy a business in heavy hardware such as roofing and fencing. In 1963 he made a donation which made possible the West Chazy fire house, and the community has benefited considerably by other bequests in his will. L. G. Robinson was the first man in West Chazy to own a car. He also sold cars before 1917 as a sideline and was the first to sell gasoline in the village while he was in the Clark block.

About 1819 Asa Stiles and Judge William Hedding began in trade just south of the southeast corner of the West Chazy four corners. They continued in business for 15 years and then dissolved. Hedding, in partnership with his only son Orson, who died in 1866, remained on this location. Hedding died in 1867 and was succeeded by Miner Chamberlain, a son-in-law of Wm. Hedding, and then by Ira Chamberlain, Miner's brother, who was still in business in 1880. Ira Chamberlain was followed by Henry Robinson, who preceded Robert Carroll, the occupant of the building when it burned in 1899. It was not rebuilt. Another daughter of William Hedding married Asa Stiles, Jr.

In 1834, after he dissolved his partnership with Hedding, Asa Stiles built a store for himself a little to the west of the northwest corner of the four corners and remained there for about 20 years, when he retired and rented the store to Hiram Clark. In 1857 the store had been Stiles & Manning. A few years later Hiram Clark formed a partnership with his brother, Webster, as Clark Brothers, and built a new store, immediately north of the recent post office, known as the Clark Block. Hiram Clark was followed in the Stiles building by Warner C. McFadden, who continued in business there until the building was destroyed by fire about two years later and was never replaced.

In 1869 H. Clark & Co. were "Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass Ware, Patent Medicine, also Manufacturers of tin, sheet iron, and copper ware." At the same time M. Chamberlain & Co. were "Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots & Gen' Mds." Webster Clark, born in 1839 on Clark Street, a son of James and Laura (Merrihew) Clark, a great-grandson of Nathaniel Clark of Londerry, Ireland, who had come to America under General Wolfe and fought on the plains of Abraham, and a brother of Hiram Clark, settled at West Chazy Village in 1868, and shortly went into partnership with Hiram. After Hiram died, he took his own son, Matthew B. Clark, as a partner. Webster died in 1916.

About the turn of the century Matthew Clark went to Lowell, Massachusetts, to work in the mills, and there he got the idea for a 10¢ store, a millinery business, and a circular staircase. Shortly after 1900 he returned to West Chazy and opened a 10¢ store in the Corbin building and later went into the undertaking and furniture business there when he bought out John Corbin. He also had an undertaking and furniture business at Chazy with F. B. Lougee in charge. In 1907 he purchased a new, rubber-tired hearse and a uniform for the driver, but his business was sold at auction in 1909. In December 1909, he remodeled his store property, making two apartments in the upstairs, and in 1917 he moved to Lake Placid and opened a funeral parlor there. His sons succeeded him. In 1916 Fred Robinson occupied the Clark store building, and it is now owned as an apartment house by George Rabideau, who lives on the premises.

Walter F. Stratton was a man of many activities in West Chazy at the turn of the century. He painted stripes on the wheels of wagons made by Kendall Ober, a carriage maker there, and for another carriage maker from Keeseville who had a shop in West Chazy. He also covered walls with burlap, built the Dodge Memorial Library and the sidewalks in West Chazy, and was the town barber for many years. His first barber shop was in his home, now the Mrs. Irving LaPierre house, and

later in the hotel and then in Robinson's store. At one time he had two chairs with George Stafford as the assistant barber. He also built the recent West Chazy post office building as a grocery store and meat market. As was customary, his customers paid him once a year. He took in principally maple products and pork in lieu of money. He turned the pork into salt pork and sausage, shipping the sausage and the maple products to New York City. During the summer he had a second, small store at "Onchi" on the Altona Flat Rocks to supply the berry pickers, from whom he took berries in payment and also shipped them to New York. He sold the store in West Chazy to Dr. Swift, who rented it to LaBounty and Stone in 1909. Mr. Stratton, retiring after many years as West Chazy Postmaster, started the Grand Hill Poultry Farm, up the hill west of the O'Brien house, and had five buildings in connection with it. After his death four of these were sold to Willard Gonyo, and only one remains which is now back of Edna Stratton's chicken house. His father, Walter Stratton, had been killed in the Civil War, and Walter F. Stratton was an only child. His mother was Salome Webster who had previously married a Mr. Hopper.

His daughter, Maude Stratton, at the age of 16, about 1900, was sent to New York City by M. B. Clark to learn millinery. When she was trained, he established a hat shop in part of the upstairs of the Clark Block, which was reached by a circular staircase. She continued there as a hat maker for nine years. About the time she left the hat shop to be married in 1909, Minnie Stiles opened another millinery shop with Elida Eldred and Viola King as assistants.

About 1830 John R. Wheeler, born in 1793, built a brick store on the southeast corner of Lawrence's Corners, now West Chazy, where Amasa Wood had first settled in 1818 and lived in a log cabin until 1828. In 1828 his son, Amasa B. Wood, built a house just to the east of the northeast corner that was occupied later by his son, Albert Gallitin Howard Wood, who had a clothing business and after him by his daughter, Mrs. Milton Ostrander. This house burned in 1912 and was never replaced; the Ostrandens moved to California. Wheeler operated his store for many years and was succeeded by his son, Newell Wheeler, who died in 1872; although John R. Wheeler himself did not die until 1875. The building came into the possession of Newell Wheeler's widow, by then Mrs. Wardner, the wife of Rev. Wardner, and it became the Wardner block. Mitchel Morah, who had come to West Chazy from Mooers Forks as a clerk for the Woods and was Assistant Postmaster when they had the post office in their store, opened business for himself in the Wardner block in 1877. Morah was followed by Herbert E. and Albert F. Jerry in the 1880's, when Morah moved away from West Chazy.

Before 1887 Herbert E. Jerry was in business at West Chazy in the Wardner Block as a dealer in agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, harnesses, whips, seeds, and fertilizers. He was in company with his brother Albert. In 1894 their bookkeeper was Lyman L. Honsinger, who by 1896 was a partner. Lyman L. Honsinger was a son of Dr. Honsinger whose house was just east of the store and is now the residence of Vincent Jerry. The partnership was dissolved in 1899, and Honsinger continued alone in the same line, using the big barn as a repository and his father's former drugstore just east of his father's house for his office. In 1895 Albert F. Jerry and William T. Honsinger had had an agency for the

Columbia Buggy Company of Ohio on the corner of Marion and Clinton Streets in Plattsburgh. This was sold in 1901 to Lester A. Childs and _____ Byrnes of Chazy. The same year the Herbert E. Jerry business was sold to Henry S. Brusco and Dr. F. N. Swift. Honsinger and Jerry had had a repository at the back of the Wood's brick store on the northeast corner connected by a link with the main building.

Henry S. Brusco, the son of Levi Brusco of West Chazy, had worked for the Jerry Brothers. He dissolved his partnership with Dr. Swift and went into company with Charles Atwood. Their partnership was dissolved on July 1st 1907, and Brusco went into business for himself only to be burned out in 1912. After the fire he replaced the Wardner Block with the wooden structure recently owned by David Miller, now owned by Robert Christensen, and now the new West Chazy Post Office. Brusco's business was hardware and furniture, but from 1912 until about 1914 he carried on in the new store with dry goods and groceries. He sold out to Fred B. Robinson, brother of W. H. and L. G. Robinson, and moved to Plattsburgh. F. B. Robinson moved his grocery business to this building from the Clark building. Brusco had married Minnie, a sister of the Jerry brothers, and had one son, Ralph, who died in 1953. They lived in the house just east of the Wesleyan Church.

INGRAHAM

Enoch B. Morgan, who had operated Sax's store at the Landing built in 1810 and moved away from Chazy in the 1830's, had a store in Ingraham in the building south of the Brick Tavern. Damon Burdick was another early store keeper at Ingraham; his business was across the road from the Brick Tavern. John Vaughan (1812-1871) had a store in a frame building at Ingraham directly across the road from where the Supernants now live. Shortly after 1856 he built the brick store on the opposite side of the road from his original store; the brick store is still standing, though now empty. It was next sold to Lewis Deloria, whose brother Edward had rented it and run it as a store. One evening Lewis Deloria went to Plattsburgh and the next day was found dead beside the road. The next owner was _____ Blanchard, who sold out to Mrs. Henry Patnode, sister of Lewis Deloria. After her husband's death, she had moved into the living quarters at the store and lived there with her brother. She and her son Lemuel were the storekeepers after she bought the property, and a second son, Allie Patnode, operated her farm. After some time, Lemuel went to run the farm and Allie became the storekeeper. He followed his mother as owner of the store and operated it until he retired. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Herman Blair, who died as proprietor.

SCIOTA

In 1857 Guerdon Cooper was a storekeeper at Sciota with a house and store assessed at \$900 and a mill and lot valued at \$2500. In 1862 the only merchant in the directory at Sciota was Cassius Pearl; although the assessment records show Cooper still in business. Pearl also dealt in wood and railroad ties. In 1862-3 Nichols and Lynde opened a store in connection with their Sciota manufacturing business. This seems to have been in the same building used by Cassius Pearl. After a few years they sold the stock to A. B. Angell, who, when the Sciota Manufacturing Company closed, moved into a

building of his own. From 1866 until 1875 he was in business with _____ Pike, as Pike, Angell, & Co., but in 1877 it was again simply A. B. Angell. In the 1880's Angell sold to W. A. McMartin and Peter A. Fessette, who were in business as McMartin & Fessette for years. Soon after 1900, P. K. Jennette opened a store near the railroad track on the south side of the road. About 15 years later, his brother, E. H. Jennette, opened a store on the north side of the road nearly opposite P. K. Jennette's. E. H. Jennette's store was in a building he had attached to the west end of his brick house, which had been the home of Cassius Pearl. The store was discontinued after a few years. Emmett Jennette succeeded his father for a few years, and then purchased the Fitch store at Mooers and moved there. After the consolidation of the Mooers' School District, the school building at Sciota was sold and is now operated as a store by Arnold Neverett. Joseph Abood built a store at Sciota on the northwest corner, where Jeranthum Ober had had a hotel. It is now run by Arnold Jubert. Jeranthum Ober had kept a stock of groceries at his hotel. A little south of Sciota, Edward Dragoon opened a store on the west side of Route 22. He was succeeded by the present proprietor, his daughter Katherine Dragoon Macey.

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Chazy businessmen did not confine their energies to one enterprise in the past any more than they do today. The old North family account books from 1837 to 1857 reveal a complex of activities that was not at all uncommon in its essence.

Lemuel North operated a farm on a large scale from which during 1850 and '51, he paid his brother-in-law, William H. Chisholm, a blacksmith, in apples, oats, butter, barrels of pork, wheat, peas, hay, lard, the interest on a note, and a little cash in exchange for the North sawmill, crow bars, horse shoeing, ax setting, neck yokes, wrenches, home rings, and various other items Chisholm produced. R. C. North operated a store through which much of the farm produce was sold; and laborers on various North enterprises were often paid with goods from the store. For example, when Billy Goodrow had his blacksmith shop on North land, paying them \$2 a month rent for house and garden, and did work for them, he would be paid with orders on the store.

Goodrow generally earned 75¢ a day for labor, but in 1852 he was paid a dollar a day for work in the cheese room. In 1856 he paid the Norths \$5 a year for his shop lot and worked for them by the day running the sawmill, cutting hay, and shingling. In 1852 they hired Asa Butterfield for the year as shoemaker for themselves, their laborers, and their customers and paid him \$52. If their laborers kept a horse, the Norths housed and fed it at a nominal price, paid in labor, for there was very little money exchanged in any of these transactions. In 1838 it cost 28¢ a week to board a horse. Another shoemaker, Mitchell Baker, in 1854 rented a house for \$24 a year and paid by setting barrel hoops, threshing, shearing sheep, working in the hay fields, and so forth. He bought his wood from them and they kept his horse. In 1854 he paid them only \$2 in cash and only \$4 the next year.

William Huggins worked for the Norths for about ten years. He seems to have been paid chiefly in clothing charged at the store: boots made in Chazy, hats, socks, silk handkerchiefs, shirts, pantaloons, overalls, and garments tailored either by John Haughan, who was himself hired by the Norths to make clothing for them, their help,

and their customers, or by a Mrs. Courtney. In 1856 he ordered a Christmas dress for his sister. He also bought pine boards for a coffin in November 1853, and in 1856 a book and slate. Part of Huggins's work was to lay a stone wall for a dollar a day.

On August 25th 1857, "Moses Robare commenced at noon to work one year at \$10.00 per month. I am to find him a house," wrote Lemuel North in their agreement, "and wood for one fire and a team to draw it and if he has a cow in the summer I am to pasture the same." In 1837 Joseph Laramy appeared in Chazy and paid the Norths \$14 a year for a house and ground; they pastured his cow, and he worked for them by the day at 50¢, 75¢, or \$1 according to the nature of the work. In 1856 Mitchell Baker received the same wages when he worked alone, \$1.25 a day when his horses worked with him, and 50¢ a day when his colt worked.

On July 2nd 1855, Peter Batran commenced work for the Norths at \$14 a month; at the end of two months, he was in debt to his employers for 48¢. When Oliver Favro, who was hired at \$12 a month, had to go to a funeral, he lost half a day's pay and had to rent for a dollar the team and wagon he used to go in. When his mother died on October 20th 1856, he had another day's pay deducted from his account. In 1857 John Favro, who also worked for the Norths, had to pay them 25¢ to use their team to draw a load of wood for himself. The Norths were not exceptionally mean, however; such strict accounting was the common practice of the day.

THE CUSTOMS

A necessary adjunct to international commerce is the customs service which exists in most modern countries and has existed since Biblical times, if not before. Although Chazy is not a border town and is not so closely identified with the customs as nearby Champlain, Rouses Point, and Mooers, it is close enough to the Canadian line to have been somewhat involved with the customs from time to time.

In 1784 New York State passed a law for the collection of imports, a law which was amended and revised by acts of 1785, 1787, and 1788. On August 1st 1789, the United States Customs went into effect by means of a tariff on imported goods, but no attempt was made to administer the new tariff along the northern frontier until after the British had been finally evacuated from the White House at Point au Fer and other points in 1796. On March 2nd 1793, the Champlain district, the third such district established in the United States, was set up, extending from the border to Whitehall along the lake and west; its principal office was at Plattsburgh, and General Melancton Lloyd Woolsey was its first collector, appointed by George Washington on March 4th. On January 9th 1797, the inhabitants of Champlain, then including Chazy, petitioned Congress for the establishment of a Customs House Office at Champlain, and on March 2nd 1799, Congress created the Customs District of Champlain, one of five in the United States. It extended west to the St. Lawrence River and included all shores and waters of Lake Champlain and the rivers connecting therewith within the boundaries of the State of New York. Peter Saily of Plattsburgh was appointed the second Collector of Customs by President Jefferson on February 8th 1809. Within four weeks he visited the frontier from Rouses Point to French's Mills and ap-

pointed five deputy collectors, among them Benjamin Graves of Chazy, making Chazy briefly a port of delivery.

Other Chazy natives who have been deputy collectors are Elijah Ransom and his son, John P. M. Ransom, who was appointed Deputy Customs Inspector at Mooers by President Johnson in 1865, serving two years before retiring, and William H. Brockway, who served as a deputy collector for many years in the 1830's.

The Old Customs District of Champlain passed out of existence on July 1st 1913. The Hon. John F. O'Brien of West Chazy was the last Collector of Customs for the district, having been appointed in June 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt. During his term the receipts were the largest in the history of the district. The old district became part of St. Lawrence District No. 7 with headquarters at Ogdensburg.

SMUGGLING

Of course, where there are customs there are always people seeking to avoid them. Smuggling is known to have existed on the lake, in connection with the fur trade, as early as 1720, but there was no doubt an illicit trade before that. There have been three periods when smuggling has been especially active in this area: after Jefferson's 1808 embargo against trade with Canada, which so many individuals felt was unjust that their protest meetings were referred to by Jefferson as an insurrection; during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a result of the restrictions against the immigration of Orientals; and during the time of Prohibition.

The reaction to the embargo of 1808 reached its climax in 1809 when the unpopular act was repealed. During these years smuggling was particularly rampant. Smugglers usually traveled at night in large companies, well armed, making it very dangerous for the custom house officers to interrupt their progress. Even though the sympathies of many of these officers were with the people, there was much bloodshed and many lives were lost, but far more of the violence was in Vermont, closer to the Canadian towns, than in New York.

One or two Chazy citizens were suspected to have helped, in one way or another, smuggle Chinese into the United States in hay wagons or other vehicles. Once in awhile someone would allow his house or barn to be used as a way station or stopping place where the Orientals could rest and be fed before moving on. In 1916 G. Hamilton McCrea, a Champlain customs officer, was approached by a local resident and asked to rent his car to bring some people down from Canada. He was told that the car would be used only from evening until before the following morning. McCrea was suspicious of the affair and refused. Later the men persuaded someone from West Chazy for \$500 to bring in the Chinese. The smuggler was successful; but he later got drunk, bragged about his job, and was eventually arrested and sent to jail.

A Chazy man, well known to the nearby Customs House officers, was a Canadian who had come to the United States years before, leaving relatives in Canada whom he visited quite often, crossing the line with no trouble. On one trip north he stopped in the office and mentioned he had two old aunts in Canada whom he wished to bring down to visit at his home; he thought he would go up after them. A little later he returned, in the early evening when there was less help at the office than usual; the officer he had talked to was busy and knew

the man and the purpose of his visit, so he waved him on. It turned out the two aunts were Chinamen in disguise.

Although the 18th Amendment to the Constitution establishing prohibition was passed on January 17th 1920, bootlegging in this area had begun as early as 1913. By the very early '20's, according to a U.S. Customs report, northern New York had become the rum smuggling center of the nation because of its location on the direct route between Canada and New York City, with such profitable spots as Plattsburgh and Glens Falls in between. Many loads also went to Boston and New England. Trucks, automobiles, airplanes, hearses, horse drawn wagons, sleighs, bicycles, and even wheelbarrels carried the booze over the border. It was hidden amidst pulp wood, in train loads of hay, in barrels labeled as potatoes, in refrigerated railroad cars, and in the false bottoms, false tops, or false gas tanks of cars. Twenty bottles of gin were once covered with six inches of cottage cheese and frozen, only to be discovered with an iron rod; one fellow was even caught with a pint flask inside his camera, and women were not at all adverse to carrying a bit into the States. If someone were caught, the fines were \$5 and confiscation for each bottle of liquor and \$2 and confiscation for each bottle of beer. If a vehicle were found to be carrying a load of alky, the driver and passengers were arrested and the vehicle was seized, to be used by the border patrol or sold at public auction to the highest bidder. It was not at all unknown to sell a car on one day and pick it up with another load on the next.

At first there were only enforcement officers on the highways to combat the smugglers, with some help from the New York State troopers, the deputy collectors, and the customs inspectors. These men would work all day and often spend the nights watching roads suspected of being contraband routes. In 1924, however, the first unit of the U.S. Customs Border Patrol was established in the St. Lawrence Customs District to counteract the smuggling caused by Prohibition. The men of this force had plenty of excitement, and many of them gave their lives in support of this almost universally ignored legislation.

The bootleggers used all kinds of tricks to avoid seizure, of which disguise was only one. If the agents began a chase, the smugglers would sometimes toss handfuls of flat headed roofing nails from the back of their fleeing car in hopes that the government agents would be stopped by flat tires. Often the crooks would send out a pilot car ahead of a load to see if the road was clear, and if it was not, to get between the bootleggers and the patrol car so the bootleggers could make a getaway. Pilot cars were also used to watch the homes of Customs Patrol officers to check on their movements. The telephone sometimes proved useful in avoiding the law.

Such smuggling did not stop with Prohibition, for the contraband was often cheaper than the legal liquor, and wildcat stills persisted for many years in isolated spots. One big still was carried on in Chazy, very cleverly, for a long time. It was finally located from an airplane and closed down. This still was a great consumer of apples, both domestic and wild. In 1934 most brands of booze, with fake labels, sold for 89¢ a pint, far below the legal price. The Customs Border Patrol was finally discontinued in 1947, but the Immigration Border Patrol still exists.

The 18th amendment was repealed on December 5th 1933, but the stories of those wildest, Prohibition days

have far from died down, and it is still better to tell them without naming the individuals involved.

The popular rum running routes in Chazy were the Ridge Road, known as "Bootleg Trail" and the scene of many running gun battles; Route 9; and the Lake Shore Road. Residents along all these routes often found themselves suddenly caught up unawares in the nefarious trade.

In September 1920 a Chazy native with his wife and his daughter were on their way in their Model T along Route 348 to the movies at Plattsburgh. When they were in front of the Honsinger house, where Bernard Ducharme lives now, they were hit by a Chalmers car on its way to fetch a load of booze for a local club. The daughter was thrown over a fence, and the wife landed on the ground with her legs pinned between the wheels by the body of the car, which had fallen. When the daughter was picked up, she ran to her mother, only to cry out, "Oh! Mamma, your legs are cut off!" Mamma was so shaken she spent a week in bed; her husband suffered several broken ribs. Their car, which was only on loan from a local garage, was badly damaged: three wheels were broken and a headlight was gone. As insurance was not common in those days, the Chalmers was seized to secure damages.

One Chazy farmer lived at Altona but worked his lake shore farm. One day he came down and found both the barns and the deserted house filled with booze. Another citizen had company at his camp and ordered a turkey from a nearby farmer. When the farmer delivered the huge, dressed bird, he was stopped by two officers in the citizen's garage. They had seen him go out with a little truck and were curious to know what he was doing. They gave his car a good going over and even looked inside the turkey. When they left, the farmer told the officers as a joke, they had better watch the road as there were two loads coming that way. Just then two loads did go by, and the officers began to shoot at the tires of the bootleggers. The driver of the last car had a tire on one end of a 50 foot rope tied to the back of his car; he heaved out the tire which kicked up so much dust on the dirt road that both cars were hidden by it and got away.

One summer evening a load of booze going south on Route 9 was chased by officers. The bootleggers turned quickly into the driveway on the north side of the Brockington house, drove behind a big shed, left the load, and ran. The officers were far enough behind so they did not see the dodge and kept on going south. Because it was not yet very dark, many people saw what had happened, and soon most of the load was scattered around the village.

Another citizen writes, "At that time Route 9 was just being built and there was a deep ditch in front of our house all along up the road. I was awakened very early in the morning by a tremendous noise and hustled to look out; a load of booze had turned into the front of our house and then to the back of the next house and on to the back of the third where they were unable to get through. They just left the load and ran. Perhaps the officers got that one."

Every month the Border Patrol met in one spot; once in 1921, after a meeting at Champlain, they left at three o'clock only to meet four loads coming up Shute Road. One of their cars was put across the road and the battle began, in the middle of which was the Chazy Presbyterian minister on his way to a service.

Some Chazy residents, though not bootleggers themselves, became slightly more than innocently involved. The oldest son of the king of the Champlain Bootleggers once approached a lake shore farmer and asked him if he could drive his booze trucks down in his field far enough not to be seen from the highway. He was given permission as long as the owner was not involved in any way. The bootlegger said he had \$50,000 worth of liquor in ten trucks, which he brought into the field that night. Another time he gave the same farmer \$50 for letting him load a boat from a dock on his land. The men wore rubber boots to stash away \$200,000 worth of booze, and the boats came in and went out without being heard, even from the farmer's porch. Still another time the farmer's neighbor wanted some tokay wine for his ladies and mentioned it to the farmer, who left it on his neighbor's door step in a five gallon jug which cost the neighbor \$110. On another occasion the farmer and his wife heard a noise around their buildings and turned on an outside light to reveal five cars in their yard. They did not dare go out, and in the morning they found all five tires gone from their car. A few days later five new tires were left at their door, and shortly after an acquaintance north of the village asked him if the tires fitted o.k. The same thing also happened to another lake shore resident at another time.

Many years ago, a Chazy horse dealer began smuggling from Canada. He had a black horse with rather a bad disposition. Although hard to handle, she was a good pal in the smuggling game. Her name was Black. When he went up into Canada to make a purchase, he always drove Black. When he had his load, he would unharness Black, freeing her of every strap, and take her to the road where he'd tell her, "Black, go home." And home she went any way she could get there, cross lots, jump fence, or any way at all. She either missed the Customs Officers or went so fast they could not catch her, and she always arrived home before her master. When Black died, her owner was so distressed he cried at the loss of her company and understanding and had a grave dug for her and buried her with great respect.

Once two neighbors, both smugglers, each knew about what was going on in the house next door. One kept getting a load of liquor and hiding it in his silo until it was time to get rid of it. Finally, when the time arrived, he went to his silo only to find nothing there. The irony was that, although he knew very well it had all found its way into his neighbor's hands, he could do nothing about it for fear of getting jailed himself.

A Chazy woman who was actively engaged in the bootleg trade was once arrested and had her car and load confiscated; three days later she had a new Buick and was back in business, only to be picked up again by the same two troopers who had arrested her on the first occasion.

One local smuggler, who dealt only in beer, never dared to stop at his mother's when passing her place as she would have turned him in. Once, while driving south on the Lake Shore Road at a high speed in a big Cadillac carrying 42 cases of beer, he had his tire blow near the south end of Monty's Bay, and his car went down the bank. He was thrown out and a case of beer flew over his head, just missing him, to land in the crotch of a tree, where it smashed. He lost two teeth, but was otherwise sound. Three nearby farmers jumped into their own car and rushed over to the accident. All four unloaded all the beer that had not been broken, about half the load, and hid it under water. In the afternoon they came back

and retrieved it. A nearby camper had a daughter who was a nurse; she packed the driver's mouth to stop the bleeding. He had 12 trucks at one time, but lost 11 of them in one week. Once, when he was caught in a garage at Port Henry, the police put turnbuckles on his wrists so tight he had marks there even after he died; although he never did admit who the others were in with him. Another time he was arrested in front of a church and sent to Albany for three months' confinement. Still another time he was arrested and sent to Auburn. His son worked in Albany and came home to visit every two weeks; on each trip he took back three cases as a little business of his own.

A Chazy man and his wife used to take all they could in their car to Glens Falls and sell it right on the street from the car, until they got chased out of the city as unwanted.

Another local bootlegger was caught and sentenced to six months at Binghamton, where he became prison postmaster and stayed about a year. All the time he was in prison, his wife took charge of the business. They had two men at his farm, supposedly merely running the farm, but also storing all the booze they could handle; they could furnish a load to a driver almost any time.

Bootlegging was obviously not easy; in a sense the bootleggers earned all they got, and the troopers worked even harder to keep them from getting it. The first night Charles Caswell was an inspector, he, with Fox and Dobbins, also both new men, started for the Sunrise Hotel in Plattsburgh. Just north of Chazy they overtook a Cadillac carrying a load of liquor and started to chase it. Fox cut

it off near the lime kiln, and the driver ran toward the lake. Caswell chased him through snow two feet deep as far as the middle of the lake before he caught him.

Leo Levasseur and J. P. Snell manned the State Police substation at Chazy. Both were instrumental in making many seizures that helped in the work of the Customs and Immigration border patrols. Once Levasseur was on Thanksgiving leave. Wearing plain clothes, he was driving along the highway when he came upon a stalled car and stopped to see if he could help. After he gave the car a push, the driver and his passenger offered Levasseur a drink in gratitude. "Go ahead," they said. "We've got a whole load of it." Levasseur, at this point, declared himself, searched the car, found a case of gin and two of whiskey, made the confiscations, and arrested the chagrined smugglers.

On March 11th 1921, about 6 A.M., Goodroe, Riley, and another customs service man tried to stop a Buick headed south through Chazy Village. But the driver of the Buick decided to turn back and was last seen headed for Canada at 60 miles an hour in a shower of bullets.

Ancel Molleur, aged 21, son of Arthur Molleur, of Chazy was murdered by beer runners on April 29th 1922, near Altona. He was employed to enforce the Prohibition Law at the time of his death.

Whether it was because Chazy citizens were cleverer than others or because business was slacker here than elsewhere, or the police not so spry, not very much booze was caught in Chazy Village. Yet several Chazy men were sent to jail, and at least three native sons were shot while engaged in the trade.

APPENDIX I

A SAMPLE OF GOODS HANDLED AT MATHEW SAX'S WHARF 1809-1834 FROM HIS ACCOUNT BOOK

SHIPPED OUT:

potash in barrels (1809)
tea in chests (1811)
cider in barrels and hog's heads (1811)
butter in firkins or kegs or barrels
pork in barrels (c. 1820)
wheat in bags (c. 1820)
lard in barrels or ferkins (c. 1820)
potatoes in barrels (c. 1820)
corn in bushels (c. 1820)
apples in boxes or barrels (1822)
leather in rolls (1822)
cheese in boxes (1822)
wool in bags (1822)
lumber in planks, shingles, boards,
wide boards, scantlings
shad in barrels (1824)
nuts in barrels (1825)
iron ore (1825)

SHIPPED IN:

stone (marble)
sheep (1827)
medicine in barrels and boxes
cloth dressing supplies
sole leather in sides
wagons
stores
tobacco in kegs and barrels
fish in barrels
wine
brandy
coffee in kegs
salt in barrels and kegs
plaster
ironware
lime
millstone

STORED:

flour (1812)
beef (1812)
shot and balls (1816)
pitch (c. 1830)
essence of spruce (1831)

APPENDIX II

ENTRIES FROM GEORGE LESLEY'S DAY BOOK FROM APRIL 1ST 1824, TO FEBRUARY 15TH 1825, GIVE A GOOD INSIGHT INTO A TYPE OF BUSINESS WHICH HAS DISAPPEARED FROM THE CHAZY SCENE.

OFFERED FOR SALE:

snuff
rum (the popular brand was
Old St. Croix
cotton cloth
shot
whiskey
tobacco (plug and paper)
coffee
gingham
silk handkerchiefs
gimlet
beet seeds
skeins of thread
tea (Hyson Skin and Bohea
were the popular kinds
nails
Spanish Brown (a dye)
onion seeds
radish seeds
skeins of cotton yarn
pad locks
beaver gloves
copperas (dye)
quires of paper
opercildock (medicine)
three kinds of sugar: muscldova,
lump, and Havanah
balls of slack
pork
wheat
fine cotton
cognac
chalk line
lamp oil
sulpher
corn
fine combs
salt
calico
paper hangings
cator oil
large butts (hinges)
screws
trunk locks
ribbon
awl blades
lamp tops
½ gal. jugs
ax helves
silk thread
buttons
pint bowls
women's shoes
shoe nails
maple sugar
opium
pepper
quart mugs
razors
scissors
dung forks
papers of pins
boy's hats
carrot seeds
sole leather @ 30¢ a pound
loaf sugar
jaco
muslin
umbrellas
soap
wine (Maderia and L. P. Teneriffe
were the popular kinds
gin (Pierpont and Country Gin
were popular

cambric
table spoons
sets of teaspoons
hair combs
sets of knives and forks
baskets
wool cards
grindstones
two bladed knives
chalk
whip lashes
rope
log wood (for coloring)
eggs
fine salt
scythes
blank books
botton molds
brimstone
thimbles
sticks of twist
boxes of bleaching
bottles of bitters
Walker's dictionaries
bridle bits
milk pans
pen knives
sugar plums
Morocco ladies' shoes
leghorn bonnets
sets of plates
sets of bowls
salt sellars
quart pitchers
needles
cotton shawls
white silk
worsted vest patterns
magnesia
counter brushes
boxes of 7 x 9 glass
brass nails
cotton handkerchiefs
sheets of paste boards
hair brushes
primers
turpentine
bottles and corks
hoes
iron shovels
spelling books
potash barrels
pocket knives
rice
raisins
plow castings
mackerel
shad
crape
cloth
silk Flagg handkerchiefs
fish hooks
book muslin
chamber mugs
spades
Jews harps
pitchers
tumblers
boxes of shoe blacking
sheep shears
pewter teapots
fur hats
neck handkerchiefs
whips

½ and 1 pint tumblers
Russia seating
black silk gloves
tobacco pipes
steel yards
frying pans
shoe tacks
decanter sets
spruce yellow
sugar of lead (both for dyeing)
heel plates
ivory combs
suspenders
corn brooms
green silk
whip thongs
chocolate
ginger
shoe knives
ink powder
almonds
side combs
shoe hammers
sickles
orange peels
single harnesses
scythe stones
knitting pins
brown sugar
tortoise shell combs
door latches
horse brushes
snuff (McAboy & Popperware brands)
molasses
lead pencils
stone jars
black teapots
Peruvian jars
butcher knives
Anderson's cough drops
hand saws
files
axes
juniper berries
candle wick
red flannel
pearl ash
soda
clothes line
stockings
sets of trace chains
flints
snuffers
quinces
round files
candlesticks
lime
chopping knives
door trimmings
butts
screws
cupboard locks
stove and pipe elbows
buckskin mittens
Kerseyman shawls
dog skin gloves
rugs
blue dishes
kid gloves
rugs
blue dishes
velvet
statia glass
putty

cod fish
gum shellac
gum camphor
almanacs
satient
broad cloth
lining cloth
bombareta
picary
candy

lace
cream cup
Adams' Arithmetic
earthenware
scarlet caps
tartan plaid
iron basins
cloak clasps
sand paper
bake kettles

spiders
shoe pinchers
looking glasses
Murray's grammars
school books
other books and paper
from Moses Ayers & Co.
butter
red percipitate

ITEMS ACCEPTED IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS:

potash
shingles
drawing a load of nails
butter
a French horse
dressed hog weighing 192 pounds
freight bill on Henry Gregory's boat
nails and kegs
Lafayette Carter's clerking services were credited to his father's account

scyths
a barrel of strong beer
cattle
liquors
grains
cord wood
notes
maple sugar
fish (two shad brought 30¢)
an old coat for 40¢

APPENDIX III

A directory of Chazy Village written about 1880 by JUSTICE, who was a correspondent for the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN printed at Plattsburgh, New York:

CHAZY ITEMS

Chazy, N.Y.

Chazy is a great business place and as we have known mistakes to occur, when strangers in town failed to find the place they wanted, we venture to give the following:

CHAZY DIRECTORY

We'll begin, if you please, at the north of the ville.
First there's P. F. North, who owns the grist mill
And the mill that makes shingles on the river "up street"
And also, he sits in the Chief Justice's seat.
There's LaRush who's his miller, and a good one too,
Kingsbury and North who have farming to do,
Richards and Abernethy is on the next sign,
Who keep a good stock in the mercantile line,
The next in our notice is Geo. Clark's hotel;
The factory for starch, which F. C. North rules so well.
Then down by the river, on Suckertown street
Lives Hyde, who as painter, can never be beat.
Then Severance who has within his store
All the other merchants have and many things more,
Here's Little the Postmaster, always liked well,
Because he's obliging and nothing to tell;
John Dominey's the man who carries the mail
He's the Methodist sexton always hearty and hale.
For we have reached J. F. Gilbert's who's a newspaper man,
and as a good sexton, beat him if you can;
He's agent for lime, and many things more.
Next comes C. M. North who is in the white store
There's Latremore, the blacksmith that lives over the way,
Mrs. Robarge, a milliner, first class, so they say,
And in the brick parsonage lives Brooks, M.D.
Across in the stone house, banker Hubbell, J.C.
And right on the corner lives Hubbell, J.W.;
Who when you want tickets, for money will trouble you.
At the First Presbyterian Mr. Myers doth preach:
Mr. Robbins in the M.E. Church many will teach.
The Chazy Academy comes next in the line,

Where Miss Forbes and Miss Graves are all of the time
Teaching children the way in which they should walk,
And when to be speechless and when they may talk;
And in our Academy there is a bell—
When the lads hear it they run in pell-mell.
F. Gilbert, the tanner on the corner nearby,
Dr. A. W. Fairbank lives up ever so high
Over J. McCuen's store: J. H. is the man
That always is working as fast as ever he can.
Mr. Forbes, in the stone store just over the way,
In cabinet work, suits well, so they say.
John McCullough still keeps the little hotel
And Merrihew, on the hill has all things to sell
In the grocery line, dry goods and such,
And don't be afraid he'll charge you too much.
Mr. Fitch as a tin smith does very good work;
And in the boot line King never will shirk.
The horses fare well, we've of smiths two more,
Messrs. Wool and Chisholm; and of farmers three score.
And of these farmers we have not a few
Who are up in the morning as fresh as the dew.
Trombly and Warner are carpenters, and Baker
Lives right down the hill, a good shoe maker,
Buchanan, the painter lives over the bridge,
And agent of cheese factory is W. Aldridge.
H. C. Fisk who deals in marble, nearby;
Then on the hill toward Plattsburgh we fly.
We'll visit the lime kilns as we go past,
Where Thompson and Jones take lime out so fast.
And now if in this directory of mine
I've omitted you, friends, please pardon this time.

JUSTICE.

Chapter Fourteen

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation in Chazy has always been primarily a land or water affair. Although an airplane has landed from time to time within the township or on the lake, Chazy as a town, with two known exceptions, has never been involved in any particular way with flight. A few years ago Frank J. Dossert of the Lake Shore Road built his own amphibious plane which he flies himself, taking off and landing on the lake in front of his home. About 1954 Carl Ratta of the Ratta Road flew his plane from Plattsburgh to his home. The plane went out of control, landed in the field near the Slosson Road, and burned up. Carl Ratta was burned to death with it.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

From the earliest times until 1742 the only means of water transportation on the lake were birch bark canoes or dugouts, shaped like a canoe but scooped out of tree trunks and sometimes called "pirogues." When Champlain and his party entered the lake on July 4th 1609, they were borne by 24 Indian canoes made of birch bark and about ten or twelve feet in length. In 1742, Joseph Haintonge, a Frenchman, built the first sailing craft to be used on the lake, a yacht constructed at St. Johns and owned and operated by Haintonge for many years. In 1749, when the boat was used by the Swedish traveler, Peter Kalm, as he passed down the lake, it was making regular trips between Fort Frederick and St. Johns to carry news and officers between the fort and Montreal. In 1756 the French, who were then building Fort Ticonderoga, used canoes, schooners, and bateaux—flat bottomed oak boats, with sides of pine tapering at each end, rowed by six, eight, or more men to transport troops and supplies. The bateaux were about 36 feet long, eight feet wide, and drew a foot of water. They could carry from 30 to 40 men and had a mast to which a sail or blanket could be fastened if the wind was directly behind. The same year Major Rogers, the English scout, seized

a French schooner and killed the crew. The canoes and bateaux were the principal craft until 1760 when General Amherst in his last expedition ordered built a sloop of 16 guns and a raft or radeau 84 feet long capable of carrying six large cannons and a brigade. Later General Abercrombie attacked Ticonderoga with 900 bateaux and 130 whale boats. During the Revolution larger schooners and sloops plied the lake. The first sailing vessel to make regular trips through the lake for trading purposes was probably the sloop built by Major Philip S. Skene in 1770.

The Revolution stopped settlement along the lake and drove out the settlers already there. For a few years after 1783 the hostility between New York and Vermont delayed development of trade by way of Whitehall, and supplies could not be obtained easily from St. Johns. After the admission of Vermont to the Union, settlement and trade expanded rapidly. Agricultural products, lumber, and potash were carried in large quantities on rafts with jury masts and sails to St. Johns where they were exchanged for fish, salt, iron, tobacco and other items.

The Lansingburgh SENTINEL for October 8th 1787, carried an advertisement that:

For St. Johns—the sloop "Nabby Hannah" about 20 tons burden will positively sail from Whitehall Landing (formerly Skenesborough) for St. Johns in Canada the following days viz: September 18th, October 6th and 25th. Said sloop has good accommodations for freight or passengers. Apply to Daniel Gilpin, Whitehall, Sept. 1st.

At that time the round trip by sail with favorable winds between Whitehall and St. Johns took about three weeks. In 1793 it cost 70 shillings to hire a boat and two hands at St. Johns to go as far as Cumberland Head; the trip took about two days with an overnight stop. From 1790 until 1814 about 30 sailing vessels of various kinds were built on the lake, and other craft entered the lake from Canada. By 1871 there were over 600 large boats of all kinds of which about a half dozen were steamboats of

the first class and a dozen more steamboats of the second class, with sidewheels and propellers. Aside from a dozen or so schooners, the remainder were sloops or canal boats carrying such cargo as lumber, iron ore, and coal, towed by steamers. Sometimes 30 or 40 cargoes of lumber in one day would clear the customs house before 9 A.M. on the way up the lake.

The first steamboat on the lake was the VERMONT, built by the Winan brothers at Burlington in 1808; although they had laid her keel as early as 1807, after hearing of Robert Fulton's CLAREMONT on the Hudson River. She made her first trip in June 1809, sometimes—when the wind was right—making speeds of up to four or even six miles an hour. The VERMONT was longer than the CLAREMONT, but was of the same shape: canal boat form with a flush deck and no guards or pilot house; her engine was under the deck with only the smoke pipe appearing above it. The 20 horse power engine was a secondhand one bought at Albany; it had a 20 inch cylinder, a three foot stroke, a side-lever bell crank, and a balance wheel ten feet in diameter. Also below deck was a single cabin used as a dining room, 25 by 18 feet, with side berths for sleeping. Her pilot stood at the stern and steered by a tiller. The VERMONT had a length of 120 feet, a width of 20 feet, a depth of eight feet, was of 167 tons burthen, and was painted black on the sides.

These rules and regulations were soon posted in a conspicuous part of the vessel:

For the information of the public, the steamboat will leave St. Johns (L.S.) every Saturday morning exactly at eight o'clock; will pass Cumberland Head about five on the same day, and arrive at Burlington the next morning; leave Burlington at nine o'clock A.M. and arrive at Whitehall at 12 o'clock at night. Returning, leave Whitehall every Wednesday at 9 A.M. As the time at which the boat may arrive at the different places above mentioned may vary a few hours, according to the advantage or disadvantage of the wind, those wishing to come on board will see the necessity of being on the spot two hours before the time. Persons wishing to come on board from any other landing than here specified, can calculate the time the boat will pass, and be ready on her arrival. Inn keepers or boatmen who bring passengers on board from any part of the lake will be allowed twelve cents for each person.

Passengers will breakfast before they come on board; dinner will be served up at exactly 2 o'clock; tea, with meats which is also supper, at eight o'clock in the evening, and breakfast at seven in the morning. No one has a claim of the steward for victuals at any other hours. One dollar to be paid for each dog or animal not exceeding the size of a sheep; they are to be fed on deck, forward of the foremast. No horses taken on board; as, if they were about too much, there is difficulty in steering the boat.

The orders that are made for order and neatness in the boat are not to be abused. Judgement shall be according to the letter of the law. Gentlemen wishing well to so public and useful an establishment, will see the propriety of strict justice, and the impropriety of the least imposition on the purse or feelings of any individual.

The back cabin of eight births, but which will at a push accommodate twelve persons, is exclusively for the ladies and their children. Servants to sleep on the floor. Any greater number of persons, who pay full fare, will be accommodated with sofas or cross lockers.

The great cabin of sixteen births which will accommodate twenty-four persons is for gentlemen. The first who apply and pay their passage money, will have their choice of the sixteen births. Any greater in number of persons will be accommodated with cross lockers. According to the order in which passengers pay their fare, they will be entitled to entry into the washroom. Gentlemen not permitted to soil or dirty unnecessarily any article used in the washroom, and not to remain in longer than ten minutes washing themselves.

As the comfort of all persons must be considered, cleanliness, neatness and order are necessary; it is therefore not permitted that any person shall smoke in the ladies cabin, or in the great cabin, under the penalty first, of a dollar and a half, and a half a dollar for each half hour they offend against the rule; the money to be spent in wine for the company. It is not permitted for any person to lie down in a berth with his boots and shoes on, under a penalty of a dollar and a half and a half a dollar for every half hour they may offend against the rule. A shelf has been lately added to each berth on which, gentlemen will please put their boots, shoes and clothes. Hitherto the cabin table has been much encumbered from gentlemen throwing their small garments upon it. This will not be permitted for the future. On deck it is allowed to smoke. In the Ladies cabin and in the great cabin, cards and all other games are to cease at ten o'clock at night, and those persons who wish to sleep may not be disturbed. Gentlemen are not permitted to sing or whistle the tunes of "Clinton's March" or "Burgoyne's Defeat" as it may prove offensive to some of the company.

As the steamboat has been fitted up in elegant style, order is needed to keep it so; gentlemen will therefore observe cleanliness, and a reasonable attention not to injure the furniture; for this purpose no one must sit on a table, under the penalty of half a dollar for each time, and every breakage of tables, chairs, sofas or windows, tearing of curtains or injury of any kind will be visited with the severest penalty of the law.

The VERMONT'S extreme northern landing in the United States was the wharf built at Chazy Landing by Matthew Sax, one of the few wharves large enough to take her; usually she took on or discharged freight or passengers by means of a small boat. There was no steamboat wharf at Rouses Point until 1816 and at Plattsburgh until 1818. On her first trip in June 1809 John Winan was her captain and Seba Manning her first pilot. Her next pilot was Hiram Ferris, who served as a lake pilot off and on from 1805 to 1859. During that half century he served as a pilot on every boat of the Champlain Transportation Company without a serious accident. The rocky reef opposite Port Kent was discovered by him and bears his name. In 1809 he settled at Chazy Landing and later bought and lived in the house where Dr. Dwight now lives, remaining there until 1859 when he moved to Fondue Lac, Wisconsin.

During the War of 1812 the VERMONT ran only to Plattsburgh. In 1814 she usually carried freight and passengers between St. Johns and Whitehall until her engine broke down on October 15th 1815.

A good deal of rivalry grew up between various steamship companies to monopolize the trade, and by 1845 this rivalry was open and hot. Passage from Whitehall to St. Johns was cut from \$9 to \$3 to 50¢ for cabin passage and 25¢ for deck passage between any landings on the lake. Particularly bitter rivals were the SALTUS and the SARANAC. Order was eventually restored when the Champlain Transportation Company gained control. Their fine boats carried many interesting passengers, among them Charles Dickens, presidents, governors, foreign ambassadors, and Minnie, a star elephant, who was charged the rate of two horses.

The early Chazy settlers mostly arrived in canoes; although many also came on foot, by the early ferries, or on horseback. After settlement in the earliest days, they had to take their grain into Canada to be ground, a journey much longer and more difficult over land than by water, so it was not long before they made their own batteaux. Since it took from six or eight men to row the batteaux, neighbors would gather their grists together and make the week-long trip as a group.

Jean LaFramboise built himself a rude, flat bottomed boat in which to carry furs to St. Johns, where he bartered them for provisions. This was the first boat known to have been built by a White Man in Chazy. Matthew Sax, Solomon Roosevelt, and others at the Landing kept canoes which they rented by the hour, the day, or the week. Sax also kept a small sailboat for rent.

Among the early Chazy residents to make their living from boats on the lake were the brothers Capt. George G., John, William, Benjamin, and Amasa Brown. Enoch B. Morgan, and Archibald Ferris, who were in partnership, also earned their living from lake transportation. One resident of Chazy, at least, was a captain on the high seas. Emery Flowers, eldest son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Townsend) Flowers, was born at Saranac about 1823/4. About 1836 he came to Chazy with his parents, and by 1845 he was at sea. In 1847 he returned to New York City from a trip around the world.

George Currie was a canal boat owner and operator who lived at the Landing after 1852. The canal boats used a square sail and depended entirely on the wind for power. They could not tack and were called "pin flats." They made trips, usually in groups of three, from Quebec City to New York City; and the entire family lived on the boat during its summer journeys. Several of these families spent their winters at Chazy Landing, remaining on their boats.



A "pin flat" on Lake Champlain.

Today all the boats in the lake between Chazy and Isle La Motte are small pleasure craft, mostly driven by outboard motors, but a few by sail, and several with in-board engines. Of course, there are also many rowboats and canoes.

There was no real trade by lake before 1815. Before the War of 1812, the exports consisted only of logs, lumber, potash, pearl ash, and iron. Agriculture was not sufficiently developed to provide items for sale.

After the War of 1812, a considerable shipping business developed at Chazy Landing. Boating on the lake was big business until the railroads were built here in the 1850's, and for many years the Landing was the port of entry for the entire region. William Lawrence had built the first wharf in 1801; it was quite small as it was needed to handle only canoes, batteaux, and such small craft.

The next wharf was Matthew Sax's much grander affair, built in 1808 with an eye to the coming steamboat service. This was the largest wharf built in Chazy and drew business from a hundred or so miles to the north and west. After that there were several active wharves between the Landing and the Beekmantown line. At least eight business wharves were constructed along this shore and their remains can still be seen: Lawrence's, Sax's, Brown's, Grant's, Douglass's, one at Beauclair's Point, one at Nordin's, and Morgan's. Quantities of grains, baled hay, peltric, and other products were shipped out.

During the winter cattle bought on either side of the lake were walked across on the ice, which in 1813 was described as "usually holds passable from December to the 15th or 20th of March, and rarely disappears until the 13th of April." The early ferries for transporting horses and cattle were built on cedar log floats, pinned to stringers and surmounted by a railing on the sides. They had row locks and were propelled by long, rude oars or by setting poles. If the channel was not too wide, the beasts were frequently swum across in warm weather, sometimes the oxen even in the yoke.

This rude craft was supplanted by a flat bottomed scow propelled by oars; later the refinements of the sail and the lea board were introduced.

FERRIES

On November 2nd 1796, an act was passed by the Vermont legislature granting Reuben E. Taylor of Alburg the exclusive right of keeping a ferry from the northwest part of said town across Lake Champlain to the eastern shore of the State of New York; however, there is no record of any regular ferry service to Chazy before 1852. There is a tradition, however, that John Roosevelt who once lived at Chazy Landing, operated the first ferry there.

In 1852 McDonough McGregor (1822-1862) with his wife came from Alburg, Vermont, to Chazy, where they bought the house now the residence of Robert Fulton. McGregor, who had always lived by the lake and was very familiar with sailing, conceived the idea of a ferry and built and operated it himself between the Landing and Isle La Motte. It was a flat-bottomed scow with sails, a sweep, and a jib. In 1860 he sold out to Robert Stockman, a Chazy Landing grocer, and in 1868 Stockman sold out to Stephen S. Niles, a Chazy Landing hotel keeper. Niles called his hotel The Lake House and named his ferry THE UNION. Niles was followed by Franklin Hill and his son John, who operated the ferry until 1903, when it was sold to John Fleury of Isle La Motte, who two years later, in 1905, sold the business to its last owner, William N. Sweet, who remained proprietor and operator with his two sons until 1936, when the bridges at Crown Point and Rouses Point made it no longer a paying proposition.

Older residents recall Franklin Hill as a stern, weather-beaten man, not so agreeable as his son John, who was liked and respected by all who knew him. Old Franklin Hill was very harsh with his son, but John did not seem to pay much attention to what his father said, just kept right on doing all the hard work. The father would often refuse to take people across on pretext of the hour or the weather. On calm days he would sometimes put the long, wooden oars in place and make the passengers, who had paid their fares, row the ferry over; on the other hand, he would also sometimes, on calm days, take the Landing children over free of charge, but they had to

help row, too. He lived to be 90 and boasted he had worn the same hat for 60 years. Mrs. Nelson Fisk and many other ladies had their rugs washed by tying them with ropes to his ferry and having them towed across the lake several times.



The sail ferry at Chazy Landing south of the Sax stone store in the late 19th century—the passengers have been given a free ride because they are on a church picnic.

Before the Sweets took over the ferry, it had had no real landing place. The wind seldom left the boat in the same place twice. It came in as near shore as possible, and sometimes wagons were backed into the lake to transfer goods or people to the ferry. Cattle and horses were pushed off and made to swim ashore, and all barrelled products were rolled into the lake; passengers were taken off in rowboats. When the lake was very calm, the lea board could be conveniently let down. As long as a sail ferry was used, it landed on the south side of the Sax Stone store, on windy days very close to Henry Saxe's cottage. A road went down from the Lake Shore Road, passed in front of the store, and near the end of the bay came back up the bank to the highway. After the steamers stopped docking at Chazy in July 1868, the ferry picked up crowds of excursionists, who sometimes arrived at the Landing hours ahead of time and were carried out by rowboat to the ferry, which took them to the lake channel where they were transferred to the



The Chazy Landing ferry landing and The Twins c. 1910.

excursion steamers running between Rouses Point and Burlington. On the return they would disembark in the same manner.

By 1905 automobile traffic had become quite heavy through the North Country, and crossing the lake to New England was a problem. It was William Sweet who conceived the idea of an auto ferry. In 1904, while engaged in loading hay on canal boats at Coopersville, he began to prepare a landing in the bay just north of the Robert Fulton house and north of William Lawrence's old dock. There was a swampy spot there and the land was so low that in some springs rowboats could go up as far as the present Gravelle house, then owned by Jonathan Ladd. Hiram Ladd, when clearing his land, had dumped the stones he picked up into this marshy place. Sweet procured the state rights and authority for establishing a new ferry business and during the winter of 1904 had stones drawn from his farm for the foundation of a landing place. In 1909 he built an extension to his dock. In 1932 he bought the property of Elde Ann Rochester on Isle La Motte and sold all of it to a Mr. Grant except a 200 foot strip on the shore which he reserved for his dock on the Vermont side.

Before 1905 all the ferries had been sail driven, but in that year Sweet built the first gas powered ferry and named it THE TWINS in honor of his sons, Clinton and Gerald.* The CHAMPLAIN COUNSELLOR for August 17th 1905, carried the news of the new ferry:

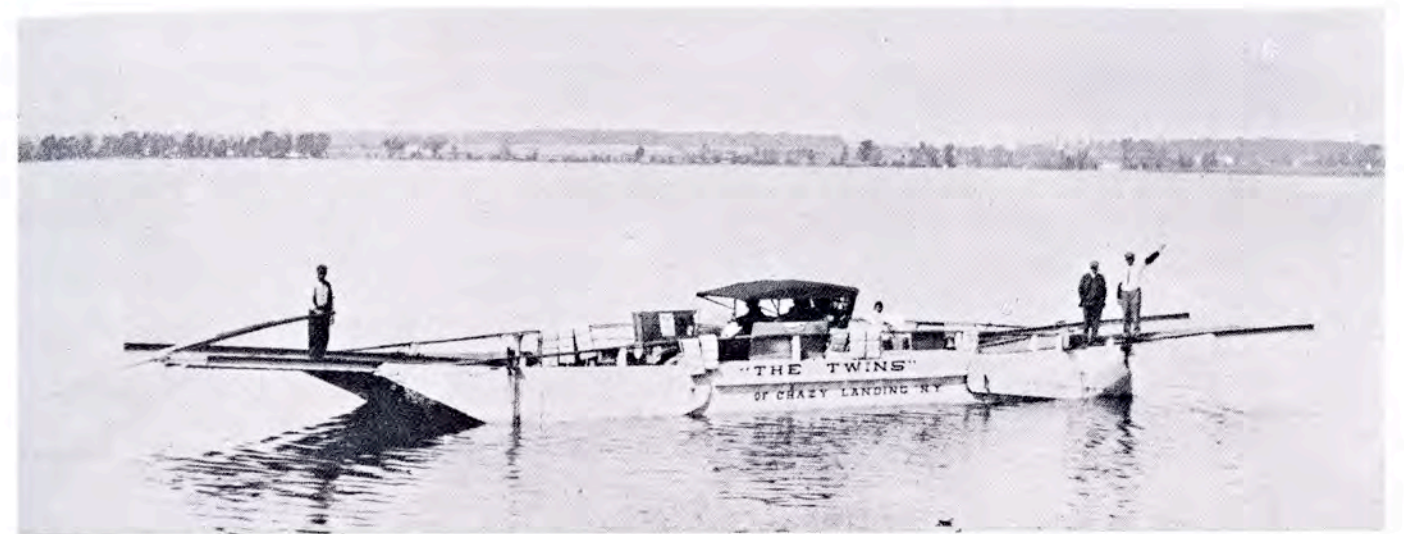
FERRY BOAT "THE TWINS."

Named after Captain Sweet's Twin Boys and Her Own Twin Engines Plies Between Chazy Landing and Isle La Mott. Capt. Sweet of Chazy Landing received, last week the superb ferry boat "The Twins" from the boat yard of Averill & Clark of this place. The craft, which is the first one of the kind ever built here, is 60 feet long by 14 feet wide and has a hold four feet deep. It is propelled by two double cylinder gasoline engines, developing 12-horse power and built by the D. & M. Tuttle & Co., of Conestoto, N.Y. Commenced last spring, the boat left the boat yard August 5, and is now in active service on the lake, making regular trips between Chazy Landing and Isle La Mott, independent of winds, and their fickle disposition and giving full satisfaction to her captain and the public. The name of the boat may sound queer to the uninitiated but when one learns that Captain Sweet is the proud father of a fine pair of twin boys—then all wonder ceases, and besides,—the boat has twin engines.

In 1915 this ferry was sold, and in 1916, after obtaining a new charter, Capt. Sweet acquired a much larger and more powerful gasoline propelled ferry with twin-screw engines which he named THE TWIN BOYS. This boat was also built at the Champlain Boat Yard and was Capt. Sweet's own design. It kept the best of the old vessel, but had such innovations as four lea boards, and strip maps—unknown at that time—given out at the ferry and showing trips mapped from Buffalo through the New England States. Capt. Sweet's phrase "a trip through the beautiful islands of Lake Champlain" became well known in later years. He also gave out an historical leaflet about Samuel de Champlain and Fort St. Anne.

Capt. Seely, the steamboat inspector from Washington, D.C., came to inspect THE TWIN BOYS and stayed for two nights at the Sweet's house. He took a great fancy to the ferry and after supper talked enthusiastically with Capt. Sweet about it. "Will," he said, "I don't know how

* A more intimate and detailed account of the Sweets' ferries, written by Gerald Sweet's son-in-law, Richard Dodds, can be found in YORK STATE TRADITION, fall 1966, pp. 32-40.



you did it, but it's the best damn designed ferry for the lake or a river I've ever seen. When you dock and let down her lea boards, she's like a cow with four legs stuck in the mud—you can't move her!" Capt. Seely sent other boat builders and ferry owners to study the ferry from as far west as the Mississippi River. The boat could carry 15 cars and was run until the ferry closed in 1936, when it was sold and taken by the twin boys, now men, through the locks to Troy. Clinton then took it on to New York where it was met by its new purchaser and, with a yacht hooked to its side, was taken by ocean and the Cape Cod Canal to the Saco River in Maine.

In all the years the ferry service was in operation there was never a serious accident, neither loss of life nor of property. The ferry ran on signal, and the fare for a car and chauffeur was \$1, passengers were 25¢ each, with a maximum charge of \$2 dollars. The earliest the ferry season ever opened was on April 16th, and the latest it closed was on December 2nd. Sometimes, in the fall, the ferry would have to break through the ice on the Vermont side, and it was occasionally possible to walk the

length of the boat on the ice; then a wind would break up the ice and the ferry would cross again.

The crew could not work longer than a 13 hour day without a change of hands. The boat was manned by an engineer, a pilot, and a deck hand. At various times the engineers were Stanley Mooers of Coopersville, Alan Davenport of Chazy, Ralph Paquette of Alburg, Kenneth Cooper of Rouses Point, Gerald Chapman of Chazy, and Clinton W. Sweet of Chazy. The pilots were Jeff Fleury of Isle La Motte, Gerald S. Sweet—now the Chazy Postmaster, and Wilbur Sweet of Rouses Point. In a sense, William Sweet, whose ferry was one of the first requiring licensed men, ran a training school, for many of those employed and trained by him were subsequently able to earn their livings elsewhere on the water. Ralph Paquette and Alan Davenport both got their licenses on THE TWIN BOYS and have become engineers for the Champlain Transportation Company. For a while Davenport worked on ferries in Virginia before returning to the North Country, and Paquette was an engineer on Standard Oil Barges for some time before returning to the



courtesy of Mrs. Clinton Sweet

Champlain company. Chapman is an engineer on the Cumberland Head ferry, and Wilbur Sweet was a pilot on Standard Oil barges for over 30 years.

Gerald Sweet, who worked on the ferry for 16 years, says he felt really frightened only once, in the summer of 1927 when they were returning from Vermont in a severe storm. All the residents at the Landing were congregated around the dock watching the ferry, expecting that it would not be able to land. As it started out, curtains of rain shut it from view shortly after it pulled away from the landing. The trip was made successfully, however. When horses were on board and the waves were rolling high, they would be unhitched and tied facing the storm to keep them from being knocked down by the waves. The ferry was a picturesque sight on the lake as it plied back and forth from early morning until dark, and it gave great delight as well as convenience to all around.

William N. Sweet, the proprietor of the Chazy Landing Auto Ferry, was a very genial man who was known to hundreds of motorists as the most interesting character in this section of the state. His knowledge of the country and details of historical associations served to build friendships with tourists from many states. He had a substantial business and carried many well known figures as passengers; among them were: Thomas A. Edison, Harvey Firestone, and Henry Ford, who would often cross on their famous camping trips; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, both as the wife of the governor and as First Lady; Gene Tunney, the world heavyweight champion, who called from Plattsburgh and demanded the ferry be held for him—which it was not; Theodore Roosevelt, on his way to visit Nelson Fiske on Isle La Motte; Morgan of Morgan's Store in Montreal; and assorted governors of New York and the New England States. Only Tunney ever asked for any special favors. Many people in the United States know Chazy only because they once crossed on the ferry here.

LAND TRANSPORTATION

STAGE COACHES

Until after the War of 1812, land travel across Chazy was a matter of either shanks mare or private arrangement for horseback, wagon, or carriage of some sort. The Indians went overland along animal paths and the white men at first followed the Indians. In winter the Indians used drags made of pairs of slender saplings attached to the necks and backs of dogs. The first stage coach connection between Albany and Lake Champlain was not until 1796, and the routes were not extended north of Plattsburgh until 1815. In the winter of 1815-16 a stage route was established from Plattsburgh to Montreal as announced in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN:

STAGE

FROM MONTREAL TO PLATTSBURGH

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have commenced running a stage from Montreal to Plattsburgh, twice a week. Leave Montreal every Monday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Plattsburgh on Tuesday at 7 o'clock in the evening. Leave Plattsburgh on Thursday at 4 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at L'Prairie same evening. Leave L'Prairie on Saturday at [sic] a.m. in the morning and arrive in Plattsburgh same evening. Leave L'Prairie at 4 o'clock on Monday morning for Montreal.

Fare from Montreal to Plattsburgh 7 dollars, and in the same proportion for a shorter distance. All private business will be attended to with punctuality.

STAGE HOUSE

Samuel Hedge, Montreal
J. G. Allen, L'Prairie
J. I. Green, Plattsburgh
J. C. Allen
Elias Dewey [Town of Champlain]
Asa Fairbanks [Champlain]
Wm. Moore [LaColle]

Plattsburgh, December 27, 1815

In 1828 it cost \$5 to send a trunk from Poughkeepsie to Chazy by stage.

The stage routes from Troy to Whitehall and from St. Johns to Montreal, which were eventually extended along the west side of the lake to meet each other, were often dormant during the summer when the steamboats on the lake were the principal means of transportation.

The stage coaches during this period were of the old regulation style, with no heat and only through braces for springs. They were drawn by four horses which were changed every 10 or 12 miles. The coach's arrival at a stopping place was made on a run with the horn sounding. Such a spectacle was always an event in the life of the community, particularly since, without any local newspapers to speak of, the people depended a great deal on the stage for news. The stages also carried the mails, baggage, express matter, and sometimes quantities of money. They serviced varying sections of the North County without much improvement in speed or in comfort or in service for about 75 years. They survived the coming of the railroads for a time partly because the government would not pay the railroad here as much for mail service as it did elsewhere.

In 1823 Jonathan Thompson, a Vermont veteran of the War of 1812 who had settled at Malone in 1815 and had been carrying the mail at first on foot from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg once every two weeks, then by horseback, and—when the roads were improved—in an old coach, announced that he would carry passengers in covered spring carriages, "strong and commodious." He promised "excellent public houses" on the route and very good roads for a new country. He made one trip each week, leaving Plattsburgh on Tuesday morning from the Fouquet House and arriving at Ogdensburg on Thursday evening. His coaches entered Chazy near the southwest corner of lot 128 in the Duerville Patent in what is now Altona and continued northwesterly across the town, entering the town of Ellenburg at Hammond's Hotel. From Thorn's Corners in the Town of Plattsburgh, the route followed the Military Turnpike. This route had been used for travel before 1808 and was never changed. In 1824 he was making two trips a week. He continued in business until just before the opening of the Great Northern Railroad. The line connected with the steamboats on Lake Champlain and on Lake Ontario and was advertised as the best route between the eastern states, the St. Lawrence country, and the Great Lakes country. This was a trunk line from which others radiated; it was one of the three largest stage lines in northern New York. By 1836 Thompson is said to have had 300 horses, 15 or 20 professional drivers, and many coaches and wagons. When he sold out to William Andrus, he had 100 horses in use. Thompson is reported to have had \$60,000 buried in his cellar at the time of his death. William Bentley from West Chazy was one of Thompson's drivers.



Portion of Burr's 1829 map of Clinton County showing the stage routes north of Plattsburgh through Chazy Township.

Burr's 1829 map shows that there were two distinct coach routes across the town: Thompson's to the west and one, also from Plattsburgh, leading in a northeasterly direction. The two routes separated in Beekmantown. The easterly route entered Chazy in lot 3 of the Point au Roche Patent west of Ingraham and continued northeasterly to Chazy Village where it passed east of Dr. Carver's, now John Duprey's, and on north to the Little Chazy, which it crossed in lot 174 near Lemuel North's farm, then straight north across lots 175, 176, 177 and 178 to its northwest corner where it crossed into Champlain.

By 1840 this route had been changed somewhat. It followed the Thompson route a little farther west before it turned north and entered Chazy in lot 7 of the Point

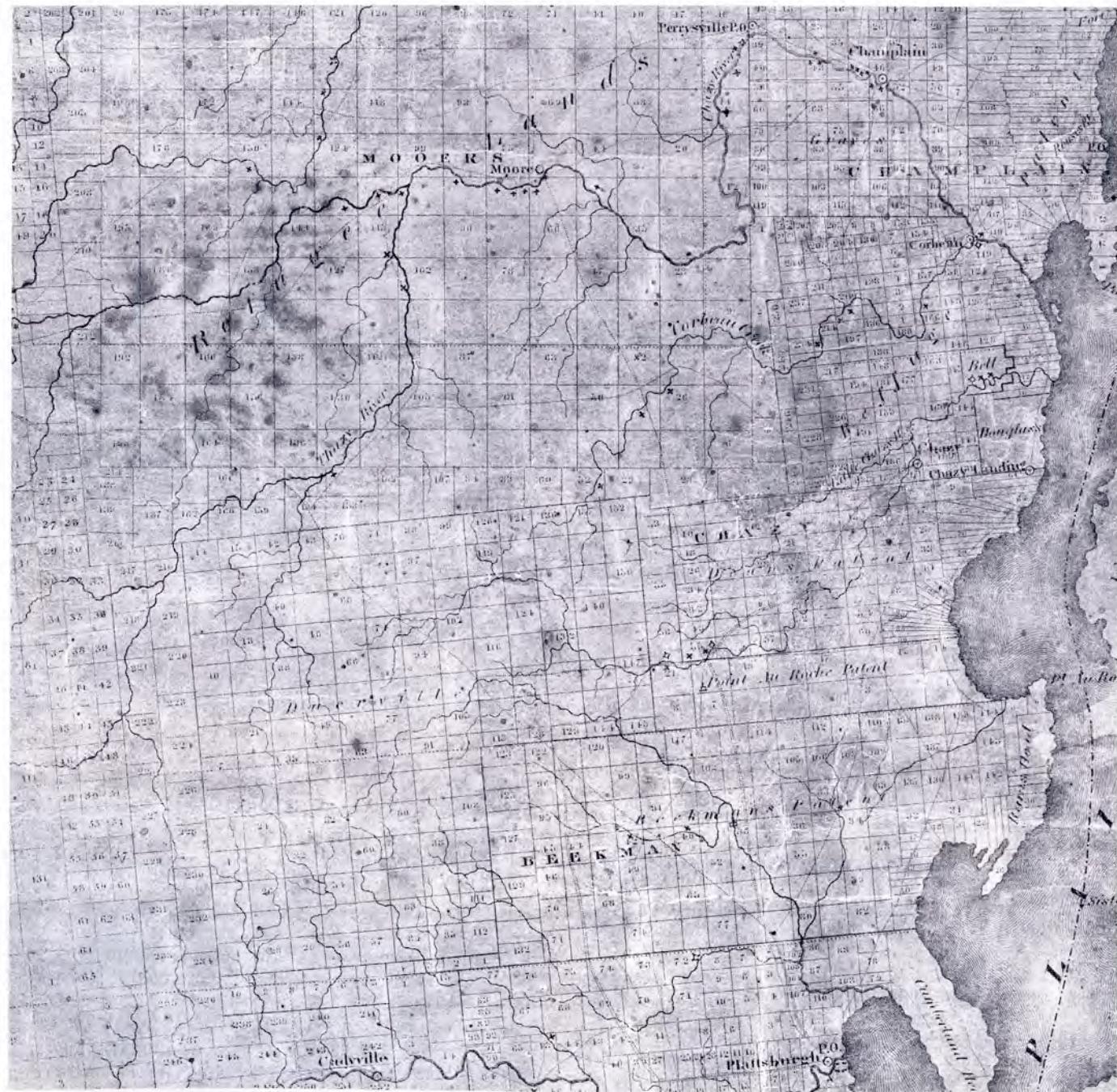
au Roche Patent and continued north, turning to cross the Little Chazy at the upper bridge in West Chazy Village. From this bridge it took a northeasterly course through the Michael Hay property, where Otto Kalvaitis now lives, in lot 30 of Dean's Patent and over a ledge, beginning in lot 39 of Dean's Patent and extending across lot 23 into lot 15, where the route descended to cross what is now Lawrence DeCelle's pasture to meet what is now Route 348 at the curve just west of the bridge that carries Route 348 across the Northway. It followed the present Route 348 to Dr. Clark's, where it either forded the river or turned back of his property and ran to the bridge that was across the river where Dr. Dwight now lives; it then joined the older route.

These routes have long since disappeared, even as roads, and only occasionally can one observe a rutted place here and there in the woods or fields—all that remains of them.

These were the main routes, but there were numerous little detours and cutoffs which the coaches used to go to various stops. One of these connected the 1840 route with the Brick Tavern at Ingraham. When the coach reached the Chazy town line, it turned directly east and went along the line on the Moffat Road to Ingraham, where it turned on to the Old State Road going as far as Simeon Doty's, now Gerald Begg's where it followed the Esker Road, coming down from the esker at the break

where the Little Chazy crosses the esker, forded the river, and passed the Rudolph Slosson house so close that once the hay on a passing wagon brushed the side of the house and scratched the window glass. The Slosson house was a tavern house; the stepping stone for passengers from the stage coaches was so close to the house that travelers stepped from stage to stone to doorstep to house without ever touching the ground. About here, in lot 38 of Dean's Patent, it joined the main route. This detour was of corduroy construction, and occasionally a section of it has been uncovered during plowing.

The main routes and the secondary ones were dotted with inns, almost from mile to mile.



Portion of Burr's 1840 map of Clinton County showing the stage routes north of Plattsburgh through Chazy Township.

THE RAILROAD

Chazy has had three railroad projects. The first railroad built across the town was the Great Northern Railroad constructed from Ogdensburg to Rouses Point to connect the Great Lakes with the eastern seaboard at Boston. The need for such communication was felt as early as the War of 1812, a feeling which led to an attempt in 1823 to open a cheap and direct route from Lake Ontario to the east by means of canals from Ogdensburg in conjunction with the Oswegatchie River, Natural Canal, and the Grass River toward Lake Champlain. The plan, however, was found to be impractical, and it was abandoned. In 1829 thoughts of a railroad developed, and a meeting was held at Montpelier on February 17th 1830, proposing a railroad from Ogdensburg to connect Lake Ontario with Boston; other meetings were later held at Ogdensburg and Malone, and Plattsburgh became enthusiastic, hoping to secure a direct route to eastern markets. Statistics were collected to show the need for such a railroad and application was made to Congress for aid, and a petition was sent to the state legislature, but these efforts came to nothing. Yet agitation continued and on May 20th 1836, a bill was passed for the construction of a rail link between Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain; although no government aid was forthcoming, and there was great opposition from the men promoting a central route from Ogdensburg to Albany.

On May 14th 1845, the Northern Railroad was incorporated for 50 years with a capital of \$2,000,000 in \$50 shares controlled by commissioners from St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex counties. The balance of each share was divided into eight assessments to be paid between January 1848 and January 1849. H. H. Horton of Chazy was authorized to receive the balance of J. C. Hubbell's shares on January 25th 1849.

In June 1846 a company was formed for the construction of the road, and the next year contracts were let, one for building from Ogdensburg to Malone and another for building from Malone to Rouses Point; the road was to be completed within two years. In December 1847 a company agent in Plattsburgh contacted J. C. Hubbell in Chazy seeking a right of way across lots 165, 138, and 137. Work was begun in March 1848 at Mooers Forks and completed to Malone on October 1st 1849. Track crossed 9.49 miles of Chazy, in what is now Altona, from Mooers Forks, then called Centerville, to Ellenburg; altogether about 380 acres were assessed to the railroad in 1851 at \$25,840.00.

By the fall of 1850 the entire road had been completed, and the first train passed over its full length on September 20th 1850. As the train pulled into the depot yard at Ogdensburg, there were waving flags, shouts of joy, ringing bells, playing bands, and firing cannon, all followed by a free supper and fireworks in the evening. The first passenger train made the run, from Ogdensburg to Rouses Point, on October 1st, hauled by the locomotive CHAZY driven by engineer Marvin Brown.

The first Chazy station was north of the Military Turnpike at a place by 1852 called Forest, but then known simply as Chazy Station. A second place known by 1854 as Sand Pit was a water stop; shortly a station was built there and called Aaronsburgh Post Office after Aaron Allison, a conductor who was killed by a train nearby. In 1857 the name was changed again to Altona. Patrick Casey was hired about 1850 to pump water from the

tank at Sand Pit into the engines and handle the wood used as fuel. Orrin Hough, the first station agent, was followed by William Douglass, who was succeeded on March 21st 1858, by Casey who held the job until 1887. Patrick's brother, Michael Casey, was agent at Chazy Station, and another brother, Thomas, was agent at Ellenburg. Thomas followed Patrick for a short time at Altona and was succeeded by Patrick's sons. A daughter of Patrick Casey married Clifford Starks who was also the agent at Altona for a short time. She and her husband were both telegraphers there. One way or another the Casey family worked at the Altona Station from 1850 to 1924, and in 1954 Patrick's son James was caretaker of the buildings which had been closed in 1952 under the last agent, M. J. McAllister. The station was sold and jacked up to be moved, but a passing train hooked on to it and tore it to pieces.

In July 1851 the line of the Northern Railroad was the fourth longest line, 118 miles, under one management in the state. It was a great impetus to business throughout the North Country; it operated all year round, carried produce to a wider market, carried perishable dairy products, and simplified the transportation of cattle. Every station had its cattle yard, hay barn, scales, and storehouse. In 1852 the line boasted, "They had never caused the death or injury of a passenger who entrusted himself to their charge," a claim "few other roads would be able to [make]." The first passenger run took four hours and 40 minutes, and in 1851 the fares were:

Rouses Point to Champlain	\$.10
to Mooers	.35
to Centerville	.45
to Chazy	.70
to Ellenburg	.85

Wood was used entirely as fuel until 1879, when coal was introduced; although wood was also used after that date. It was a mixture of hard and soft wood sawed into short lengths as a convenience for firing, purchased from farmers, and piled at loading stations about 20 miles apart. If a supply ran out between stations, the crews were not above appropriating rail fences, cord wood, or any combustible commodity they could pick up along the track or in unprotected places on nearby farms. Altogether the railroad owned 20 wood-burning locomotives. The coaches were heated with wood in a common box stove at each end and were lighted by four sperm candles in each coach. The dean of northern New York railroad conductors was William Bentley, who was born in Chazy in 1849. He retired in 1929 after 60 years of railroading, and died by suicide shortly after.

Although it was long a very prosperous road, the usefulness of this route began to decline about 1924. In 1864 it had been reorganized as the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company; in 1870 it was leased for 20 years to the Central Vermont Railway Company, but because of contract failures it was returned to its owners in 1877. About 1903 the Rutland Railroad Company bought the Rouses Point-Ogdensburg section.

The most serious accident on this line occurred on July 23rd 1885, and makes a strange story as printed in the NORTH COUNTRYMAN in the 1930's:

It happened between Mooers Forks and Wood's Falls, not far from the Jerry Higgins farm house. Two kids crawled under a dry culvert just before the west bound express came along late in the afternoon. I don't know why they did it; probably being just youngsters they liked

to hear the roar of the heavy train passing over their heads—so close to them, yet unable to do them any harm. Likely they had been under that same culvert a hundred times before when the trains passed over it, but this time they misjudged its distance, or something, and stuck their heads up between the ties just as the locomotive came roaring down upon them. The engineer jammed on the brakes. But shucks, when the crew scrambled down from the engine, all they found were two small battered heads that had been severed from the poor little bodies that were lying back in the sluice under the rails.

The mother of the kids, in the house back in the field, heard the screeching of the brakes, the clang of the cars as they came together in their couplings, and the cries of the crew as the train ground to a stop. When she saw what had happened, she was frantic, of course. Any mother would be. But she blamed the crew of the engine for the death of her children, and that wasn't fair. The engineer and fireman felt pretty bad themselves, you can imagine. But it was the kids' own fault, or more likely the fault of the parents who allowed them to play on the tracks.

But that is only part of the story. A short time after that—it was the first of March following—we had an early thaw, the water was up over the tracks on the Rouses Point bridge, and the ice was going out of the rivers along the line. The crew of the west bound night express out of Rouses Point—Jim Chambers, the engineer, and Henry Petrie, the fireman, had orders to run slow.

And in the afternoon the track over the very same culvert where the kids were killed was washed out. The mother knew that it was out and that the night express was overdue. She knew too that if it wasn't stopped at Mooers Forks, or flagged before it hit the culvert, there would be a wreck. But she figured the engineer on that very train was the man who was responsible for the death of her children. So she just stayed in the house and didn't tell a soul. The engine nosed right into that washed out culvert, and the tender and baggage car piled on top of it. They pulled poor Jim out dead and Petrie died in the Wood's station an hour later.

But the mother didn't enjoy her revenge after all, and they say she never had another peaceful day as long as she lived. For the dead engineer and fireman weren't the ones that were on the train that killed her boys. It was the crew of the opposite run, as innocent as you or I, or the crew of the other train for that matter.

For a long time during the construction of the Northern Railroad, the Plattsburgh investors, who had put \$50,000 in the company, were allowed to believe by the powers behind the company that Plattsburgh would be the lake terminus of the line; the act establishing the company, of course, designated only Lake Champlain. The track laid from Ogdensburg seemed to be headed right for Plattsburgh, until it reached the western line of Chazy when it turned east toward Altona, from where it went north to Mooers Forks and then northeast to Rouses Point, cutting out Plattsburgh entirely. Although deceived and left isolated by the Northern Railroad Company, the Plattsburgh people still felt that a line built to the Canadian border and a junction with the tracks leading to Montreal would be beneficial to Plattsburgh economy, and on March 28th 1850, the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad was incorporated in New York to build a railroad from Plattsburgh to the Canadian line in the town of Mooers.

The line was 63 miles in length to Montreal. Ground was broken both at Plattsburgh and at Montreal on July 16th 1851, and on July 26th 1852, track was opened to Mooers Junction; it reached the Canadian line on September 20th 1852. The line entered Chazy from Beekmantown a short distance east of the Ridge Road and ran northwesterly through West Chazy and Sciota to Mooers. There was some difficulty with the Canadian section, but the company functioned smoothly, and the first train left Plattsburgh for Montreal at 7:45 A.M. on

October 7th 1852. In January 1854 the railroad owned three engines, two passenger cars, 24 freight cars, and 23 miles of track (from Plattsburgh to the border). It connected with Vermont railroads at Burlington by a steamer from Plattsburgh.



The Sciota railroad station—after the Coopersville station burned this building was moved there from Sciota—the picture is taken at Coopersville.

In 1852 there was a \$200,000 mortgage and later second mortgages through which, in 1857, the company passed into the hands of Moss Kent Platt. Its rolling stock had been sold at sheriff's sales in the spring of 1854 and the winter of 1855 and then hired by the company until February 14th 1855, when the line had been leased to E. V. Pierce until February 1857. On June 25th 1857, the line was sold on foreclosure to Platt. Its financial position remained uncertain until 1868 when the company was reorganized as the Montreal and Plattsburgh Railroad. Soon after, Vermont railroad interests took possession, and then Thomas Dixon of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company became interested in promoting a railroad on the west side of the lake and that company gained control. By 1875 various links connected the line with Whitehall to the south, under the New York and Canada Railroad—incorporated in 1872, and with the Grand Trunk railway to Montreal on the north at Rouses Point, by way of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain tracks from Mooers Junction, thus finally realizing the dream of 1832 of a single rail route from New York to Montreal.

Before 1875 anyone traveling from New York City to Chazy had to go to Whitehall, take the steamer to Plattsburgh, and the train from Plattsburgh to West Chazy, from where they had to make private arrangement for a horse drawn vehicle. With the completion of the link from Whitehall to Plattsburgh in November 1875, the steamer could be eliminated, and in 1876 the entire journey could be made by rail. To celebrate the opening of an all rail trip from New York City to Montreal invitations were sent to prominent railroad officials and such men as John Jacob Astor, J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel Sloan, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. They left Albany at 9 A.M. on November 16th 1875, and reached Plattsburgh in seven and a half hours. After a banquet at the Fouquet House and a night's rest, they proceeded to Montreal the next day, returning on the 18th after celebrations in Montreal.

The trains made one trip each day in each direction, leaving Plattsburgh at 6 A.M., spending five hours in Montreal, and returning in the evening. En route there were a four minute stop at Beekmantown, five minutes at West Chazy, five minutes at Sciota, four minutes at Mooers Junction, two minutes at Province Line, and four minutes at Hemmingford.

To eliminate the use of the Mooers-Rouses Point section and to shorten the route, the main line was extended in 1876 from Canada Junction, one mile north of the West Chazy Station, more or less north to Rouses Point through Chazy Village. This section was built in the incredibly short time between February 10th and November 27th. During construction the laborers had a boarding house in Chazy, which with most of its furnishings was destroyed by fire on March 20th 1876.

From the fall of 1876 the old line to Mooers and the Canadian border was known as the Mooers Branch. Service on this branch was formally abandoned on February 7th 1925, and the track was removed. The Sciota station was moved to Coopersville to replace the one there which had burned.

Before 1876 the station at West Chazy had been known as Chazy, and Chazy Village was usually referred to unofficially as East Chazy. On September 22nd that year, however, the superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Northern Railroad Department, Saratoga and Champlain Divisions, issued from his Troy office hand bills announcing that the former Chazy station would henceforth be known as West Chazy, and the next station north toward Rouses Point would hereafter be called Chazy.

At Canada Junction a small building, six by ten feet, was erected for the switchman and the telegraph operator; it had a stove in it to increase its comfort. Charles Sydney Merritt, a lame man, came from Cuba, New York, to operate this switch and taught many of the local young men telegraphy. Bert Tormey, Arthur Ric, Tim Murnane, Lynn King, and William Wells, who became Chief Dispatcher for the Champlain Division of the D. & H., were all trained in this little cubby hole by Charles Merritt. Merritt's father, James Merritt, was a lineman for the telegraph company and came to West Chazy, where he died. Merritt's brother-in-law, Morris Northrup, was also a railroad employee at the West Chazy station.

The first railway station had been built at West Chazy about 1852. In 1860 and '62 and '64 Higby Lawrence was Station Agent, and in 1868 the agent was Vail McCready. From 1871 until his retirement about 1903,

Freehold Gardner Sheldon was Station Agent. He was followed by Earl Stoddard Payne, a musician who had played trombone at the Bluff Point Hotel in the summer and in Bermuda with Prouty's Orchestra from Boston. Between seasons he worked for the D. & H. as agent and telegrapher. He died on June 16th 1911, while in service at West Chazy. Henry Carter followed him and in 1923 went to Saranac Lake, where he died soon after. He was succeeded by Garfield Jerry in 1947. The last agent before the station was closed was Owen Humphrey who followed Jerry.

The old station was put on skids in 1905 and rolled north a few feet to where it now stands to make way for the present, abandoned, station which was begun that year and was completed in August 1907. Garfield Jerry was working in the old station at the time, and the job was done so smoothly he never knew he was being moved. Joseph Guyette, of West Chazy, and Isadore King of Chazy were track walkers for many years. Henry Donah, Mrs. Payne's child by a previous marriage, was a freight handler at West Chazy.

The first railway station at Chazy Village was built in 1876 as a combination freight and passenger station, serving until 1910 when the present station was built. It was built and painted by November 1st 1876, but until it was ready a box car had been used as a station. Later there were constructed north of the depot a creamery, hay scales, a coal shed, a hay barn, a cattle yard, a second coal shed, a storehouse, and the T. E. McCullough lumber yard. The second building was financed, at least in part, by W. H. Miner and designed by his architect. It was built by Callanan Brothers of Keeseville. The first schedule including Chazy shows five trains stopping at the station: one from New York at 6 A.M., one from Rouses Point at 8 A.M. and another at 11 A.M., a second New York train at 4 P.M., and the Montreal train at 6 P.M.

John Wolcott Hubbell was appointed the first Stationmaster, Freight and Express Agent at Chazy, but as he was not a telegrapher, the company sent one here who boarded at Hubbell's house. Hubbell was replaced on October 1st 1881, by Leslie A. Childs, who was also a telegrapher. Childs continued a few years, but before 1900 he went in business for himself and was replaced with Will Minkler, son of Peter Minkler. Minkler was transferred in 1896 and was succeeded by William H. Flint, who had come to Coopersville when he was 20. Flint left in 1909 and was followed by Eli A. Dressin, a native of Canada who had been telegrapher at Rouses



The West Chazy stations—the first station is to the rear.



The first Chazy Village station; Will Saxe and Mrs. Sowles, Sara Saxe, Dr. Fairbank, Ed Carter, Wilmer Wells—the horse and buggy belong to Will Saxe.

Point. He served until his retirement in 1944. George H. Gonyo was appointed after Dressin; he retired in 1952 to be replaced by Victor Rascoe, who was transferred to Rouses Point when the Chazy station was closed on July 5th 1963. After Mr. Miner was in Chazy for a few years, the business at Chazy Depot increased to such an extent that a second agent was appointed. In 1917 the second man was Ernest Stoughton, who resigned to join the Union Bag Company at Hudson Falls; there were others. Arthur Atwood, Emerson Saxe, and Grant Dustin are thought to have worked there for a short time after they returned from World War I.

From 1876 until 1911 railroad property at West Chazy and Sciota was assessed to the New York and Canada Railroad. In 1911 and after, the assessment for railroad property at Chazy, West Chazy, and Sciota was made to the D. & H. Railroad Company.

Perhaps the most serious accident on this line occurred just north of the Chazy boundary and was reported on August 7th 1903, by the CHAMPLAIN COUNSELLOR:

**COOPERSVILLE, New York
D.&H. RAILROAD WRECK**

Freight Train runs through open bridge—one man killed. One of the most serious accidents which has occurred in this country for years was that of last Saturday forenoon, when a D.&H. freight train dropped through the open drawbridge at Coopersville, killing one man, drowning a large shipment of livestock and causing a block on the road which has not yet been cleared.

The freight train which was in charge of conductor Carswell was hauled by engine No. 309 with Engineer Elliott at the throttle and Fireman Brown in the tender. This train left Rouses Point shortly after the southbound passenger. James Averill's steam yacht was at that time going down the big Chazy River from Champlain to the lake, and when Coopersville was reached, the railroad drawbridge was opened to allow the boat to pass through. Before the bridge could be closed, the freight train, under full speed appeared in sight and the next instant plunged into the open draw.

Engineer Elliott evidently seeing his danger in time, jumped, thus saving his life, although he is badly cut about the head. The engine is of the Culm burner pattern, better known among railroaders as a "hog" in which the fireman is entirely apart from the engineer and not in a position to see his danger, and therefore knew nothing of the open bridge until plunged to his death.

When the engine went into the river, it hauled at least ten of the cars of the train with it. These cars were loaded with pulp wood and livestock, and the cries of the down-animals was terrible to hear.

A wrecking crew was sent from Rouses Point and one from Plattsburgh. The steam crane from Oneonta is used in removing the wreck. The draw bridge is being taken

to pieces and rebuilt. A large number of men are now at work, but it will be a day or two before the track is again clear. In the meantime, all trains will be run over the Mooers Branch.

Brown was a resident of Whitehall and was about 23 years of age and was unmarried. He has a brother who is a brakeman in the service of the company, and he is also survived by a mother and a sister.

Although no official investigation has yet given a verdict in the matter, it is the general opinion that Engineer Elliott is to blame for the accident as he did not come to a stop 500 feet from the bridge, as required to do. It is also said that he disregarded the signals which showed that the bridge was open. The bridge tender saw the train coming and did all in his power to close the draw in time. Mr. James Averill had invited the members of the Champlain Gun Club for an outing on his steam yacht last Saturday, and if the accident had happened a minute sooner they would have been caught in the wreck. It was a gloomy day for them and they went only over to St. Ann, Isle La Motte.

The engine was one of the heaviest that is used on this end of the road. When it struck the draw bridge, it drove it over to the other side of the river, and Station Agent LaPoint, who was standing on the bridge, which he had just opened, was thrown down, but immediately picked himself up and jumped ashore as the bridge struck. There was one load of cows, one of calves and one of hogs, one of granite and the rest consisted of cars loaded with pulp wood and box material. On Sunday a large force of men were hard at work, and thousands of people visited the scene. The body of Fireman Brown was not recovered until Tuesday forenoon when it was recovered by a diver, who had been ordered to the scene by the company.

The D.&H. will build a temporary trestle across the river until a new iron bridge can be built, we understand that while said work is going on the river will be closed to navigation. The railroad company is running its trains by the way of Mooers Junction and Hemmingford to Montreal. The estimated loss is from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

THE TELEGRAPH

Both an express system and a telegraph system had been established with the railroad companies before any trains crossed the town. After the tracks were laid, these utilities followed immediately. Although the large cities in northern New York were connected by Canadian telegraph lines in 1849, and a New York State line reached Ogdensburg in the summer of 1850 and the following summer was extended to Burlington by way of Rouses Point, it just carried messages across our county. There were no transmitting or receiving stations between those two points. The first telegraph line to serve Clinton County was completed on October 4th 1852. It entered the county from Troy at Au Sable Forks and extended through Keeseville, Peru, Plattsburgh, West Chazy, and

Mooers to the Canadian line. It was succeeded in the winter of 1853-4 by the "House Printing" telegraph company which operated between Montreal and Troy until 1855. There was no line between 1855 and 1858, when the line from Plattsburgh to Mooers Junction was rebuilt as the Plattsburgh and Mooers Telegraph Co. As late as 1871, telegrams for Chazy had to be mailed from either Plattsburgh or Mooers. Telegraphy did not come to Chazy Village until 1876 when the D. & H. was built from West Chazy to Rouses Point.

THE AUTOMOBILE

The first automobile in town was a Peerless owned about 1907 by Mrs. Rufus P. Heaton. The day she got it there was a meeting of the Ladies Aid Society at the Methodist Church, and the car was driven into the yard on the south side of the church where a few horses were waiting with the men who had come to escort the ladies home. The men spent quite a time introducing the horses to the automobile. Lewis G. Robinson is the first in West Chazy to have owned a car. By 1908 Dr. W. E. Clough of West Chazy also had a car, and the newspaper reported on October 23rd 1908, that Dr. Swift, also of West Chazy, had put up a new building "for storage of his automobile," i.e. a garage. On May 1st 1909, Leroy Stafford bought an auto, and both William H. Robinson and J. Ralph McCuen, who bought a Ratel, had one the same year. On September 30th 1910, the paper carried this item:

WEST CHAZY

W. E. Stiles and Mr. and Mrs. Asa Stiles of West Chazy, with two laborers left last Friday for New York, from there they will sail to Galveston, Texas, thence to Wellington, Kansas, where they will spend the winter and push the sale of their Acetylene Generators, acknowledged the best of that kind of gas generator manufactured. They are in use in the west and south with general satisfaction. Many of these generators were sold throughout Clinton County during the summer of 1910, among the purchasers were Dr. A. W. Fairbank, R. P. Heaton, Mrs. Albert D. Bugby, Robert Simonds, all of Chazy, Dr. W. E. Clough, West Chazy, and Hagar & Son.

The horseless carriage had definitely caught on in Chazy. In fact, at a meeting of the Chazy Town Board, held at the office of B. F. Douglass in West Chazy on July 24th 1908, it was voted that the Commissioner of Highways was authorized to furnish 12 signs to tell owners or anyone operating a motor vehicle that they must not operate their said vehicles at a speed in the villages of Chazy, West Chazy, Sciota, and Ingraham faster than 10 miles an hour, under a penalty authorized by law for the running of said vehicles in villages.

The first cars did not come from the factory ready assembled. Several parts had to be put together and the vehicle towed to get it started. L. A. Childs was the first person in Chazy to sell automobiles. He had a large barn in the field behind Dr. Clark's present house where the Model T Fords he sold were assembled. The first man in town to have an agency was Z. A. Bissonette, who came to Chazy with E. F. Moore, a Burlington contractor, to build the Flat Rock dam for W. H. Miner. Moore died of a heart attack in January 1911, and Bissonette soon began to create a business for himself in Chazy. He bought Nelson Lattimore's old blacksmith shop building, the north end of which had been the wheelwright shop of Joseph Junia, and put up a three story building on the lot. Here he carried on a flourishing garage and Studebaker sales business until 1915 or '16 when he sud-

denly went away, leaving his wife and two sons, and was never heard from again.

Lewis G. Robinson was the first man in West Chazy to sell cars or gasoline. He had his Ford agency in the Clark Block before 1917 and installed gas pumps in front of his store.

J. Ralph McCuen was probably the first to sell gasoline in Chazy Township and also Clinton County. He was already selling it by May 1904. Charles Warner, a tinsmith with a shop, now gone, across from the present Chazy Hardware had kept a barrel of gasoline to use with his blow torch and was accommodating enough to sell an odd gallon or so in an emergency to the rare automobilist who passed through Chazy just after the turn of the century. But Warner was not in the gasoline business. About this time Mr. McCuen saw an advertisement for a 500 gallon gasoline tank and a pump. He purchased the outfit and had the tank set in the ground in front of his store. The pump was operated with a handle which turned a proper number of times to pump one gallon, then rolled back to pump the second gallon. He transported gas in barrels by train, about 65 fifty-five gallon barrels to a carload, and kept them in a barn back of the house north of his store, after drawing them from the station by wagon and team. Each barrel cost him about \$6. He transferred a barrel at a time by siphon into his tank. Empty barrels were returned to the company for credit.

In 1917 Hubert Patnode and his father, Peter Patnode, opened what is apparently the first gas station in Chazy. Another early gas station was run by J. Francis Ladue in the Bissonette building. He then moved to what became the Lake Theatre, which he first built as a garage and later sold to Hubert Patnode. Millard Mayo began business in the Bissonette building before moving to his son's present location.

When the gasoline companies began to establish filling stations along the newly improved roads, the Standard Oil Company located a station about four miles south of Chazy Village on the west side of Route 9 on the Valmore Guay property. It was operated by the Alphonso Baker family for some time. Orville Engel came from Canada to Chazy in 1927 and took over from the Bakers. He was followed by Joseph Gregware who built the nearby Bay View Cabins.

During 1928-9 a new station, the Riverside Station, was built in Chazy Village on the south side of the River at the lower bridge and west of the highway. Jack Niles who owned the property, erected one building with money borrowed from the Rev. Taylor, the Presbyterian minister at Mooers. After a sojourn in Florida, Orville Engel took over this station and was still there in 1937, which year the Chazy Orchards, Inc., built a filling station, still operating, across from its offices. Mr. Engel left the Riverside Station and took charge of this station until 1938, when he bought the old McCullough Hotel from Hubert Patnode and replaced it with the present Gulf Station building. In 1947 he sold this business to Arthur Jarvis who sold to Samuel Rice III, who sold about 1966 to Norman Brown, the current proprietor.

About 1916 Hubert Patnode had started a bicycle repair shop, and the next year he and his father bought one of the Kingsbury barns, in which Harry Brouillette had been operating a bakery, and a lot running from just north of the Kingsbury house to the railroad track. Here they began a gas station which expanded successfully into a garage business as well. Hubert Patnode retired in

March 1953 and sold his property to Bernard Riley, who maintained it as a garage and Ford agency.

BUSES

It is not certain just when Chazy first had bus service. On December 31st 1913, a certificate was issued by the Public Service Commission to Hannan and Henry for operation of a stage route in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence counties, but it is not known what service was rendered. The certificate was cancelled on December 7th 1937.

A second certificate was issued on May 20th 1919, to John LeClaire for a bus route beginning in Plattsburgh and running through Beekmantown, West Chazy, Sciota, Altona, Mooers, Ellenburg, Clinton, Chateaugay, Burke, and terminating at the Flanagan Hotel in Malone. The route was transferred to the Colonial Motor Coach Corporation on December 17th 1925, and on March 31st 1943 it was leased to John P. Fitzgerald. In 1949 it was acquired by Greyhound.

In 1920 two brothers, Henry and Fred Mullen, bought the garage built by Z. A. Bissonette, from Benjamin F. Sullivan and on August 11th 1921, were granted permission by the Public Service Commission to open a motor bus service. They immediately established two routes from Chazy to Plattsburgh and Rouses Point, one via West Chazy and Champlain and the other via Ingraham and Coopersville. The buses, large old Packard or Buick automobiles, one a seven passenger Buick, with trunks rebuilt for more storage, left Chazy at 8 A.M. On the return trip they left Plattsburgh at 1 P.M., went to Rouses Point, and returned to Chazy at 4:30 P.M. There was an evening trip from 6 o'clock to 10 P.M. Business was good, and they soon added a twenty-passenger Packard of 12 cylinders with the seats running lengthwise and two new Reo buses. Among their drivers were Clarence Rock, William E. Wilson, Manuel DeCelle, Irving Moore, and Lawrence DeCelle. At the very beginning of the business, Henry Mullen died, and Fred carried on alone until he was joined by his father, Owen Mullen, and another brother, Frank. In 1926 Fred Mullen went to Florida, and the certificate was transferred to his father, who continued the bus service until 1935, when he sold out to Orville Engel and Arthur Narreau. At this time the route from Rouses Point to Plattsburgh via Coopersville and Ingraham was discontinued. Engel left the business after a short while, but Narreau kept on until November 1st 1938, when he transferred the certificate to Alfred McCready of Plattsburgh. This certificate was again transferred in May 1939 to the Champlain Bus Corporation and was acquired in July 1942 as part of a through route from Albany to Montreal by the Greyhound Company, which still maintains stops in Chazy and West Chazy; its Plattsburgh to Syracuse buses stop in West Chazy only.

In April 1923 Manuel DeCelle was granted permission by the Town Board to operate a bus service from Plattsburgh to Perrys Mills through the town of Chazy, but the Commission refused to grant him a certificate because of the opposition of Fred Mullen, John G. LeClaire, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

HOTELS

A necessary and inevitable adjunct to travel is hotels. Inns or taverns of various degrees of splendor have existed in Chazy from very early times, and many of them have been mentioned in previous chapters. As travel has become easier, the number of hotels has de-

creased considerably. The earliest taverns were simply log dwellings where the traveler paid for a place to sleep on the dirt floor in his own blankets or to share a bed with a stranger or two. When the stage coach routes were extended, hotels sprang up along the way; the same was the case with the early railroads.

Among the principal stage houses in Chazy previously mentioned were the Gate House and Robinson's* on the Military Turnpike. The residence of Ben Sanger near Ingraham is thought to have been a stage coach tavern; there is a house on the Flat Rock Road near the Ingraham "esker" also thought to have been a stage house, and east of the lower bridge at Suckortown was an old stone house built by Ralph McCuen's great grandfather believed to be another. The house near Ingraham, where Betty Collins has her antique shop, was kept as a coach house by O. B. Phelps. In 1867 Renold Sowles ran the Forest House near the Military Turnpike in Chazy, a hotel assessed as early as 1857 to the Northern Railroad. The home of Leo Brothers is also thought to have been a tavern on the Slosson Road.



The original Robinson's Tavern, built on the Military Turnpike before 1810, drawn from a written description.

There was a hotel at Ingraham on the Brick Tavern site as early as 1795, run by Lester Sampson; it was first a log building which burned down, then, about 1798/9, a frame hotel, which also burned and in 1801 the brick building was erected. In 1829 the Brick Tavern was known as the "old Sampson Tavern Stand." After Sampson's death in 1828, the tavern seems to have come under the proprietorship of Theopolis Woodward, who was there in 1832. In 1833 it was run by a man named Clark. F. W. Stoughton left as innkeeper in 1861, and by 1871 it was run as a tavern by — Bromley, whose bartender was Silas Doty. — Towle came after Bromley, but left in May 1879. At one time the hotel held dances every week all winter, for which Charles Trombly and Gibson Wool played violin; Wool sometimes also played the coronet.

The first hotel at Chazy Landing was built by John Douglass in 1793. After his death, it was run by Francis Chandonett. Chandonett was succeeded after his death

* For further information see Chapter VI and "A Tavern on the Turnpike" by Andrew Broadwell; YORK STATE TRADITION, winter 1965, pp. 25-30.



The Brick Tavern at Ingraham.

Allan S. Everest

by Horace Morgan. It was then discontinued and left empty until a Saxe purchased it from Horace Morgan, and tore it down.

About 1800 Jabez Ransom built a hotel at Chazy Landing. It had a swinging floor for dancing and was used for plays, entertainments, and religious services. After the death of Jabez Ransom in 1816, his son lived in the Ransom hotel until he moved to Albany. The property was then owned by Hiram Ferris and another Ferris. By 1840, Stephen S. Niles was the operator of Ransom's hotel, but in 1863 he sold out to Franklin Hill, who called the hotel the Hill House and was running it as such in 1866. The building is now the home of William Sweet. In 1856 Niles had had bunks in the front room of the same room. Enoch B. Morgan early had a hotel on the lake shore at the end of the road that runs east from Ingraham, but left it in 1810 when he became store manager for Matthew Sax.

John M. Grant had a log hotel in Chazy Village by 1808 on the site where Arsene Tremblay lives now. On September 15th 1810, Samuel W. Farnsworth and Charles B. Hatch formed a partnership to operate or keep an inn and carry on a merchandising business in Chazy Village. By October 6th they were keeping boarders and boarding horses, and in 1811 they were still in operation, but they eventually left Chazy. Seth Graves was another early hotel keeper in Chazy Village, and in 1838 Almon Graves had an inn, perhaps the one formerly kept by Seth Graves. An important public center in the village was the hotel Septa Fillmore opened before 1814 across the road from the present New Chazy Hotel. By July 1825 and until 1833 it was run by his widow; but in that year it was sold when she moved to Ohio, and the hotel came under the management of Estabrook Moore. In 1835 Jonathan Hyde, a son-in-law of Septa Fillmore, sold this property to deputy sheriff Shubael Burdick, Jr., another son-in-law of Fillmore, who ran it for several years until his death in 1847. His family continued to live there and still owned the hotel until 1855. In 1851 it was run as a hotel by Daniel Slosson.

Slosson had kept a hotel as early as 1841 in a building owned by George Lesley south of Scott's Store or what is now the Colonial Home; he had a call house and a bowling alley. This building is now the residence of John Raull who moved it to its present location after it was given to him by William H. Miner when he acquired

the Colonial Home property. By 1846 Slosson was in partnership with his brother Edward, and on January 16th of that year they were called before the authorities on the report that they had a gaming house and a pool table as well as the bowling alley.

Daniel Slosson kept the Fillmore Hotel until at least 1854; in 1855 the property was sold by the Widow Burdick to Benjamin Banker, when she and her younger children moved to Oregon. In 1859 Henry S. Clark, great-grandfather of Dr. George W. Clark of Chazy, was the proprietor. After seven years he was succeeded by his son George W. Clark, who ran the hotel as the Chazy House. Twenty years later he sold out to John Abare, who ran the hotel until 1897, when he sold the property to John H. Collins. Collins retired in 1930 and discontinued the hotel. When the building was later torn down, the nearly 7,500 pieces of slate from the roof were purchased by Edward J. Welch. In the 1880's there was a row of Lombardy poplars in front of this hotel which made an attractive place for wandering bands to stop and play. Other attractions on the spot were monkeys, bears, hurdy-gurdies, and hand organs.

On November 13th 1833, Leonard Kimball bought from Artemas and Hannah Goodenow the property now occupied by the Gulf Service Station in Chazy Village and by 1835 had opened the Red Lion hotel. The American Circus performed at the Red Lion on September 8th of that year, and on March 5th 1849, the Presbyterian Church Fair was held there. By 1862 the hostelry was run by Joseph Gregware, who in 1864 sold it to John McCullough. It remained the McCullough property until it was sold to Robert Dominy in 1914; it had been discontinued as a hotel, however, before it was sold to Dominy.

By 1848 Hiram Ferris also established a hotel in Chazy Village, and about 1890 Thomas Whiteneck had a saloon where John Duprey now lives; the bar was across the southwest corner of the west room.

The New Chazy Hotel, the town's only currently operating hotel, is situated in the brick house built by Jonathan Douglass and known as the "Douglass Mansion." For many years, after Douglass went to Champlain where he died in 1868, it was used as a residence by Alexander A. North who sold it to Seldon White who in turn sold it to Herman Gordon. He turned it into the Gordon Hotel and ran it for a few years until 1941, when it was sold



The Red Lion when it was the McCullough Hotel.

to Clarence Laughan and then to Joseph Jolicoeur, whose daughter is the present proprietress.

The first hotel keeper in West Chazy was Joseph Harris, who had a hotel there before 1807.* At one time he also had a hotel at the southeast corner of Clark Street and Route 22 known as the Astor House, which had a big shed on the opposite side of the main road for the accommodation of horses. On July 1st 1836, the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN carried this notice:

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the TAVERN STAND, in West Chazy (four corners) on reasonable terms; also a good dwelling House, two stories front kitchen, wood-house, carriage house, shed and barn and one acre of land. West Chazy Joseph Harris

At this time the West Chazy hotel passed from Joseph to his son, Ora Harris, and then to Claudius Merrihew in 1844. On September 28th 1846, Merrihew's neighbor, Asa Stiles complained to the authorities that Merrihew was keeping a house for gamblers and had a bowling alley in the hotel. H. D. Witherell became the next proprietor in 1849 and in 1855 sold out to Stephen H. Purdy, who kept a livery and was succeeded by William H. Finn in 1864. Although he returned briefly in the 1870's, Finn remained at first only six months and was followed by William C. McFadden, three times proprietor, whose first proprietorship lasted from 1864 to 1866. He was followed by William H. Chamberlain, proprietor from 1866 until 1869. During the 1870's the proprietors

* The site may have been occupied by the residence of a Mr. Dudley in 1809, and Harris may not have had his hotel there until sometime between 1809 and 1812.

were apparently William H. Manning, who died in 1870, S. H. Marshall (three times: before and after Barber Greeley, and after Finn's second time), Barber Greeley, Eleazer Mulholland and McFadden. Also during the 1870's, W. E. Wood bought the hotel, but used it only as a residence.

By 1876 and for a few years under McFadden, it was a hotel again; in 1879 it was under another management and was called the Clinton House. In 1880 McFadden returned, and the property was renamed the McFadden House. In 1881 Melchoir Hoffnagle of Keeseville, a second lieutenant during the Civil War, acquired the building and ran it as a hotel for about ten years. From about 1888 until about 1893, the hotel keeper was Aretas M. Barber, who moved to Mooers, where he died in 1898, to open a hotel there. By 1899 and until at least 1901, Charles O'Donnell was proprietor and called the hotel The Adirondack House. Peter Florentine followed soon after, but remained only a short time; in 1908 he built a hotel on Route 22 straddling the Beekmantown line and moved there. A few years later, by 1914, he had returned to keep the West Chazy hotel again. While he was away, the proprietors were Isaac Pelkey and ——— Brown in 1908, and Patrick Carney who did not live there and sold out to Peter Grilley in 1911. Florentine kept horses and vehicles for the use of drummers who came to town by train and needed a means to visit outlying places not on the railroad.

At various times the hotel also had a dance floor and a pool room; the first ice cream parlour in West Chazy was located there. The next proprietor after Florentine was Ed Lucia. He was murdered in the hotel on Decem-

ber 4th 1919, by Roger Clark, who was sentenced to Dannemora Prison for the crime. The last proprietor to keep a hotel was Henry Gonyo. The building was recently a grocery store and is now occupied by the Hub Restaurant.

At first the building was a small, low, wooden building. Later H. D. Witherill raised it a half story and bricked up the outside. By 1880 this section was the south wing of the hotel, the two story section on the north having been built sometime between 1850 and 1880, perhaps in 1870.

As early as 1833 a Mr. Moat and Benjamin Stafford were both hotel keepers at Sciota. Somewhat later Jeranthum Ober ran a hotel there. Guerdon Cooper was another Sciota hotel keeper who kept the Village Hotel west of the railroad station. This was later run by J. B. Hall and still later by Alexander Ferriole.

Although not precisely hotels, Chazy has had during the past 20 years a few cabins and summer cottages for rent to visitors or for the use of residents. In all probability Clarence H. Jones can be given credit for the first summer cottage. In 1895 he acquired land on the lake shore and built a temporary house for the summer. He and his wife became so enchanted with life by the lake, they built a residence there and remained the rest of their lives. David P. Harris was the next to build a cottage on the lake shore, erecting his camp in 1910. In 1911 Edmund Seymour built south of Jones, and Mr. Miner had bought the Hiram Ladd farm a little south of Chazy Landing by 1912. In 1910 West Chazy people also became attracted to the lake and the building of summer cottages increased rapidly. W. H. Robinson and W. E. Stiles purchased lots and built summer homes immediately. The next year John F. O'Brien bought the Spencer place near Chazy Landing. He had dismantled the house and was planning to build a new one when he learned he could not get a right of way. He abandoned the project and sold the land. About the same time Frederick Stetson built a cottage a little south of the Landing. Dr. John S. Stetson and Mrs. Margaret Start were among other early ones. Dr. W. E. Clough built the cottage now owned by the Harold Martins. His twin sons were driving their mother to distraction by their pranks in the water, so the cottage was sold to William F. Kennedy of Champlain. Visitors to the Kennedys from Champlain soon wished to have cottages of their own, among them Mr. Bramer, Mr. Bateman, and Mrs. Burrough.

In 1910 George L. Hubbell, Sr., bought from Lewis Charles Trombly 19 1/2 acres on Wool's Point and a right of way to the highway. In 1911 he began to build a colony of buildings still used by the Hubbells as a family summer area and now known as Sunnywood. The main house was built facing on the south what had been known as the Picnic Grounds, where the Sunday schools of West Chazy, Chazy, and Sciota had for years had their picnics and where village people often camped. The next house was a log cabin built in 1915 for son Jack; in 1916 a cottage was built for Miss Margaret Hubbell and another in 1917 for Betty Hubbell and one in 1919 for sons Jack and Loring Hubbell. Previously the family had slept in five tents using the main house for everything else. In 1924 pumps and a sewage system were added to all the camps. In 1913 an orchard of 250 trees was set out, and—as they matured—quantities of apples were shipped to New York City. There were also a large garden and raspberry patch. Milk, butter, and eggs came from the Trombly farm for use at the camp.

The main public cabins have been those at Camp Minnetoska, run until recently by the Nordins, BayView cabins on Route 9, the ones at Bursey's, and those owned by the Vincents. There is also Mr. Gerard Bechard's commercial camp site and picnic area on the lake, the Chazy shore of which is now entirely privately owned.

THE MAIL

The Post Office was founded in this country on July 26th 1775, under the authority of Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General who had had experience with colonial postal systems. It was nearly a quarter of a century, however, before an attempt was made in the North Country to establish an organized mail service, and considerably longer than that before an efficient and convenient service was in actual operation.

In March 1797 an effort was being made by citizens of Clinton County to have laws passed establishing post roads here and to influence the Canadian authorities at Montreal to connect the mail service in Canada with that of the United States at Champlain. On September 7th of that year Daniel Ross, of what is now Essex County, wrote to Pliny Moore and Theopolis Platt that he expected the "Post will commence riding through this country in a very short time, and the roads in many places is almost Impassible . . . the roads north of that [Plattsburgh] I am unacquainted with." It was hoped at that time to raise money in each town to have the roads in good order before winter. By October 7th a Mr. Fellows had begun to carry the mail, and on that date Col. William Bott of Bridport wrote a letter introducing him to "Pliny Moore Esq'r, Charzee," Champlain's first postmaster. In November the roads north of Champlain were still not cut, and the county was in danger of losing the mail. Theodorus Platt wrote on November 18th to Pliny Moore, "Will it not be to our interest to unite in a letter to Gen'l Williams now in Congress, pointing out the advantages in having our mail weakly to pass through our County. (Viz) by the means we shall in all probability obtain the Male in from Canada—Without which are we not in danger of losing the benefit of a Male, from which it has produced we certainly ar. . ." The proposed letter was drafted the next day requesting the service, then every two weeks, to be changed to weekly service. General Williams attempted to arrange this change in March 1798, but was "mortified," on seeing the returns from Champlain, "with its being so little."

Conditions did not improve much the following year. On the morning of April 10th 1798, the mail carrier bearing the mail from the south left Plattsburgh for Champlain; he proceeded as far as, according to T. Platt in a letter to P. Moore the next day, the "small river Chaze without difficulty, a small distance beyond which he met with a dead marsh which was impassable, returned here at evening complaining of the roads, and concluded to return to Salem in the morning—finding this morning that there was a Man fishing at Montees Creek, has concluded to go on to your place." Platt feared these conditions would endanger the chances of getting the Canadian mail. "Should we miss a male to your place," he wrote, "it will operate greatly against us our getting the Canada Male this way—for I take it for granted as soon as the nuse of a failure should rich Vermont that it would be forwarded on to headquarters, painted in high coulers—" In the fall of 1798, the Canadian authorities were willing to meet in Champlain and discuss the situation, but in June 1799 the roads were still a

problem, and in 1801 the British mail still did not come to Champlain; however, afterwards it arrived there by way of LaPrairie and Hemmingford.

In 1798 the rates of American postage were:

Miles	Cents
30	6
60	8
100	10
150	12½
200	15
250	17
350	20
450	22
more than 450	25

These were the rates for a single sheet of paper; if two sheets were used, the rates were doubled, and they were tripled for three sheets. A one ounce package went at the rate of four single letters. In 1800 the rates were lowered, but they took a jump in 1816.

During the earliest days, people frequently had to resort to traveling neighbors or strangers to transport packages and letters. And their progress was usually slow and often uncertain. On May 17th 1801, Joseph I. Green, the inn keeper at Plattsburgh, wrote to Pliny Moore in Champlain:

About the 28th of April last, I was in possession of a few packages of Letters directed to you which I Delivered to Nath'l Z. Platt to be handed by him to some safe Parston to you—

I this day received a letter by the Male from Albany Requesting me to send forward as soon as Possible Receipts—the Person who gave Me the packages was named William Giles perhaps his name is in the Letters—By which you may know them—if you will be so good as to send me a Receipt per bearer you will much oblige . . .

Among the early public letter carriers was Asa Douglass who had been making potash in Chazy as early as 1797. He was known as The Post and was in service by June 1801. His route was from Champlain to Plattsburgh to Peru to Willsboro, by ferry to Basin Harbor, Vermont, to Charlotte to Vergennes and back to Champlain. In December 1801 Douglass requested that he be "Indulged" in arriving at Champlain at eight o'clock Friday morning instead of six o'clock Thursday evening during the dead of winter because of the obstacles caused by the weather. The regular schedule required the mail carrier to leave Champlain at six o'clock every Monday morning, to arrive at Vergennes at six o'clock Tuesday evening where he met the Lansingburgh Mail, to leave Vergennes on Wednesday morning at six, and to return to Champlain at six Thursday evening.

The first regular mail carried in from the west was brought on foot by a Mr. Buckminster on the old turnpike from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg. A man named Wood of Malone then took the route. Jonathan Thompson of Malone worked for Wood. He made the trip from Malone to Plattsburgh and back about every two weeks. Later Thompson used a horse and then an old coach before he established his own stage line which after 1823 carried the mail twice a week until the building of the Northern Railroad in 1850.

From the very beginning the mail carriers assumed the duties of purchasing agents for the residents along their routes. It was not uncommon to see them trudging along with a broom or a cross cut saw from Plattsburgh for some needy householder.

By 1821 mail from the south was supposed to reach Plattsburgh three times a week, but frequently a trip was skipped, and deliveries were uncertain. This was particularly annoying to newspaper publishers.

On February 1st 1832, the post arrived daily at Champlain from Montreal, and from July 25th 1832, went south daily by steamboat. By this year it was brought into Chazy twice a week by a post rider. Overland the mail went north and south on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and west on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for December 8th 1832, carried this item copied from the KEESEVILLE HERALD:

James H. Rogers [Roberts] Esq. of this village has contracted for carrying the Great Northern Mail from Sandy Hill to Rouses Point. We understand he intends to carry it through in about twelve hours short of the time specified in the previous contract. If this be so and Mr. Roberts fulfills his contract in this respect, and we doubt not that he will, the public may expect greater facility in traveling as well as increased advantages in the prompt receipt of letters and intelligence from the south.

From January 1st 1833, the northern, southern, and western mails arrived on the latter three days; although during the summer the southern mail arrived daily. During this period the steamboats carried the mail when the lake was open, and the stages carried it overland during the winter. The Champlain Transportation Company had its first contract in 1842 for carrying the mails on the lake.

THE CHAZY POST OFFICE

The Chazy Post Office was established on April 21st 1806, at Chazy Village with Dr. Nathan Carver as the first postmaster; he kept the post office in his home, and his wife took the oath as his deputy so she could handle the mails while the doctor was out on his rounds. He continued in office for nine years and was followed by Elisha Ransom, who served until 1818, when Julius C. Hubbell became postmaster. Hubbell kept the post office in his stone law office until 1833, when Ebenezer A. Scott was appointed and moved the post office to his store, which is now the Colonial Home. Dr. Carver's son, Albert G. Carver, succeeded Scott in 1841, and he was followed in 1844 by Dr. Miles Stevenson, who had the post office in his home. Harry Graves, a wheelwright, became the next postmaster in 1849; he was followed in 1853 by Russell C. North, who kept the post office in his store.

Frederick Vaughan succeeded North in 1861 and had the post office in the Severance Store, where he was a clerk, from 1861 until 1865. Douglass B. Grant, the next postmaster, died in 1866 before he had completed his term, and George H. Barber and then George C. Severance carried on until Henry C. Buckman was appointed in 1867 and moved the post office back into the Colonial Home, which at that time was his store. He died while in office and was replaced in 1869 by John H. McCuen, who had moved the post office back to the Severance store, which he was then operating.

Elisha Little built the store where Dick's Lunch is now and kept the next post office there. He was appointed in 1873 and was followed by Isabella Little in 1884. Phineas B. Doane was assistant to Isabella Little and postmaster pro tem in 1884. The next postmaster, John W. Hubbell, moved it back into his father's law office in 1886. Hubbell was followed in 1889 by Millard F. Aldridge; James Fletcher Gilbert became the postmaster in 1893 and served until 1898. The next postmaster, Henry J. Hinman, ran a store where Jake DeCelle's supermarket was recently, and he kept the post office there. The office in 1910 was moved back to the Severance store, then run by Leslie A. Childs the cur-

rent postmaster. At the time Mr. Childs was appointed postmaster, this poem appeared in the paper:

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.

Twas whispered one morning in Chazy,
How the Post Office was all on the Bum
That a change in the administration
Would be fully enjoyed by some.

And never a loud word was spoken,
So that no one ever would know:
Not even a Child in the village
Knew that the office must go.

The Boss of the political party,
Said "Oh Mr. H. [Henry J. Hinman] you're too old:
A little Child shall lead them
Until they're safe in the fold.

And this is what happened in Chazy,
One morning in early spring:
And all the friends and the enemies
Said "That Child belongs to the Ring."

Ingraham, March 7, 1910

STELLA.

Rufus P. Heaton, who followed Childs, built the first building especially for a post office when he became postmaster in 1914; it is now Mousseau's Pharmacy. He was followed as postmaster by Edith B. Heaton in 1916, Florence E. Doane in 1918, and Emerson A. Ladd as acting postmaster in 1921. In 1921 Stanley A. North, who was operating a store, became postmaster and built the addition on the south end of his building to be used as a post office. He was followed in 1925 by Gladys A. North, who was at first an acting postmistress and then postmistress in her own right. She was succeeded in 1934 by Frank Junior, who continued in the North addition, as did Gerald Sweet for a while after his appointment in 1938, until the lease expired, when the post office was moved to its present location on the north end of Dumar's Variety Store. Gerald S. Sweet retired in 1969 and has been followed by Ronald Brown.

THE WEST CHAZY POST OFFICE

The second post office in town was established about 1819 at West Chazy, then called Lawrence's Mills. William Atwood was the first postmaster. He was followed in 1824 by William Lawrence. On February 8th 1833, the name of the post office was changed to West Chazy. The earlier postmasters were: William Hedding (1833), Esek Angell (1841), Ira P. Chamberlain (1843), Putnam Lawrence (1849), Daniel Dodge (1853), Edward Stratton (1857), Albert A. H. Wood (1861), Judith M. Dodge (1865), Ira P. Chamberlain (1871), Albert A. H. Wood (1872), Asa Stiles (1885), and Mitchell Morah, Jr. (1889). Of these Hedding, Chamberlain, Lawrence, Wood, and Morah all had stores and no doubt kept the post office in their store buildings.

During the extreme conditions of the Civil War period, about 40 lady postmasters were appointed in New York State to carry on the duties of their various post offices. One of these was Miss Judith N. Dodge of West Chazy, appointed March 29th 1865, and resigned October 16th 1871. She was one of only two such postmistresses in the North Country; the other was Mrs. Elsie Hazen of Ellenburg (1863-1866). At that time West Chazy was a Fourth Class Post Office.

In 1893 Walter F. Stratton was appointed postmaster. He kept the post office in Wood's store, then run by William H. Robinson. He was followed in 1897 by William H. Robinson who continued the post office in his store until 1916, when he was succeeded by Walter Stratton who kept the post office in the same place.

Stratton was followed in 1920 by Willis J. Stone, who moved the post office to the building across the street, which had been built as a grocery and meat store by Walter Stratton in 1903. Stratton sold it to Dr. Swift, newly arrived in town, who rented it in 1909 to La-Bounty and Stone, who also kept store there and soon bought the building. Stone was succeeded by Herbert Carlton in 1932, and Carlton was followed by the incumbent, David H. Miller on May 1st 1949. In 1969 the post office was moved to its present location in the Miller Block.

When Wood's brick store burned in the fire of 1912, the post office had been moved temporarily to the library, where it was kept until Robinson's new store was ready.

THE FARRELL PLACE POST OFFICE

The third post office in Chazy lasted but a short time. It was called Farrell Place on the Military Turnpike. The post office, which was opened on October 6th 1840, and discontinued on October 1st 1854, was kept in a tavern run by Andrew Farrell, the only postmaster to serve there.

THE SCIOTA POST OFFICE

The fourth location in the town to become a post office was Sciota, where an office was established on May 17th 1848, when there were but a few people and two saw mills there. Here, as in West Chazy, the post office was kept mostly in business places, except when R. H. Jennett had it in his home. The postmasters were Jeranthum Ober, a hotel keeper (1848); Cyrus Stafford, a charcoal burner (1856); Gordon E. Cooper, who kept a store and a hotel (1857); Daniel Smith (1858); Cyrus Stafford (1859); John W. Pearl, a storekeeper (1861); Alburus B. Angell, with James Stratton deputy (1865); Parson K. Jennett, a storekeeper (1886); William McMartin, a storekeeper (1889)—he resigned when he was elected to the County Home; Parson K. Jennett (1893); Peter A. Fesett, a storekeeper (1897) who resigned; and Revin H. Jennett (1927), the last postmaster. The post office was closed in 1934.

THE AARONSBURGH POST OFFICE

The next post office to be established in Chazy was the one at Aaronsburgh, which was erected on June 26th 1851. The first postmaster was Orrin Hough, who was also the station agent. The post office was discontinued as a Chazy post office on April 24th 1857, when Altona, previously known as Aaronsburgh, was taken off.

THE INGRAHAM POST OFFICE

The post office at Ingraham was established on April 8th 1854, and was kept mostly in the brick store; although for a few years it was at the Brick Tavern and at Mr. Supernant's home when he was postmaster. The postmasters were: John Vaughan, who died in 1871 while in office (1854); Fernando J. Lengfeld (1871); and Mrs. Eleanor Abare, who kept the hotel (1876). The post office was discontinued on January 10th 1877, but was re-established on November 18th the same year, with John Towle, a hotel keeper, postmaster. He was followed by David Vaughan (1879), George Monty (1882), John E. Blanchard (1886), Dennis Duval (1887), Abner Loomis (1889), Edward Peltier (1894), Alexander Supernant (1895), and John W. Brunell

(1899). The post office was again discontinued on April 2nd 1901.

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After the railroads began carrying mails, every post office employed a mail carrier under contract with the government to carry the mail between the post office and train. Joel Kinsley of Chazy, who had been born in 1836, was a mail carrier about 1854. He was then under age, but on his father's guarantee he was given the job. He traveled on horseback between Champlain and Plattsburgh three times a week. In 1855 Chazy, West Chazy, and Sciota each had three regular mails a week, and it was a long time before daily service was offered. About 1864 John H. McCuen carried mail on horseback from Rouses Point to Chazy for more than a year because there was no railroad stop at Chazy, and some mail was left for Chazy at Rouses Point. John Dominy carried the mail between the post office and the railroad station from about 1876 until after 1880. John H. Collins also filled this job, as did Loyal Wright who took the contract in 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946. The latter years he engaged Victor Mooso to carry the mail and gave it up entirely in 1948.

Before the railroad came to Chazy in 1876, the mail was brought from Plattsburgh to Chazy each forenoon, and each afternoon it was taken from Chazy to Rouses Point.

The Ingraham mail was handled at the West Chazy station and carried by horse and wagon, or sometimes on foot, between there and the post office. The first carrier at Ingraham was Cebron Denton, who was followed by his son John, who in turn was succeeded by Pliney Gero who carried the mail between these two spots for nearly 40 years until 1901.

After the trains ceased stopping in Chazy in 1959, the mail was handled at the Plattsburgh station and carried by trucks to outlying towns by bid. The first trucker was Irving Lapier of West Chazy who went to Plattsburgh early in the morning and picked up the Chazy, West Chazy, Champlain, and Rouses Point mail at the Plattsburgh post office, which he delivered to the various post offices, where he picked up the outgoing mail and returned to Plattsburgh. He made this trip three times each day until another bid came up, and he was under-bid by a man from Mooers who still has this route. The West Chazy stops are about 8 A.M., 1:40 P.M.; and 5:30 P.M.; the Chazy stops: about 8:30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

In 1960 the mail service was changed from train to a Star Route highway service. Chazy is currently classified as a second class post office, and West Chazy is a third class post office. Chazy's zip code is 12921, and West Chazy's is 12992.

Since the beginning of the mail's being brought to the Chazy Post Office by Irving R. Lapier, only one change has been made in the route. At first, on leaving Plattsburgh, the truck went straight to Chazy then on to Champlain, Rouses Point, and back through West Chazy to Plattsburgh. This was found to be unsatisfactory as it caused the West Chazy carriers to get a very late start. They then changed: going to West Chazy first, then Chazy, Champlain, Rouses Point and back to Plattsburgh reversing the stops.

RURAL DELIVERY

Rural Free Delivery was inaugurated nationally in 1896, promoted by the Grange, and was instituted in

Chazy and West Chazy at the turn of the century. The Chazy route was the sixth to be established in the United States. Seth Gordon of the Dunn Farm at Dunn's Bay was one of the foremost movers to have this route set up. Robert C. Dominy was the first rural carrier out of Chazy Post Office, appointed on December 15th 1900; and Pliney Gero of Ingraham was the first carrier out of West Chazy, appointed on July 1st 1901. Dominy began to carry the mail on January 1st 1901.

The first route from the Chazy post office proved too extensive, and on October 1st 1902, a second route was laid out from Chazy with George W. Clark, Jr., as carrier. He started one-half mile from the post office, as did all rural routes, and went east past the North Farm and crossed to the Allen Brown Corner and beyond to the Landing, where he turned north along the lake past Wiley's to White's Corners, where he turned west on East Street to the first corner, where he made a short detour to the right to Abijah Clark's and Prisque Patnode's; back on East Street he went on to Fordham's Mill, over the bridge to Laramie's house, where he turned around and went north to the Sarachon Road, the next left turn, then west along that road to Route 9, on which he went north to Honeymoore's Corner in Champlain, where he turned south to Matott Street, along which he went west to the Ben Wilson Farm and into the Ridge Road at Water's Corner to turn south to the Hyde Road, then east on the Hyde Road to Boudreau's; he then returned on the Hyde Road to Monkey Street, where he went north to the Miner Road, turned east, and returned to the post office, a distance of about 25 miles. G. W. Clark followed this route for 32 years, retiring on October 31st 1933. He was succeeded by Warren McBride who was transferred from the Sciota route. This route was discontinued in 1954. The first route, though altered, is still in operation. Ralph Hislop, at first a temporary carrier on this route was appointed in November 1954, and on January 1st 1956, became a permanent carrier. Leo LeBlanc and Omer Carpentier have been substitutes.

The first delivery route began from the West Chazy Post Office on July 1st 1901, and ran to the corner where Jennett's green house was recently, north to Hay's Woods at the Slosson Road, east to Lengfeld's Corner, turned south at Hiram Merrihew's to Stratton Hill, where it turned east to Ingraham; from Ingraham the route turned north over the Ridge Road to the Hay Road, and then south on what is now Route 348 back to the post office. The route was about 20 miles, and the salary was originally \$600 a year. Pliney Gero was its first carrier until 1907, when he was replaced by Robert Anderson. John W. Rigsbee is the current carrier, and Ralph Recor is the substitute.

A second route, on which Stephen C. Stiles was the first carrier, left the West Chazy Post Office after April 1st 1902, followed the Recore Road to Robinson's, where Bruce now lives, went over the Nigger Hill Road to the Witherell School, into the Parker Road to Route 22 to the Olney School, down the Stafford Road to the Ridge Road, up and back the Dustin Road, up the O'Neill Road, up the Blake Road, then over into the town of Plattsburgh, and returned through Beekmantown to the post office. Harold B. Stiles was a temporary carrier after Stephen Stiles until 1921, when he was replaced by Maurice Lucia, who retired in 1962. The present carrier is Raymond J. Gagnier with Forest Gordon the substitute. Other temporary carriers at West Chazy have been Harold L. Robinson and David Bruce.

Also on April 1st 1902, a third route was set up from West Chazy with James Robinson as the first carrier and Harold L. Robinson, who took over in 1912, as substitute. H. L. Robinson was followed in 1923 by Raymond O. Lapier, who retired from the postal service in 1954 after 33 years' service; although William McFadden and Albert LaBounty served temporarily from 1918 to 1923. This route was discontinued on April 30th 1954, and absorbed by the other two routes. Forest M. Gordon was the last carrier on this route from 1949 until it was discontinued.

All three of these routes were laid out by William H. Robinson during his 18 years as postmaster.

A rural route began from Sciota on August 15th 1905, with William Douglass as the first carrier; he was succeeded by Warren J. McBride in August 1920. The route began at the post office in Ober's Corners and went north about a mile to Vassar's, the last house before the town line; it then returned to the post office, went west toward Altona about a half mile beyond Bert Weightman's to Sayah's, and returned again to the post office to turn south on the Vassar Road past Pombrio's to Packett's, where it turned northeast down the Ashline Road to Route 22 to turn south toward West Chazy as far as the Bolack Road; it turned into the Bolack Road to the Sciota-Chazy Road, where it turned east and went past John Baker's and Louis Brunell's to the O'Brian Corner; here it turned north to the Water's Road passing only two houses; Henry Matott's and the old A. B. Angell farm; the route turned east on the Ridge Road to William Matott's, retracing to John Neverett's at the Angelville Road, where it went south to the Chazy-Sciota Road and back to the post office, a distance of about 26 miles.

In 1927 the Mooers branch of the D. & H. was discontinued, and the Sciota mail was left at the Chazy station, from where it was taken to the Sciota Post Office by Ernest Neverett and John Collins, both carriers on this route. After January 1st 1931, the mail for Sciota was left at the Chazy Post Office and was forwarded on the Star Route by John Baker, who delivered mail only to those living on the direct route between the two post offices and leaving the remainder at the Sciota Post Office. The Star Route was discontinued in 1934. The Star Route ran from the Sciota Post Office, where the mail bag was picked up, to the Chazy Post Office, where it was delivered. Along the way to the Sciota Post Office, the carrier picked up any outgoing mail in boxes. On his way to Chazy he delivered mail to those living between the two post offices. He made one complete trip each day.

In 1934, after the Sciota Post Office closed on October 31st, the routes in Chazy Township were somewhat changed and enlarged. The Sciota territory was at this time divided between adjoining routes. George Clark's old route from the Chazy Post Office had been discontinued on his retirement and was replaced by an auxiliary service on December 16th 1933, with Kenneth Beaucaire as the carrier. With the Sciota addition, the new route was over 34 miles long. Warren McBride was transferred to it from Sciota as carrier. Raymond Beeman, who had been a substitute from 1905, was also transferred with McBride from Sciota to the new route. This route was discontinued on April 15th 1954; Melvin McWhinnie was the last carrier.

Between 1854 and 1954 there was an auxiliary carrier to assist the regular carrier through the winter. These auxiliary carriers were also appointed by the Postal De-

partment, working four months during the year: December 15th to April 14th, because of the bad roads. Up to that time and until after 1910 there was no systematic care of the highways and much of the time in winter the mailmen had to walk many miles carrying their bags. The auxiliary carriers were discontinued in April 1954. Besides an auxiliary carrier, there was the substitute who was appointed by the local postal authorities. He would take over the route for shorter periods if the regular carrier was in any way ill or incapacitated. The temporary carrier was a person appointed to take over the route permanently when the regular carrier had to be replaced. Not all mail routes had auxiliaries. Cebron Denton and, after him, John Denton were substitutes for Pliney Gero.

The first rural routes used horses, but in May 1915 the first automobile to be put into use on the Rural Free Delivery service in Clinton County was used by Harold Robinson, Route 3 carrier at West Chazy. He drove a new Ford runabout, and the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for May 11th reported "everybody happy."

Parcel Post began January 1st 1913, and Mrs. J. F. Gilbert was the first in town to make use of it when she sent a package to Mary and Sarah Miner on New Year's Day.

NEWSPAPERS

There has never been a professional newspaper published in the Town of Chazy, but Chazy citizens have read a variety of papers and magazines and have been involved in the publication of a few. When it was announced on February 24th 1811, that a newspaper, THE POLITICAL OBSERVER, would be published at Plattsburgh to state the cause of the Federalist party, a group of Republicans met on March 30th to found a paper, THE REPUBLICAN, to make their own views known. Among the founders of this paper, was Judge Carew of Chazy. In 1853, Albert G. Carver, a son of Dr. Nathan Carver of Chazy, bought another Plattsburgh paper, THE PLATTSBURGH SENTINEL, and changed its name to the PLATTSBURGH EXPRESS. In 1855 the AMERICAN SENTINEL was started as a Know-nothing paper; in 1857, it changed owners and took the old name of the PLATTSBURGH SENTINEL; in 1860 it was acquired by A. G. Carver who combined it with the EXPRESS as the EXPRESS AND SENTINEL. He carried on his paper until its plant was destroyed by the great Plattsburgh fire of 1867, when he sold the paper and moved to the western part of the state. Very recently Albert DeLuca formerly of Chazy was the general manager of the PLATTSBURGH PRESS-REPUBLICAN, a lineal descendant of the old REPUBLICAN of 1811.

The newspapers read in Chazy until about 1863 were printed on single sheets of paper of varying size, folded once through the center. Before 1879 there was no daily paper north of Albany, and these early news sheets usually appeared at weekly intervals or less frequently. The early papers were generally distributed by post riders or even the printer himself. Postmasters were agents for many papers and magazines. The Plattsburgh REPUBLICAN early had special agents in each village. E. A. Scott of Chazy and William Hedding of West Chazy were their agents here for a long time.

In addition to those already mentioned, papers and magazines of the last century known to have been read in Chazy are: the Lansingburgh SENTINEL, the Troy GAZETTE, the AMERICAN MONITOR of Plattsburgh, the Plattsburgh WHIG which became the CLINTON COUNTY WHIG, the COUNTY FARMER and

the Plattsburgh EVENING NEWS which consolidated to form the PRESS AND SENTINEL, the NORTHERN HERALD, the NORTHERN INTELLIGENCER, the PLATTSBURGH AURORA, the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE, the NORTHERN DEMOCRAT, the SCRIBBLER, the Albany ARGUS, the CULTIVATOR, NILES' REGISTER, the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, which William Chisholm of Chazy said provided him with most of his early education, the Rouses Point HARBINGER, the CHAMPLAIN LITERARY AND POLITICAL COMPENDIUM, the Champlain HERALD OF FREEDOM, INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT, the CHAMPLAIN CITIZEN, the CHAMPLAIN HERALD, the CHAMPLAIN COUNSELLOR, the CHAMPLAIN BEACON, the NORTHERN MAIL, and the AURORA BOREALIST. William Chisholm's father was at one time the only one in the village who took a New York paper, which he shared with the entire village.

Two papers of note were published by the young people of Chazy for a number of years. The JUMBLE originated in 1934. It happened one hot summer's day that Daisy and Ruth Hyde, aged 14 and 12, were bored with everything and began, "What can we do, Mama?" Her reply, "Why don't you do what Dorothy is doing?" Dorothy was a young friend who lived near Rochester and had been writing them about starting a news sheet. They liked the idea, and their mother said, "You gather the news and I will type it for you." They used 8½ x 11 sheets and folded them lengthwise as the early newspapers. They soon had enough news for three or four sheets which they sold at 3¢ a copy, delivered at the door. The first issue was about a dozen copies. This was too much to type every two weeks, so they first bought a hectograph and later, from Mr. Gelder, a mimeograph. This went on for two years until their mother was employed at the school office, so they were without her guidance at the same time she needed their help in the home. They gave up their project and gave their mimeograph and other equipment to the Chazy Presbyterian Church for the different organizations to use. By its final issue the JUMBLE had grown to 155 subscribers. The Ryan brothers, editors of the NORTH COUNTRYMAN, came to see them and exchanged subscriptions with them and also paid them 74¢ per column for news furnished to them. The PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN had an Editorial about them and their paper.

The Hyde girls had no overhead of any consequence. Their father got paper for them at wholesale price; the first paper they used was some old yellow paper in the house, and an aunt gave them a stapler and, with their mother and the typewriter, they were all set. With their profit during these two years, both girls went to camp; they each bought a bicycle and one radio. On days of delivery they allowed themselves each a candy bar; other than that their money was saved for something worthwhile, not just frivelled away.

This paper traveled far and wide, all the way across the country. Mrs. Miner sent a subscription or two to California friends, and others gave subscriptions to friends or sent their own off to some one who would in turn send it on to someone else. It was known that one copy served six different persons.

After the Hyde girls discontinued the JUMBLE, a group of boys in the Boys Club of the Presbyterian Church under the direction of Mr. Young, a teacher at C.C.R.S., took it up, changed its name to the BOYS

CLUB JOURNAL, and continued it quite a few years, until about November 1956. After Mr. Young went away about 1943, the Rev. Kay sponsored it for quite a long time, but there seemed to be no one interested after him, and it was given up.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The pioneer telephone service in the North Country was the Northern New York Telephone Company which offered service in Plattsburgh in 1882. In 1885 it extended its lines across the Town of Chazy from Plattsburgh to West Chazy, by way of Clark Street to Chazy Village, through the village to the Sarachon Road, along that to the East State Road by which it went on to Coopersville. This was the first telephone line to pass through Chazy, but it offered no phone service to Chazy residents. The company appears on the town assessment books for the first time in 1889 with ten miles of line.

In 1902 this company sold its Chazy section to the Hudson River Telephone Company, part of the Bell Telephone System; in 1909 the Hudson River Company sold its Chazy holdings to the Mountain Home Telephone Company, from which it had previously rented telephones and a switchboard and with whose line it united on the State Road to pass through Chazy Village; the Hudson River line had been built over the Old State Road, sometimes called the Ratta Road. In 1917 the portion of the Mountain Home System from Beekmantown Corners to Coopersville was acquired by the Chazy Telephone Company.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company also had a line through Chazy. Put up in 1901 on the East State Road, it was part of the Saratoga-Montreal open wire line and eventually offered service to subscribers; but in 1915 it gave up its local service and changed entirely to long distance heavy cable, which it had begun to lay from the Gordon School to Roy Bocaré's in 1913. During the fall and winter of 1931-2, the company built the West Chazy "K" Carrier Repeater Station on Route 22 north of West Chazy Village, the only one between Elizabethtown and Montreal; it handles four wires, 22 telephone lines, and 36 telegraph and radio connections. Until 1952 it was a manned station, but now it requires no personnel.

The New York Telephone Company merged with New Jersey, Bell, and the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph companies in November 1909, and in 1910 absorbed the Northern New York Telephone Company. Currently, the New York Telephone Company is the only other company to offer service in the township besides the Chazy-Westport Company.

In the spring of 1890 the Northern New York Telephone Company at Plattsburgh needed a night operator and collector and hired William H. Robinson of West Chazy, who had been teaching school in the Stratton Hill District, for the job. In September he left his telephone job to continue his studies at the Plattsburgh Normal School, which had just opened, and in 1897 he went into the mercantile business at West Chazy, but he retained an interest in telephone companies and hoped some day to have such service for his business. He and Clarence D. Hay, who was a clerk in Robinson's store, decided to do something about the lack of phones and set up a telephone line four miles long from the store to the Michael D. Hay farm. Soon there were seven subscribers, who in 1902 formed the Chazy Telephone Company with its first members as officers, except Michael D.

Hay who was interested only in the convenience of a phone and owned but a token two shares of the company: C. D. Hay, president; David P. Harris, secretary; W. H. Robinson, treasurer; Harris, Robinson, G. Willis Lengfeld, and C. B. Lengfeld, directors. Victor Goewey came in shortly and was made a fifth director. It was a cooperative company with shares \$25 each, each stockholder to receive six percent on his investment. The phones rented for \$12 a year, and Chester Gordon was collector; he called by horse and buggy on each subscriber once a month for his dollar. David Harris was the first operator and had the switch board in his jewelry store. He was in full charge of the 24-hour service. Some of the day operators were: Addie Goodale, Viola King, Eva King, Anna Mere, and Marion Lucia; Mrs. Frances ("Lady") Agnew was on night duty and substituted during the day. The West Chazy office remained in that building until it was discontinued in 1941 when the dial system was introduced. The first phones and switch boards were rented from the Mountain Home Telephone Company.

The Company was reorganized in 1903, and the line was extended from West Chazy to Coopersville through Hays Woods, along the Flat Rock Road to the Slosson Corner, where a branch went to Michael D. Hay's house; another line continued to Deloria's store at Ingraham, north along Route 9 to the present residence of Lyles Trombly also in Ingraham, then the farm of William H. Minkler; a third line ran to Chazy Village and then south on Route 9 to the Gordon School House and on to the Lake Shore Road along which it went to Dixon's Point on Point au Roche; the main line continued from Chazy Village to Carver's Corners and Chazy Landing where it split south to Wool's Point and north to Fred Mooers's store at Coopersville. At this time Dr. A. W. Fairbank, Norman I. Davenport, Seth Gordon, J. N. Bertrand, Fred Mooers, and probably others entered the company. C. D. Hay was elected president and William R. North was secretary. Before the year was over, Dr. Fairbank succeeded Hay as president and held the office until his death in 1922, when Norman Davenport, who was then vice-president, temporarily assumed the duties of that office.

At the time of reorganization a second switchboard was set up in Chazy Village in the home of Miss Sarah Garrett, the first operator there, who lived in the house immediately north of what is now Dumar's Variety Store. Gertrude Wool assisted her and succeeded Miss Garrett. The office was then moved into the building next door, now Davison Pratt's barber shop, which had previously been the office of Judge R. S. McCullough. Later the office was again moved, to the second floor of Albert Baker's grocery store, from where it was moved in 1922/3 to one of the upstairs apartments in the building where Dick's Lunch is now, where it remained until the present telephone building was built in 1956. During this time the operators in Chazy were: Bessie and Essie Patnode—night operators who worked with Gertrude Wool—Bertha Ober—who had working with her: Gertrude Robarge and Nettie Mayo—Ethel Patnode, Charlotte Pike—who followed Gertrude Robarge and worked eight years (1921-1929), Mary Fairbank, and Helen Wiley—who was operator in the barber shop building. Mary Brown—who preceded Nettie Mayo, Ruth Breyette (1927-1941), and Ethel Baker, were all operators before 1945.

Miss Ober was a wonderful operator. She knew everything that was going on and served as a village information center. If the doctor's phone was called, she would tell the caller that the doctor had just gone to so and so's house, would then go on to such and such a place, and wouldn't be home until noon. She knew what trucks had arrived at the store, what they brought, and what the prices were. She was right up on the meeting schedules for all the church affairs and knew all the births, marriages, deaths, and news of all sorts. If you called a certain party, Miss Ober could tell you that she just saw her go up the street to a particular house. Everyone would know right away if there was any unusual excitement in town.

In 1905 the Chazy Telephone Company appeared for the first time on the town assessment books, credited with 25 miles and 150 rods of line. In 1909 eight new subscribers were added west of West Chazy Village: C. S. Foster, Rev. Constantineau, J. M. Atwood, Mrs. Flora Reynolds, E. R. Mack, O. Washburn, J. B. Langier, and C. T. Goodrich, and phone service was extended to the Altona town line.

At 2 P.M. on June 8th 1909, a meeting was held in L. A. Child's store to elect three directors to succeed Dr. Fairbank, J. N. Bertrand, and C. D. Hay, whose terms had expired. In October 1917, the company bought from the Mountain Home Company its line from Beekmantown Corners through West Chazy and Chazy to Coopersville. In 1913 the Chazy Company built 13 miles of line extending the original connection from West Chazy to the Military Turnpike and into Altona. In 1917 it added to this line 13½ more miles which had been put up in 1916 by the Mountain Home Company. At that time the company had 340 phones.

At one point in its early years the Chazy Telephone Company had a major difficulty in its lines which was not easily located. The company asked Narcisse Porrier of Rouses Point, who was an experienced lineman, to come down and see if he could locate the trouble and perhaps remain in the employ of the company. Before Porrier had solved the problem, Rudolph E. Slosson, who had become a member of the company by buying Clarence D. Hay's two shares of the original stock, fixed the difficulty and secured the job as company lineman. He increased his holdings until he became the largest stockholder, and at the June meeting following Dr. Fairbank's death in 1922 he was elected president, an office he held for 38 years.

The dial system was introduced in 1941, and Chazy became one of the first communities in the North Country to employ dialing in place of the central operators. In 1950 a 50-line dial switchboard was installed in the Chazy office, and additional trunk equipment was added at West Chazy. A small lot was purchased from William H. Robinson behind the Masonic Lodge in West Chazy, and a one-story building was erected to house the switchboard and other materials. This is the exchange between Chazy and West Chazy. It is automatically controlled and needs no person on duty. This was the fifth enlargement since the original change to dialing had been made in 1941. By 1950 the company had several hundred subscribers. More improvements were made in 1957, and in January 1958 the system was enlarged to prepare for long distance dialing. It was at this time that Chazy numbers received the "Gridley" label and West Chazy numbers that of "Gypsy"; although they were not needed for calls between the two communities until 1968.

In December 1960 Rudolph Slosson retired as president and general manager, and the company was united with the Westport, Essex, and Lewis Company to form the Chazy and Westport Telephone Corporation under Gerald R. Forcier, president and general manager. \$130,000 of preferred stock was offered for sale at \$100 per share to yield a 5 percent dividend.

A second telephone company had been formed at West Chazy in 1902 and called the West Chazy and Sciota Telephone Company. The original members were William McGaulley, Peter A. Fessette, William A. McMartin, and McMartin & Fessette's Store; Dr. Swift had a fifth phone, and there was probably a sixth at the McGaulley Creamery. In 1911 this company was sold to the Chazy Telephone Company.

A third company, the Clinton Telephone Company, held its first annual meeting at Plattsburgh in August 1906; it served 900 phones in that city. In January 1909

it extended its service to Malone, Ellenburg, and Danemora. At that time the company had 25 orders for phones in Chazy and West Chazy. In February of that year phones were installed at the D. & H. Station, the West Chazy Granite Co., Dr. Clough's, Dr. Honsinger's Henry S. Bruso's, W. H. Robinson's store, M. B. Clark & Co., John F. O'Brien's, and the West Chazy Creamery. About 1912 the company became part of the Mountain Home Telephone Company, and in 1917 its holdings in Chazy Township were sold to the Chazy Telephone Company.

Various individuals have also erected lines in town. Frank Waters, just over the Champlain line on the Ridge Road, built a line for his own use, and in 1911 W. H. Miner had a line built from the village to Heart's Delight Farm, where the phone was the charge of C. E. Hamilton. The Chazy Milling Company also put in a line from the village to their mill at Suckortown.

Chapter Fifteen

ROADS

In the early days only the proprietors did the road building, following the higher ground wherever possible and filling in the low, marshy places with several layers of logs, between which poles were fitted to make the road more solid and level, even though at best such a stretch of road was still pretty bumpy. Planks were an improvement over logs, but they were given to shrinking and warping in an ungainly fashion, leaving dangerous gaps; Chazy is not known to have had any plank roads. Where there was soil, it was plowed and scraped up into the center of the road, and stones either had to be thrown out or were put into depressions and covered. Unless these roads were kept in repair, they were extremely hazardous. Treacherous ground, falling trees, high water, banks, and dangerous fords all made traveling perilous. At the same time, there was such ease of travel in summer by water, and in winter with snow and ice travel was comfortable and swift enough that the improvement of roads was long neglected.

Bridges were also slow in coming into use, as it was feared they would interfere with the navigation of the streams. A felled tree, however, gave the means of crossing to the footman and sometimes corduroy bridges were built, but fording was the most common way of crossing with horse and wagon.

After a while the state required landholders to work on the roads to pay their road tax or to give money to someone else to do the work for them. Such road work was done in each town in road districts under the supervision of the Pathmasters and Highway Commissioners. Chazy originally had three Commissioners of Highways: Calvin Ransom to the East State Road, Amasa Adams to John Minkler's, and Joab Atwood in what is now Altona; and 11 road districts: #1 Trombly's Bay, #2 the northeast part of the town away from the lake shore from the Champlain line to the Landing, #3 the Minkler Road, #4 south of Chazy Village toward West Chazy, #5 Chazy Village, #6 the Ridge Road, #7 the Doty Road,

#8 from the lake to south of Chazy Village, #9 the west part of town around what is now Altona Village, #10 the area over Baker Hill, and #11 the Military Turnpike. The original Pathmasters for these districts were respectively: #1 Lewis Trombly, #2 Alexander Ferriole, #3 Henry Ladd, #4 Eleazer Graves, #5 Elijah Gregory, #6 Hazael Ransom, #7 Samuel Bailey, #8 George Root, #9 Simeon Wood, #10 Reuben Bridge, and #11 Eliphalet Hascall. By 1814 the number of road districts had increased to 23, and by 1910, when they were discontinued, there were 52 of them, each about a mile long.

Until well into the nineteenth century nearly all the roads in Chazy, as elsewhere, were mere dirt tracks; after the sawmills developed, however, many log roads were built. The early roads were financed primarily by the towns; although the state did make grants from time to time and authorized lotteries to raise money for road construction, but these methods applied only to through roads and were found to be inadequate, and toll roads or turnpike companies were soon chartered by the state to promote road building. These roads were all four rods wide, and there were usually toll gates about every six miles. A sample of tolls is:

20 sheep or hogs	8 cents
20 horses or cattle	20 cents
horse and rider	5 cents
coach	25 cents
horse and buggy	12½ cents
state or wagon	12½ cents

The tolls were collected at gates to defray the expense of building the roads and keeping them in repair. The Military Turnpike had such a gate in what is now Altona.

An early order for laying out a new highway in Chazy gives some idea of how many of our early roads came into being:

The undersigned Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Chazy in the County of Clinton. All of the Commissioners having been notified to meet at the time and place

for the purpose, having met at the Inn of Henry Clark in said town to decide upon the application of Francis Gilbert and George Hinman residents of the said town liable to be [taxed?] for highway labor therein for the laying out of the road hereinafter described. Twelve respectable freeholders of the said town covenant and sworn; After Public Notice of six days, at Three of the most Public places of the town, according to law, having certified that such highway is necessary and proper and the said Commissioners having caused notices in writing to be given to Henry Clark and John North occupants of the land through which the road is to run at least three days before the time of the meeting, of the place and time of which they would meet to decide upon the said application do order that a public highway three (3) rods wide shall be and the same is hereby laid out pursuant to the said application. The center whereof is the following described line Viz: Beginning at the west bounds of the State Road running through Chazy village on the north side of John North's Mill Pond at a point fifty feet from the west corner of the north abutement and six rods from R. C. North's southeast corner at a point in the fence, then running south on the bank of /the Little Chazy River/ one and a half rods south of Henry Clark's House and Barns standing west of said house and running the same mentioned distance from a stone wall and fence on the north side of the river to the highway running to Tulips sixty rods from the place of beginning of said lines to be the center of said highway.

Chazy, May 17, 1865

Noah Stafford } Commissioners
John Dunn } of Highways.

The roads as we know them today began to emerge after the state laws of 1898 (Chapter 115) made state participation in such projects much more active. Under these laws the Town Board voted in December 1900 to build certain roads. Based on votes of January and December, 1903 and at a cost of 15 percent to the town (\$8000), 7½ miles of road were to be built north from the Beekmantown line, and on February 1st 1904, bonds of \$500 each, interest not to exceed one bond, were issued for this project. In April 1904 it was voted to repair the road from Sciota Depot to Obers Corners, the Stratton Swamp Road, and the road from O'Brian's Corner to Chazy; in December 1904 it was voted to participate in the building of the Plattsburgh-Mooers road in Chazy; and on December 20th 1904, it was voted to sell the old road by the Miner Farm to William H. Miner and reconstruct the road in that area. In June 1906 it was voted to repair the road from Monty's Bay to Ingraham and to build a new road west from the south side of the West Chazy school grounds to William Atwood's sugar orchard, now the Wesleyan Methodist Camp Meeting

Grounds, then north along the orchard's east side to the highway. In July 1906 another new road was ordered built in West Chazy west from the end of the street running west from Broad Street near the Academy building to land owned by Charles Carter then north along his line and that of Mrs. Mary Foster to Main Street.

In 1909 the legislature made another great change in the highway law which went into effect in 1910. A County Superintendent of Highways was to be appointed to oversee the work of the Town Superintendents of Highways and to consult with them and advise them. The first Clinton County Supervisor of Highways was R. L. Mace of Keeseville. The new law also abolished the old road districts and introduced the money system in 1906 for paying for road work. In Chazy 316 votes had been cast on the money system, in anticipation of the change that came in 1910, of which 3 were spoiled, 1 was blank, 186 were for, and 127 were against the new plan.

The minutes of the Town Board reveal various other, minor, actions relating to the roads. In May 1907, it appears that persons having fences which caused the drifting of snow were required to remove them and replace them with wire. For an eight wire fence the Highway Department furnished four wires. In January 1909 it was voted to buy snow fence. In July 1932 it was voted to prohibit coasting, bicycle riding, or any play or amusement of any kind in the roads; violators were to be subject to fine.

On February 8th 1911, the Board authorized the purchase of a steam roller from the Buffalo Steam Roller Company, and in November of the same year two rollers were authorized—one six feet and the other eleven feet. Two scrapers, one for each plow, were authorized in March 1914, and a snowplow was authorized December 1923. Soon after a five ton roller was bought, and in 1931 a Frink snowplow was purchased for the new International truck. The earliest rollers were pulled by horses or mules.

As the town highway equipment increased in quantity, a need was felt for a town garage, which was proposed on March 14th 1934. A site was purchased from Orville and Mary J. Engell, the location of the former North gristmill, starch factory, and plaster mill. It was voted that the building would be a C.W.A. project; although that organization ceased to function in April and was succeeded by the T.E.R.A. The building was completed in December 1935 by Garfield Brothers; the masonry

was done by Aaron Gregory. A cast metal plate was fixed to the building:

CHAZY
TOWN BUILDING
ERECTED 1935
OFFICIALS
HUBERT PATNODE
SUPERVISOR
BENJ. F. SULLIVAN
TOWN CLERK
W. B. SANGER S. A. NORTH
E. B. MILLER P. E. JENETTE
JUSTICES
EDWARD BRUNELL
HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT

This structure replaced two sheds which the town had previously built and a series of rented buildings used to store highway equipment. One of the sheds had been built on the Hyde Road in 1914.

In 1967 nearly all the Town's streets and roads were marked by white wooden signs, painted by Richard Dodds and sponsored by the Friends of the Library of the Village of Chazy.

In the broadest sense of the word, the first roads in town were the Indian trails that crossed Chazy before the White Man ever set foot here, or perhaps the first road was really the lake which slips past our shore, certainly the first road used by the White Man and long an avenue of more importance to the town than any land route, when land travel was a tedious, rough, and hazardous affair. In a narrower sense, the first road known to have been built in Chazy was the log road laid out by the British soldiers along the lake in what was to become the northeast part of the town; this road was constructed in 1777.

After the Revolution the main concerns for road building were to get from Chazy to St. Johns, Quebec, to have easy access by water to Montreal and the St. Lawrence River, and to get from Chazy to the west by way of Chateaugay. Stimulated by these goals the Ridge Road was laid out and was in use by 1789, the Old State Road was laid out between 1790 and 1793, the Military Road—later a turnpike—was laid out in 1795-6, and the Chateaugay Road was in use by 1799.

As settlement increased, the need for more and better roads became more and more pressing. Almost the first act of the new Town of Chazy after its incorporation in 1804 was to lay out ten roads. On May 21st 1804, a road was laid out by Amasa Adams, surveyor, "running from Elizer Graves' towards Plattsburgh until it intersects the Middle Plattsburgh Road. About half a mile north of Walker's at a Beech tree marked H X X." On December 1st 1804, a road was laid out "Leading from Mounties's Bay to Intersect the one Running from Lake Champlain Due West on the north line of Dean's Patent at Ezra Graves'." On the same date another was laid out "Running from Laflomboire bay to Barnabas Minkley's, where it intersects the Road Leading from Mountie's Bay." On February 27th, a road was laid out "Running from Calvin Ransom's house till it intersects the Road Leading from Samuel Belding's to Champlain at the Bridge over Little Chazy river." Another road was laid out, on March 25th 1805, "Leading from the house of Chandler Graves to Graves' grist-mill." Again on May 8th 1805, a road was laid out "Leading from the West Road so Call'd [now the Ashly Road] until it intersects Delong's Road leading to Chateaugay." On the same day four more roads were laid out: "Leading from Baitmantown untill it intersects a Road Leading to Wood's Saw-Mill,"

"Leading from Baitmantown to Chateaugay," "Leading from a road that Leads to Chateaugay to David King's," and "Leading from the State Road by Roswell Graves' towards Plattsburgh." On the 18th of May another road was laid out, "Leading from John M. Grant's to Amos Ingraham's." It is thought that other roads were similarly laid out in Chazy during the same year.

The story of the town's roads and the names of those who first settled along them is best told individually, road by road.

THE RIDGE ROAD

The first road known to have been built entirely across the town of Chazy is the Ridge Road, which was built to provide direct land connection between Plattsburgh and St. Johns, Quebec, from which water transportation existed to Montreal and the St. Lawrence River. It passed from the Beekmantown line, about where Route 22 enters Chazy, today, northeast across the town to Hays Woods, where it turned directly north and ran into Champlain along the top of the Ingraham Esker, from which it takes its name. Its section from directly east of West Chazy Village near Jennett's green house to just south of Clark Street is now a part of Route 348. Although the road originally entered Chazy on the south about a quarter of a mile farther east than it does now, its route has never materially changed. It is known to have been in use by 1789 and was probably built between 1785 and that date. It was laid out by Platt Rogers.

From south to north the first main settlers along the Ridge Road were the McFaddens, Seneca Ketch, the Andersons, Higby Lawrence, W. Howard, John Norton, the Goeweys, the Hodges, John R. Wheeler, the Kinsleys, Nathaniel Hay, the Wilsons, the Ransoms, the Talfords, and the Richardsons. George McFADDEN, Jr., who moved here from Beekmantown in 1815, had the southernmost house on this road. It has been gone for a great number of years, but the foundations of the buildings are still visible.

Seneca KETCH, his wife Ruby, and their three children: Julius, James and Modocai, settled north of McFadden about 1822 and remained for many years; his property is now owned by Benjamin V. Bruce. When the railroad was built in 1850, a bridge called the Ketch Bridge was built near here to carry the road over the track. In 1917 citizens of the town unsuccessfully requested that this wooden bridge be removed as dangerous and replaced by a concrete structure.

In 1823 Richard ANDERSON with his wife Polly and their seven children: Jane, Nancy, Mary Ann, George, John, Elizabeth, and Samuel, all natives of Ireland, located north of the Ketch place. Mrs. Anderson was a sister of Samuel McFadden of Argyle, New York, who had settled in Beekmantown. Higby LAWRENCE, son of William Lawrence, who owned most of the land between the road and West Chazy Village, seems to have been the first settler on the northeast of the corners where Route 348 joins this road. Higby Lawrence was followed by Francis C. DELONG, who had moved there by 1820 and probably by 1805. This four corners takes its name, Delong's Corners, from him. William HEDDING was an early landowner on the east side of the road north of Lawrence. The brick farm house built by Philip Stoughton, who followed Hedding at this location, stands about where Hedding probably lived in a log cabin. The farm was called Riverside Farm from its location on the Little Chazy and is now owned by Vincent S. Jerry, whose father owned it before him.



The Chazy Town steam roller.

By 1869 James T. MEAD had settled on the Ridge Road opposite Philip Stoughton. He was a son of Aaron and Hassadiah (Goodenough) Mead, and was born at Bellows Falls, Vermont, on November 3rd 1829. He came to Chazy in the fall of 1850 and built a gang saw-mill on the Big Chazy River where the old bridge crosses it in what is now Altona. He also farmed in that area. By 1860 he had moved to what is now Chazy, but before 1880 he returned to Altona where he built another mill north of Nelson Wood. He married Sophia, daughter of Alvin and Eleanor (Townsend) Wood, on October 8th 1856. She died 1873. From Altona he moved to Glen, New Hampshire.

North of Delong's Corners, on the west side, settled John NORTON who built a log house where Grover Jennett's home is now. His wife was Elizabeth Goewey, sister of John Goewey. He soon moved to the next farm south of William Atwood's and sold his corner property to George Anderson, who sold it to Frank Lapierre. Mr. Lapierre had learned gardening from the Merrihew brothers in Burlington. He lived in the Norton log house, which he had moved a short distance from its foundation, while building the present frame house on its original spot. He then disposed of the log house. He also built the greenhouse and did market gardening, the first attempt in Chazy at such activities.

John H. GOEWY came to Chazy from Lansingburgh, New York, in the 1830's with his wife and four sons: William Henry who died as the result of Civil War injuries, S. Madison who died aged ten, Albert who was fatally stabbed in the neck at the West Chazy Hotel, and George B. who succeeded his father. John Goewey settled north of Norton. He married second Harriet B. Hodges and had one son, Victor Henry Goewey. John Goewey was a bricklayer and built many houses in or near West Chazy, including the present residences of V. S. Jerry, Ollie Goewey Rickett, and Ben Nephew. Victor wanted to learn this trade, but his father felt he was done house building and refused to teach him. Isaac GONYO was born west of Victor Goewey's land on the Ridge Road on a right-of-way running from the Ridge Road west from about where Emile Langlois lives now. He married Caddie Jelly, a native of Canada, who lived to be 100 years old. They had Peter, Isaac Jr., Adeline, Minnie, Flora, Alive and Cora. Hyman Hodges settled north of the Goeweys in 1833; he became John Goewey's father-in-law.

John R. WHEELER, a native of Belmont (New York?), had the next farm north by 1856. He moved here from Vermont and later moved to West Chazy Village. He had two brothers, Horace and Luther Wheeler, in Chazy. His north neighbor was Cephas KINSLEY, whose house is now the residence of Clarence Rock. He moved here from his former location on what is now the Ratta Road. The next house north was built for his son Joel Kinsley and is currently owned by Maynard H. Aldridge. Cephas Kinsley was himself a son of the Rev. Stephen and Sarah Kinsley of Bennington, Vermont, Chazy Village, and Beekmantown, and was born in Bennington in 1794. He married Lucinda Newell, a daughter of his stepmother, Elizabeth Newell Kinsley, and had Joel, Stephen, Martha, Julia, Lucy Minerva, and Dexter. Joel's daughter, Alice I. Kinsley, served as School Commissioner of the Northern District in 1889.

In this section before the Civil War, George CASSE-VANT and his wife Margaret Lapier lived on a farm, now owned by Arthur Gonyo, with their 14 children: Joseph,

Franklin, Stephen, Peter, George, Charles, Edward, William, John Dred, Napoleon, Elizabeth, Louise, Jane, and Amelia. The father and his six oldest sons all served in the Civil War, while his wife and next oldest son managed the farm. Joseph, Franklin, and Stephen were killed during the war. For a long stretch north of these settlements there was only one house on the west side and none on the east side of the road. The single house, now gone, belonged to Nathaniel Hay, who lived there until after the Civil War, when he moved to Peru. Quite a distance further north was a small cluster of log houses, built between 1856 and 1869 by J. Gerry, J. Bruso, and ——— Bouthier, who changed his name to Booter. When Mrs. BOOTER received some pension money, she had a frame house built and tore down the log cabin. Abare was north of Booter. All of these houses were later burned.

North of this cluster, at Wilson's Corner where the Ridge Road is crossed by the Chateaugay Road, lived the Wilsons on both sides of the road, sons of William WILSON, an early settler of Chazy. Charles Wilson was close to the railroad track, James built two houses, one on each side of Tracy Brook, and Julius lived between James and Charles. On the east side of the road were Noah and Smith. George Wilson lived with his brother Charles. Other than farming, the main Wilson interests were lumber, milling, and potash. They were extremely quarrelsome and revengeful among their own family and with others. They often burned each other's mills and injured and killed their horses and cattle, often by shooting and poisoning them. They bought and sold to each other anything of value, and every deal was usually followed by a lawsuit. Tresspass was one of the great causes of trouble, either by fence building or flooding. James was reputed to have been the principal arsonist. Once, after he had been tried before a jury of which David Stafford was a member, Stafford's barn filled with hay and 300 bushels of grain burned without any apparent cause. Shortly after, James Wilson and Jonathan Talford had a misunderstanding, and the Talford house went up in flames. Another bitter enemy of James Wilson was Aaron Sheldon, with whom he fought continually. At one time the Wilsons found one of their oxen shot and blamed Sheldon. That night they went to the Sheldon house and shot through the bedroom window; fortunately that day Mrs. Sheldon had wisely moved the bed to another side of the room, and the bullets lodged in the wall. They were still there when Esther Supernaw Dragoon's family moved into this house. One of Sheldon's sons who lived on the lake shore had a barn burned. Once Wilson was refused the loan of a neighbor's cutter; a few nights later the neighbor was called out to see his cutter burned right before his eyes.

The present bridge over Tracy Brook near James Wilson's house was built by W. H. Miner in 1907.

During the building of the railroad, a blockhouse to house workers was built between the houses of Charles and James Wilson. Later Fanny Wilson and her husband Horace Allen lived there with their children. Still later a Mrs. Mary Jane ALLEN lived in the house. She was an odd character. She once took a tub of butter from Fayette Lewis, and she would take hens from any neighbor. From Henry Talford she took honey while he and his family were at the Mooers camp meeting. When they came home about midnight, he found his bees very excited and saw they had been tampered with. With a lantern he followed the drops of honey to Mrs. Allen's door and discovered

her serving pancakes and honey to her family. At other times she took a little grain and coaxed several of the birds belonging to Mrs. Vassar home with her. She was known to visit Mr. Miner's large poultry yard at dusk and return an hour or two later with an apron full of edible fowl. Her neighbor, Nathan Wilson, had a horse she knew was afraid of fire. When she saw him pass one day, she built a fire in the middle of the road and made him detour several miles to get home again.

David BRUSO married Lydia Wilson, a sister of James and Charles and the other Wilson brothers. They lived on the Ridge Road north of the Hay School House and had five sons and a daughter: Ed, Moses, Henderson, Lydia, Barney, and Leslie. The sons were exceptionally tall, and a short man, Mr. Supernaw, used to look up at them and ask, "How's the weather up there?" Ed peddled glasses and sold fruit trees. Barney chewed tobacco, but never bought any; he had a very long neck and peculiarly shaped shoulders; the neighbors called him "Goose Neck." Leslie worked by the day on nearby farms; he always came to work dressed up, changed into working clothes for the day, and changed back into his good clothes before going home.

About a mile or so to the north of the Wilsons were Epiphroditis and George Wells RANSOM, sons of Hazael Ransom. They had settled on the west side of the Ridge Road north of the brook by 1816. Epiphroditis, known as "Uncle Peff," was an excellent violinist and once purchased a violin from Clement S. Miner for 15 cords of wood. His wife was his cousin Sally Ransom, daughter of Elisha. In 1865 because of ill health, George moved to Muir, Michigan, where he died in 1866. He married first Lydia A. Holly who died in 1826 and second Caroline Kinsley.

The Ransoms lived just south of the Talfords, who were the earliest settlers on this road just over the line in Champlain, establishing themselves there before 1802. The Ransoms at first lived in a log house and then moved into a more substantial dwelling; the Talfords moved into the log house at this time. After Robert TALFORD moved into the Ransom cabin, the family of John Waters moved into the original Talford log house. It is from this family that the Waters Corners location in Champlain takes its name. Robert Talford, who had been born in England in 1770, was a resident of Champlain when he bought land on the Ridge Road from a land dealer. His will, dated 1834, mentions his children: William, Jonathan, Ruth, Mary, and Robert. Jonathan's sons, Jonathan and Robert, both went west in the gold rush of 1849. When Jonathan, Jr., returned he brought with him some gold dust and nuggets; some of the gold he had made into a wedding ring in New York City for his future bride; with the rest he bought a farm north of his grandfather's home.

North of the Talfords lived the Richardsons who came from Stoddard, New Hampshire, and settled here before 1820. Nathan RICHARDSON and his wife, Dorcas, had nine children: Nathan, Nathaniel, Phineas, Jonas, Asa, Ezra, Sally, Olive, (who married John Waters), and Mercy. Most of the children were grown when the family moved to Chazy. Some of the sons had started out from New Hampshire on horseback looking for a new home-site. They chose an 80 acre lot on the Ridge Road and bought it from Pliny and Benjamin Moore of Champlain for \$20 an acre; in a short time they purchased 40 more acres, all in forest so dense that only at noon could they see the sun. Here Nathan, Sr., Dorcas, and Nathan, Jr.,

and his family, and probably others of the family were soon settled in a log house on the west side of the road near the Champlain town line, where they lived until 1832 when Nathan, Jr., built to the south for his own family a stone house called "The Stone Castle." As soon as possible, while the stone house was still being completed, Nathan, Jr., and his family moved into the basement, where their third child was born on June 5th 1832. Clement S. Miner was the builder of this house, which burned in 1947. The parents continued to live in the log house. Asa and Jonas Richardson settled on the Beekmantown Road, and Ezra and Phineas seem to have moved away from Chazy. Nathaniel, another son, built his house just south of where the Miner school house now stands. From the Richardson properties, the Ridge Road continues to Waters's Corners in Champlain and northward.

During the 1880's and after, the forests along the northern section of this road were devastated to provide wood for the lime kilns; by 1888 it was almost entirely bare of woods. At the same time the mills in the eastern cities were a great attraction for the young people and many of them were lured away; although the mills were hard on them; lint and dust from the cotton caused consumption and took a big toll. For these reasons, after the death of the older, pioneer generation, the liveliness of blueberry parties, winter feasts of nuts, apples, and popcorn; singing and dancing parties; home preserving; butter making; and spelling bees in the little school house passed away from the Ridge Road as it did elsewhere in the town.

State Route 348, which follows part of this road and part of the Fossil Road between Chazy and West Chazy seems to have been originally paved between 1908 and 1915.

FOSSIL ROAD (BURDICK SWAMP ROAD)

Just before the Ridge Road intersects Clark Street, the Fossil Road branches off to the northeast, passes through the Burdick Swamp, and ends in the Old State Road at the bridge over the Little Chazy near the present residence of Paul Carpentier, originally a site occupied by ——— Vandel, and then the John Goss farm. The road is now part of Route 348 from Chazy to West Chazy. It was originally built as a crossroad to connect the Old State Road with the Ridge Road.

The study of the Pleistocene submergence of the Hudson Valley began about 1900, and it was soon realized that a complete survey of a portion of Clinton County in connection with the original study should be made by State Geologist, John M. Clarke, a survey he commenced in 1903. In the fields near this road he encountered natural limestone exposures studded with fossil gastropod snails (*Maclurites magnus*) which he studied and indexed. These fossils are visited every year by students of geology and have given their name to Fossil Road. The *Maclurites magnus* were named by Charles A. LaSuer on June 30th 1818, the first fossil to be given a name based on the Linnaean system of nomenclature.

The road was originally built of logs where it passes through the swamp, called Burdick Swamp for its first owner, Shubael BURDICK, Sr. Burdick lived on the north side of the road east of where Thomas Merrihew had had his log cabin, opposite the end of the Hay Road, before Merrihew built the brick house now the home of Paul Lewis; this intersection between the Hay Road and this road takes its name Merrihew's Corners from him.

Shubael Burdick was the first settler along this road. Later Burdick sold the swamp land to Stillman BUCKMAN, who lived on the Old State Road, and the swamp, and hence the road, is sometimes called the Buckman Swamp and the Buckman Swamp Road. Stillman's son Curtis Buckman lived where Lawrence DeCelle now lives on this road. His house burned and was replaced by the present dwelling, with another house perhaps occupying the site in between.

In 1907 the old logs carrying this road through the swamp were dug out and replaced with a stone and gravel road base.

Two other early settlers on the road were Frederick Jay Hay, whose brick house built in 1845 is the first house on the south side at the east end of the road, and Shadrock PLACE, who lived between Shubael Burdick and Thomas Merrihew. Place was a wheelwright and later moved to Chazy Village before he moved away entirely.

The swampy section of the road has always been a weird place. There are many stories of highway men passing through it and of murders being committed nearby; as late as 1890 catamounts frequented the area. Once, when C. D. Hay was riding back from Chazy Village along this section of the road, his horse suddenly became desperately frightened and ran in terror as fast as he could go until they reached home. Mr. Hay himself never saw or heard anything.

HAY ROAD (PART OF THE ASHLEY ROAD)

Connecting the Slosson Road on the south with the Fossil Road to the north, the Hay Road, in use since about 1800, runs roughly from southeast to northwest through land patented by George III in the Dean Patent of 1769 to Col. Ann Hawkes HAY of Haverstraw, New York, whose son Michael settled nearby about three-quarters of a mile back in the woods in 1800 and whose descendants owned land in the area until Clarence D. Hay of the fourth generation from the patentee sold his farm to Otto Kalvaitis in 1956. The brick house, now owned by Otto Kalvaitis, was built by Michael's son William. Frederick J. Hay, who lived nearby on the east side of the Fossil Road, was a salesman for Nursery Stock and called his farm "Elm Hill." For many years there was a small building east of F. J. Hay built as a store.

About 1812 Thomas MERRIHEW of Grand Isle, Vermont, located opposite the north end of the road, and his son Hardy Merrihew, a blacksmith, settled on the north side of the road, where Francis Peltier now lives at Merrihews Corners. Another son, Henry Merrihew, a shoemaker, lived farther south on the east side of the road; his house is now the residence of James and Frances Perry. Henry Merrihew is thought to have had a tannery on the bank of the Little Chazy near his home. Later Thompson LENGFELD, a native of England who settled in Chazy in 1812 on the Flat Rock Road where Frank Neverette now lives, acquired a good deal of land between it and the west side of the Hay Road, and his sons John and William built homes on the Hay Road north of the river which crossed the father's land. Another son, George Willis Lengfeld, had his Riverview Farm house south of the river and on the east side of the Hay Road. The father's land was divided into four long, narrow strips 35 rods wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, one for each son. Thomas took his homestead and had his home near the northwest corner of the intersection of the Hay Road

with the Flat Rock Road; the next north was George, then John, and finally William. William, who moved before 1869 to the Old State Road where Ben Sanger now lives, sold his property to a Clancy Stoughton, who later became very sick, so sick his wife was sure he was going to die at any moment and gave all his clothes away. Unfortunately for her, he recovered and found himself without a stitch to wear.

STRATTON HILL ROAD (WEST ROAD) (PART OF THE ASHLEY ROAD)

The Stratton Hill Road is a southern extension of the Hay Road from the Flat Rock Road to the Beekmantown line and beyond. It is named for its first settler, Henry STRATTON, son of John Stratton, who came from Smithtown, Long Island, with the Platts and the Treadwells. Henry Stratton located about 1809 on the summit of the hill on the west side of the road near the north line of lot 5 of the Point au Roche Patent and spent the remainder of his life there. His children spread along this road as far north as the Hay Road and south into Beekmantown. The road, the hill, the cemetery, and the school district all take their names from this family, a name apparently first given to the hill. Henry Stratton married a girl from Vermont and had 12 children. Both he and his wife are buried in the Stratton Hill Cemetery.

Three of their sons, Philander, Walter, and Edward, settled north of the homestead, while sons John T. and Jonas settled to the south. Edward Stratton's brick house still stands opposite where the Kinsley Road joins this road. John T. Stratton located where Patrick Carney later lived, on the last farm on the west side of this road before the Beekmantown line. He died as a young man. His brick house, now covered and painted is also still standing.

For many years an extensive brick making business and a starch factory were both carried on along the Stratton Hill Road where the river runs parallel to it.

Other early settlers were Guerdon Ladd, who lived where his great-grandson, Charles Ashley, now lives; Wells Ransom; Theodore Anderson, who lived in the stone house on the west side of the road; — Stowe, and A. Miller. Because this Road is west of the Old State Road, it was sometimes called the West Road, in fact it seems originally to have been called by that name.

STATE ROAD (MIDDLE ROAD)

The State Road is the second oldest road known to have entirely crossed the town. It was commenced in 1790 under the authority of the State Land Office by John Thurman, Zephaniah Platt, and Platt Rogers, who contracted with the Commissioner of that office under a resolution of May 16th 1789, allowing him to contract for roads on the west sides of Lake George and Lake Champlain. It began at Sandy Hill (now Hudson Falls Village) in Washington County, crossed Warren and Essex counties, and entered Clinton County at Keeseville, extending north through Peru, Plattsburgh, Beekmantown, Chazy, and Champlain to the Canadian line. Its purpose was to facilitate travel and transport between New York and Canada.

Its general laying out was completed in 1793 with the construction of bridges at High Falls and Plattsburgh, but the actual road itself was far from complete, for even as late as 1814 the road north of Chazy Village was little more than a bridle path not suitable for wagons.

When J. C. Hubbell married before the War of 1812, he had to bring his bride from Champlain to Chazy on a pillion behind him. About 1816, J. C. Hubbell, then Highway Commissioner in Chazy, engaged Capt. Frank Kinsley and his ox team to pull out the stumps and grade the road as far as John North's. Work on this road was well lubricated as attested to by a receipt signed by John M. Grant of Chazy Village:

Rec'd of Samuel Hicks, Commissioner of the State Road four Dollars and Seventy five cents for Liquor which was expended on the State Road in Chazy agreeable to the within act.

Dec. 25th 1804
John M. Grant

The State Road entered Chazy from Beekmantown near the location of Patrick O'Brian, later owned by John Reynolds, passed through Ingraham to Doty's Corner, where it turned northeast to just north of the Slosson Cemetery, from which it followed lot lines north to where George Letourneau now lives, bore slightly northeast to the bridge over the Little Chazy near the present home of Paul Carpentier and on to Mrs. Emmett Hyde's present residence, where it temporarily turned east and



Route 9 looking south from the lower bridge in Chazy Village c. 1900 with the late Grange building on the left corner.



Route 9 looking north in Chazy Village showing the late Methodist Church and the Chazy Public Library.

Surveying began in 1806, but the project does not seem to have been carried to completion and what work, if any, was done on this road in Chazy was done on the Old State Road, the course of which this turnpike followed to a considerable extent, with only a few inconsequential improvements such as cutting down a hill a bit more or straightening a curve. Money was at last raised by the legislature for this road in 1815.

For a number of years, until Route 9 was built, the State Road was maintained as a town road. When Route 9 was built, it incorporated the Old State Road from the Beekmantown line to the Brick Tavern at Ingraham and from the Colonial Home in Chazy Village to the Champlain line and beyond; in between it used the East State Road, from as far as where William Fisher now lives, and the Carver Road to the Colonial Home. When Route 348 was laid out by the state, it utilized the Old State Road from the present home of Paul Carpentier near the bridge over the Little Chazy to the junction with Route 9 at the Colonial Home. This road crosses the Little Chazy River by the New Chazy Hotel on a bridge built in 1911. At that time the old steel frame bridge at this spot was moved to Suckortown. The first bridge at the site had been completed on July 16th 1807, by Hazael Ransom. His receipt reads:

Received of Samuel Hicks, Commissioner of the State Road, Sixty Dollars for Building a bridge over the Little Chazy River near Septa Fillmore's which was contracted for by said commissioner.

Champlain, July 16, 1807

Hazael Ransom

When Route 9 was being laid out through this area, its route was bitterly contested by Seth Gordon and Fernando Lengfeld, who each wished it to go past his home. Gordon won out. Other bitterness and wheeling and dealing are revealed in this 1911 letter from George H. Saxe of Chazy:

GEORGE H. SAXE
(successor to L. F. Merrihew)
Dealer in General Merchandise
CHAZY, N.Y.

Feb 8th 1911

Mr. Edmond Seymour
45 Wall St
New York City

Dear Sir

I thought I would call your attention to the pending good roads bill about to be voted on, if this bill becomes a law there will be built a macadam road built between Plattsburgh and Chazy through Ingraham, now the point is right here. Five years ago the Supervisors of Clinton Co voted on and passed a law authorizing the building of a road from Plattsburgh to Chazy through Ingraham on the lower road from Ingraham to Chazy, the bill was bitterly contested by the people living on the west road namely R. P. Heaton, John S. Abare, A. S. Anderson, R. S. McCollough, Arthur Hyde, George Nightingale and so on away down to Ingraham and they were backed by West Chazy but we beat them out; the road as you know never was built. The fight is all on again and every inch of steam that can be turned on has got to be used. If the new State road direct from New York to Montreal can be gotten on the lower or East road from Ingraham to Chazy Village past Jones Linen Works it will be in sight of the Lake about all the way and near enough to the Lake to be within easy reach of all the camps and in my opinion will be a great benefit to property owners along the shore. Clarence Jones and several others are doing all we can but we want help. Thomas F. Conway [Lt?] J. B. Trombly, M.A. and Sumter Emerson are the ones to put the screws on and I think I see where the members of the Lake Champlain Association can do some fine work for Lake Champlain. I am working on George Weed, Judge Riley and Hon John Moffitt, in fact Mr. Moffitt is doing all he can for me, he dictated a letter for me to T. F. Conway

Senator Chamber Albany that went forward this morning, he thinks as I do that the most effective work can be done by the L. Champlain Association. The opposition wants the new reading of the proposed bill to read "from Plattsburgh to Ingraham and from Ingraham to Chazy by the old State road which is the west road and in the interest of the summer people and and Lake property holders it must read East or lower road. I trust you may see that it is for our mutual interest to get this road built according to the bill passed by the Supervisors and I am sure if you and John Clark and others were to take hold of this it would go as I have no doubt that the name of The Lake Champlain Association would be influenced and if you will get this moving I will consider it a personal favor and I would further say that what is done must be done at once

Your Very Best
George H. Saxe

The original concrete surface of Route 9 was put down about 1924.

EAST STATE ROAD

The East State Road runs across the town roughly from south to north between the State Road and a third, unnamed, road; these roads are about a mile apart and approximately parallel. There is no record of construction of the East State Road, but it was in use before the War of 1812 as a more direct route to Champlain. The road begins in front of the Brick Tavern at Ingraham and runs northeast past Chazy Village, through Suckortown, where it crosses the Little Chazy, and continues into the Town of Champlain. There has been a bridge for this road over the river at Suckortown since 1809, when on October 17th a bridge was under construction about a mile up the river. Its path today is followed by Route 9 from Ingraham to the residence of William Fisher at the west end of Sheldon Lane. From this point it is now a discontinued road privately owned by Chazy Orchards, Inc., through whose property it passes as far as the Chateaugay Road. From the Chateaugay Road to the North Farm Road it is an unimproved road, but from the North Farm Road to the town line it is maintained in a very passable condition.

At one point the road, just south of what is now the Blue Lantern to the present home of Earl Wray, was moved somewhat west of the original location and at that time was extended to the Chateaugay Road at Carver's Corners just south of Chazy Village. The south portion of the old road bed was destroyed, and the north section of its northern portion was extended to the lake shore as the Monty's Bay or the Cheese Factory Road, while the south section of the northern portion was utilized in the Flat Rock Road.

The earliest settlers along this road, with the approximate dates of their arrivals and the present owners of their locations where known are: John Vaughan, Abraham Vantine (1785-90, Lyles Trombly), Barnabas Aldridge (Earl Wray), Philip Duell (William Fisher), Ira Fisk (1813, Byron Papageorge), William Warner (before 1813), David Hatch, (Donald Wilson), Ahi Hyde, Oliver N. Bullis (1819), and William Williams (1785-90, H. L. Neverette).

EAST STREET (STETSON ROAD)

The north part of the East State Road in Chazy and its extension into the Town of Champlain is known as East Street. When the first families came to this section, there was only a bridle path through the woods where the trees were spotted to guide them. About a quarter of a mile east of the roadway is a ledge on which was a row

of cold water springs; it was on this ledge that the earliest settlers built their first log houses. This is the only section of town where hops were ever raised. Although most of this road is in Champlain, the portion of it north from Suckortown to the town line in Chazy was also included in East Street.

Among the first settlers were Robert and Reuben STETSON who came in 1799, before Chazy was separated from Champlain. When the town line was erected in 1804, they were both to the north, but it is from them that the road takes its name.

Of two of the other early families, the Dunnings and the Dickinsons, only Andrew DUNNING and Alfred Dickinson actually lived in Chazy, and they were of the second generation. Andrew Dunning was the eldest son of Eli Dunning, a native of Connecticut who settled in Champlain from Castleton, Vermont, in 1800; and Alfred DICKINSON was a son of Thomas Dickinson who was also early in Champlain. Immediately south of Alfred Dickinson was Simeon Minkler; all three of these families were on the east side of the road. On the west side of the road Thomas Cooper, a veteran of the War of 1812, settled across from where the Minkler Road enters East Street, and north of him just before the Champlain town line Solomon RABIDEAU early lived in a house with the date 1814 carved on the threshold. Other early residents of this road were Henry Cummins, Silas Cross, William Williams, and John Williams.

(AN UNNAMED ROAD)

The third road, east of the East State Road, unnamed and no longer in existence, from a point on the Moffat Road in Beekmantown swung east across the town line and around Ingraham and turned northeast, running near the Saline Springs and on north to the Minkler Road a short distance from the river; it then ran on the Minkler Road across the bridge and continued north into the Town of Champlain where it ended in the Banker Road. The stage coaches used this road and changed horses at Cummins's and made a stop at the stone house north of the bridge. This road was in use before the East State Road was allocated and ran through the Dunn farm now owned by Forest Gordon, and the farm now owned by Jacob Reynolds. The road north from the Dunn road and the road running south from the Monty Road to the Jacob Reynolds property are probably portions of this road. It also passed through the former farms of John Aldridge, Barnabas Minkler, Francis Richards, Phillip Duell, William McRoberts, Luman Vaughan, Jonathan Hyde, Oliver N. Bullis, and ——— Ladd.

CARVER ROAD

Carver Road is currently part of Route 9 as it runs through Chazy Village. It goes south from the Colonial Home to the home of William Fisher at the west end of Sheldon Lane. It was originally laid out in 1805 to connect the East State Road with the Old State Road. It runs diagonally across lot 171 of the Refugee Tract, the property of Dr. Nathan Carver. On March 25th 1805, part of its north half, from Chandler Graves's house, now the home of Millard W. Mayo, was laid out south towards Graves's gristmill; three weeks later the surveyors laid out the very north end from Chandler Graves's to Scott's store, now the Colonial Home. This section of the road at first ran close to the river and was later moved east to its present location. Dr. Carver was a very

early settler, about 1800, and a very active man in town affairs. He owned land on both sides of this road. Other early settlers were Willard Little, Henry Reynolds, Ira Clapp, David Hatch, and Gustavus Stoughton.

LAKE SHORE ROAD

The Lake Shore Road runs along or near the lake from the Beekmantown line to Champlain. Its development is a complex story involving several segments. A good deal of the original road probably grew up from a series of paths leading from house to house among the earliest settlers, and the first laying out of the road was little more than removing some of the largest trees. The portion of the road from its south extremity in the town to the stone house, formerly the home of Bruno L. Trombly and now the residence of the F. Lamar Moss family, was included in the route laid out on December 1st 1804: "leading from Mountie's Bay to Intersect the one [road] Runing from Lake Champlain due West on the North Line of Dean's Patent at Ezra Graves [The corner where Wray Duprey lives now]." The section of that route from Moss's to Wray Duprey's is now part of the Minkler Road. Between 1813 and 1829 much of this road was made part of a highway leading from Champlain through the Landing to Ingraham and south to Caldwell (Lake George Village). From the present Moss home the road continued north as it does now to a point a little south of the home of Hiram Ladd, now the residence of Mrs. James Fisher. From here the original route was farther west than it is today and ran nearly straight north passing just east of Donald F. Green's present dwelling and between the cemetery and Mrs. Clinton Sweet's house, to a point southwest of Dr. Powell's late home, where it ended. At that time Henry Ladd lived on the hill opposite the end of the road. Many years later, a road extension developed from Hiram Ladd's toward the lake, running first northeast and then turning north to continue parallel with the older road past the Sax stone store and on to its end even with the terminus of the other road but very close to the lake, giving the Lake Shore Road the appearance of a fork with two tines pointed north.

In the summer of 1795 a bridge had been completed over the Little Chazy River near its mouth. A road had then been laid out south from the bridge to the house of Amasa Adams who lived where the Robert J. Duley farm is farther to the northwest of the site of Dr. Powell's house. Years later, about 1870, a section of road, now the North Farm Road, from a spot between the homes of Henry Cummins and Silas Cross on East Street east to John Minkler's house on the Minkler Road where the road coming south from the bridge over the Little Chazy joined the Minkler Road. At the same time the road from the bridge was given a southeast branch which connected with the fork of the Lake Shore Road ending at Dr. Powell's. Still later this branch was extended farther east to connect with the other fork of the Lake Shore Road. After this the western fork was abandoned, and the portion going along the eastern fork became the present route of the Lake Shore Road.

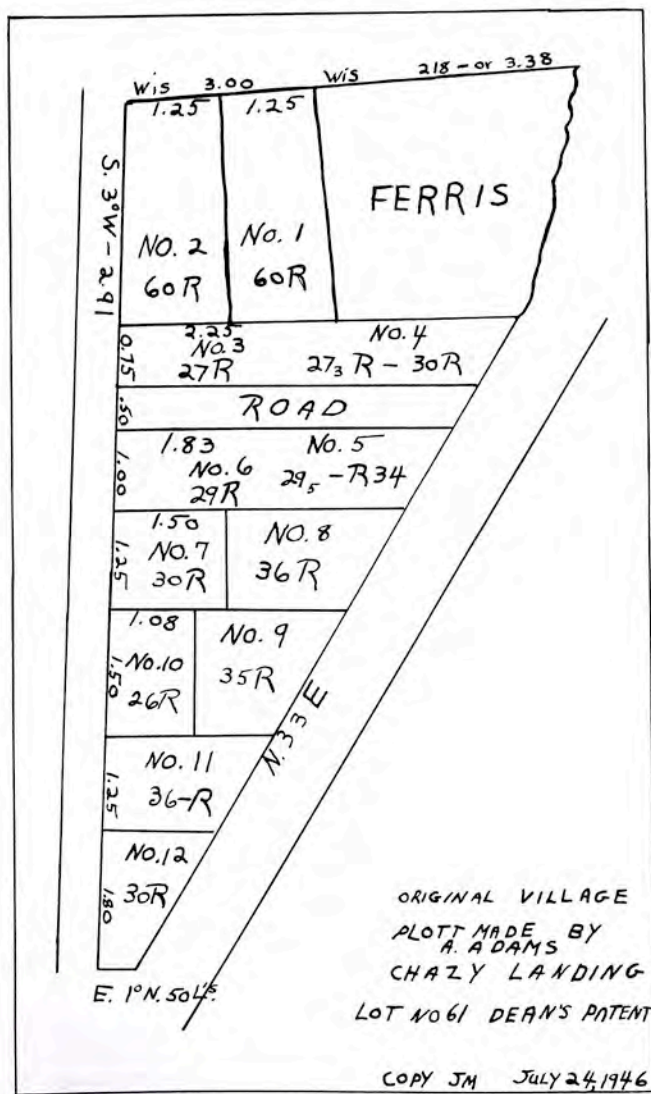
About 1860, a new bridge had been built over the Little Chazy slightly farther up the river from the 1795 bridge. This was the second bridge at Suckortown, the other having been built there in 1806. Between 1936 and 1947 the entire Lake Shore Road in Chazy was rebuilt by the county, during which rebuilding many curves were



The Lake Shore Road near the Saxe stone store c. 1909.

taken out and the angular portion from the lake to the bridge was replaced by the present long curve.

The story of the settlement of this road is largely the story of the early settlement of Chazy. By 1789 the dwindling Canadian Settlement had left only 13 families at the Landing, but as the Landing developed due to lake shipping after 1800, it became reasonable to think of it in grand terms. About the 1840's Amasa Adams did some surveying and made a map of a future city, the nucleus



Plan of "The City" made for Chazy Landing by Amasa Adams—Lot 61 Dean's Patent—copy July 24th 1946.

courtesy of Henry Saxe

of which was the original two north-south forks of the Lake Shore Road, crossed by the Chateaugay Road going west. The boom declined, however, and the road became almost entirely agricultural. Today its character is nearly all residential.

BEEKMANTOWN ROAD (ROUTE 22)

In October 1785 the first highway commissioners of the town of Plattsburgh returned to the Town Clerk four public highways they had laid out from Plattsburgh to the "proprietor's mills," one of which was known as the Road to Beekman's Patent. Eventually this road was continued across what in 1820 became the Town of Beekmantown and the Town of Chazy to the Mooers Town Line, where as late as 1829 it ended. In 1830 a contract was let for a road from Rouses Point through Champlain and Mooers to Lewis Ransom's at Ellenburg, and it was perhaps at this time the Beekmantown road was extended to join it. It entered Chazy on the south line of lot 6 of the Point au Roche Patent and ran northwesterly through Lawrence's Corners (now West Chazy) and Obers Corners (now Sciota). It is not certain just when the entire road was laid out, but there were settlements along its entire length by 1812; these settlements had begun as early as 1795.

Today the Beekmantown Road branches from the Ridge Road soon after that road enters the Town of Chazy from the south. A short distance above this branch, Vail McCREADY early settled off the west side of the Beekmantown Road. From his house, now the home of George Winterbottom, a road ran east across the Beekmantown Road to the Ridge Road; this little road is still used as far as the Beekmantown Road, but it has been discontinued between the Beekmantown Road and the Ridge Road.

There have been at least three bridges just north of West Chazy Village to carry this road across the Little Chazy. The first was a wooden bridge built with heavy timber; it was not very wide and had insufficient guard rails. About 1884 a Mr. and Mrs. Hodges were driving at night toward the bridge, missed it, and went down the banks. Mrs. Hodges was so badly injured she died. Her death spurred the construction of a stone arch bridge, about 18 feet wide with a side wall on each side. The present bridge was built over the stone arch of the second bridge.

Most of the earliest settlements were along the southern part of the road; there were very few on its northern stretch until after the War of 1812. As late as 1856 there was only one house between what is now Sciota and the Mooers line, that of J. MURPHEY on the east side about one third of the distance north of Sciota. One of the earliest known settlers in the vicinity of the Beekmantown Road, however, was Samuel WOODLEY who came from South Hero, Vermont, about 1790 and settled in the wilderness about two miles east of the Flat Rocks below Sciota some distance off this road on the Woodley Road. He was soon driven out by the rattlesnakes, but returned about five years later. At first there was only a path from his house to the main road.

Joseph OBER, from whom Obers Corners received its name, was at the site of Sciota in 1815. South of Ober and north of Woodley, John Olney (Oney) and Jacob Runlett (Ranlett) were early settlers. OLNEY located near the highway east of Woodley, and Runlett settled west of Olney. Jesse Olney was another early settler in this area. South of Woodley came the brothers Asa and

Route 22 looking south c. 1906 from its present intersection with Route 348 at West Chazy—the first two buildings on the left were destroyed in the fire of 1912.



courtesy of David Miller

Route 22 c. 1915 looking north from its present intersection with Route 348 at West Chazy Village—the building on the left, recently the West Chazy Post Office, was torn down in 1969.

Jonas R. Richardson, who arrived about 1822. Each had land on both sides of the road, but they finally traded so Asa was entirely on the west and Jonas on the east. Benjamin WAY was an early resident near Jonas Richardson. South of the Richardsons early settled Philetus ALDRIDGE, and nearly across from him was Selah Clark. Just south of where Clark Street enters the Beekmantown Road David WITHERELL was a pioneer settler; south of him settled Robert Gilmore, W. Hayes, Simeon Hedding (son of James Hedding), J. Potter, and Joseph Harris. These were the early settlers between Sciota and West Chazy before the Civil War.

At the south end of the road the first to settle were Asa Stiles (1794), William Atwood (1798), Stephen Atwood (1800), James Hedding, Sr. (1807), and George McFadden (1815).

WOODLEY ROAD (LITTLE ROCK ROAD)

The Woodley Road runs west from the Beekmantown Road between lots 1 and 10 of the Refugee Tract into Altona. It was on this road that Samuel Woodley settled about 1790.

THE WEST ROAD #2

The road known as the West Road is a small road south of Sciota leading for a mile or so west from Route 22 to a dead end. Antonine WELLS lived on this road at one time.

THE MILITARY TURNPIKE

Public demand for a direct route between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River resulted in the Military Turnpike, which in the fall of 1795 was begun as a rude pathway cut, as a tentative part of such a route, across the west part of what was then the town of Champlain, later Chazy, and presently Altona. This was the first road laid out in the western part of town. It entered what was to become Chazy from Beekmantown on the line between lots 128 and 129 and led northwesterly into Ellenburg south of Ellenburg Depot.

The actual construction of the road, first known as the Chateaugay or Ogdensburg Road, began after an act of 1805 allowing a stock company to be established, a company described in 1808 as the Plattsburgh and Chateaugay Company with a capital stock of \$55,000, and about 40 miles of road; however, improvement came very slowly, while settlement increased rapidly strengthening the demand for a better road. In 1811 a law was passed requiring the managers of a lottery to raise money for the purchase of the botanic gardens to provide \$5,000 to be expended for the improvement of the road between Plattsburgh and Chateaugay under the direction of Peter Saily, Jonathan Griffin, and James Ormsbee. The following year another act was passed authorizing the State Treasurer to advance the money in anticipation of the drawing of the lottery. Some work was done during 1812

under the supervision of such local residents as Daniel Robinson and Simeon Wood, who looked after the construction near their own homes under a directive requiring, "thirty-eight rods of . . . crossway with good durable timber 14" long, 10" to 18" in diameter, laid close and solid and . . . cover [ed] with sand, gravel or loam, at least 8" thick. . . 8' wide in center. For every acre so chopped, \$15 . . . and for every rod of crossway \$1.25 . . . to be finished Oct. 15th." Unfortunately, the amount was insufficient and nothing further was done about the road for five more years, except that during the War of 1812 soldiers were employed to improve the road for military purposes.

In July 1817 President Monroe made a tour of inspection of the northern states and on July 27th left Plattsburgh on the Military Turnpike, stopping after 13 miles for a sumptuous meal prepared by the people of Plattsburgh. A committee preceded the presidential party and in the town of Chazy had erected a triumphal arch of green boughs and a shaded seat just beyond Robinson's Tavern near a little brook that crossed the road. After these festivities, the President continued over the road to Ogdensburg. On August 29th 1817, the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN carried this notice:

ROAD THROUGH CHATEAUGAY

The President of the United States has given orders to have a good road completed from Plattsburgh Village to Chateaugay Four Corners. The troops of the United States are to be employed on this service. A detachment of about 200 of the 6th Regiment marched from this place on Thursday last and commenced working about three miles west of the village, at a point known as Thorn's Corners.

President Monroe also ordered the 2nd Regiment brought from Sacketts Harbor to aid the troops sent from the Plattsburgh Barracks, but due to a misunderstanding of the orders the troops were not sent from Sacketts Harbor, and the work on the road did not progress as rapidly as the President wished.

The soldiers, for 15¢ and an extra gill of whiskey a day, continued to labor on the road from year to year, much to the disgust of both the officers and the men, until 24 miles had been completed. Because of the unwillingness of the soldiers to build properly, the government had to abandon the project before it was completed. It was the work of these soldiers that gave the name Military Road to the highway. The sole reason for the national government participating in this construction was to facilitate national defense.

In March 1822, the sum of \$7,000 was appropriated by the state legislature for the extension and completion of "the road to Chateaugay," a distance of 14 miles; one half of this sum was to be raised by the state and the other half by the counties of Clinton and Franklin. On February 14th 1823, an act was passed authorizing the judges of the Clinton County Pleas to erect a tollgate at or near the dwelling of Benjamin H. Mooers, eldest son of General Benjamin Mooers, 18 miles west of Plattsburgh village. From that time the road was improved and kept in good repair by the tolls. The first tollgate keeper was Samuel Couch. This designation as a toll road changed the name of the highway to the Military Turnpike.

When the road was actually built, its route was somewhat changed from the 1796 plan; in one place it was moved as much as a half mile south of its original path and left Daniel Robinson, who had settled there in

1797, a long way back in the wilderness. Nevertheless, he kept his tavern open just the same.

Due to the poor condition of the road during its early years, travel was pitifully slow, only a few miles a day, and the need for frequent stopping places was great. As a result, taverns sprang up like mushrooms along the Military Turnpike, and nearly every settler was a tavern keeper. The first tavern built on this road within Chazy was erected by Lyman Clothier in lot 134 of the Duerville Patent. It passed into the hands of Kinner Newcomb, who traded it with Simeon Wood for his property in West Chazy; Wood continued as proprietor of the tavern for the rest of his life.

Soon after Simeon Wood took over Kinner Newcomb's stand, Elipalet Haskall opened at a sign of a pair of moose antlers nearby; he was succeeded by Joshua Daniels, John Mott from Isle La Motte, and Mott's son Royal who discontinued the tavern and later sold the property to Thomas Rooney, a farmer.

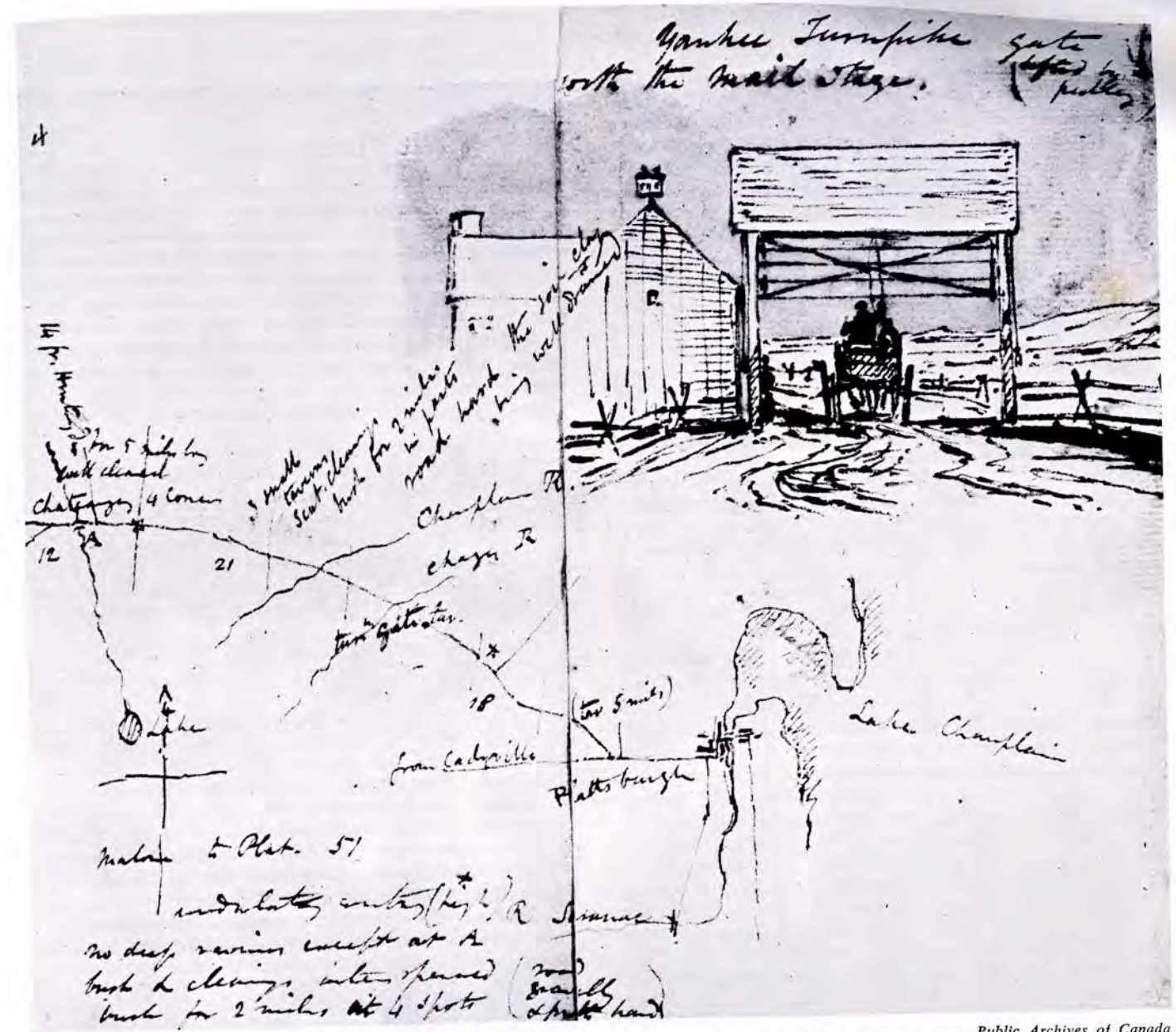
Abner Pomeroy built what is believed to be the second inn on the Turnpike. He came from Vermont and built a tavern of logs and two framed barns for Benjamin H. Mooers and operated the tavern until he moved to Ellenburg in 1803. Mooers succeeded Pomeroy and was followed later by his relative, John Mooers, a sea captain. After several other proprietors the tavern came into the hands of the McGregor family and was still in operation in 1880.

This settlement, which included a sawmill as well as the tavern, was known as The Gate because of the tollgate there; it had previously been called the Trout Place due to the large number of trout in the river nearby. In June 1835 Charles Mooers, late of Plattsburgh, opened a temperance house at The Gate. The PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for June 13th commented that "the situation and surrounding scenery is delightful, and the entertainment of Mr. Mooers is such as cannot fail of pleasing his guests." Mooers was also the gatekeeper, as was James B. McLean, who later took over the temperance house.

After the close of the War of 1812, Benjamin Graves built a log hotel four or five miles west of the Trout place at a place near Graves Brook.

Another early tavern keeper on the turnpike was Daniel Robinson, as was his son, Lewis Sage Robinson, who built a log tavern about 1810; the log tavern was replaced in 1822 by the two-storied stone tavern, the ruins of which can be seen across the road from the site of the old log building. Many years later a mill dam was built on nearby Robinson Brook and formed a large pond from which 600 pounds of trout were taken in one year.

About a mile south of Lewis Robinson's Tavern, Simon Newcomb, a brother of Kinner Newcomb, opened a tavern; he was followed by Ethan Allen, Charles Backus, and Benjamin Fisk, who in 1836 advertised it for sale as "a good two story house with barns and out buildings complete and 100 acres of land." By 1856 Andrew Farrell, _____ Lummis, and a Mrs. Platt had conducted in succession a log tavern on the north side of the road near the Ellenburg line; the next proprietor, Hiram Welch, was still there in 1880. Lewis Robinson's son, Eleazer Williams Robinson, built a brick house southeast of the stone tavern and opened another tavern there, which was later sold to Charles Howard, the last innkeeper on the turnpike. The coming of the railroad put an end to the turnpike tavern business.



A sketch of a tollgate on the Military Turnpike made between 1838 and 1841 by Lieutenant Philip John Bainbridge who was with the Royal Engineers in Canada.

Most of the very first settlers along the Military Turnpike came from Washington and Dutchess counties in New York State, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Later, with the building of the railroad, came the Irish. The earlier settlers were, aside from the tavern keepers, potash burners, lumbermen, and farmers. The Irish became farmers or followed railroad work. Among the earlier settlers were David Vincent, Alpheus Smith, Samuel Eaton, _____ Page, Benjamin Baker, Jeremiah Walker, Stephen and Isaac March, N. H. Chamberlain, _____ Wells, _____ Brockway, Andrew Shelters, _____ Weldon, _____ Burnham who had a sawmill at the west end of the Duley Road and built a plank road from the mill to the Military Turnpike, and Apolis Austin; Apolis Austin, Jr., of West Chazy was a soldier in the War of 1812, became an Adirondack guide, and is reputed to have been the father of Paul Smith.

Among the Irish families were those of Richard Harnett or Hornett, Conley, Riley, Fitzgerald, Montgomery, Connack, Corwley, W. Finnell, P. Finnegan, and Hayes. Another was that of Owen O'Neill who was found dead in a shed at his home after he had been away; he had been murdered and was buried in the old Catholic Cemetery near the Plattsburgh Barracks with this epitaph:

Weep not for me, my family dear,
A murdered man lies sleeping here,
But God who is good and just and true
Will give the murderer, all his due.

Settlement was very slow from Simeon Wood's tavern stand to the Ellenburg line. Until after the Civil War only four or five families settled there. This entire area became part of Altona in 1857.

THE CHATEAUGAY ROAD (DUPREY ROAD)

(includes the Dump Road, the Stafford Road, and the Hyde or Bugby Road)

One of the earliest roads built in the Town of Chazy was the Chateaugay Road, which was built west from Chazy Landing to reach the road running from Plattsburgh to Chateaugay and link Chazy with the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The Plattsburgh to Chateaugay road was roughly cut across the west part of Chazy in 1796, and the Chateaugay Road seems to have been completed by 1805. Septa Fillmore, who settled in Chazy in 1799, is credited as the first person to drive an ox team over this road from the Landing to Chazy Village. The road led from the Landing west between the Dean Patent and the Wheeler Douglass Patent and the Refugee Tract as far as the middle of lot 3 of Dean's Patent, where it turned northwest to the south line of lot 6 of the Refugee Tract, where it ran west on the lot line to the lot's west edge and turned southwest to the Beekmantown Road, where it ended.

Where the Old State Road crosses this road is known as Luthers Corners. From the lake to this point the road was used by the early Chateaugay traffic, which there, however, turned south to the bridge by Paul Carpentier's current residence, went through Hay's Woods on the Fossil Road to the Ridge Road, followed that road to Delongs Corners, turned directly west through West Chazy Village and Douglass Corners, and proceeded west by the Baker Hill Road to the Military Road. When the Military Road became a turnpike in 1823, the Chateaugay Road was often called the Chateaugay Turnpike Road or just the Turnpike Road. The road west from Luthers Corners to the Beekmantown Road has never been improved and is sometimes referred to as the Dump Road because it leads past the town dump. The section between the Ridge Road and the Beekmantown Road is often called the Stafford Road, while the section between the Ridge Road and Luthers Corners is called the Hyde or Bugby Road. The present bridge that carries this road over the Little Chazy near the cemetery was built in 1949.

Oliver BROWN seems to have been the first settler on this road west of the Landing; he was in Chazy by 1798. Going west along the road, the first settlers were: William McRoberts (1818); William Luther; James White (1821); Levi Hazen, one of the first five settlers in Chazy Village, who in 1810 sold his land along the Chateaugay Road to Dr. Nathan Carver; Amos Luther (c. 1805) whose land was acquired, after several owners, about 1867 by Ahi Hyde, grandfather of Emmett D. Hyde, whose widow now lives in the old Luther House; David Vantine (1820); John Bugby of New Haven, Connecticut (1801); Nathan Wilson, who had a mill on Tracy Brook near his home; David Stafford (1846); George Brusco, whose property is now the town dump; and Jeremiah Sullivan, who built a log cabin on the south side of the road and a large brick house on the north (1850). In four log cabins west of Sullivan were: N. Bosely, who was succeeded by Peter Supernaw; Lewis Brown, a native of England, whose granddaughter married Walter Lapierre and was murdered with him at the George Brusco Place on July 20th 1941; Aiken or "Tune" Trombly; and "Tune" Trombly, Jr. Back in the woods between Supernaw and Brown lived Lysander Wilson, whose brick chimney still stands. On the Chateaugay Road continuing west from Sullivan were Isaac ABARE, the first settler along the Stafford Road section of this road (1837), and

Antoine Mayo (1850). MAYO built one house at the west end of the road and then east of the first house a second one, now occupied by Hardy Thurber. These are the only two buildings left standing on the western half of the Chateaugay Road.

KINSLEY ROAD

Other than the Kinsley School House, now the residence of Dale Winterbottom, at this road's west end, no other buildings have been erected along this road, which connects the Ridge Road with Route 348. At its east end stands the home of Cephas Kinsley, from whom the road takes its name, now the residence of Clarence Rock. Near its east end it crosses the Little Chazy River on an iron bridge which was erected in 1906 to replace the wooden bridge. The road has been in existence for over 100 years.

CLARK STREET

Clark Street takes its name from the family of Samuel Clark, born at Merrimac, New Hampshire in 1772, a son of Nathaniel and Anna (Glassford) Clark. Samuel Clark settled in the wilderness here from New Berlin, in 1818, and his descendants lived along the road for many years. It originally ran in a gentle curve from the Ridge Road on the east to Route 22 on the west, but later its east end was extended a few rods to what is now Route 348.

Four grown sons settled on Clark Street with Samuel Clark in 1818, and eventually there were six families of that name living along the road. On Tracy Brook they made their own bricks for the five brick houses still standing along the road. Samuel Clark and his wife Sarah Cloyston cleared the land and built a farm a short distance west of the Ridge Road; he was succeeded by his son Samuel Clark, Jr., (b. 1799), while his other sons: James (b. 1801), Nathaniel (b. 1796), and Elmore built up their farms west of his. The next settler was Timothy LEWIS, who had located west of the Clarks by 1832. These families did much to promote the education and welfare of the town; among their descendants have been lawyers, ministers, writers, teachers, and businessmen.



Clark Street railroad overpass.

Later arrivals were Joseph Martin (or Merteau) who by 1869 had three log houses toward the road's west end and who built Nathaniel Clark's tenant house for \$100, Stephen Stiles, Charles Monty, Ward Stafford, Reuben Lezotte, and Millard Gonyo. The eastern extension of the road passes the old Hay School House. At one time the road went through an underpass under the railroad track which crosses it toward the east end.

RAILROAD AVENUE

This road was developed with the building of the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad from 1850 to 1852. It is a cross road running north from Clark Street along the east side of the railroad track to the Chateaugay Road. Two bridges were built over Tracy Brook, one for the railroad and one as a highway bridge, but the north end of the road was never improved to a passable condition. Stephen FELL, a Civil War soldier, lived with his parents in the first house on this street north of Clark Street, in one of two brick houses on the road. A railroad worker, Michael FLANNERY, settled north of Fell, and when Michael Flannery, Jr., married, he built a house north of his father. Beyond the son's house lived Henry Gonyo and then, in the last house, an Ashline family. Across the track to the northwest, David TACY, Alice Tacy, and a Mrs. Gonyo all had houses deep in the woods. Two of these buildings were blockhouses. Today, only two houses remain standing.

Jack SMITH, a boarder at the Stiles Home, was a character who arrived at the building of the railroad. He married Stiles's maid and lived in an old building on the Stiles's farm until Stiles grew tired of having him around and drove him off. He went back into the woods in this area and built a shack. He had a hole in the wall through which he gradually shoved long pieces of wood into his fireplace. His wife worked for the neighbors and took her whole tribe of hungry children with her to each job, where they were fed. Eventually he received a pension and bought the Stephen Fell house in which he soon died.

NIGGER HILL ROAD #1 (DOODY HILL ROAD OR PATNODE ROAD)

Of the two Nigger Hill Roads, the earlier Nigger Hill Road runs along the Chazy-Beekmantown line from Route 9 to the Stratton Hill Road. By 1809 Obidiah, Alanson, and Abraham DOODY had settled on the south side of the road and remained until about 1837, when they moved to Ellenburg. They gave their name to a hill near their homes and thus provided one of the names of this road.

One of the most distinguished residents of this region was Judge Thomas Treadwell (1748-1832), a graduate of Princeton, delegate to the convention which met to consider ratification by New York of the United States Constitution, Congressman, and an original proprietor of Plattsburgh, who settled here in 1793, bringing with him 40 Negro slaves. Little is known of the individual slaves, except that on August 16th 1794, he manumitted a Negro man Hick and his wife, Jane (who the following September bought from him their daughter Cynthia for \$42.50), and eventually set them all free. Some moved away from this area, but others stayed on to work little farms along the south side of the Nigger Hill Road between the Moffat Road and Route 9. Until recently foundations were in view which were said to have marked the houses belonging to these families.

On October 12th 1801 Treadwell deeded ten acres of lot 112 of Beekman's Patent, which lies on the south side of this road, to a freed Negro named York and also, at some other time, five and a half acres to the north of the ten acre lot, which was later owned by Jenny York. Unfortunately, this lot had been deeded in 1796 by Treadwell to his daughter Ann, who later married Isaac C. Platt, and York and Jenny York never had proper titles to their lots. On March 23rd 1811, however, Isaac and

Ann (Treadwell) Platt deeded 21 acres in this lot to Josiah Hick, a freed Negro, for \$76.64. On May 19th 1812, they sold another ten acre portion of the lot to "Caesar, a free black man," for \$40. These are certainly three, at least, of the families who gave this road its name. Many of them are believed to be buried in a large unmarked section on the south side of Ingraham Cemetery.

The joint School District Fourteen laid out in this area by Chazy in 1826 was known as the Nigger Hill School as late as 1845, but the Negroes had apparently left by 1869; although Miss Mabel Beaucaire, who now lives on the Lake Shore Road in Chazy, recalls that when she was a little girl, driving to Plattsburgh with her father, he pointed out to her the eastern most house on this road and told her that the last of Treadwell's Negroes lived alone in that house and that he was nearly 90 years old. She believes his name was Cook. Judging by an inscription on a tombstone in Treadwell's cemetery just off Route 9, these freed slaves were perhaps natives of Africa:

OLD PHYLLIS THE SLAVE
WAS OF AFRICAN BIRTH,
AND SHE DIED LONG AGO, LONG AGO,
AND HER LAST REQUEST,
AS SHE PASSED TO HER REST,
WAS LAY ME AT OLD MASSA'S FEET.

Other early settlers along this road were James REA, who lived on the north side at the west end, and James BEGGS on the south side. Both were there by 1825.

The west end of the road is maintained by the Town of Chazy and is usable; the east end is cared for by the Town of Beekmantown and has been neglected for many years.

This area is reputed to have been a stopping-off place for the Underground Railroad.

Although not connected with this road, it is interesting to note that another colored family once lived on the road from the Miner Farm to Sciota in a log house opposite the present home of Louis Laforest. Their family was WALLACE, the father was called "Old Phil," and one son was named John.

DOTY ROAD (STRATTON HILL ROAD)

A road was laid out on May 8th 1805, "leading from the West Road, so-called, until it intersects Delong's Road to Chateaugay." This road has come to be known as the Doty Road for Simeon Doty, who settled there about 1815 and was the only resident on the road until James GETTYS arrived about 1850. The road was designed to connect the top of Stratton Hill with the corner on the Ridge Road where Abram Budro lived until recently, and so to West Chazy and on to Chateaugay. It provided a direct route between Ingraham and the Military Turnpike and was an important road when potash and pearl ash were being drawn by team loads from the potash works across the road from the Brick Tavern to the Redford Glass Works.

Francis Delong lived at an early date where Budro was. Gerald Beggs, a great-great grandson of Simeon Doty and a descendant of the Beggs who lived on the Nigger Hill Road, now lives in the old Doty house. Simeon Doty first lived on a hill some distance from the road in the woods; he later built the brick house. About 1856 John DONIVAN settled there, followed by Issac Gonyo, — Lafayette, and Joseph Gregware.

INGRAHAM ESKER ROAD

The Ingraham Esker Road is so-called because it runs along part of the top of the Ingraham Esker from Doty's Corner on the Old State Road on the south to the Flat Rock Road on the north; although it originally extended into lot 30 of Dean's Patent and there joined the old stage coach route which came from West Chazy down the west side of the Little Chazy River about a mile south of the present Route 348. Because of its elevation and because it was relatively free from rocks, the Ingraham Esker was an ideal roadbed, and it was early used as a stage-coach road.

The first settler along the Ingraham Esker Road was probably Elisha Ransom's son Roswell, who located on the east side of the road just before it crosses the Little Chazy, near where Sam Fairchild lives now. There was no further settlement for many years. The next known inhabitant on the road was ——— MESICK, whose location, also on the east side of the road, is now owned by Carl Brothers. Antoine BUNNETT settled a little north of Mesick and on the opposite side of the road about 1846. By 1857 the widow Maria GONYO had also settled north of Bunnett. These dwellings were all built of logs. Nicholas MONTY, Edward Monty, and Lafayette Monty all owned property or lived at various times near the south end of the road, where Avenar Lapier, great-grandfather of Harrison H. Lapier its present owner, also had a farm on the west side of the road. Mary MOSSEY lived in another log house next to his. Other original inhabitants were Sam Potter, Antoine Mopelia, ——— Compo, Joseph Reshor, Peter Reshor, and widow Minkler.

The bridge over the Little Chazy on this road was repaired extensively or rebuilt in 1903.

BAKER ROAD

In use by the early 1850's, the Baker Road connects the State Road with the East State Road along the north line of the Point au Roche Patent. When John Dunn purchased his original farm, his south boundary was the land of Bozelle Baker, whose own south boundary was this road. Charles SLOSSON was the first settler on the north side of the road; he moved to Wisconsin, and his land was eventually bought by Henry Patnode when he moved to Chazy from Canada. The road was otherwise unsettled until quite recently.

PLEASANT STREET

Dr. Nathan Carver, who died in 1836 and owned all the land between Route 9 and the Little Chazy in this area, is believed to have given a strip of land ten feet wide for a road that would connect what is now Route 9 with the river so logs could be drawn by sleigh in the winter to the millpond, into which they could be easily skidded when the ice went out. An 1868 mortgage to the property just north of the road contains a clause "reserving always a strip ten feet wide on the south line of the house lot . . . from the highway foresaid to the Mill Pond." This road has been called Pleasant Street for over 30 years.

GRAVES STREET

Graves Street is entirely in lot 172 of the Refugee Tract, which was purchased by Seth Graves on June 24th 1803, and largely cultivated as his farm. From it Mr. Graves gave land for the District Two school house and the Presbyterian Church lot. He had been one of the



Public Archives of Canada
A sketch map made between 1838 and 1841 by Lieutenant Philip John Bainbridge who was with the Royal Engineers in Canada.

first five settlers of Chazy Village, arriving here from just north of Chazy Landing where he had lived several years previously, and dwelt at first in a bark hut at what is now the southwest corner of this road where it joins Route 9. The road was opened across his land in 1816 from the State Road in front of the law office of J. C. Hubbell, now the Chazy Public Library, for about a third of a mile to the Chazy Landing Road. The earliest house built after the road was opened was a small dwelling on the site where Mrs. Columbe's daughter now lives; it was the home of Alvin HALL whose wife was a daughter of Seth Graves. The next house east of this, now gone, was the home of Francis KINSLEY. The stone house on the north side was built by Dr. Stevenson about 1837, and the brick residence on the northeast corner of this street and Route 9, the home of George Hubbell III, was built for the John Wolcott Hubbell family in 1856.

TELEPHONE STREET (HALL STREET)

Telephone Street was laid out on May 17th 1904, to connect Graves Street with the Chazy Landing Road on the north side of Sacred Heart Church. The Chazy Office of the Chazy-Westport Telephone Company is on the west corner of this street on its south end. It is also called Hall Street for the Hall family, first settlers next east of the Presbyterian Church.

GRANT LANE

This short road runs just south of the residence of Dr. Ward H. Dwight from Route 9 west to the river. It was originally part of the main road from Sciota to Chazy and extended on a bridge over the Little Chazy to its north bank. In the spring of 1845, the river was so high ice was raised under the bridge and lifted the bridge and carried it away. It has never been replaced.

John Murray Grant and John Douglass together bought a parcel of land in this section from Septa Fillmore about 1804. Grant built a log hotel near the river on the present site of the home of Arsene Tremblay, whose brick house was built by Douglass B. Grant, John M. Grant's son. Later deeds (1867, etc.) mention this road. The house now on the southeast corner of Grant Lane and Route 9 was the home of Rufus Heaton. The south side of the road was once owned by Orin Hinman, a hatter, who had a small house nearer the corner. After he left, the property was acquired by Mrs. Rufus P. Heaton who had his house moved down to the river bank where it still stands on the south side of Grant Lane. Dr. Dwight's house was built by Alexander M. Grant, another son of John M. Grant, before 1858. A third house stands by the river at the foot of the street, and at one time another house stood between Alexander M. Grant's and the river.

LIVINGSTON ROAD

The Livingston Road runs for three-quarters of a mile westerly along the north bank of the Little Chazy from the lower bridge to the mouth of Tracy Brook. Its construction was applied for in 1837, but it does not seem to have been built until after 1845. Several years before the road was opened Ebenezer SHERMAN had built his blacksmith shop on Tracy Brook, a shop which maintained a thriving business. He later sold it to his son-in-law, Oscar Livingston, and the road which led to this shop took its name from him. Peter TULIP was the first settler on this road, at its west end.

CHAZY LANDING ROAD

The Chazy Landing Road stretches for about a mile from a point in the State Road (Route 9) near the Town Garage at the west end of the North Farm Road, southeasterly across the East State Road to the Chateaugay Road where it ends. The road was opened to provide a more direct route for the potash and lumber from the west to Chazy Landing. Prior to its opening, all such traffic had to go south by the Carver Road to the Chateaugay Road. The only early settler along this road was William N. BARBER, who lived just north of the present home of Robert Bruce.

SABRE STREET

Sabre Street, named for John Sabre who, about 1886, built its oldest house, was created when the railroad overpass was built. Before that time, the driveways of its houses connected directly with what is now Route 9.

There had been talk of this overpass for many years, and its construction was not a popular idea. The railroad had proposed the overpass in 1926, and a Town Board meeting had immediately been held at the Plattsburgh office of Wallace E. Pierce, attorney for the Board. All the members of the Board were present and a resolution was unanimously passed opposing such a change as unnecessary, but talk continued. Two years later, on

February 27th 1929, two petitions concerning the elimination of what was called the Junior crossing at this spot were received: one to oppose total elimination of the crossing and the other to oppose any change at all. These petitions apparently grew out of a public meeting held to discuss the problem at Chazy Village on February 25th.

The railroad overpass preliminary estimate was eventually presented by the New York State Highway Department on March 15th 1936. The first proposition was that the State would bear 25 percent of the cost, the town 25 percent, and the railroad 50 percent. The railroad called a public hearing for September 3rd 1936, at the Court House in Plattsburgh, and the overpass was finally constructed. Other residents of Sabre Street have been T. E. McCULLOUGH, whose home was built after 1911, and Homer LABARE, whose house was originally built on what is now the neighboring junction of Route 191 going west from Route 9; when the road was altered in the 1930's the house was moved south to its present location.

The corresponding street on the east side of Route 9 by Walter Laramie's residence has no name. At one time there was a house on this unnamed street, last owned by Dennis Lapoint and long the residence of the Kingsburys; it was first built before 1850, but it was destroyed in the 1930's. It was so close to the railroad that it had to be moved to make room for the driveway to the station.

NORTH FARM ROAD

Lemuel North settled along the unnamed north-south road of which Forest Gordon's driveway is a remainder. This unnamed road ran past the present Joseph Gregware Farm east of Route 9, which accounts for his house being so far from the road, and the present home of Bert Jenett south of Route 191. The unnamed road was part of a stage coach route in 1829. This road was apparently in use as early as 1800 when Lemuel North built his house on it. Before the completion of the Old State Road, traffic going north to Champlain left the main route near the present Town Garage and went east as far as North's farm, where it turned north on the unnamed road past the east side of his house. Eventually the crossroad was extended east as far as the East State Road and then, later, about 1870, to the Minkler Road where it connected with a road already running from that point east to the Amasa Adams residence, now the Robert J. Duly farm. The east-west road which now runs from Route 191 at the Town Garage to the Lake Shore Road has become known as the North Farm Road. The only other families to live on this road before 1870 were those of Nehemiah MERRITT, who was there by 1807, and John NORTH, a son of Lemuel North. When he married, he built a house across the river and north of his father's house and lived there until the 1840's, when his brick house—now the home of Mrs. Kimbal—on Route 9 was completed. The Lemuel North Farm is now owned by the Steven Rovers family.

MINKLER ROAD

The Minkler Road stretches from Trombly's Bay to Suckertown. It was originally built to complete a more direct route from the lake shore to Champlain Village. From the house site of Bruno Trombly, now the home of the F. Lamar Moss family, it runs generally north to its end in the East State Road just north of the bridge over the Little Chazy. The southern part of this road, as far as its intersection with the Chateaugay Road, was included in a road from Monty's Bay laid out on December

1st 1804; it is not known when the northern section of the road was planned, but it was perhaps about 1805.

The first settler on this road was John MINKLER, who located less than a mile below the river about 1790, about 15 years before there was any road. The only other houses ever on the road north of the Chateaugay Road were the brick house of Harry LADD and south of that the frame house built for his son, Charles Ladd. The original north section was apparently not satisfactory, for in 1826 the Highway Commissioners received this petition:

To the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Chazy, We, the undersigned inhabitants and Freeholders of the town of Chazy, respectfully represent, that the road or highway near John Minklers in said town is crooked and inconvenient, and ask that the said road may be so altered that the same may run a straight course from the dwelling house of the said John Minkler to the river Chazy and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever

Dated Chazy, June 21, 1826 . . .

Henry Ladd, Henry Cummins, Carlton Bullis, Amasa Adams, Rowland Thomas, Squire Ferris, Henry Gregory, Henry Manning, Joel Smith, Harry Ladd, Jonathan Ladd, Mathew Thomas, John Thomas, Beriah Minkler, Obidiah Morse, Wm. McRoberts.

The north end is now discontinued and not wholly passable; the south end is maintained by the county and is in good condition. The only bridge on this road spans the Little Chazy.

(UNNAMED ROAD)

A discontinued road runs along the south bank of the Little Chazy River at Suckortown from the East State Road east to the Minkler Road. As early as 1806 there was considerable mill activity here, which lasted until about 1911, when W. H. Miner acquired the property for his powerhouse. There has been no business here since about 1930.

THE SCIOTA ROAD (MINER FARM ROAD)

Part of Route 191, the Sciota Road runs west from the Old State Road through Laforest's Corner, the old Sciota, and Ober's Corners (now usually called Sciota) to the Bumfrey's Clearing Road in Altona. As it was part of the first through way from Altona to Chazy Landing, it was certainly in use long before 1852, when the railroad went through and put an end to the importance of Chazy Landing as a commercial center. At that time, however, the road continued to be important because it connected much of the traffic in Chazy with the trains at Sciota.

At one time its eastern end apparently came into Chazy Village by way of the bridge which spanned the Little Chazy at the end of Grant Lane by Dr. Dwight's present home. When the bridge was no longer in use after 1845, the road was changed to enter the Old State Road on the south side of Robert Neverette's present home. Its eastern end was considerably changed again in the 1930's when the Delaware and Hudson Railroad built the overpass across Route 9, at which time it was given its present connection with the Old State Road on the north side of the overpass.

It has twice been changed in the vicinity of the Miner Farm, once in 1864, and again about 1904 when it was moved south of the John Miner homestead. On June 15th and again on September 24th in 1904, William H. Miner gave \$400 to the town to help improve the highway from his home to the village. At the same time he applied for a

change in its route starting 200 feet east of his residence directly to a point in the road 30 rods east of the residence of Henry Bullis, all on his land, which he offered to deed to the town for the purpose; the town, in return, would deed to him the discontinued portion of the road. On December 20th 1904, the Town Board asked him to keep in repair the cattle pass which went under the section of the road deeded to him and complied with his request.

The Town Board met on August 22nd 1922, to discuss laying five miles or more of macadam road from Chazy to Sciota. It was voted to send resolutions to the county Board of Supervisors asking for a grant to the Town of Chazy of \$20,000 from the State and \$10,000 from the county for this purpose.

The first person to locate at the east end of the road was Philip DUELL, whose store was purchased by Alexander Scott in 1809. Nearby Scott built his home, now the residence of Robert Neverette, about 1812. In 1847 Scott sold his property to Robert Kingsbury, who carried on an extensive business there for more than 40 years. The early settlers, before 1869, along the road were: William Talford (bef. 1856), Clement S. Miner (1819), Henry Bullis, F. Broullion, A. Amlaw, James Loomis, Anthony A. Baker (1848), and Lewis Brown. About 1860 Andrew Dunning had a farm on the south side of the road opposite the Miner home. Until after 1856 Oliver Bullis had the only house between Miner and A. Amlaw, who lived almost at the entrance of the Angelville Road, and for many years there were no other houses nearly all the rest of the way to Sciota Village. William GRAHAM was probably the first to live on this road at the Altona end; soon the Weightmans, Dragoons, Mayos, Lezotts, Tromblys, Blows, Naros, Terriers, and others settled on it, many of them fleeing from Canada after the Patriot War of 1837.

MONKEY STREET

(WASHINGTON AVENUE, BUGBY ROAD)

In the days when the Norths were cutting wood on a lot near Sciota, John LUCIA lived on the corner of this road, and North's wood was drawn to Chazy past Lucia's house where his five young children were usually playing: Julia, who was called "Cappy" because she always wore a cap, cross-eyed Maria who limped, Libbie, Delia, and John. The barefooted youngsters would all run out, jump on the passing loads of wood, and ride a short distance. Soon they were referred to as the little monkeys, and the street got its name from them. Albert BUGBEE, who lived at the south end of the road at that time, did not like the name and tried to promote Washington Avenue in its place, but it has never taken hold.

This road developed from a path which led north from John Bugby's sawmill to the Chazy-Sciota Road. The only house on this road before 1856 was probably the one Charles Bugby, son of John, built on the south side of Tracy Brook; the sawmill was east of his house on the north side of the brook. Eventually a bridge was built across the brook and extended the road from the mill in the opposite direction to the Chateaugay Road. Both this road and a section of the Chateaugay Road are sometimes called the Bugby Road. In 1857 Euzeb Lucia located quite a distance north of the mill on the west side of the road. Joseph Lucia was also living near him. Other early families on the west side were: Antoine Wells (or Montpelier or Mopelia), S. Pecor, J. Pecor, Joseph

Sweenor, and Solomon Potter, Sr. (settled about 1870). Some of the members of the WELLS family went to Montpelier to work. Because there was some difficulty in pronouncing the name of where they worked, a joke was made of the name, and eventually it came to be used as a last name for some members of this family. After Antoine Wells died, his widow lived alone for a time and made big straw hats for summer field work which she sold for fifteen cents.

On the east side early settled: J. Loren, Fred Bushoir, Jacob White, and Pano Jenett. When Jacob WHITE came there, he had to clear the dense woods, and he hewed the timbers for his own house; while he was clearing the land, he gathered and sold spruce gum. Pano Jenett (or Gennett), Solomon Potter, and Nelson Potter (his son) all lived in log houses.

O'BRIAN ROAD (BERT ANGEL ROAD)

The O'Brian Road runs from a point in the Sciota Road northerly across the Chazy-Champlain town line to unite with the McBride Road running west through Waters Corners in Champlain. Just before it reaches the town line it crosses Corbeau Creek. Thomas O'BRIAN settled near the south end and on the east side of this road and gave his name to the road. The road itself was not opened until about 1870.

Alburtus B. Angell had a tenant farm on the east side of the road, where he specialized in training Morgan horses. Once a peddler traveling through the country stayed over night at Allen Wilson's on the O'Brian Road. He was never seen again. At another time, Sabrina Wilson Booth, who lived on this road and was a daughter of Allen Wilson, lost some property to McMartin and Fessette; she set fire to their store several times and was finally sent to Ogdensburg.

Eventually W. H. Miner came to own all the land through which this road passed and it became a private road on his farm. He built a substantial bridge over Corbeau Creek.

ANGELVILLE ROAD

The Angelville Road runs slightly northeasterly from Laforest's Corner on Route 191 into the town of Mooers, where in 1815 Asa ANGELL settled and built up on Corbeau Creek an extensive manufacturing business, from which this road was developed to the Sciota Road in order to transport goods to and from Sax's Wharf at Chazy Landing. Nearly all the houses on this road are over the line in the town of Mooers. Peter LAFOREST, however, was a settler on the east side at the south end in Chazy. On the west side of the road C. Rock had settled near the Mooers's line by 1856, and south of him — Askman, John Bonum (Burnham), and L. Bonum had log cabins by 1856. J. Sweet had settled between Askman and Rock by 1869, and by that year — Tallet was living in a log cabin on the east side of the road.

PELKEY ROAD (OLENA ROAD OR BOLACK ROAD)

By 1869 a bit north of Jesse Olney, a path led across the Beekmantown Road to the east, crossed the railroad track, and nearly opposite the Angelville Road turned north and continued until it joined the Sciota Road east of Laforest's Corner. This was never fully developed as a road except from its bend to the Sciota Road. Anthony LAVARNWAY settled near its bend in 1845. Later L. Pelkey, James Pelkey, and — Bolack settled

north of him on the east side of the road and J. Bolack on the west. The Heberts and LaFlames were also there fairly early. More recently the Mousseaus, Lapierras, Juberts, Reomes, Olenas, and Charlands have become residents. Olena lives where James Pelkey used to live.

BUMFREY'S CLEARING ROAD

The second road built in the west part of town, later taken off as Altona, ran from Bumfrey's Clearing to Tripp's mill in the town of Mooers. It was built just before 1812. In 1814 British troops were expected down the road and Lt. Peckham with a small company of men was placed as a guard with its headquarters at Simeon Wood's hotel. Bumfrey's Clearing, northeast of the site of Altona Village, was where the first settlers located and cleared land. Joseph BAKER was the first settler; after him came the Howards, Marshs, Brockways, Wells, Meads, and others. The road was first a path made by these people going and coming from Tripp's mill and was later developed as a road.

FERRIOLE-VASSAR-FRENCH-SETTLEMENT ROAD

From the Altona-Sciota Road, just over the line in Altona, a road runs southerly to join the Nigger Hill Road at Douglass Corner over the town line west of West Chazy. This road is composed of three sections: the Ferriole Road, the Vassar Road, and the French Settlement Road (sometimes called the Barnaby Road). The entire road was in use before 1857, but it was not well developed until after 1850.

The Ferriole or north section was named for the family of Alexander FERRIOLE III, who moved to the east side of this road about 1853. Thomas BEDEL, who settled in 1815, was probably the first settler of the Ferriole section of the road. He later moved to Mooers.

The Vassar Road, which runs south from Corbeau Creek, is named for the family of Joseph VASSAR, born in Maine about 1811/12, who settled nearby to carry on a lumbering business when that section was solid timber. From at least 1838 until about 1845 he had lived at French Mills (now Fort Covington). He built a large brick house and ran it as a boarding-house for his employees. The Vassar section is also sometimes called the Cold Pit Road because of a deep gully through which it passed and which is now leveled, where the wind blew harder than anywhere else and the snow was sometimes 18 feet deep.

At the time of the Papineau Rebellion of 1837 in Canada, many French Canadian families fled to the United States. Many of them settled in Chazy, some of them nearly entirely populating this road between the Vassar Road and the Nigger Hill Road; although this section had been settled earlier by George Douglass, who was there soon after 1800, and the Browns, Meads, Cooks, and others of New England stock. Among the Canadian settlers were Pawketts, Lucias, La Rouches, Brusos, Gennetts (or Jennett), Tierriers, Dupres, and Dragoons (or Haichiets).

This single road probably received three names because it apparently was divided into three road districts. Construction gradually began at both ends. The middle was developed by the lumber interests in West Chazy and Sciota. A letter from Ebenezer Cooper of Champlain

who had lumber mills here indicates the date of its completion:

Champlain, N.Y. Dec. 10, 1853

Mrs. Flowers

Myself and the settlers on my lands and the inhabitants about West Chazy or Lawrence's Corners, wants a road cut across my lands, and along your north line to your Northwest Corner. Thence along your East line, laying the whole width of the road on your land along the east line and half of the width of the road on the North line.

The road is proposed to be 3 rods wide which would be 1½ rods of land wide on your North line and 3 rods wide of land on your East line. This is the best place for the road. I have given you a map of the lots of land and the dotted line represents the proposed road.

I am willing to give the land for the road as far as it goes on my lands, and I think it will be an advantage, and make your land more valuable to have the road where it is proposed. The highway commissioners are willing to lay it in this place as it is a good place for the road and the best ground for the road.

The Commissioners want to know if you are willing to give the land for the road, if not they want to know what damages, or how much you ask, where it is woods, you can't get any damages but you will have a right to take wood and timber.

You will please answer this as soon as convenient, directing your answer to me at Champlain, N.Y.

Respectfully yours &c
Ebenezer Cooper

COX ROAD

The Cox Road begins in the Vassar Road about in the middle of lot 152 of the Refugee Tract and runs easterly to the Beekmantown Road, where it ends. William Cox, son of John Cox, settled on this road before the Civil War. During that conflict he enlisted in the army and was killed at the Battle of Drury's Bluff on May 16th 1864, leaving his widow with six children. There have never been more than two or three houses on this road.

LAPORTE ROAD (DRAGOON ROAD)

From in front of the Vassar house on the Vassar Road a road was laid out northeast to reach the mill of George Cooper, where until at least 1870, it ended. Later it was extended in the same direction as far as the Beekmantown Road in Chazy. Mitchell LaPointe, G. Gennett, J. Mayo, L. Almo, and A. Brunell were all early settlers along this road. Mitchell LaPointe came from Canada to Chazy in 1841.

MONTY ROAD (REYNOLDS ROAD)

The Monty Road runs from the lake shore west to the East State Road and parallel with the town's south line. It is named for the Monty family, who so early settled in Chazy. By 1869 there were six Monty families on this road: Jacques Monty, John Monty, Joseph Monty, William Monty, J. Monty, and S. Monty; today George Monty has his home on the road's west end and is the only Monty left in Chazy.

UNNAMED AND LITTLE REMEMBERED ROADS

When the road from Sampson's Brick Tavern was laid out to the north, another road was opened just north of the home of settler Barnabas Minkler, now the Blue Lantern on the east side of Route 9. It ran northeasterly to the southeast corner of lot 41 of Dean's Patent, along the lot's east line and that of lot 133, where it ended at

the location of settler John PIXLEY, who made potash there for a period of approximately four years about 1814.

Once a road ran from LaFramboise Bay, near the north side of lot 74 of Dean's Patent, slightly southwesterly to the middle of the east line of lot 41 Dean's Patent, where it ended in the road from Sampson's. The road passed the current home of Dudley S. Trombly on its north side. These roads do not seem to have been used for over 90 years.

GORDON ROAD (DUNN ROAD)

As early as 1811 Samuel KENNON and, by 1813, William WARNER were potash burners along this road, but they did not remain more than two or three years and never bought any land. The principal early settler was John DUNN, who lived most of his life here until his death in 1872. He built his original farm of 273 acres into a considerable property, containing his own brick farm house and the present lake site of Camp Minnetoska, where Dunn built a large dock from which he could load his hay, grain, potatoes, apples, etc. for transportation by water. The little bay on the shore of his farm has come to be known as Dunn's Bay.

Until about 1935 the chief water supply for his house and farm was a spring quite a distance to the north, from which the water was carried to the farm buildings in hollowed out cedar log pipes. Other water came from a well pumped by a wind mill near Anthony Salimando's present home.

In the early days a farmer who owned pasture on both sides of the road was obliged to provide a cattle pass under the road. Such a pass was built by digging a passage across the road deep enough to accommodate both the cattle and a man on horseback, then carrying the road over the pass on planks supported by heavy timbers resting on posts. On the Dunn farm there was a cattle pass on this road and another on what is now Route 9. Later the town maintained these passes, which were given concrete sides and arched metal tops. The pass on the Gordon Road was in use until fairly recently.

After his death, the Dunn farm was run by Dunn's son-in-law, Seth Gordon, a native of Grand Isle, Vermont, who decided to sell it in 1911 and advertized it on a circular:

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM

This is an old homestead and landmark, long known as the Dunn Farm, taking its name from its former owners at an early day, and now offered to the public. Located in the town of Chazy, Clinton County, N.Y., contains 415 fertile acres, three fishing grounds, four acre point and harbor, while there is a frontage of 120 rods on Lake Champlain.

The farm and buildings are beautifully situated, facing the lake on the east, which, with the Green Mountains in the background, presents a scenery unsurpassed. With some nine miles of tile drain and a soil of limestone formation, all crops, including clovers grow to perfection.

Price and terms given on application, together with illustrated circular free.

Reference: Merchants National Bank, Plattsburgh, NY
Dunn Farm, Chazy, Clinton County, New York.

SETH GORDON, Prop.

Inventor and manufacturer of
GORDON'S SAFETY LANTERN HOOK
Patented December 13, 1910.

However, the farm, although reduced somewhat in acreage, passed to Seth Gordon's only surviving child, Fred E. Gordon, who died in 1951. Its present owner, Forest Gordon, is a member of a different family. Others who early lived along the road were Joseph VANTINE on the south side west of Dunn, another Vantine on the southwest corner of this road and Route 9, and Abraham GILBERT, who did not remain long. No other houses were built on this road until after 1950.

FLAT ROCK ROAD (SLOSSON AND DUSTIN (TOWNSEND OR CARLTON) ROADS)

The Flat Rock Road extends from the Monty's Bay Road across the town to join the French Settlement Road in the Town of Altona. The segment of the road from the Monty's Bay Road to Witherells Corner on Route 22 has, since 1935, often been called the Slosson Road at the suggestion of Rudolph Slosson, while from Witherells Corner to the west end of the road has for a number of years been called the Dustin or Townsend Road, or more recently the Carlton Road. The east end of the road has been in use over one hundred years. The section west of Route 22 was not opened until after 1869.

On November 13th 1935, a petition with 56 signatures was presented to the town board by Rudolph Slosson:

The undersigned taxpayers and voters of the Town of Chazy, do hereby petition to have the highway from the Lake Shore passing Lyman Ducharme's Corner, on the cement road; thence continuing west to the Witherell Corner on the West Chazy-Scotia macadam road to be improved as a "Farm to Market Road" under State and Federal aid.

The petition was approved by the board, and over the years part of the road, but not all, has been improved under the provisions mentioned. The improvements have all been made west of Route 9. When the Northway was being planned in the 1950's an overpass was expected to be built for the Slosson Road section of this road because it connected Routes 9, 22, and 348 and kept open sections of the Chazy Fire District. As Northway plans progressed, it was announced to close the Slosson Road, despite active petitioning by its residents.

The bridge over the Little Chazy is near where Ichabod Ransom was an early settler. It was built in 1961 by the county and is the fourth bridge at this spot; it replaces a steel frame-plank floor bridge built in 1904, which itself replaced a wooden bridge. There are two other bridges on this road.

About 1800 Roswell, Ichabod, and Wells RANSOM, three brothers, settled in the vicinity of the road, Ichabod living directly on the road. They were the first settlers between the lake and Route 22. From Route 22 to the west end of the road the first settlers were the Townsends. Amasa TOWNSEND settled on land granted him for war service; near him settled the Howards and the Dustins. William Amos HOWARD was born in Bridgewater, Mass., on June 11th 1803, and had settled in Chazy before 1832. Zachacus M. DUSTIN was born in New Hampshire in 1806, a son of Zachacus and Mary (Gibson) Dustin. He settled on the Flat Rock Road, opposite the entrance to the Wood's Mill Road, soon after the Howards. They were followed here by the Felix Coon family from Canada. The Coons held Saturday night dances, and the house became known as Coon Hall. Nearly every dance was accompanied by a fight. Henry Gilman tells about being there at a dance when a fight

started; he jumped out the window and hid behind a stone wall.

Henry J. Carlton, son of John and Marcia (Tennant) Carlton, of Beekmantown, at the age of six was taken into the home of Albert G. Howard who lived on the Dustin Road. Carlton was brought up by Howard and served in the Civil War. He later bought the A. G. Howard farm and the Benjamin Howard farm next to it and spent the remainder of his life there.

Other fairly early settlers were the Witherells, Clarks, William Douglass, Pesaw (Passant) Jennett, Levi Atwood, Samuel Woodrow (a Scotch-Irishman), and Elam Larkin (a soldier and drummer during the Revolution and also a War of 1812 veteran who wore long hair and a blue coat with brass buttons).

MONTY'S BAY ROAD (CHEESE FACTORY ROAD)

This road runs from the East State Road southeasterly to the Lake Shore Road at Monty's Bay and takes its alternate name from the cheese factory which was built in 1869 some distance from its northeast side and was in operation there for more than 20 years. Its north end was a portion of the East State Road when that road was just laid out. The maps for 1856 and 1869 show it ending farther south than it presently does.

A road running on the south line of lot 41 of Dean's Patent now connects the Monty's Bay Road with the East State Road near Richard Ducharme's, the original road northwest from this point having been discontinued. Barnabas ALDRIDGE was settled near the northwest end of the original road, where Earl Wray now lives, as early as 1804. Francis RICHARDS, son of J. Richards who lived on the East State Road, had a house in the field near the Saline Springs. The northwest portion of this road curved around his house and then continued northwesterly to its end in the East State Road about where the Wray farm is now.

SHELDON LANE

Between the present homes of C. N. Henshaw and Edward J. Welsh on the Lake Shore Road, Sheldon Lane runs directly west to Route 9. There is said to have once been a house owned by a Trombly on the north side not far from the lake; otherwise, there have never been any houses along this road. By tradition its building was promoted by lake shore residents to shorten the distance from the lake to Chazy Village. About 1844 Aaron SHELDON, from whom the road takes its name, settled on the southwest corner of the east end of the road, but it had been in existence many years before his settlement. Phillip Duell was the first settler on the southeast corner of the road's west terminus in Route 9. His site is now the home of William and Ruth (Gordon) Fisher. For a number of years the west end was known as Burns Corner for Matthew BURNS who followed Duell there.

SARACHON ROAD

Before 1804 Calvin Ransom had settled in lot 163 of the Refugee Tract not far from what was to become the town line between Chazy and Champlain. At the first meeting for the selection of Chazy town officers, he was chosen a Highway Commissioner. On February 27th 1805, a road was laid out from his house east to the Champlain Road near Samuel Beldings at the Suckor-town Bridge over the Little Chazy. The new road was built on the south line of lot 163 to its east end; it then

deviated a short distance south and continued east parallel with the south line of lot 145 of the Refugee Tract until it ended in the East State Road. Sometime between 1814 and 1826, Lemuel North gave land to extend this road west from Calvin Ransom's to the State Road. About 1870 the Ransom property, which had passed to Calvin's son, Guy Ransom, was bought by John Sarachon, for whom the road is named. Before that time it had been called simply "the road through North's woods."

BOUDET LANE

By 1795 James Boudet, one of the first trustees of the Chazy Methodist Church, had settled in the Town of Champlain on the north side of what was to become the Chazy town line and somewhat northeast of Calvin Ransom's house site. Boudet had a road from his house to the East State Road along the north line of lots 177 and 164 of the Refugee Tract and parallel to what was to become the Sarachon Road to the south. Just west of Boudet's house the road turned south and ran to the west of Calvin Ransom's house site in Chazy, where eventually it was again connected to the East State Road by the east half of the Sarachon Road. This right-angled road, mostly in the Town of Champlain and discontinued for many years, is Boudet Lane.

PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD (BROTHERS ROAD)

The Pleasant Valley Road connects the Ashley Road with the Ingraham Esker Road to the east. Although there are no buildings on this road now, and it is not kept in repair, there were once three dwellings along it belonging to Oliver Brothers, Louis Lafayette, and Edward Brothers. It does not appear on maps dated 1869 and earlier.

ATWOOD ROAD

The Atwood Road connects the Beekmantown Road with the Wood's Mill Road. It leaves the Beekmantown Road just south of West Chazy Village, runs a bit west, bends southwest past the stone house which Stephen Atwood built between 1823 and 1827 and turns west again ending in the Wood's Mill Road. Stephen Atwood settled on his farm in 1799 and spent his lifetime there. The family farm is still owned by his descendant, Lawrence Atwood of the fifth generation. In the early 1850's Thomas McFADDEN settled on the east side where it makes its final turn west. His property was shortly sold to Amos Barber, whose family still owns it. About the same time McFadden located on the Road, M. KNAPPIN settled on the north side of the road's west end, and F. PERRY settled on the south side of that end. There were no other settlers.

NIGGER HILL ROAD #2

There are two Nigger Hill roads connected with Chazy, one of more recent vintage than the other. The later road is now in the Town of Altona and runs westerly from Douglass Corner, west of West Chazy, to the Military Turnpike. When it was laid out before the 1850's, it was mentioned as the road "over Negro Hill." It was the fourth road to be laid out in the region of Altona Village, but it was not extended to the Turnpike until about 1850. In its course it skirts the south side of Winding Hill after crossing on the hill's east side a small brook known as Billings Brook, which flows into the north branch of the Little Chazy. It is not quite certain when this road

was laid out or when the Negro families, who give the road its name, came to live there. They lived there, however, for over 40 years, until at least the 1880's.

There seem to have been two families, the BILLINGS family, for whom the brook is named, and the WHEELER family. The Billings, among whom were Peter, Elijah, Danforth, and Jet, were settled on 50 acres in lot 125 of the Duerville Patent as early as 1857. They are remembered as friendly people and good neighbors. They worked their own farm and farmed for the neighbors as well. They cleared their land, and their stone piles can still be seen. Jet Billings sheared sheep for the farmers on both Nigger Hill Road and the Military Turnpike. He was also an excellent caller at square dances. When the season of apple paring bees, husking bees, and kitchen dances came around, every host saw to it that Jet was engaged.

The Russ Wheeler family lived on the north side of the road west of the hill at a more recent date. He had several children and worked by the day for the farmers. After awhile they moved to Lyon Mountain.

The first settlers on this road were George DOUGLASS and Joseph GOODSPEED, natives of Rhode Island, who arrived about 1805. Goodspeed settled where Homer Atwood lives now, and Douglass located where Simeon Wood had lived before he moved into West Chazy Village. The next year Reuben SMITH settled next to Douglass, and later Goodspeed's son-in-law, Daniel Bassett, settled northeast of him. Near the end of the road joining the turnpike, William ELDRED was an early resident.

This road is an extension of the Doty Road with which it is connected by a road running west from Delongs Corners on the Ridge Road to the four corners at West Chazy. From here the road is called West Church Street and extends as far as Douglass Corners, where it merges into the Nigger Hill Road. The bridge in West Chazy Village over which the road goes over the Little Chazy was built by the town in 1909. At Douglass Corners the old bridge over the Little Chazy was condemned in 1907 and replaced by a steel bridge in 1908.

WEST CHAZY STREETS

There are several streets in West Chazy Village which have not been mentioned and which have no proper names. One is a street running north from West Church Street on the east side of St. Joseph's Church property until it turns directly east and ends in Route 22 at the north end of the village. It is popularly known as "Lovers Lane" and was promoted by the Wood brothers across their property during the nineteenth century.

Another street leaves Route 22 in West Chazy Village at the north end of the bridge over the Little Chazy and runs directly east. It was used for traffic going and coming from the mills on the river there and is known as Mill Street. It originally ended at the railroad track, but after St. Joseph's Cemetery was created across the track, the road was extended; the road is also called Cemetery Street.

A third street leads north from Route 348 and passes in front of the West Chazy Grade School, there turns east toward the tracks and turns south and rejoins Route 348. This road first led to the mill on the river about 1830, then it was extended east to the tannery and other places of business. Eventually it was opened to the main

road along the railroad yard. It is often called School Street.

(UNNAMED ROAD)

East of West Chazy Village a short "L" shaped, dead-end road leads west from the Ridge Road just north of the bridges across the Little Chazy and Boyington Brook. It leads back to a log house where Vincent Jerry's grandfather settled when he came from Canada. Solomon Roosevelt lived in another house nearby, but these are the only houses known to have been on this road.

HARVEY ROAD

Just west of Homer Atwood's house on the Altona Nigger Hill Road, a short road runs south to the Baker Hill Road. Here two Harvey families settled about 1860, James and Patrick of Cross McGlenn, County Armagh, North Ireland. James McCooley lived between them.

WOOD'S MILL ROAD

(POTASH ROAD, PARKER ROAD, O'NEIL ROAD)

The Wood's Mill Road begins on the Dustin Section of the Flat Rock Road and runs south across Boyington Brook to the corners west of West Chazy Village on the Nigger Hill Road where Amasa Wood had his sawmill. Here the road bends slightly to the west, crosses the Little Chazy River, bends somewhat east again, and continues south into Beekmantown. Its original purpose was to give access to Amasa Wood's mill.

Amasa Wood's mill was located on the site of Simeon Wood's early mill on the southeast corner where this road crosses West Church Street in West Chazy. It was later the site of the Wood Brothers' grain separator factory. The section of the road south of the mill to Beekmantown was laid out by 1805 to provide access to the gristmill Simeon Wood had built about 1805; the north section was probably laid out by that time or soon after. Francis ATWOOD was the first to locate on the northeast corner, and Jason PAYNE on the southwest. William NEWTON and one other were early on the northwest corner. The road south of the corners, though passable, has never been developed; it is sometimes known as the O'Neill Road. It eventually ends in the Military Turnpike. This is where James O'NEILL, father of Dr. James H., Dr. Owen W., Dr. William, and Dora O'Neill settled.

To the east of this road and on the north bank of Boyington Brook, Thomas CHRISTIE operated an extensive potash works. Christie was in Chazy by 1816 and died in 1845. There was only one other settler north of Wood's mill before 1850, but his name is unknown; his property, on the west side of the road, was bought by Horace Merrihew, who was living there in 1854. Charles BROWN, son of Deacon Edmund Brown, settled on the east side of the road south of Christie and across the brook about 1850. George Baker had settled on the location of Charles Brown by 1856.

Henry PARKER came to work for Mr. Merrihew. He built a house near the north end of the road, on the west side, and raised his family there. His wife was an Indian, and he was a French Canadian. When asked about his unlikely name, he explained simply that his name had been so hard for people to pronounce he had just decided to call himself Parker. Later George and Peter Parker lived on this road, and the section of the Wood's Mill Road from Wood's Mill to the Flat Rock Road is often called the Parker Road.

Merrihew's only child, Lucy, married Arthur McKenny from the Turnpike, and they lived with her parents. Later his parents, James and Nancy (Brace) McKenny, came to live south of the Merrihews. When they could no longer care for themselves, they moved into the Merrihew house, and their farm was taken up by Calvin Robinson in 1856.

BAKER HILL ROAD (RECORE ROAD)

This was the third road built in the west part of town which has since been taken off as Altona. It begins west of Douglass Corner—where Simeon Wood settled when he came from Plattsburgh—and runs southwesterly until it turns northwest and continues to the Military Turnpike, where it ends near the south boundary of the town. Harvey, Sidney, and Daniel Baker all settled on this road about the same time, with Isaac Marsh and Peter Ripley. Then came Francis Witherell, R. Witherell, Almon Witherell, Jeremiah Douglass, S. C. Coon, and others.

PURDY'S MILL ROAD (GOODMAN ROAD)

A road from Beekmantown extended into Chazy in lot 63 of the Duerville Patent, where Purdy's Sawmill was located. After 1856, it was extended northwest to the Military Turnpike. It is now in Altona.

THE NORTHWAY (INTERSTATE ROUTE 87)

The Northway, the most recent road laid out across Chazy, is a part of the north-south section of a network of interstate highways; this portion extends from Albany to the Canadian border at Champlain. It runs north across Chazy from Beekmantown to Champlain between Routes 9 and 22, closer to the former. The Chazy exit is on Route 191. Its construction made many formerly east-west roads across Chazy dead ends. A 2.57 mile stretch north of the Ridge Road was finished in February 1961 at a cost of \$3,109,147, and a 5.42 mile section between the Miner Road and the Ridge Road was completed in August 1962 at a cost of about \$2,165,588. The entire section across Chazy and north of Plattsburgh was formally opened by Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson and others on October 26th 1962.

BRIDGES

In the earliest days of settlement the town's rivers and streams had either to be forded or gone around. This situation obtained in some places for many years. The first bridge at the south end of the village of Chazy, by Dr. Clark's present residence, for example, was not built until after 1838.

The earliest bridges were usually built on piles, but this blocked water traffic, and about 1810 wooden truss bridges were put into use. In 1898 Chazy purchased its first iron bridge from the Granton Bridge Company.

The first bridge in the Town of Chazy was begun in the fall of 1794 near the present bridge at the mouth of the Little Chazy where the river is crossed by the Lake Shore Road. Its stone abutments can still be seen. On July 10th 1793, Pliny Moore approached the Road Commissioners concerning the construction of bridges in the Town of Champlain, which then included Chazy. He was told that there was an unspent £90 that could be used by the Town and was asked for a suggestion for a bridge location; he suggested a spot near his house. Apparently there was enough money for three bridges. On September 4th

1794, an agreement was signed with John Williams and John Knickerbacker, Jr., State Highway Commissioners:

Agreement was made the 4th day of September 1794, Between John Williams and John Knickerbacker Jun'r., Commissioners of Highways for the Eastern District of the State of New York, parties of the first part and Pliny Moore and Elnathan Rogers of Champlain Town, in the County of Clinton, of the second part.

The party of the second part for and in consideration of the sum of Fifty Pounds, to them paid on the 13th of March last and the sum of Twenty Pounds this day received, do Hereby Covenant and agree to complete the bridge over the Great Charzee—Little Charzee and Corbo Rivers, on the Road leading from the dwelling house of the said Pliny Moore, to the Dwelling house of John Douglass, in the town of Champlain, agreeable to the plan laid down and timber now provided, on or before the first day of August next Insuing—Which said bridges shall be completely finished—And its further agreed that the party of the first part shall in addition to the aforesaid sum, pay unto the party of the second part the further sum of Thirty Pounds on the first day of January next, and the further sum of Ten Pounds as soon first as the Bridges are completed. And its further agreed that if in case any or either of said bridges shall be injured or carried away by floods—the said party of the second part shall be entitled to the aforesaid sums, provided it shall be made to appear the work was done in a workmanlike manner—

The present bridge near this site was built by the county in 1963 to replace a steel bridge with a plank floor.

In 1959 the State Department of Public Works took control of all bridges in the state highway system. Before that time Chazy's bridges had been either private or town affairs. Presently there are over 30 bridges within the town, primarily over the Little Chazy River, which has one private and 17 public bridges in 18 miles of its course, and Tracy Brook, which has nine bridges. Along the Lake Shore Road the Gilbert Brook, the Trombly Brook, Hinman Brook, Wool Brook, and perhaps one or two other small streams are carried under the road through iron pipes or culverts. This is also true of such other tiny streams as Suckor Brook, which is so guided under the Chateaugay Road. There is a dry bridge, the Ketch Bridge, over the D. & H. track on the Ridge Road, and over the Northway there are overpasses for the Doty, Fossil, and Sciota Roads.

The full history of each of these bridges is not known, but several items of interest concerning a few of them are worth recording. The primitive nature of many of the earliest bridges is indicated in a passage from the diary of an Englishman who visited America in 1809, as printed in *MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE* for November 1909:

Oct. 17.—Rose at 6. After taking rum and milk to keep out the lake fever, which is frequently taken by strangers, went to see Mr. Glennie's land, about 3½ miles. About one mile on our way, we had to pass an unfinished bridge, hardly worth the name, about 20 feet high and 60 yards over, composed of large single logs, at a distance from each other. An inhabitant took us in his canoe some distance up the Little Chauze and landed us on Mr. Glennie's land. After viewing it, we returned by a different route to Chandonet's about 11 to breakfast. On our way back, we stopped into a hut to rest, and the good woman treated us with some beer brewed from pumpkins and hops, not unlike small table beer.

The bridge referred to was at one of the two bridge sites at Suckortown, probably the one on the Minkler Road. On September 11th 1911, the Town Board voted to build a new bridge over which the present Route 22 in West Chazy could cross the Little Chazy. The bridge then standing at that spot was to be moved to Suckortown near the schoolhouse, where in 1922 it was replaced by a new bridge. It cannot be certain, however, whether or not the West Chazy bridge replaced the unfinished bridge of 1809.

On May 17th 1904, the Town Board voted to build a 28 foot steel bridge with a plank floor strong enough to carry five tons on the Hay Road near the George Willis Lengfeld farm; the bridge was accepted and paid for by the Board on September 22nd the same year. This bridge was itself replaced, as a county project, in 1961 by a concrete bridge 33 feet wide with a 40 foot span. For the convenience of traffic during its construction, a new crib foundation was built a few rods up the river. When it was ready, the bridge, stripped of flooring and other excess weight, was picked up by a gasoline crane and carried up the river and placed on the new foundation. The moving process took two days.

Also in 1961 the Benway Bridge was replaced as a project promoted by the federal government. The former

bridge was a concrete bridge with a box culvert built at the same time Route 22 was laid out. Its site was on a temporary approach to a missile base; there was a dip in the road that hindered missile base traffic, so the road and bridge were raised to eliminate the difficulty.

On August 6th 1909, the Town Board voted to replace the bridge over the Little Chazy on West Church Street in West Chazy with a new, iron and concrete bridge. On June 22nd 1914, new bridges were voted to replace the North Woods Bridge on the road to Sciota and the Mooso Bridge. And on August 14th 1915, it was voted to replace the old Jerry Bridge.

SIDEWALKS

On August 8th 1830, Theodosia Goldsmith, Mrs. Miles Stevenson, of Chazy, wrote to her sister, Mrs. Myron Hitchcock, at Fort Covington, "We have some new improvements in our village, all most pleasant . . . new sidewalks . . . we can go all over the village and not wet our feet." These walks in Chazy Village were no doubt the first sidewalks in town and probably the only public ones for many, many years.

On September 5th 1861, 104 two inch planks were purchased for sidewalks in Chazy Village, and in November 1894 Chazy Village installed street lamps and laid some flag stone walks. In 1902 a new wooden bridge was built over the Little Chazy where Route 348 enters Route 9 by Dr. George Clark's present residence; sidewalks were built here at the same time. In 1903 a sidewalk was

built on each side of the stone bridge in West Chazy, probably the bridge by which Route 22 crosses the river, and in 1911 another sidewalk was laid from what is now Brean and Deno's store to the railroad track. The *PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN* reported on June 20th 1908, that Walter Stratton was laying concrete walks for Mrs. Lucy Chamberlain, Dr. Clough, H. S. Brusco, Dr. Elkins, and William Stiles. A cement sidewalk replaced the flagstone walk along the east side of what is now Route 9 from the railroad station to the lower bridge in Chazy Village in 1912, and in 1913 concrete walks were laid from the former Jake's IGA Supermarket to the bridge by Dr. Clark's on the west side of the highway. Additional walks to the same specifications were also laid in Chazy Village in 1913. These walks were four feet wide and in Chazy Village were not to exceed a cost of \$400, while the cost in West Chazy was not to exceed \$1000. At the same time West Chazy Village residents built walks in front of their homes and the town built 90 rods of connecting links.

The town voted in 1921 that it would pay 20¢ a foot up to \$900 for any sidewalk in town. In the Village of Chazy 4,231 feet were constructed, much of the expense being contributed by citizens and friends. It was voted in May 1922 by the Town Board to replace the sidewalks near the bridge at the north end of the Chazy Village as the old ones were unsafe. In 1935 as a T.E.R.A. project 100 feet of sidewalks were laid along the north side of Graves Street in Chazy Village as far as the main gate of the school.



Ralph Stone, photographer

EXIT 41 OF INTERSTATE 87, the Chazy Exit of the Northway, at the overpass which carries Route 191 (the Miner Farm Road) across this highway.

CHURCHES

Missionary activity has existed in this area since 1610, and shortly after 1646 French missionaries built a wooden chapel near Coopersville, which was replaced or rebuilt in 1754 by soldiers of Montcalm during the French and Indian War; but this building was no longer in use and was probably no longer in existence by the time of the settlement of the town.

THE LAKE SHORE

The first religious organization of which there is any record in the town of Chazy is the short-lived Roman Catholic Church founded on the lake shore in July 1790 by Father Pierre Huet de La Valinière, of which an account has already been given. From Father de La Valinière's departure before the middle of July 1792 until about 1817 Catholic residents of the town met on Sunday in each other's homes to recite the rosary and the prayers of the mass, and to sing hymns. For the sacraments they were forced to travel, usually by boat down the lake and the Richelieu River, to Chambly in Canada, unless they were lucky enough to be visited by a wandering missionary from LaPrairie.

COOPERSVILLE

The ecclesiastical isolation was broken in 1818 when Father Peter Mignault of Chambly was given the territory of Northern New York under his charge and began to celebrate mass two or three times each year for those north of Plattsburgh as far east and west as he and his assistants could go. Father Mignault was made vicar-general by the bishop of New York and held that dignity until his death. He said mass in private houses for the new parish until a log chapel was built on the bank of the Great Chazy River at Coopersville, not far from the present site of St. Joseph's Church, built there in 1844-45. The log building was burned a few years after its construction, as was the rude building which replaced it. The benches originally installed in this church, however, were

saved and were later sent to the Sacred Heart Church in Chazy and are still in existence. Some were used on a float representing the de La Valinière church in a recent parade in Chazy Village.

The great influx of Catholics after the Patriot War of 1837 and during the Irish immigration of the 1840's and '50's created a parish strong enough to sponsor the present stone edifice, which has served as a Catholic Church for over 120 years. Built at a cost of \$3,000, it was for many years the center for Catholic worship from Plattsburgh to Malone. It existed as a parish church until the parish seat was moved to Chazy in 1902.

THE LAKE SHORE AGAIN

About 1817 the residents along the lake shore in Chazy had formed a Roman Catholic Society and had built a building on the west side of the Lake Shore Road in a one acre section of lot 70 of Dean's Patent, near the former site of Father de La Valinière's church. The lot had been purchased from Charles Lucia. The building was to be used by visiting priests for services and as a place where the sacraments could be administered. On April 3rd 1827, the society's trustees: John B. Trombly, George Anderson, and Francis Baker, sold the lot and building for \$120 to the trustees of Chazy School District Sixteen to be used as a school house; although they reserved the use of the building for its original purposes. At this time, Joseph Derosha, Charles Lucia, Lewis Trombly, Lewis Brown, Michael Wool, Peter Robarge, Sr., and Peter Robarge, Jr., were also members of the society.

SCIOTA

The first Roman Catholic Church building in Chazy since the formation of the town was that of St. Louis at Sciota. Since about 1839 Sciota had been a mission of the Coopersville church with masses conducted in private homes; the house of Antonie Mailloux (Mayo), now the

Joseph Mayo property, was early designated as the place for services. Many people also went to church at Mooers Forks, which was created a parish that included the west part of Chazy in 1865. Often these worshipers walked the distance in both directions.

In 1869, Father Lepic of St. Joseph's at Coopersville began the building of the Sciota church; it was not completed, however, until about 1890; during its construction it was only a shell with benches and could only be used for services during the summer; in the winter, mass was held in private homes as before. The church lot of one acre was purchased from Sylvester and Henrietta Ober, and in 1871 the society bought a second, adjoining, acre; both parcels are in lot 31 of the Refugee Tract. The church bell was acquired long before the building was finished, and for many years it was supported on a standard, where it could be rung by various parishioners. The bell's godparents when it was christened in 1873 were Ozar and Delia Jubert, Bartama Dragoon, and a Mr. and Mrs. Pombrio. The cemetery was begun in 1873.



courtesy of Father Joseph Aubin
St. Louis's Catholic Church, Sciota.

Bishop Wadhams cut off the villages of Sciota and West Chazy from the parish of Mooers Forks in 1884, and created them an independent parish, St. Joseph's Parish, of about 330 families, unfortunately too remotely scattered from any center to be properly managed.

In 1899 St. Louis Church was separated from Coopersville and became a parish church in its own right, with Rev. Leon COCHARD as its first pastor. He assumed his duties on June 25th of that year, boarding with John Levesques until the parish bought the Levesques's home, on the corner of the Altona-Chazy and Plattsburgh-Mooers roads, about a quarter of a mile from the church, to use as a rectory, a use which it still serves. Until a resident priest appeared in the parish, Mr. Toussiant (Thomas) Brunell, acted as caretaker and lived in a two room house behind the church. He rang the bell and his wife prepared dinner for the priest. Bertha Dame, daughter of Nelson Dame and later Mrs. Frank Pombrio of Altona, was the first organist; she rode to services with a Mr. Goodman.

Father Louis F. LUSSIER followed Father Cochard as priest on May 1st 1902, and remained until July 1912.

He installed new pews in the church, built a small chapel adjoining the rectory, and built horse sheds on the church grounds. He was succeeded by Father George E. RACETTE, D.D., who served for the next three years, during which a parish hall was built for \$3,500. Father S. L. DUFRESNE was pastor for two months, when the parish was assigned to Rev. Louis H. PHANEUF who administered it for two years; Father Phaneuf tried to establish a parochial school, but there were not enough funds. He entered the U.S. Navy as a chaplain on October 1st 1917, and was succeeded by Rev. Peter LEPORT, who built an addition to the rectory, repaired the interior of the church, built a new sacristy, erected a Calvary in the cemetery, and generally improved the cemetery's appearance. Father Leport was followed by *administrator pro tempore* Rev. Euclide ELLE, who served two years, during which time he completed the remodeling of the interior and installed new windows in the church. Several priests followed Father Elle: Father MILETTE, Father Emanuel BELLEVILLE, Father James RUDDY, Father Edward DELANY, Father John WILEY, Father Joseph QUINN, and Father George LEMIEUX. The current priest is Joseph AUBIN who assumed his duties in June 1968.

WEST CHAZY

Rev. L. A. Brousseau, a Suplician priest ordained in Montreal in 1879, was appointed in January 1884 to begin work on a church building at West Chazy for the parish of St. Joseph cut off from Mooers Forks that year by Bishop Wadhams. The new parish included part of Sciota and West Chazy. Construction began on May 10th, on a site donated by the Wood family, and Bishop Wadhams laid its cornerstone during a driving rainstorm. The first Mass was said in the enclosed building in July, and the church was completed by September, when it was blessed as St. Joseph's. Capable of holding a few hundred people, it was a plain wooden building with a gothic porch and towers. The church rectory stands directly west of the church.

Father Brousseau was followed in 1885 by Rev. O'Brien, a native of Ireland. The current pastor is Father Francis White.

A new church was built for the parish in 1956-7; it is constructed of brick, concrete, and wood in a modern design. It stands directly west of the former church site, now a parking lot, and has a seating capacity of 600. There is a glass room at the rear of the church for mothers with babies and for sick people. Another glassed-in room serves as a baptistry. The interior is decorated with light woods, modern murals of saints, and the stations of the cross. The church was completed under the pastorate of the Rev. P. Leon Legault and was formally dedicated by the Most Rev. James J. Navaugh, Bishop of Ogdensburg, the diocese in which lie all three of Chazy's parishes. The St. Joseph Parish priests have been:

L. A. Brousseau	Jan. 1884-Sept. 1885
J. T. O'Brien	Sept. 1885-May 1886
Joseph Butler	May 1886-Aug. 1886
J. M. Varrily	Aug. 1886-May 1887
J. F. Smith	May 1887-Sept. 1887
P. F. Cody	Sept. 1887-May 1888
Francis X. Charbonneau	May 1888-May 1892
George Montreuil	May 1892-Mar. 1900
J. B. Arnelis	Mar. 1900-Oct. 1900
Mose Legault	Oct. 1900-May 1907
Z. E. Picotte	May 1907-July 1907
A. Constantineau	July 1907-June 1911
Telephore Compeau	June 1911-Aug. 1913
Francis X. Charbonneau	Aug. 1913-June 1928

First St. Joseph's Catholic Church, West Chazy, c. 1910.



J. E. Meilleur	June 1928-Oct. 1928
Peter Lefort	Oct. 1928-Nov. 1939
Robert O. Duford	Nov. 1939-July 1944
Leon Laporte	July 1944-June 1949
Leon Legault	Oct. 1949-Feb. 1963
Francis A. White	Feb. 1963-
(Thomas Votraw—assistant)	1968-)

CHAZY

In 1901 a brick church building was begun in Chazy Village for the Sacred Heart Parish, which was created in 1902, when the seat for the old St. Joseph's parish of Coopersville was transferred to the new church; a change which was, according to an article in the EVENING STAR for July 22nd 1912, "the cause of much dissatisfaction and a tendency toward weakening faith on the part of many of the members resulted."

Sacred Heart Church was completed in 1901. It stood on land purchased by Mitchel Baker and Newell Boudreau from George Severance expressly for a church site. Ground was broken for its foundation by Frank Luck and Judson Trombly, and the contract was awarded to J. J. Columbe of Plattsburgh, who turned the building over formally to Bishop Gabriels on October 8th 1901. Following the dedication ceremonies, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Chabot of Oregon, with Rev. Father Cochard of Sciota as deacon and Rev. Father Montreuil of Constable as sub-deacon. Priests from Dannemora, Keeseville, Mooers Forks, Morrisonville, Redford, and Coopersville were also present. At the end of the services the church was presented to the Bishop by Otis L. Trombly, one of the trustees. The church was paid for by subscription. Mitchel Baker and John Sarachon, both very active in promoting the organization of the church, each gave \$1500. The stained glass windows were donated by parishioners: St. Martin by Mrs. Mary Minkler, St. Matthew by Wm. Anderson, St. John Baptist by George Anderson's family, St. Ann by the married ladies of the parish, St. Peter-to-the-Glory-of-God by Louis Brown, Jr., St. Wilfred by Wilfred Artibee, St. Anthony by Mrs. G. Anderson, St. Roch, St. Mark by Joseph Ratta, St. Luke by Mrs. Carrie Layure, and St. Paul-to-the-Glory-of-God by Louis Brown. On Monday, September 8th 1902, an 800 pound bell, paid for by the young men of the parish, arrived at Chazy. It was blessed and christened on October 8th, sponsored by 40 godparents selected by Father Bergerson. The stations of the cross, made at Toulouse, France, and obtained from Florence,

Italy, were given to the church by Mrs. Trombly and were blessed at a special ceremony.

This building was demolished in July 1967, and the new Sacred Heart Church, designed by Jeremiah Oosterbaan of Chazy, was opened for worship on Sunday, June 2nd 1968. The same day Father John LaPierre, the first native of Sacred Heart Parish to become a priest, celebrated his first Mass in the new church building. When Sacred Heart was first opened, there were very few houses nearby and the church was surrounded by quite a wilderness. Only the homes of Frank Cote and George Severance lay between it and the village. At first there were no sheds for the horses of country people driving to church, so all the hitching posts of the village stores were in use on Sunday, and many parishioners had to resort to their own hitching rope and weight. Shortly sheds were built near the site of the church hall, but as the automobile made them unnecessary, they fell into disuse and have all been torn down.

The rectory was completed in 1902, and Father BERGERSON, the first pastor, moved in in December with his mother as his housekeeper. He was succeeded in 1907 by Father V. J. VAN DEN HENDE, a native of Renaix, Belgium, and widely known as "Father Victor." He



First Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Chazy Village.

served until 1936. During his pastorate, on January 20th 1918, the Sacred Heart Parish dedicated a Service Flag for those young men of the parish who had volunteered for service in World War I: Lawrence Beaucaire, Hubert Junior, Tolman Robarge, Charles Luck, Gordon Moore, Willie Emery, Harry Potter, Ernest Potter, Paul Cooper, Charles Luissier, and George Gerber. And in 1930, the Chazy Hall was built for the use of church societies and the community in general. Father Victor died at Clintonville in 1939. He was followed by two temporary priests: Father MALLETT for three months and Father James T. LING for six months. Father George BRISSON served from September 1937 until July 1949.

Father Brisson was followed by Father Edward BERNIER, who was pastor for four years, and Father P. O. THOMPSON, who served two. Father Clarence DEVAN took the parish on November 12th 1955, and in 1969 transferred to Dannemora. The present pastor is Harold P. McCABE. The church's shrine of Our Lady of Grace was dedicated on October 3rd 1961.

THE CHAZY PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY

The majority of the earliest settlers of Chazy Village were Presbyterians or Congregationalists of New England origin. Before the separation of the town, the Chazy area was served by the Presbyterian Church at Champlain Village. Yet, as early as 1803, thought was given to securing separate spiritual direction for the settlement, as is indicated by this letter from Calvin Ransom to Pliny Moore at Champlain:

To the Honorable Pliny Moor
Champlain
Champlain/July/23th 1803

Dear sir after due respect to you and your family would inform you that after the people were warned to Com to gether on the 21 day of July & after taking up the Matter to See what they would do a Bought hiring Mr. Worcester—they think that it will not be Best On the whole—the Reason tha give are those that he wont be heare But one Sabbath in three Or one in fore—that he will be heare None on the wek time to Speak of—to Instruct the people Be Cause his family will be there in youre Neighborhood—On the whole Sir I think that the people have it in View to Git Mr. Kinsley. these from your humble Servant

Calvin Ransom

the Honorable Pliny Moor

NB the people wish me to Send this Letter to In forme you respecting there doings

The following year when the town was established, there were probably not more than a dozen families in the wilderness at Chazy Village and no minister had yet been secured for Chazy, but the feeling was still strong that a separately organized church society was needed. A state act of 1801 had been designed to encourage the formation of religious bodies; it required that notices of a meeting of that nature be published 15 days before the date of the meeting. In accord with this law, a meeting was called for March 22nd 1805, to be held at the home of Septa Fillmore to organize a church society. Calvin Ransom and Roswell Graves were the presiding officers, Amasa Adams the clerk, and Nathan Carver, Esq. the First Trustee. The gathering was large and included people from as far away as Beekmantown, Plattsburgh, Champlain, and Ellenburg. The resulting Corporation Bond and Articles of Agreement for the First Presbyterian Congregational Church and Society of Chazy was signed by 86 men. The first trustees were Roswell Graves, Calvin Ransom, John Smedley, Daniel Clark, Benjamin

Graves, William Barber, William Bellows, Septa Fillmore, and Seth Graves. They were divided into three classes: Smedley, S. Graves, and B. Graves in the first, R. Graves, Ransom, and Barber in the second, and Clark, Bellows, and Fillmore in the third. John Douglass, Calvin Ransom, Roswell Ransom, and Harry Graves were the earliest Deacons; the last three served many years. Henry Ladd was chosen the first Collector, and Elisha Ransom, John Smedley, and Timothy Sullivan were appointed a committee to hire Mr. Stephen Kinsley as the first minister. The committee consulted Mr. Kinsley and returned shortly to the meeting to report that he would preach for one year for \$80 and the voluntary subscriptions. It was immediately voted to hire him. He was not, however, ordained until 1817.

Rev. Stephen KINSLEY (1754-March 6th 1828) had moved from Bennington to Cambridge, Vermont, while the town was yet a wilderness. He carried with him what he could take on horseback with his wife Sarah (1761-October 31st 1813) and himself. They selected a little clearing in the woods, cut poles, crossed them at the top, covered them with a blanket for shelter, picked dry leaves for a bed, and thus began their pioneering. He was not content in this location and so he moved to North Hero. He was a Calvinist minister and preached his doctrine in a most emphatic style. He was a very social man, pleasant in home and family, an agreeable neighbor and townsman. Whenever their menu permitted, a white cloth was hung out the window which signified an invitation for the next neighbor to come to tea, thus their friendships grew in the rude log house. In 1801-02 he had been a member of the Vermont legislature; he also served as a side judge. Eventually he became the first Presbyterian minister at both Beekmantown (1817) and Peru (1822).

At the first meeting of the trustees, held on March 27th, William Bellows was chosen Collector and Calvin Ransom, Treasurer. Evidently Mr. Kinsley had made a very good beginning with his ministerial duties, as the trustees voted to increase his salary by five dollars at their second meeting, held soon after the first.

At the second meeting, the trustees also arranged places in which to hold religious meetings. It was decided to hold one-third of the meetings at the lake and two-thirds in the village at or near the home of John Murray Grant, the site of which is now the home lot of Arsene M. Tremblay. At the lake services were held first in the home of Amasa Ladd, the first framed house built in town, and later at the schoolhouse. In the village a large barn owned by Seth Graves, and standing southeast of the present Colonial Home, was also used as a meeting house. When the town building, built primarily as a schoolhouse about 1809, was complete, the congregation held most of its services in it.

The early services were held nearly every Sabbath about nine months of the year and consisted primarily of reading the Word and Singing. A signpost was used to advertise public meetings, and when paths were improved, a messenger was sent out on horseback to inform the settlers of public events of all kinds. For about 40 years prayer meetings in private homes were also very popular.

Early in 1807, the year Mr. Kinsley left Chazy, apparently for Beekmantown where he was ordained and joined the Presbytery in 1817, the Society voted to appoint a committee to consult with Benjamin Mooers in regard to the purchase of a lot for the society, but nothing

came of it. Shortly another committee for \$250 bought lot 191 in the Refugee Tract of 80 acres, straddling the road from the village to the Miner farm; this was called the "Minister's Lot" and was used for church economic purposes.

On December 24th 1807, it was voted to give a "call" to the Rev. Joel BYINGTON, to increase the minister's salary to \$200 for the first year with an annual increase of ten dollars each year until it reached \$300, to secure for Byington a half acre lot between the house of Seth Graves and the north line of the Grant-Douglass lot no. 173; they also voted to give him the use of the "Minister's Lot" provided he cleared ten acres the first year and an annual five acres until he had cleared 50 acres, which the Society would fence with rails, but take the first crop. Byington accepted the "call" but did not begin to preach at once, because he was not yet ordained, a ceremony which was held at Chazy on March 24th 1808. Shortly he left on a three months' mission. A list of the members* of the church exists from about 1809:

Ezra Watrous	Seth Graves
Esq. H. Fletcher	Rufus Sepلمان
Walter Avery	Luke W. Bordwell
Thomas Wait	Wm. Bellows
Henry Ladd	Wm. Barber
Chilean Minkler	Septa Filmore
Nathan Carver	Elisha Ransom
John Heaton, Jr.	Bliss Thatcher
Wm. Barber	Hazel Ransom
Benoni Ladd	Ichabod Ransom
John Smedley	Roswell Ransom
Nathaniel Benney	Eleazer Graves
Chandler Graves	Rufus Graves
Thomas Bellows	Elias Heaton
Jonathan Douglass	Edward Rossman
Ebenezer Tupper	Timothy Sullivan
Jabez Ransom	George Merriman
Rufus Heaton	Wm. Townsend
Isaac Frazier	John M. Grant
Joel Wells	John Douglass
John Heaton	Amasa Adams
Hubbell Ransom	Benj. Wait
Matthew Sax	Eli Denio
Amherst Douglass	Havery Houghton
Ephaphras Ransom	Oliver Avery
George Root	Benjamin Graves
Aaron Day	Ephraim Brown
Robert Ransom	Robert Perry
Israel Tracy	Ezra Graves
Samuel Bagley	Amos Ingraham
Luther Ransom	Francis Kinsley
Julius C. Hubbell	Harry Graves
Joseph Carter	Jacob Sax
John McCullough	Ternamuz Seeger
Robert Douglass	Stephen Hodges
Chapel Wickwire	George Merriman, Jr.
Robert McPherson	Matthew Thomas
Thomas Cooper	Wm. Vaughn
Septa Hazen	Daniel Clark
Beriah Thomas	Ascher Graves
Leonard Thomas	Hemeson Nichols
Roswell Graves	John Bugby
Calvin Ransom	

On August 10th 1810, a General Conference of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches was held at Chazy.

On October 7th 1812, at a meeting in Albany the Champlain Presbytery was created from the Columbia Presbytery to include all the churches in Essex County and north. The Presbytery was constituted on February 9th 1814, in Plattsburgh, at the ceremonies of which Rev. Joel Byington of Chazy preached and, as a minister,

* These people did not necessarily live in Chazy, but near enough to attend church there.

united with the organization. The Chazy Church itself did not unite with this Presbytery until 1833.

In 1813 the church trustees unsuccessfully tried to purchase the stone town building in the village where its services were held. During the War of 1812, Rev. Byington obtained leave of absence from Chazy and by February 5th 1813, was a supply preacher at Hebron, New York, where he preached his farewell sermon on June 15th 1815. He kept in touch with the church members in Chazy by correspondence. On May 15th 1815, his salary was raised to \$400 and the Chazy Society requested him to return at once. He was also provided a residence for six months after his return. The church needed a minister badly as it had suffered, as did the entire community, considerably during the war. In 1813 all those who were agreeable to the church constitution were asked to sign; there were 28 signatures, compared with the 86 who had appeared at the organization of the church eight years before.

In 1816 Champlain was without a minister, and Rev. Byington arranged to preach there one-half the time and receive from that congregation one-half his salary for one year, until October 26th 1817. Beginning June 1st 1824, he was released one-third of his time at Chazy to preach at Beekmantown, which arrangement continued for nearly three years.

When he had first been hired, Rev. Byington's horse had been cared for by Calvin Ransom, and his wash was done at the Ransom's indicating that he probably boarded there. When his return was demanded, Dr. Luther Ransom and Jonathan Douglass were appointed to provide a home for him. They rented a house, which became known as the Manse and served as the minister's house from 1815 until 1868; this was the church's first parsonage, and is the site of the next house north of the current residence of George L. Hubbell, III. The parsonage was not owned by the society until 1853. It was a low, one story and a half building with a lean-to on the south side. It had an open porch, a pantry, and on each side sleeping rooms. There were two large rooms with a chimney between, and a kitchen and several sheds beyond. At one point the chimney was replaced by folding doors. In 1868 it was taken down and replaced by a brick dwelling built on the same lot.

After the town schoolhouse burned in 1818, a special meeting of the members was held, and it was voted to build a church building. On February 16th a subscription was circulated, and \$1,157.50 was raised, partly of money and partly of labor. On March 23rd the annual church meeting was held at J. C. Hubbell's law office, and two days later Seth Graves deeded to the Society the lot on which the Presbyterian Church now stands for \$200, on condition that a meeting house was erected on it. He is thought to have canceled the debt, so in effect gave the land for the church.

The church was to stand 80 rods from the Manse. Its contract was given to Hiram Safford of Plattsburgh, who agreed to erect and completely furnish a meeting house 55 feet by 40 feet for \$1,800. The exterior of the painted wooden church was to be of the tuscan order, "with columns around the gallery in the same order, to be arched and a cornice above the gallery similar to the meeting house in Plattsburgh, and the work to be done as well as the said Plattsburgh Meeting House—the pulpit to be done in grand style agreeable to the same order, the semicircle to be done according to the plans furnished to the said party of the said part." The trustees

were to finish the materials and deliver them, to provide a covering for the workmen until the building was enclosed, and to provide board and housing for the workers. Years later Miss Isabella Mygatt described the first church:

This old church was a quaint structure, with a wide lobby across the front, and an entrance by three outside doors. There were four large pillars or columns in front that served to support the belfry and were considered an imposing ornament. There were ten windows on each side, five above and five below, and four windows in the north end and three in the front gallery overhead. There were neither blinds nor shades, and therefore nothing to obscure the light from heaven. The pulpit was a high octagonal structure, far above the heads of the congregation and much like a bird cage which projected from the space or platform behind where the minister sat. It was supported by two tall fluted columns with ornamental scroll capitals. A flight of steep steps on each side led to the pulpit. It was taken down in after years and replaced by a lower platform with a desk. The pews on each side of the middle aisle were wide slips, and those against the wall were square pews so high that I remember hearing Uncle Amasa saying "the congregation looked as if they were all in swimming!" The galleries ran the length of the audience room and in front over the lobby. On the east side and half the space in front, sat the soprano and alto singers. Each family had its own boxlike pew and after locking the door, took seats around the sides; this made some of the congregation face the minister while others sat with their backs to him. After awhile, this was considered to be disrespectful and was changed. However, some of the older ones adhered to the old custom which gave to strangers, a strange impression. These slips were built into the church when it was constructed and included in the contract. Organs were considered worldly so music was rendered by violins, bass viol, flutes and other instruments. In the early days, places of worship were not heated, for fervor of the spirit was relied upon, and foot warmers. However, gradually they came to using stoves which were placed in the space near the entrance and the long undalating pipes passed the length of the church into the chimney on the north. It was an imposing facade as one drove up to the church door, the fine old wood pillars and gable shaped pediment, giving to it the appearance of an old Greek temple.

Work began on March 2nd 1818, and the frame was raised on July 6th and 7th. By October 1st the committee found they were short \$1500 due Mr. Stafford on November 1st. A special meeting was called for the 19th at the home of Jonathan Douglass, at which it was resolved to sell the "pew ground" in the Meeting House to the highest bidder "or otherwise to the best advantage, so as to enable said Society to complete said Meeting House." On paper the sale brought \$2,178. The pews were deeded, and many of the deeds are recorded at the County Clerk's office. In 1832, for example, Rev. Byington sold his pew to Nathan Carver for \$50. Some pews sold for as high as \$152.

The building of the church inspired much enthusiasm. Seth Graves seriously crippled himself financially by donating \$2100 in cash, land, labor, and materials. He was then instrumental in obtaining a bell. In 1826 he went to Troy, procured a bell from Meneely and Kimberly's bell foundry. The bell was sent up by boat to the Sax's dock, and Graves drove it from the Landing to the church in a two-wheeled cart. On July 1st 1826, he bought the bell rope at Sax's store. During the great National Jubilee of July 4th, celebrating 50 years of American Independence, the bell was rung at intervals all day, and Mr. Graves sat on the steps of Hubbell's Law Office beaming with happiness.

For many years after 1819, when the church was opened, until the turn of the century, there were both

regular Sunday services in the church and additional services, prayer meetings, and Sunday School classes held in various private homes and in school houses. Sunday afternoon services in the more remote districts usually began about five o'clock in the afternoon. The ministers either walked or rode horseback, or later, about 1847, traveled by horse and buggy. Mr. Myers not only made his pastoral calls on foot, but held prayer meetings at the Ridge Road School House and at the East Street school, walking there in the afternoon, remaining for supper and overnight, and returning the next morning. Mr. Dill had a pony and cart, while in the twentieth century, Mr. Kay used a bicycle; Mr. Kay was also the first minister to own an automobile.

Until September 4th 1863, there were two services at the Chazy church every Sunday. The morning service began at 10:30; it was followed by an intermission and Sunday School at noon. The afternoon service began at two o'clock. Many parishioners walked long distances, and some were unable to attend service much of the time. Usually the people in different districts came together in one load, bringing their noonday meal and, in season, a footwarmer. In warm weather the younger members walked, carrying their shoes in their hands until they were near the church.

The Rev. Mr. Byington left the Chazy Church in 1832 after 25 years' service and was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Devick BRINKERHOFF, who arrived in Chazy the same year and was ordained at Champlain on September 4th 1833. Mr. Brinkerhoff was born at Fishkill, N.Y., June 5th 1795. He married Lucretia Matilda Moore, daughter of Pliny Moore of Champlain; she had been engaged to Loring C. Hubbell, a brother of Julius Caesar Hubbell, but he went away to war; and when he returned, she was already married to Brinkerhoff. Young Hubbell married a Spanish woman, who died after bearing him two children. When he returned to Chazy, a widower, he found Lucretia a widow, and the former sweethearts were finally married.

Chazy was Mr. Brinkerhoff's first charge; 18 months later he accepted a "call" to Plattsburgh, where he preached on May 18th 1834. He was followed at Chazy by Rev. C. C. STEVENS, who remained until November 15th 1840. During his ministry a large number of complaints were made by members about each other. These complaints were handled at the church court, which had jurisdiction over breach of covenant or the neglect of Christian duty of any member reported at a church meeting. Stevens also served as librarian of the Chazy library.

The next minister, Silas R. WOODRUFF, preached for the first time on January 12th and moved into the Manse on March 18th 1841. He resigned on May 3rd 1845 to go to Malone.

During the next year there was no regular minister, but the pulpit was occasionally filled by Rev. Moses CHASE whose wife occasionally conducted a "select school" for girls. He left Chazy with regret for a church in Vermont.

The Rev. E. S. BARNES came to Chazy as pastor in February 1846 and remained there until January 1851. He had been born at Gouverneur and in 1841 had married Sarah B. Miner, a tailoress by trade and a sister of Clement S. Miner of Chazy. He apparently arrived here by sleigh judging from this letter of January 20th 1846, explaining his delay in appearing at Chazy:

I took a severe cold and preached three times on Sabbath besides traveling a dozen miles and I have not been

able to sit up until today. I spoke of having one load ready, one week from next Monday, But I think being unwell as I have been my hands will be full to get ready by the 2nd day of February. I think if my things are carried in two loads, that they must be large ones, not so much on account of the weight as the bulk and difficulty of packing; you can't manage any way to put our effects into two or three sleigh boxes—you need to take one of those sleighs with double runners

The church was fully responsible for the Barnes's removal from Martinsburgh, New York, 160 miles away, and for maintaining them while they became settled at Chazy. Refusing to live in a rented house, Barnes purchased the parsonage and in 1851 sold it to George Severance and J. C. Hubbell.

The women, on March 11th 1852, formed the first ladies group of the church, called the Ladies Aid or The Church Parsonage Society, to rectify this situation. Until this time the women had taken no active part in the care, management, or authority in the church. Mrs. Brinkerhoff was a little more experienced and a little braver than others. She led the way to forming this group. The ladies held a fair, and the men of the church soon circulated subscriptions until they had \$513.83, which Severance and Hubbell accepted for the parsonage on February 1st 1853.

Rev. A. D. BRINKERHOFF had returned to Chazy a second time in 1851, but refused to continue his pastorate after 1858 due to ill health; although he continued to live in the parsonage for some time after his retirement. He died of spinal infection at Champlain on March 2nd 1860. During his pastorate, in 1854, the church had been reseated "with modern seats." The church sheds were built in 1859 by Lewis Grassett; they were restored and painted, years later through the generosity of Mrs. William H. Miner.

The next minister was the Rev. Stephen H. WILLIAMS, a missionary, who remained until 1860. He was followed by Rev. Zebulon Montgomery Pike LUTHER, who had been born at Chazy, where Mrs. Emmett Hyde now lives, a son of Amos and Pamela Anne (Dominy) Luther. An alumnus of Middlebury College, he served for four years, moving due to ill health in 1864 to Elmer, New Jersey, where he shortly died. Other members of the Chazy church who entered the ministry have been Cyrenus Ransom, George Ransom, Zerah Ransom, and Edwin E. Wells.

There was no resident minister here from 1864 until 1868; although various supplies and deacon's meetings kept the church active. Among the supplies were A. Ladd, Cyrenus Ransom, and Derwin Sharts. The second parsonage was built during this period. The previous parsonage was an old house in bad repair. The new parsonage was built of brick on the same site as the old parsonage by William Brown and Company of West Chazy at a cost of \$3500. The first to occupy the new parsonage was P. J. ABBOTT, who became the minister at Chazy in 1868. He came to Chazy from Troy, New York, and remained here until 1871. He was followed by Asa HEMENWAY (1871-2) of Shoreham, Vermont, and J. F. DONALDSON (1873-4). Rev. Cyrus W. OFFER began his pastoral duties on September 1st 1874. He was an Englishman and stayed close to the customs of that country.

In 1875 it was decided to take down the old church and rebuild a new one on the same site. A public meeting was held in the church on April 14th 1875, during which it was announced that subscriptions amounting to

\$5,000 would be needed. The largest subscriber was George Severance who donated \$2,000. The building committee submitted its specifications on April 17th, and the contract was awarded to B. W. Haynes, a church builder of Glens Falls, who was living at Plattsburgh. The last service was held in the old church on May 23rd 1875; the first service in the new church was held on January 9th 1876. The new church, which had been built on the foundation and frame of the old church, was completed and dedicated on June 22nd. In the interim services were held at Academy Hall. The old church bell was cracked and doleful, but it was dearly loved by many in the congregation who were active in their efforts to keep it. Nevertheless, it was quietly taken down one night in 1877 and sent to Troy, where it contributed toward the purchase of a new bell.



The Chazy Presbyterian Church as it appeared between 1876 and 1912.

Until 1914, the new church was heated with four box stoves, one in each corner of the basement. The heat from the stoves rose through openings in the floor of the main church under the seats, one under about every other seat and each about three feet by four inches and slightly above floor level. The openings had wooden covers on hinges which were closed in warm weather. This system was replaced by hot water heat in 1914 which after 1916 was supplied by water piped from the Chazy Central Rural School and conducted through radiators. This arrangement was donated by William H. Miner.

The roof of the new building was made of western Vermont, green to purple, slates. There were ten large windows and behind the pulpit two small round ones; the large windows were a combination of plain glass and French glass, with borders of enameled glass. The window glass was replaced in 1898 with the present Cathedral glass by the Sowles Hardware Company. Three of the windows have since been filled with stained glass memorials to Mr. and Mrs. Miner and John Maslowski. The bell tower and spire were completed with finial balls; the finial itself was 100 feet above the ground.

In 1889, when a new floor was to be installed in the church basement, traces of corn stubble were found in rows under the church, showing that the first church had been built in a corn field. Even before a wooden floor was put in, such affairs as oyster suppers and perhaps quilting bees had been held there. Albert Bugby also held a singing school there for many seasons.

Among the money raising projects to finance the new church was the musical entertainment provided by the Snow Shoe Club of Montreal, a group of about 40 young men who spent the weekend here in 1876. They arrived swathed in Hudson Bay coats and were the center of a great deal of celebration; although their voices do not seem to have been of the best quality. It was felt that Mr. Offer was rather extravagant in his advertising for this event; the bill came to \$18 for printing alone. The young men were a gay bunch and expected as much fun as they gave, especially with the girls in town. One of them wrote in advance to Mary J. Dickinson, with whom he was acquainted, "I am a little sorry the feed is to be at the Parsons, our boys are a jolly lot and can't breathe when the air is too near heaven you know."

Mr. Offer resigned on September 15th 1877, and was followed by Rev. Peter Jacob Harter MYERS, a native of Frankfort, New York. He served as minister until 1894, but remained at Chazy until 1907, when he moved to Wisconsin, where he died at Madison in 1919, aged 98. His pastorate was a happy and uneventful one.

The next minister was Arthur Cushing DILL, A.M., a native of Chicago (Spencerport N.Y.?) and a graduate of Yale. He came to Chazy from the Black Hills of North Dakota in 1894 and remained six years. He made his calls in a little cart pulled by a Shetland pony named Patsy. He worked hard with the young people, and, among other things, taught them taxidermy.

Shortly after the Rev. Mr. Dill began his duties as official pastor of the Chazy Presbyterian Church, a reporter from the PLATTSBURGH PRESS began making weekly calls to his study desk, and soon the minister was invited to be a regular contributor. J. F. Gilbert was then Postmaster and a regular correspondent for this paper and doing a good job, but there was much he missed in the church activities and social life of the town. Accordingly, Mr. Dill consented to write some occasional items for the *Manse*, *ex cathedra*, starting January 19th 1895. He appeared to be enjoying life in Chazy, finding it an active and interesting village, the people all in the "condition of Springtime." He mentions such recent improvements as new stone sidewalks taking the place of the decaying broken boards; the streets lighted by lamps; the cemetery property improvement; and steps being taken toward a new, permanent, village library; the work of the ladies; and the Village Improvement Society, under the leadership of C. H. Jones, Esq., General Manager of Chazy Marble Lime Works. He reported that the ladies of each church held a fair which was interesting and a success; that Prof. Frank Webb, Cornetist, and Miss Bowron, Accompanist, both of Champlain, gave an entertainment in the Presbyterian Church, the Chautauqua being the encore after each part of the Program—the audience was captivated; and that Miss Pike (Lillian Pike Everest), elocutionist and club swinger, drew a crowded house at the M.E. Church Auditorium.

The young people of the village, wrote Mr. Dill, had a play, *Enlisted for the War*, in which Charles Richards and May Martin were hero and heroine. Others taking part were Messrs. Minkler, Bullis, Jones, Clark, Latremore, and Ida Richards. It was repeated; and again by invitation they gave a third performance on Isle La Motte.

Home baptisms were then popular in the afternoon at four o'clock with curtains drawn, lights on, and friends assembled. Arthur Boyd Minkler, named for Mr. Dill, was baptized at the home of William Minkler by the Rev.

T. Armstrong of the M.E. Church, assisted by the Rev. Dill, who was no doubt delighted to report the event.

The baptism of Katherine Seymour took place in the ancestral home of Squire Hubbell. This occasion brought friends from several states, and quite a party from Plattsburgh and New York City. The maternal grandfather, Elder George Henry Beckwith of Plattsburgh, assisted the Rev. Mr. Dill.

Around the holidays there were many reunions of local families: The Hubbells, Fisks, Jones, and Mygatts; and other social gatherings; "The Manse" was filled with Christmas and New Year Cheer. A week of prayer was observed in Union Services, conducted by the Rev. T. Armstrong, The Rev. A. C. Dill, and one service by the Rev. Wm. Petty of Beekmantown. There were also many drives across the lake to Isle La Motte when the ice was perfectly frozen to the home of the Honorable Nelson Fisk.

Other interests in Chazy which attracted Mr. Dill's attention were the meeting of the County Lodge of the Good Templars; the G.A.R.'s regular meetings in their rooms; the W.C.T.U.; the Young Men's Presbyterian Club and the Young Ladies' Annex, both doing good work in literature; ornithology; astronomy; and geology. Rev. T. Armstrong had a children's meeting every Saturday afternoon, and Rev. P. J. H. Myers who had preceded Mr. Dill, was very active around town and was recently re-elected Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School.

Mr. Dill closed his comments by recording the size of the village (400) and presenting a calendar packed full of gatherings "of the higher type which few towns could surpass."

During the next two years, from 1900 until 1902, the minister was Rev. W. W. MEAD, who was a very strict and serious man. The town boys were accustomed to ring the churchbell on the Fourth of July, a custom of which Mr. Mead did not approve, so he removed the rope. The boys still found their way into the belfry and rang the bell as usual, arousing Mr. Mead, who took a ladder and rawhide whip to the church, where he climbed into the belfry. The boys escaped him in the dark and took the ladder with them, leaving Mead in the tower with his whip. Early in the morning he sent a passerby to ask Mr. McCuen to come and rescue him, but Mr. McCuen said that if he had gotten himself into the belfry, let him get out as best he could. This affair led to his resignation.

He was succeeded by Rev. Henry H. MARGETTS, born at Chipping Norton, England in 1837, during whose pastorate the church parlors were built and the tree recently on the front lawn of the church was planted to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the church. He was followed in 1909 by Dr. William M. JACK, who organized the first Missionary Society. The next minister, Rev. C. H. SCHNEEGOS, was dismissed at the end of one year, and during the year 1912-13 there was no resident pastor. As there were also no elders, it became difficult to conduct church business, so on December 31st 1912, the first elder John Hill, was elected; shortly after, on February 18th 1913, three more elders, John Talford, Bowron Dickinson, and Nelson Patre, were elected, but only the latter was ordained. Deacons were dispensed with after this time for 40 years.

Early in 1914 the new minister, George Robertson MOTT, fresh from theological school, arrived in Chazy to be installed on June 2nd, the first installation in 40

years. The occasion was a festive one for the church, marked by the presentation of the church's first individual communion service from Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Heaton, a hymn board from Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wheeler, a pulpit Bible from the Ladies' Aid, offertory plates from Mr. and Mrs. T. E. McCullough, and a pulpit hymnal and bookmark from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hubbell.

Rev. G. R. Mott was a well educated and successful minister, but in 1917 he resigned to become the Dean of the Chazy Central Rural School. While he was away taking education courses at Gary, Indiana, Mr. Andrew Roy KAY, born at Haughmill, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1878 and a student in his last year at McGill, came to Chazy as a supply for three months. When a call came from Chazy for a new minister, Rev. Kay was able to accept; a Mr. Farewell was engaged as a supply until Rev. Kay arrived to assume his duties on April 1st 1918. In 1920 Mr. Kay married Miss Laura Sexton of Delmar, New York, a home economics teacher at the Chazy Central Rural School.

Meanwhile, William Henry Miner, whose family had long been associated with the Chazy Presbyterian Church, had proposed to the trustees in 1914 that he be permitted to install a hot water heating system in the church, a heating system that was soon attached to the heating plant at the school from which church heat was supplied until it was replaced in 1962 by the Miner Foundation with an oil burning system. He then proposed that if the trustees would deed him the parsonage property, he would build a new parsonage on this property and adjacent land he had acquired. This plan was not carried out, however, and instead Mr. Miner rebuilt the old parsonage, the work of which was begun in 1918 and completed just in time to serve as the first home for the newly married Reverend and Mrs. Kay. Mr. Miner also rebuilt the basement recreation room of the Church, which was remodeled as a Sunday school in 1949 by Mrs. Miner. In 1920 Mr. Miner had the church wired, and he furnished the electric power for many years.

On July 10th 1912, during a terrific thunderstorm, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, the steeple of the church was struck by lightning and caught fire in the belfry. Neither the village nor any nearby community had fire fighting equipment, except the Miner Farm. Since the telephone had been put out of service by the storm, a man on a horse was sent to the farm to seek aid. In a

short time Mr. Miner with all his equipment, including a chemical engine, arrived with a crew of men and by a great deal of effort extinguished the fire; although the belfry was completely destroyed and the bell had dropped from its hangings. The damage was estimated at \$2000, and young Leon Narreau had fallen eight or ten feet through a sky light and was injured so seriously he died two days later.

This was the church's fourth fire, none of which succeeded in doing more than damaging the building. The building had caught fire on January 14th 1862, when the parsonage barn burned and several head of cattle belonging to J. W. Hubbell were destroyed; again on August 17th 1863, when the John Thomas barn burned; and on June 10th 1869, when the Fisk house burned.

Mr. Miner's close interest in the church dated from this fourth fire of 1912. In 1918 Mr. Miner's sisters-in-law, Bertha and Louise Trainer, cancelled the church's debt with a cheque for \$346.33, in memory of another sister who had recently passed away. Mr. Miner also had a hand in procuring choir gowns and enlarging the kitchen. When he died in 1930, he remembered the church with a substantial legacy. His widow continued to serve the church with various repairs and improvements. She, too, left the church a legacy when she died in 1950.

During the ministry of Mr. Kay the church was served musically by Donald R. Robinson, who later became organist and choir director of the Broadway Presbyterian Church in New York City. Mr. Robinson was a native of Vermont and a graduate of the Chazy Central Rural School, where he attracted the attention of Mr. Miner who sponsored his education in music at Northwestern, McGill, and the Union Seminary School of Sacred Music. He was organist and choir director here from 1921 until 1936.

Mr. Kay remained pastor of the church happily and successfully for 35 years, retiring on April 25th 1954, to be succeeded on May 1st by the Rev. Ditmar WASSEN, a native of Bulgaria who had been educated at universities in Sefin and Vienna and who had arrived in the United States in 1949. His pastorate was not especially popular with many in the congregation. It was he who instigated the erection of the new parsonage in 1954 by McWhinnie and Sons on the lot immediately west of the church. At this time the former parsonage was sold. On March 20th 1955, Founders' Day was celebrated, and on

July 17th 1955, the church celebrated its 150th anniversary with a pageant and appropriate services and ceremonies.

The Rev. Mr. Wassen was followed in March 1957 by the Rev. Reginald ROWLAND, who retired because of ill health on March 30th 1960, after three pleasant years in Chazy. The next minister, the Rev. Coburn W. SWEET, a former lawyer, held this parish until his resignation on August 1st 1963. He is currently curator of the Colonial Home. From June 1963 until May 1964 the pulpit was filled by supply ministers from McGill. The current pastor is the Rev. Robert Homer LESLIE, Jr., a native of Florida and a doctoral student at McGill University. He, his wife the former Candace Jones, and their two young sons and a daughter live at the parsonage.



The Chazy Presbyterian Church as it appears today.

The first Sunday School in the church seems to have been established about 1837. The early classes were held in little groups around the church auditorium. By 1873 the Sunday School library had 116 volumes. For many years one Sunday each month was called Concert Sunday during which the Superintendent handed out a question such as, "What proof have we that God is merciful?" to be argued and discussed. Singing and the memorization of verses were also popular.

The early choir consisted of many men and women and featured Hiram Brockway with his bass viol, Clement S. Miner with his fife or a flute, and the sons of Capt. Ransom with a bass viol or violins. When the hymn was given out and the pitch given by the conductor with a pitch pipe, the tune started with the women weaving from side to side in time with the tune. This was especially interesting with the old fugue tunes such as *Northfield*. Preparation for the choir was done in singing schools and neighborhood gatherings.

In 1855 a Mr. Longdon, from South Island, conducted six singing schools in this area and at the end of term brought all six schools together for a concert. There was a musical convention held at Chazy in 1873 attended by the St. Albans Glee Club. In 1879, Augusta Lawrence

of West Chazy conducted a singing school there. The first keyed instrument to be used in the church was a melodeon in use by 1876. In 1881 a Raynit organ was purchased from A. B. Hall of Burlington for \$125.

A Christian Endeavor Society appeared in 1907. The first church Missionary Society was founded in 1910, and on December 11th 1919, Mr. Kay was instrumental in forming a Men's Club, as a nondenominational civic club. The shade trees along Route 9 from West's Hardware Store to the station were planted by this club in 1920 with the assistance of the Grange. Two hundred and thirty trees were set out on April 13th. In 1921 they raised money toward village sidewalks. The Friendship Club of church women was founded on May 1st 1946, to promote the spiritual, social, and physical welfare of the church.

The Chazy Presbyterian Church has witnessed four distinct periods of revival: about 1810, about 1820, about 1830, and about 1840. The first revival was apparently caused by a gloom resulting in a general seriousness of thought among inhabitants in this section of the county which arose about 1810 because of the death of Deacon Calvin Ransom, who was gored by an ox, the sudden death of Deacon John Douglass, and several other tragic and unusual happenings. Nothing else is known about this early revival, nor are any details of the 1820 revival available.

In 1830, however, we know that a Mr. Goodrich left copies of Thomas Godfrey's ZION SONGSTRESS at Lesley's store to be sold for the revival, which had really begun in 1825 and intensified during the ensuing five years. Deacon Roswell Ransom and his entire family, except his youngest son—who "afterwards gave himself to the Lord," were among the first fruits "of this blessed vintage." The Deacon's daughter Nancy Ransom and 12 year old Irene Ransom were moved at this time to seek the salvation of others. They would visit in homes, where they were welcome guests, and testify for Christ. In springtime when the roads were nearly impassable, they would cheerfully trudge four or five miles to the church in the village and walk back again. Cephas Kinsley, son of the Rev. Stephen Kinsley and commonly known as "Father Kinsley," loved to speak of these two young saints: they visited the minister and pleaded with him and prayed for him and brought him for the first time, as he thought, upon his knees. About this time, there was also great concern for the full salvation of Elisha Ransom, Ichabod Ransom, and Mrs. Cephas Kinsley. By special arrangement prayer was offered for these three persons in the village schoolhouse and in the homes of friends, all at the same hour. Ichabod Ransom soon remarked that he had been wandering in the wilderness of sin for 40 years and yet had found mercy. Several others were converted during this early episode of revivalism.

About 1837 Rev. Jedediah Burchard, a noted revivalist of the Oneida Presbytery, labored in the North Country and caused much excitement here. A memorial was sent to him from Chazy, but was not answered. In 1839 there was again much discussion in the church about inviting him to Chazy. It was finally voted on October 25th that the Rev. C. C. Stevens be requested to invite the Rev. J. Burchard to assist in the projected meetings to be held in a series during the winter. Arrangements were made by a committee consisting of Brothers J. C. Hubbell (village), D. Douglass (village), Bro. Elijah Ransom (village), Bro. H. Graves (Wilson district), Bro. John Dunning (Corbeau [East Street] district), Br.



A toy display, part of a Red Cross benefit in 1918, in the Chazy Presbyterian Church Parlors.

Charles Bugbee (Loomis district), George W. Fisher (Ridge district), H. W. N. Ransom (South district), Dea. D. Douglass (Lake Shore), Bro. Z. M. P. Luther and David Leake (Point au Roche district), and Epaphrus Ransom (Duell district). At that time the church had no lights, so a subscription was immediately taken to provide lights for the meetings, lights which remained in the church until two chandeliers and side lights replaced them in 1870. Blacksmith Harman Graves rang the bell for the meetings, which seem to have been highly successful, for 58 souls united with the church on February 23rd, and 25 more joined a week later on March 1st. It is perhaps interesting to note that Mr. Burchard had formerly been a circus rider and in transports of exhortation would leap from the pulpit and do acrobatic stunts in front of it and walk among the people on the tops of the backs of the square pews, "loudly and eloquently exhorting them to give up their wicked ways, and thus save themselves from eternal hellfire.*"

The last revival at Chazy, held in 1904, resulted in 12 persons uniting with the church. The meetings were conducted in April by two Evangelists of the Salvation Army.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CHAZY

In 1801, the Rev. Joseph Mitchell, a Methodist circuit rider, preached the first Methodist sermon recorded in the town at the framed house of Amasa Ladd at Chazy Landing. He was a member of the circuit formed at Vergennes, Vermont, in 1798. This circuit extended from Ticonderoga to the Canada Line and from the Green Mountains west. It was about 200 miles in length and was shared by Mitchell with Abner Wood. In 1801 Mitchell was stationed at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The same year he preached by invitation at the home of John Bronson north of Chazy Village. The inhabitants were notified of the service by a boy who was sent around on horseback. There was apparently no other formal service until in 1802 the Rev. Elijah Hedding, later Bishop Hedding, of Starksborough, Vermont, visited his relations living in a log cabin on the Macdonough farm at Cumberland Head and preached both there and at Chazy. That year the Rev. William Anson was appointed to the charge at Grand Isle and held a revival "of great power" during which many men were converted. He shortly moved to Dean's Patent in Chazy. In 1803-4 Rev. Anson visited "The City" and preached several times at Capt. Ladd's house.

A circuit rider's outfit included a horse, saddle, saddle bags, and a book or two; his dress was a white or drab fur hat, a cape, and clothes made as plain as possible, forming a sort of uniform so that "you can tell a Methodist preacher anywhere by his dress." His pay was \$200 if he were single, with a \$100 additional if he were married, together with an allowance of \$16 for each child under seven and \$24 for each child between the ages of seven and fourteen and also from \$25 to \$50 for "table and feed." At first, he sometimes received as little as \$50. A rider customarily traveled from 15 to 30 miles on a Sunday, always on horseback, and spent from six to eight hours in meetings. To these meetings people came from points 50 miles

* There is no specific record of Mr. Burchard's services at Chazy. These comments refer to his work at Malone and Hopkinton.

distant, especially to a quarterly meeting. The residents of the locality entertained them all—many times in barns and stables. The Rev. James Erwin, who was a Circuit Rider in the northern part of Clinton County and Canada, tells about sleeping in a straw bunk or with the children in a trundle bed with fowls overhead and pigs and calves at his feet. Also, shivering with cold, he ate breakfast with his coat and muffler on and hands benumbed.

At the Methodist Conference of 1804, Chazy was taken in as a regular appointment, and the Rev. Henry Ryan and the Rev. Dexter Bates were appointed to the Plattsburgh circuit. A few of the converts of Grand Isle who had moved to Chazy, happened to be at Grand Isle at the time and learned of the appointment of these ministers; they resolved to call them on their return to Chazy to procure preaching for the village. When John Vaughan of Ingraham learned that a preacher was headed north, he and his neighbor, Peter Ash, with axes cut a narrow path from the main road to their houses, stripped off the bark of a tree and wrote on it, "Bro. Ryan is requested to turn in here"; they also made an index to direct him. The message was found by Ryan's colleague, Brother Bates, who did turn in and found the few there hungering for the word of life. He told Vaughan that if he could get as many persons to come out to a meeting as were in Noah's Ark, he would preach to them. Shortly the required nine souls and more: Mr. and Mrs. John Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ash, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoggell, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Slosson, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stark, gathered for the sermon, after which they organized the first class and made arrangements for a future service. John VAUGHAN became a lay preacher, and from this meeting is dated the origin of the Chazy Methodist Church. Vaughan was the first resident preacher in Chazy.

Datus Ensign and James M. Smith were the senior and junior circuit riders of 1805, followed in 1806 by the Rev. Phineas Cook, and in 1807 by Samuel Draper and John Crawford. In 1807 a thorough and influential Methodist, Solomon FISK, settled in Chazy. His house soon became home for visiting ministers and a Methodist rallying point. He served the church for 50 years as Class Leader and Steward. He frequently furnished much of the minister's salary and support. He died here on February 23rd 1859, aged 72, and his wife followed in September 1861, aged 68.

In 1808 the Rev. Samuel Draper and the Rev. Mansford Whiting took the circuit, succeeded in 1809 by the Rev. Phineas Rice and the Rev. Bela Smith; in 1810 Andrew McKenn and Peter Bussing held the post. In 1809 a second influential Methodist, Alexander Scott, settled at Chazy, and in 1811 the circuit was held by Jacob Beeman and Herman Garlick; in 1812 Elisha N. Jacobs replaced Beeman, but toward the end of the year, as war developed, services were suspended. In 1813 Timothy Minor and Nicholas White were sent to preach the gospel, but as the war drew to a close, religion was at a low ebb. William Ross and Nicholas White took the preaching in 1814, and in 1815 John B. Stratton and Samuel Eighwey were sent as preachers. By this time feeling was growing strong that a suitable church building was needed.

Alexander SCOTT, despite inflated wartime prices, bought a stone quarry and at his own expense built a stone church with sheds on the site of the present Methodist Church. The church was completed at a cost of

\$7000 and dedicated in 1817. On November 26th 1818, he deeded the property to the trustees: Alexander Scott, Thomas Cooper, William Churchill, Solomon Fisk, David Hatch, Willard Hyde, Stillman Buckman, Thomas Dickinson, and James Boudet, for the use of the Methodist Church.

The trustees had been elected on October 14th to meet the requirements for holding property; this date marks the formal organization of the Chazy Methodist Society. Mrs. Scott died at Chazy in 1843, and Alexander Scott died at Brooklyn in 1847, at the home of his daughter. His body was returned to Chazy for burial, and a marble shaft was erected on his grave inscribed: "This tribute of respect was erected by the first Methodist Church of Chazy."

There was no resident minister until 1818, when Chazy became a district charge. In 1816 Eli Barnett, B. Goodsell, and J. M. Daniel rode the circuit; and in 1817 it was in the hands of Joel Byington who later became a Presbyterian, and Almon Dunbar. By 1818 the Plattsburgh Circuit embraced a portion of Canada, the west side of Lake Champlain, the islands, and the east side of the lake. There were six appointments in the new Chazy charge at which preaching was given: Beekmantown, West Chazy, Mooers, Champlain, Rouses Point, and Chazy, where the minister resided. The Rev. Almon DUNBAR was the first to receive the appointment. He was followed by: Cyprian H. GRIDLEY (1819), Buell GOODSSELL (1820-1), Seymour LANDON, Elijah CRANE, and William TODD (1822-3), James QUINLAN and William TODD (1824), James QUINLAN and Asa BUSHNELL, Jr. (1825), Roswell KELLY and Orville KIMPTON (1826). In 1827 Phineas DOANE became a resident of Chazy, followed in 1828 by Daniel BRAYTON and Charles P. CLARK. James R. GOODRICH replaced Clark in 1829, and a remarkable revival took place. The same year the Rev. Mr. Brayton gave the first donation party at the parsonage, to which the people brought such tokens as butter, flour, grain, wood, and money. At that time the parsonage stood somewhat northwest of what is now Dr. George W. Clark's stone residence. The house had been the first home of Solomon Fisk; it was originally a log house, plastered over. Part of its foundation was still plainly visible in 1954.

The succession of ministers continued: Hiram MEEKER, Alex MERLIN, and J. R. GOODRICH (1830), Hiram and Cyrus MEEKER (1831), E. GOSS, N. H. STEWART, and I. W. B. WOOD (1832). In 1833 Chazy disunited from the circuit and became a station with its own minister and four appointments: the schoolhouse at Hays Woods, Ingraham, the Waters District, and Chazy Landing. The Chazy ministers have been:

1834	Joseph Leonard
1835-1836	L. A. Sanford
1837	Rev. Barnes M. Hall
1838	Rev. J. F. Craig
1839-1840	Bro. Chipp, who held many extra services and increased the membership by 52, enough to re-seat the church.
1841-1842	Rev. J. W. Belknap
1843-1844	Rev. R. T. Wade
1845	Rev. Hiram Dunn
1846-1847	Rev. Thomas Dodgson
1848-1849	Rev. Myron White, during whose pastorate the pews, hitherto rent free, were rented to augment his salary, but there was so much dissatisfaction the policy was rescinded in 1852. One formerly occupied by Alexander Scott was reserved free for the preacher's family. The square ones were \$10 a year and the side slips \$6 a year. When

the pew rents were abolished on April 7th 1857, it was resolved that any person could furnish any seat or pew with kneeling stool, hymnal, Bible, and carpets, but such deposits will give no exclusiveness to said pew.

1850	Rev. William Ford
1851	Rev. Hiram Blanchard
1852-1853	Rev. William Tiffany—The present parsonage was erected in 1852.
1854-1855	Rev. M. F. Cutler

The early preacher's salary was largely determined by the size of his family. He and his wife were allowed \$80 each, any children over 16 \$24 each, children under 16 \$15 each, with additional expenses. Table expenses were estimated by a committee appointed for that purpose. To these amounts was added the monthly collection from the classes.

On December 21st 1855, the stone church was burned; shortly after a resolution was taken to repair both the church and the sheds, but it was decided at the next quarterly conference on December 29th to build a new church. Work was begun at once and pushed; a subscription paper was circulated, and generous sums were willingly donated. The Rev. Andrew Witherspoon, D.D., dedicated the new church on January 23rd 1857, during the pastorate of the Rev. N. VAN AUKEN. The total cost of \$3950, which included the bell and bell mountings costing \$360 placed in the tower during the next pastorate, was fully subscribed before the dedication, which was held before the bell, the gallery organ, the pew seats, or the floor carpet were installed. The new brick church was two stories high; it had a vestry, two class rooms, a vestibule, and an audience room. In 1855 there was no Sunday school, but it was soon revived.

During the pastorate of T. A. GRIFFIN (1858-60) over 50 names were added to the membership, a new fence was built around the parsonage, the old sheds were replaced by new ones, and kneeling boards were affixed to the seats. The list of pastors continues:

1860-1862	J. L. Cook
1862-1864	Joseph Cope
1864-1867	Simeon Gardiner
1867	C. L. Hagar
1867-1868	Charles C. Gilbert
1868-1872	N. B. Wood In 1872 a summer kitchen was added to the parsonage at a cost of \$700.
1873	Arunah Lyon
1873-1877	Myron White
1877-1879	Cyrenus S. Bigelow In 1878 the parsonage walls were raised.
1879	Noel Martin
1879-1882	George H. Robinson, whose historic sermon of 1881 preserves much of the early history of this church.

On February 1st 1881, the church caught fire and was again destroyed. The PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN reported:

About 3:30 A.M. the fire was first discovered in the basement at the back of the church. The man was so excited that instead of entering the front door and ringing the bell, he ran through the street shouting, by the time help assembled it was too late to save the church. Every one concentrated on the school house and with difficulty this building was saved without too much damage. The church was a total loss as there was no insurance. The cause of the fire was unknown.

At the time of the fire the temperature was 14° below zero. Swept away in an hour were cushioned pews, carpeted floor, an Estey organ, a fine set of pulpit chairs, the communion table, the Sunday School library books, and a set of dishes. A deep gloom fell on the congregation, but a meeting of the trustees was set before the embers

were cool, and the people began to rally. The Presbyterian Church was offered by its congregation as a temporary place of worship, and shortly the Academy Hall was rented. Although the church had been burned through the carelessness of the school district janitor in whose care the church property was, the district deliberately added to the burden of the congregation by charging rent for their services in the school's inconvenient hall.



The Chazy Methodist Episcopal Church as it appeared after 1881—the building partially showing on the left is the Chazy School building (now the front part of Gray Gables)—to the right of the church are the stone house of Julius C. Hubbell and his law office (now the public library.)

The trustees' meeting was held on March 5th, and it was voted to proceed with the erection of a new church. Shortly \$5000 was pledged, and the corner stone was laid on June 9th. In the stone was placed a tin box containing: the Methodist Hymnal, the Methodist Discipline, the Christian Advocate, the minutes of the last Troy Annual Conference, a full list of subscribers to the church building, the list of workmen put in by the builder, a list of pastors, the present stewards, Sunday School superintendents, officers of the Ladies Aid Society, officers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, and the full membership of the parish, as well as the name of the builder in a sealed envelope, and a complete rhyming business directory of Chazy. The new brick church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on October 12th 1881, at a service conducted by the Rev. J. H. Bond of Plattsburgh. The minister from 1882 until 1885 was W. A. BLACK, who made this notation in the church record book:

Minnie Barber/single/Received 1882, from probation by W. A. Black STOLEN—Left without letter and joined the presbyterians and they took her in.

In 1882 both Ingraham and the Waters schoolhouses were discontinued as appointments. Ministers after this date were:

- 1885-88 F. K. Potter In 1887 the church parlors were put in the basement.
- 1888-91 N. M. Curry
- 1891-93 A. H. Nash He added in his 1892 quarterly report:

Our Sunday School has hardly held its own, through the apathy of our people and the over-much zeal of some in our sister church. The immediate departure of many of our members with

their children and young people at the close of the morning service is in the most cases without warrant and without excuse. The service is not long, neither is the Sunday School session that follows. The pastor has undoubtedly neglected to urge this matter of the Sunday School attendance. More will be heard from him hereafter.

In 1890 during the pastorate of the Rev. Nash, new church parlors were built through the generosity of Mrs. Haskell. The roll of ministers continues:

- 1893-1894 Jabez B. Horton In 1893 the minister's salary was \$600 annually with a donation. This year a Sunday School was begun at the Landing. About 1894 the Epworth League was established.
- 1894-1895 Jabez E. Armstrong
- 1895-1897 A. G. McGilton
- 1897-1901 S. D. Elkins
- 1901-1906 Joseph C. Booth In 1904 a piazza was added to the parsonage.
- 1906-1909 C. E. Bradford who died while pastor of this church.
- 1909-1913 C. E. Torrance
- 1913-1915 A. J. Sunderland
- 1915-1918 G. F. Cady
- 1918-1921 F. G. Heaxt
- 1921-1930 Lewis Sauerbei
- 1930-1931 G. Fairbanks Bristol
- 1931-1934 R. Emerson Dunckel
- 1934-1939 George Cornell
- 1939-1943 Bristol Chatterton
- 1943-1949 Elbert M. Parkhurst
- 1949-1950 Fred Ball and other supply pastors
- 1950-1951 Orville Wilson
- 1951-1952 Dr. Oscar G. Darlington (supply)
- 1952-1954 Rev. Nino Gaultieri (student supply)
- 1955-1959 Edward Keeler (supply)
- 1959-1961 Lola White
- 1962-1965 Paul Dufford
- 1965-1968 Arthur Cheney—at which time the church was discontinued.



The Chazy Methodist Church sheds in October 1920 with Gray Gables under construction behind them.

WEST CHAZY

Methodism arose in West Chazy from the same influences that shaped its development in Chazy. Before 1812 a congregation had organized and was holding services in barns, schoolhouses, and private homes, among them those of Phillip Stoughton (now the Jerry farm) and William Lawrence, whose house had been built especially to accommodate town meetings and religious gatherings. The Lawrence house is now owned by Irving LaPierre.

The Rev. Francis Asbury, first bishop of the Methodist Church in America, passed through here in 1815 but could not stop to preach. Lorenzo Dow did occasionally preach here, however, as well as a number of other evangelists and circuit riders. Bishop Elijah Hedding also preached here many times after 1801 on his way along the Plattsburgh circuit. He was the fourth Bishop of the

Methodist Church in America. His brother, Judge William Hedding, built the stone house, now owned by Eugene Gadway, and the Bishop bought a farm here, known as the Ketch place, where he located his father, James Hedding, Sr. The farm passed to his youngest sister Laura, who was Mrs. Asa Stiles, for her care of their father in his old age. He presented the West Chazy church with a pair of pulpit chairs, one of which has been broken, but the other was used a long time after as a leader's chair in the prayer room. Eventually Mrs. Stiles sold the Ketch farm to the railroad, stipulating in the deed that all passenger trains must stop at West Chazy. Simeon Hedding, another brother of the Bishop, also settled in West Chazy.

Lorenzo Dow was an altogether different stamp from Bishop Hedding. Once he preached on a military training day, which offered him a ready made audience. As soon as the maneuvers were completed, "He sprang on a large rock in front of the camp meeting woods and called to the people in his clear ringing voice, to repent before it should everlastingly be too late. The crowd was mightily moved by his eloquence." (Mrs. May Harris Miller in *Centennial Celebration of The Methodist Church, West Chazy, N.Y. 1847-1947.*)

When Chazy became a separate charge in 1818, West Chazy was one of its six appointments. In 1833 West Chazy became a separate charge, but was still under the Chazy Station; after 1847 West Chazy was a separate station with West Beekmantown as its charge. This connection long endured, except for a brief period when West Chazy united with Chazy under the pastorate of the Rev. Lewis Sauerbei between 1921 and 1923. In 1854 the West Chazy Station included the Turnpike and the Block Schoolhouse near Ingraham as its west and east appointments. In 1857 the Brick Church and Societies on the Beekmantown Circuit were added to this station. Later, in 1862, the Second Methodist Church of Beekmantown was also added, making the appointments: West Chazy, Beekmantown, and the Turnpike; no more is heard of the Block Schoolhouse after 1857. John Vantine was steward at Ingraham, the east appointment, in 1854, '55, '56, and '57. The Eight Square Schoolhouse on the Turnpike was used for services in that area. When Lewis L. Lawrence was the minister at West Chazy, he preached in the evening at the schoolhouse, and on Sunday afternoon Sunday School was held there under the Superintendency of Mr. Bruce. Some years later John Weightman was influential in getting a church built on the Turnpike not far south of the stone tavern, but after a few years it was discontinued and sold to James Crowley who moved it to another location and turned it into a restaurant. After 1868 the Robinson Schoolhouse was used for services on the Turnpike until about 1879, when only West Chazy and the Beekmantown Brick Church were left as appointments. Isaac Marsh died in 1879; perhaps he was the last one left on the Turnpike interested in the church.

Usually there was a flourishing Sunday School at each appointment for all the year except during the winter, when it was kept only at the West Chazy Church. There were also two or three Bible classes and preaching for children. Since about 1940 West Chazy shared the minister of the Chazy Methodist Church.

At first a congregation was organized into classes. There were three at West Chazy and three at West Beekmantown, each with its own lay leader, who would meet

with their classes a little before the regular services and give spiritual guidance, instruct probationers in the standards of the church, and listen to the reports of spiritual experiences. The leader would advise and commend and lead prayers and hymns; he would also visit the sick in his class and help during a time of crisis.

During the War of 1812, early religious activity ceased, but there was a quick revival after the conclusion of hostilities, probably led by Joel Squires. The first church building, a plain wooden structure, was built in 1819 on land given as a church site by William Atwood and his wife. The seats were common wooden benches, of which there was at least one until recently in the present church basement. The first ministers lived at Chazy Village, preaching at West Chazy in the afternoon, but soon there was also a parsonage at West Chazy; although its location is not known. It was sold in 1868, and a new parsonage lot was acquired. In April 1869 the trustees were empowered to rent, buy, or build a new parsonage, which was begun in 1870 and completed in 1872 at a cost of \$2000. This brick dwelling is still owned by the church and is the second house south of the present church.

The wooden church eventually became inadequate, and Asa Stiles led a movement for a new building. The building sum reached \$1000 and lagged; at this point Mr. Stiles said, "Brethern, give me the thousand dollars, and I will build a church," which he did at a cost of over \$2000 to himself. This, the present church, was erected in 1847 of brick from the Beekmantown brick yard.



The West Chazy Methodist Episcopal Church—1962.

The old wooden church was moved to the farm of Ezra Stiles, and services were conducted in it until the brick church was completed. Some of the timbers of this old church are said to have been used in buildings recently owned by the late W. E. Stiles. Asa Stiles's last business act was to donate to the church over half the parsonage property, which had been under mortgage until

that time. His own brick house, across the street from the church property, was always open on Sundays for the convenience of those who had come to stay for both services and needed a place to rest and eat their basket lunches. Sometimes his wife would quietly hint to him that there was no more accommodation, but his reply was, "Plenty of room for as many as there are boards in the floor."

The new church at first had plain glass windows. The morning sun shone too brightly into the eyes of the worshippers, so two windows on the upper east side were bricked in. The paneled seats were straight, painted white, and were furnished with walnut rails. The church had a spire on the belfry until 1886, when it was torn off in a northwest gale; it loosened first on the northwest side and "tipped wearily to the southeast until it was ripped completely off and fell." It has never been restored; the belfry was simply roofed over and left. The belfry roof itself was blown off into a field at the rear of the church in the 1890's. Until the 1930's the church was heated by two large box stoves fed with four foot logs. The first illumination was from "fluid" burning lamps.

Since its construction several changes have been made. The level of the vestry hall used to be the same as that of the hall, a small room was partitioned off in the front right corner of the basement as a Sunday School Library, the prayer room floor was lowered by Mr. Goodale, who removed the two classrooms at the east end of the vestry at this time. A slate roof was also added about the same time, and a low platform was built for the choir in the northeast corner of the auditorium. Later an inclined floor was installed in the auditorium and the pulpit was moved from the east to its present position, a steel ceiling was put up, the room wainscoted and redecorated, and the seats replaced by chairs for a cost of about \$1000. The "fluid" lamps were replaced by kerosene lamps, which were themselves replaced by acetylene lights. Later the acetylene plant was sold and the money was put toward electric illumination. Finally, in another burst of renovation, the pulpit platform was lowered, and hymnals, collection plates, hymn announcer, carpets, an orchestra rail, curtains and other accessories and embellishments were acquired. In the 1930's a coal burning furnace was installed and a new chimney built on the north side. The Hammond organ was donated in 1946 by Mr. F. W. Walker to replace an organ given by Mrs. Haskell, which itself had replaced an Estey organ with high painted wooden pipes. To heat the church more evenly for the sake of the third organ, the church heating system was converted to oil. The new heating system made is possible for the first time to have winter services in the auditorium instead of in the prayer room.

In 1866 the two churches of this station had been evaluated at \$5000 and the parsonage at \$1000.

The church organization proper was incorporated on January 6th 1845, as the Methodist Episcopal Society of West Chazy, with Asa Stiles, Amasa Wood, and Lucius D. Dean as its first trustees.

Several local preachers have been licensed at the Quarterly Conference of the West Chazy Circuit: D. W. Harris (renewed 1855-65), Elam Marsh (1857), H. B. Graves (renewed 1859), W. S. Lyons (1865), and David Elkins (1869). At first a minister's tour of duty was but one year; soon it was increased to two, and after

1875 to three; by 1902 the limits were removed. The Church's ministers have been:

Before 1812, no dates available: John Vaughn
Elder Doane
Newton B. Wood
John Pegg
Elder Farr
Charles Hagar

After 1814, no dates available: Joel Squires
Elder Spicer
Stephen Styles
L. A. Sandford
Elder Ferguson
Elder Weaver
Elder Stratton
Elder Mitchell
Elder Brumley

1855— O. J. Squires
1857— J. D. White
1858-1859 Charles C. Gilbert
1860-1861 J. W. Eaton
1862-1863 C. L. Hagar
1864-1865 Alfred J. Day
1866-1867 J. S. Mott
1868-1869 E. Turner
1870-1871 Aaron Hall
1872— M. A. Wicker
1873-1874 George H. Robbins
1875-1877 C. H. Richmond
1878-1880 Joseph Cope
1881-1883 F. R. Sherwood
1884-1886 E. L. Arnold
1887-1889 A. O. Spoor
1890-1891 S. D. Elkins
1892-1894 J. W. Walker
1895-1896 L. L. Lawrence
1897-1898 J. C. Goodrich
1899-1900 E. S. Grant
1901— J. S. Hunt
1902-1906 E. E. Marsh
1907-1911 F. W. Terrell
1912-1913 J. A. Struyk
1914-1915 J. R. Davidson
1916-1917 L. A. Dibble
1919— E. R. West
1920— Miss D. E. Wood
1921-1923 Lewis Sauerbrei
1924— Harry Lightall
1925— Harry Johnson
1926-1928 H. A. Ferguson
1929— E. A. Hannay
1930-1932 J. C. Robinson
1933-1934 J. W. Guyer
1935— D. A. Morris
1936-1938 D. D. Russell
1939— George Smith
1940-1943 Bristol Chatterton
1944-1948 Elbert M. Parkhurst
1949-1951 Orville Wilson
1952-1953 Dr. Oscar G. Darlington
1953-1954 A. K. Gualtier (Nino?)
1955-1957 Edward Keeler
1957-1959 Robert Flower (student supply)

The known church societies have been: the Missionary Society, Young People's Branch of the W.T.C.U.—at one time the largest in the county, numbering over 60 members, the Epworth League, the Loyal Temperance Legion, Women's Society of Christian Service, Home and Foreign Mission Societies, and Ladies' Afternoon Social.

SCIOTA

Sciota had been part of the Mooers Circuit since its formation on June 12th 1858. The present home of Mrs. Edward Dragon had been a Methodist parsonage before 1869, and in that year it was occupied by the Rev. George Washington Ellis. In 1872 \$2,500 had been collected to build a church, which it was understood would be erected at Sciota, after consideration, however, it was set up at Mooers Junction.

There was perhaps a Methodist organization at Sciota as early as 1825, and before 1903 the Methodists there attended church services at either the Sciota or the Miner or the Water schoolhouses, whichever one was nearest to their homes.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH

The Protestant Methodist Church, as distinct from the Methodist Episcopal Church, held its first general conference at Baltimore in 1830, at which the District of New York and Lower Canada was set off. The district's first conference was held at Beekmantown on June 9th 1831, and its second at Isle La Motte on February 16th 1832. On March 17th 1832, the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN announced:

The Annual Conference for the Methodist Protestant Church for the District of New York and Lower Canada will hold its next yearly meeting at the BLOCK SCHOOL HOUSE in the town of Chazy on Thursday the tenth of May next.

John Croker
Zaitee Albee
Cornelius Hodges, Committee

The Rev. Nathaniel Gage was the president of this meeting and the Rev. Hugh Kelly, secretary. One of the ministers and preachers attending was Charles Reed, who represented the mission of Sciota and at that time was received into itineracy and elected to order. The Sciota Mission may have been established as early as 1825. Soon a church of this denomination was organized at West Chazy. Its first church building was built of stone or brick in 1840 on the northeast corner of what is now the V. S. Jerry lot. This society united with the Wesleyan Methodists about 1874.



Joseph West
Sciota Methodist Episcopal Church.

SCIOTA AGAIN

After the turn of the century Elmer Stafford became aware of the need for a local church building near Sciota and, with the help of Emmett Fitch of Mooers, began to organize a congregation. About 1903 the evangelist B. S. Taylor held Tabernacle meetings in a tent back of the Sciota school house. After the tent was put up, mischief makers—among whom was Warren Blaney—cut the tent ropes, but the Rev. Taylor raised again the tent and carried on. The meetings stimulated the efforts of Staf-

ford and Fitch, and soon the new congregation was in a position to erect a church. Others active in this movement were Rufus Humphrey of Cherubusco, several Mooers residents, and John Weightman, Ervin H. Jennett, George Linendoll, Parson K. Jennett, and Harry Upton of Sciota. The new building, erected on land, 60 by 125 feet in lot 31 of the Refugee Tract, donated to the church by Ervin H. and Lottie (Lezotte) Jennett on July 14th 1903, was dedicated on January 1st 1904. Its first trustees were John Weightman, E. H. Jennett, P. K. Jennett, Bert Weightman, Edward Linendoll, and O. D. Hodlin. George Harding was the boss carpenter during its erection, and Bert Hedding was his assistant. The building was financed by subscription. The ministers from the Mooers Circuit which have used this church are: Gooding White, George Coons, _____ Fuller, _____ Hogle, J. C. Long, Fred Vogle, _____ Sumner, Hilton E. Post, Dale Russell, _____ Shane (supply), William Bromly, and Lewis McConnell. At one time prayer meetings were held twice a week. By 1954 the congregation was only 15, three of whom lived in Plattsburgh; in 1959 there were about nine members, but the church still holds services conducted by the Methodist minister at Mooers. During the winter months the services are held at the home of Mrs. Edward Dragoon, formerly Mrs. Esther (Supernault) Jennett.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

CHAZY

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in the United States was formed in May 1843 by seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church who differed with the mother church over questions of church government and slavery. Miles FISK, eldest son of Ira Fisk of Chazy, was called to preach at 18, entered the traveling ministry for three years as an anti-slavery preacher and on June 7th 1843, was ordained as an elder in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection at Utica. Almost directly he returned to Chazy and organized a Wesleyan society. His parents and several other people withdrew from the Chazy Methodist Episcopal Church to unite with his flock; and on November 29th 1843, Susan Ketchum was dismissed from the Chazy Presbyterian Congregational Church and Society to join the Wesleyan Church.

WEST CHAZY

On April 22nd 1844, Rev. John Lowry called a meeting in West Chazy to incorporate a Wesleyan Methodist Church to be known as the First Wesleyan Methodist Church of West Chazy. Its first trustees were William Atwood, John R. Wheeler, Simeon Doty, Hyman Hodges, and Samuel Merrihew. At that time the society was under the pastoral care of the Rev. Hiram McKEE; as soon as it was incorporated, it became the charge of the Rev. H. Hawkins. Prominent in its organization were William Lawrence, Esek Angell, Peter Vandervoort, Myron Hodges, William Moore, Henry G. Smith, and Ransom Witherell. The succeeding ministers have been:

1844-1847 Rev. John Lowry, Supt.
1847-1850 Rev. Henry Hawkins
1850-1852 Rev. A. C. Hand
1852-1857 Rev. S. H. Foster
1857-1859 Rev. P. A. Field
1859-1860 Rev. Trumble
1860-1869 Rev. Lyman Prindle
1869-1874 Rev. Nathan Wardner
1874-1876 Rev. John L. Benton
1876-1877 Rev. John Quay

- 1877-1880 Rev. R. S. Cook
- 1880-1882 Rev. John Quay
- 1882-1884 Rev. S. A. Warner
- 1884-1885 Rev. M. R. Baldrige
- 1885-1888 Rev. U. D. Lathrop
- 1888-1890 Rev. John Quay
- 1890-1891 Rev. C. C. Churchill
- 1891-1895 Rev. N. E. Jenkins
- 1895-1898 Rev. Nathan Wardner
(died, buried at West Chazy)
- 1898-1899 Rev. J. F. Wright
(seems to have finished the year)
- 1899-1903 Rev. A. J. Allen
- 1903-1904 Rev. H. C. Shares
- 1904-1907 Rev. F. E. Wood
- 1907-1911 Rev. S. J. Liberty
- 1911-1916 Rev. Stanley Wright
- 1916-1921 Rev. Frank Wright
- 1921-1925 Rev. H. R. LaVere
- 1925-1927 Rev. C. E. Huntsman
- 1927-1929 Rev. H. C. Shares
- 1929-1939 Rev. L. C. Mattoon
- 1939-1941 Rev. Spencer Moon
- 1941-1944 Rev. Otto M. Finch
- 1944-1945 Rev. Sumner Brainard
- 1945-1952 Rev. Elton Seaman
- 1952-1957 Rev. Howard Chapman
- 1957-1960 Rev. Gerald Hewitt
- 1960- Rev. Kenneth Ross

This society seems to have used the church of the Protestant Methodists at first, but after union with them about 1874 began to make plans for a new building which in 1879 was under construction east of the older church but on the same lot. It was completed in 1880 and was used until 1915. It is now the business place of L. G. Robinson. The Wesleyan parsonage in 1869 was the house now occupied by Willis Stone. The house next east of the camp ground is owned as a residence for the District Superintendent and was built before 1869 by A. McFadden.



First Wesleyan Methodist Church, West Chazy c. 1906.

In 1908 Loyal L. Smith made a bequest to the society in memory of his mother, Clarinda (Bassett) Smith. He gave the society \$15,000 to build a new church and parsonage and \$20,000 to be invested for income to be used for maintenance. Property was purchased from Addie Goodale across the street from the old church, and the present church was built in 1914-15 and dedicated in October 1916. The present parsonage, connected to the church, was begun in 1915. In 1951 the church was given an electric organ in memory of Clarinda Smith. Two young men from this congregation have entered the ministry: the Rev. Floyd Tyler, son of Mr. and Mrs.



courtesy of Rev. Kenneth Ross

Present Wesleyan Methodist Church and parsonage, West Chazy.

Floyd Tyler, and the Rev. Harris Earl, son of Dr. and Mrs. Leroy D. Earl, who is now a missionary in South America.

CHAZY AGAIN

At a tent meeting held along the Ridge Road and sponsored by the Mooers Wesleyan Methodist Church appeared the spark that produced a Wesleyan Methodist Church at Chazy Village. Many residents of this area were members of the Mooers Church, among them the family of Norman W. Baxter who had settled at Chazy in the spring of 1907. About the same time Orlin B. Otis moved to Chazy Village from Point au Roche. These two families were active in planning the erection of a tent on Baxter's land in September 1908 and securing the services of the Rev. John Scobie of Ottawa to conduct a Tabernacle Meeting. Their plans were aided by the help of Rev. A. P. Lienard. The meeting was such a success that a second was planned for the following September at which the Rev. F. W. Cox of Titusville, Pennsylvania, would preach. The evening of the day of the second meeting, on September 20th 1909, a meeting was held at Baxter's home to form a Wesleyan Society for Chazy Village which continued to meet once, twice, or three times each week for the next 14 weeks, during which time a church building was erected by a Mr. Cook of Plattsburgh a few feet from the Baxter home. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter had given the land for the church site and liked to think of the church as "a light set on a hill." The original members were: Walter N. Abare, Mrs. Eunice W. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Norman W. Baxter, Ruth E. Baxter, Harry Center, Paul Gordon, Mrs. Eva Gordon, Joseph Gonyo, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hayes, William H. Lapierre, Mrs. Andrew Matott, Wilmer Matott, Charles McBride, Orlin B. Otis, Ella M. Otis, Verian D. Otis, Carrie E. Otis, Henry Talford, Amelia Talford, George H. Talford, Elizabeth Wells Matott, Ernest Darby and Emma McBride.

In February 1911 the church began a protracted series of meetings which lasted six weeks. In October and November of the same year the evangelist B. S. Taylor

of Mooers conducted a Tabernacle meeting at the Waters School District in a tent erected in Matott's pasture. In January 1912 Gospel services were held three successive weeks at the Hay Schoolhouse with the Rev. Verian D. Otis preaching all but one of the sermons. In February 1913 the Rev. Paul Hill and his wife held services for three weeks at the church followed by another series of meetings at McBride's house near the Waters School. At this time the church still had a debt of \$1,350 and the church had still not been dedicated. In 1913 the debt stood at \$1,100, but through the energies of the Rev. J. F. WRIGHT, who became pastor that year, it was quickly liquidated and the church was dedicated on September 27th 1914, by the Connectional Agent, the Rev. J. S. Willett.

Gradually, however, the congregation dwindled until about 1925 the church was closed. When the railroad underpass was built, the church lay somewhat in its path; the Wesleyan Conference deeded the property to Floyd H. Tyler so he could make whatever adjustment the railroad demanded. He sliced 12 feet from the front of the building, thus clearing it from the highway. He planned to turn the building into a house, but used it only as a storehouse before he moved to Mooers. In 1940 he sold it to the Rev. Orion Gould WYMAN, a Wesleyan Methodist minister who hoped to revive the congregation and restore the Chazy Church. He moved the building back west from the highway and built an apartment on the south side for his own use and increased the size of the church. In the fall of 1940 it was opened for services with the Rev. George L. Norman and Mr. Ted Bartlett the song leaders at the opening. The building was rededicated on June 29th 1941. Mr. Wyman was taken ill shortly and died in 1942; his widow, the Rev. Diane Wyman, sold the property to the NAZARENES, who sent a minister and conducted services there for awhile. The building burned, and the lot was sold to Homer Labare who owned the house immediately to the north. Many years before, the Wesleyan congregation had voted to join with the Wesleyan Methodists of West Chazy.

The Wesleyan ministers of the Chazy congregation were:

- 1911- Rev. A. P. Lienard
- 1911-1913 Rev. Verian D. Otis
- 1913-1918 Rev. J. F. Wright
- 1918-1920 Rev. Lawrence Hill
- 1920-1921 Rev. Frank Wright, son of J. F.
- 1921-1925 Rev. H. R. LaVerre

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

CHAZY

The first Baptist Church at Champlain was organized about 1803/4. Its congregation never had a church building but met in homes or barns, struggling along until it became extinct during the War of 1812. About 1812 a movement emerged in Plattsburgh to organize a Baptist Church there; after several meetings the articles of faith were accepted on November 12th 1812, and a meeting was planned for November 22nd to organize the church. The clerk was directed to invite the churches at Peru, Beekmantown, and "Charse." Brothers Stephen Wise and Deacon Edmund Brown attended the organizational meeting from Chazy. Nothing else is known of this Chazy church, except that it had been dormant for about ten years in 1822.

The Second Baptist Church in Chazy was organized on September 11th or 12th 1822, at the house of Henry Cummings. The ordaining elders were the Rev. Henry Chamberlain of Westport, the Rev. Parker Reynolds of Peru, and the Rev. Jeremiah H. Dwyer of Essex; with them were present 19 lay delegates from the various churches in surrounding towns. The first deacons were 'Squire Ferris and Lyman Low; James Luther was the first clerk. Other charter members were James Sweet, Mrs. Low, and Diadama Ferris. In August 1823 the Baptist monthly meeting was held in Chazy at the home of William Shute. The same year an Elder Carly moderated one of the covenant meetings. The congregation seems never to have had a church building, but to have always met in the barns or houses of its members. Membership was increased by the connection of the former members of the First Baptist Society and of some residents of Alburg, Vermont. Its principal members, however, resided at Champlain, and the second Saturday in August 1824 its first minister, Elder Holland TURNER, took up his residence at Rouses Point, after which no more meetings are recorded held at Chazy. Elder Turner both preached the word and taught a common school.

The early Baptists were rigid Calvinists, asserting damnation of infants; although their ministers were sometimes openly contradicted by their hearers.

By 1841 a Baptist Church had been organized at West Chazy, the earliest record of which is a paper owned by Andrew Broadwell of Rouses Point:

Baptist Church Plattsburgh to the same in Chazy—

Dear Brethren, you are requested to send your Ministers and some brethren to sit in the counsel with Ministers and brethren from the different churches comprising the Association to be held at the Baptist Meeting House in West Plattsburgh on the second Wednesday in January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of ordaining Brother J. P. Burbank.

By order of the Church

West Plattsburgh, Dec. 14, 1841 Nathan A. Vaughan

N. B. Chazy Church will find accommodations at Brother Broadwell's, south side river

On the back of this sheet is written:

To the Baptist Church of Christ in Plattsburgh

Dear Brethren we received your letter and voted to answer your request And have appointed our Elder and Brethren to sit with you in Council

- Elder Harvey Clark
- Dea. A. Townsend
- Dea. James Vaughn
- William Eldred
- Mortimer Boyington
- Jonathan Brown

By Order of the Church
Chazy, January 8th 1842

Jonathan Brown Ch Clerk

The West Chazy society was strong, active, and well organized; although it had no building of its own and met in the Protestant Methodist Church. Deacon Edmund Brown and his sons, Charles, Roland, and Ira, were identified with this church as were the Stetsons and the Eldreds. In 1842 George W. Fisher was dismissed from the Chazy Presbyterian Church to join this society; his wife Emily followed in 1844 as did a few others. Yet soon after this the church seems to have been discontinued.

SCIOTA

There grew up around Sciota a Baptist Society known as the French Baptists. They met in a red painted framed wooden structure, called the Red Church, located about

on the line between lots 51 and 52 of the Refugee Tract, on the east side of the Feryall (or Vassar) Road southwest of Sciota. The church was on a slight rise of ground with a deep gully a little to its rear, where there was a pool in which to baptize converts. The society's cemetery lies beside the church site, now marked only by the ruins of the building's foundation walls. Since 1857 this area has been in the township of Altona.

A record of the incorporation of the church is filed in the Clinton County Clerk's Office:

We, the undersigned, two of the members of the Church and Society hereafter mentioned, do hereby certify that on the 1st day of January A.D. 1856, the male persons of full age, belonging to a Church and Society in which divine worship is celebrated according to the rights of the Baptist Church and not already incorporated met at the place of Public Worship heretofore occupied by the said Church and Society in the town of Chazy, in the said County for the purpose of incorporating themselves and did then and there elect by a plurality of votes Joseph Brasseur, Nazaire Supernant, Dolphus Hamelin, Alexander Feryall, Jr., Peter Brigner, as Trustees of the said Church and Society and the said persons did then and there, also determine by like plurality of votes the said Trustees and their successors should forever hereafter be called and known by the name of the First Regular French Baptist Church and Society of Chazy. Witness our hands and seals, this first day of January A.D. 1856.

Joseph Brasseur S.S.
his
Nazaire Supernant
mark

This organization was formed principally by people of the Seventh Day Adventist persuasion. Its prime mover was Alexander Feryall, but the family of his son-in-law, Joseph Jennette (who married Delia Feryall), and the Almans were also active members. Some of its members apparently also came from Mooers as indicated by this letter in the Hubbell papers:

Mooers Junction, Mai 27 1858.

Mr. Hubbell Esq. Chazy

Dear Sir,

Few days ago I saw Alex. Fereol who says me that you have in hand a small lot of land in Sciota (Before Belanger) opposite our French church building. That place should be very proper as a dependence of that Church to built a home for the minister, but I have no money now to buy it, by having had much expenses and lost about my place in Mooers which was stolen to me to the name of the Law.

In second week of June next I propose to go at Yours to hear how many money you will get for that Sciota's place, and how much time you can grant to pay it.

I am Respectfully,

Dear Sir,

L. Baridon

There is no record of any minister in charge of this church, unless the French minister — POMNEY, shown by the assessment roll for 1864 with 25 acres in lot 25 of the Refugee Tract, was the pastor. If that is the case, he was probably the first and only minister there. He was not listed in 1870. When visiting ministers came to the church, they had extended services, during which many of different faiths gathered to hear the preaching and watch the baptisms.

The congregation gradually dwindled and became of divided interests. About the time of Alexander Feryall's death in 1881, they decided to discontinue services and give up the church entirely. It is believed the trustees sold its property and gave the money and the church bell to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Mooers. For a time

the building may have been used by the Seventh Day Adventists. It has long since been in ruins.

CAMP MEETINGS

About 1800 Camp Meetings were being held throughout the state by the Baptists and Methodists, usually in the summer in locations which could furnish a grove and a spring for water. The first such meeting known to have affected Chazy in any way was held on Grand Isle in 1802.

Men and women living on the edge of civilization, far from family and neighbors, were often emotionally starved and had few opportunities for amusement. As a result the camp meetings were usually a time for merry making as well as for religious services. In contrast the revival meetings were held during the winter in schools or churches. No merrymaking accompanied them, except perhaps for the release of emotional outbursts of religious fervor. Seriousness and concentration marked such gatherings as they did the usual religious services. The docket of Henry Gregory, at one time Justice of the Peace for Chazy, are spotted with such cases as the one involving Samuel Oliver, who on Sunday, August 26th 1831, "for loud talk and said to be wilfully disturbing a religious service was brought to court and fined."

The first camp meeting of the Plattsburgh Circuit of the Methodist Church, organized in 1799 and including Chazy, was held at Peru in 1807 (1802?). At this meeting the colorful and well known evangelist Lorenzo Dow addressed the crowds. Dow shifted the emphasis in his preaching from the just wrath of God to his loving mercy. He was often announced in a community by a boy, riding ahead and calling, "Lorenzo is coming"; he would soon appear, ragged, hairy, and dirty, either walking or riding a horse. He would arrive at a meeting dressed in tow pants and wearing shoes, but no stockings. He would lie down as the crowd, often personally invited by himself, gathered at the meeting place. The moment the service was scheduled, he would jump up, climb to a make-shift pulpit and deliver his sermon, beginning, "Crazy Dow is with you again" and continue for perhaps three hours. The congregation was left entranced and eagerly looked forward to his next visit, usually exactly one year from that day.

Dow, who for 15 years traveled with his wife Peggy, both at times dressed in ankle-length cloaks of homespun with wooden shoes, broad brimmed hats, and walking sticks, preached several times at Chazy before his death in 1834, and several local infants were baptized Lorenzo Dow in honor of the popular, though eccentric, preacher, among them sons of Elam Larkin, Nathaniel Flower, William Atwood, — Howard, and Dr. Aaron Larkin. At one meeting in West Chazy, Dow employed one of his favorite dramatic tricks. Before the meeting he stationed a young boy in a large tree near the pulpit and gave him a horn. Toward the end of his discourse he emphasized the approaching Day of Judgment at which time the Trumpet of Doom would sound for all mankind. At this signal the lad in the tree gave a lusty bellow on his horn and the shock was enough to frighten many local sinners into salvation.

On August 11th 1828, Henry C. Dickinson wrote to his brother at Whitehall, ". . . The Camp Meeting is to be held in Chazy this year near Henry Ladds, beginning on the first of September." A notice of this meeting had appeared in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for

August 9th: "A Camp Meeting will be held a few rods west of Sax's Landing, Chazy, to commence on Monday the 1st of September next and will close on the Friday following." Another such meeting was held in 1836 not far from the Sax store at Chazy Landing.

In 1868 the Quarterly Conference suggested the Camp Meeting should be held at West Chazy, and in 1879 and 1880 there were Methodist Camp Meetings in a grove near Sandford Witherell's on the Baker Road. In 1890 and again in 1891 camp meetings were held in Hays Woods on George Willis Lengfeld's property, where Homer Donah lives now; the campground was lighted by pine stumps brought by Mr. Hay and Mr. Lengfeld from Pine Ridge on the Flat Rocks. Mounds of earth were built up six feet high and a stump was placed on each mound.

These Chazy meetings were all sponsored by the Methodist Circuit or local Methodist Churches; no camp meetings are known to have been held here by the Baptists. Methodist meetings were discontinued in the 1890's.

The Champlain Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was established in 1843 and met for its first session at West Chazy on October 5th. The conference was divided into Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts, and a Camp Meeting was to be held annually in each district. Chazy was the Eastern Division; its first Camp Meeting began on August 30th 1844, about a mile from West Chazy Village. The location could have been either in George Willis Lengfeld's Woods or at Dr. Honsinger's, "in a beautiful grove that by much pains had been prepared for the meeting, with a row of tents surrounding the place of meeting." The Rev. Miles Fisk, son of Ira Fisk, gave the first address; Saturday morning at 10 A.M. the Rev. Lamberton preached the sermon, and in the afternoon the Rev. Fisk preached on sanctification. "Sunday was a time of salvation to many souls." These meetings have been held annually ever since.

About 1901/2 the present campground on the south side of Route 348 just west of West Chazy across from St. Joseph's Catholic Church was purchased for a permanent meeting place. For several years the meetings were held in a large tent, but in the spring of 1917 the society moved to the campgrounds from Plattsburgh the Rees Tabernacle, which had been purchased the previous December, and erected it there. The tabernacle is 70 feet by 80 feet. Several cottages and a large boarding hall have also been erected and facilities of all kinds have been added and improved on the 30 acre site. The meetings are held at the end of June and in early July. They have been called the Wesleyan Methodist Champlain Conference Holiness Camp Meetings.

REVIVAL MEETINGS

The first revival meetings known to have been held at Chazy were organized about 1810. During the 1830's there was a great wave of revivalism among the Baptists and Congregationalists.

In 1843 a Millerite preacher held services in the Chazy Methodist Episcopal Church and, though Chazy was slow to excite, he made many converts. William Miller, a religious exhorter, had declared that Christ would appear again, and in 1832 he had set the date as about 1843. He later said the date would be March 21st 1844, at which time the world would end in a general day of judgment. It is not known what emotions passed through the hearts of the Chazy Millerites when they woke up

on the morning of March 22nd. Some of them were still living in 1882. In February 1843, Mrs. A. D. Brinkerhoff wrote to her sister, Mrs. J. C. Hubbell:

I occasionally see Mr. Woodruff, he says it is lonely without you and he particularly wished me to tell you that Millerism is going all lengths in Chazy, a perfect state of excitement has followed Mr. Adrian's preaching and great numbers have been converted and have united with the Methodist Church. I believe the members of the Church do not believe in his doctrine, th'o they have been to hear him preach.

From a letter written at Champlain February 2nd 1843:

They are not very well at Mr. Taylor's, one of the children has the scarlet fever and Mr. Adrian has been there and has turned Chazy upside down, he has taken a great sweep there, most all the Methodists, all believe him and he has preached there two or three weeks, and the Clarks are converted by his preaching, girls and boys and all, I was there last Saturday and staid at Mr. Ransoms.

The Presbyterian minister wrote on February 7th:

We have had Adriens, the Millerite here, and such a gale I am sure you never witnessed. Such excitement at all events, I never encountered and certainly hope I never will again. But I must be careful how I write. The meetings were full, the house crowded, night after night and the Methodist friends think a good many conversions, among whom are Guy Loomis, William Wilson, Lemuel Clark, Jr., one or both of his sisters, Lewis Davis, Israel Tracey. So far I am informed that 18 were baptized a week ago last Sabbath, how many joined the Church, I do not know. Many of our people attended, some of them seem to have been aroused in their feelings and may be truly revived and refreshed.

On February 18th, George Stevenson, a local lawyer, wrote:

No news of any consequence in this place except that the minds of people have been very much excited on two important subjects of Millerism and Mesmerism—we have daily experiments in the latter science by Mr. Carver, who is a very successful operator—no one here understands the theory, but all are becoming practitioners—Some are so superstitious as to think that it is the work of his Satanic Majesty which is truly a short way of philosophizing—Notwithstanding the excitement going out of the subject of Millerism, there are persons among us, who are anticipating future years of happiness and pleasure, and therefore we have had an abundance of wedding cake of late—Perhaps you have seen the Notice of the Marriage of Benjamin Nichols to Miss Davis—Mr Moses (not Moses the Prophet) to Miss Martha Nichils and Mr. Septa Hyde to Miss Moore

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The Universalists were organized at Chazy at a fairly early date and remained active until after 1834. There was quite a strong organization at West Chazy, but it eventually dwindled away. Neither the Chazy nor the West Chazy congregations ever had church buildings of their own. The Universalists at West Chazy met at the Protestant Methodist Church, and in Chazy they first used the stone town building until it burned. It is not known where they met after that; although it was probably in one of the other churches. This notice appeared in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for October 25th 1834:

NOTICE—A Conference of the Universalists will be holden at Chazy Village on the first and second days of November next.

Services to commence at 10 o'clock each day.

Among the several Universalist families at Chazy were the Dunnings. This society was soon discontinued.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The corporation for St. John's Episcopal Church at Champlain was organized on March 29th 1853. Its first church wardens were Chazy men; Dr. Miles Stevenson, was Senior Warden and William Whyte was Junior Warden. In September of the same year Dr. Stevenson was one of the two delegates from St. Johns sent to the diocesan convention at New York City.

The Stevensons had settled at Chazy many years before, and four years after the Champlain Church was established, they were instrumental in organizing a parish and building a church at Chazy. The Stevensons gave \$500 toward the construction of a church building, and Dr. Stevenson donated a three-quarter acre lot next west to his home in Chazy Village to be used as a church site. The parish was organized in April 21st 1857, and its rector, warden, and vestrymen were deeded the lot "on which to erect a church edifice for the use and service of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the people in the village and town of Chazy." The deed contains the clause that if the parties of the second part were ever to dispose of it for any other purpose, it would revert to the parties of the first part.

Bishop Potter of New York laid the cornerstone for the church on July 13th 1859, and the building was consecrated by the Right Reverend W. C. Doane of Albany on July 22nd 1869. Many of the stones used in its construction came from the Stevens Mooney woolen mill on the Chazy River behind the Curtis Buckman house. John Coonan of Champlain was one of the stone masons who helped build the church. Bishop Potter made his first visitation on August 17th 1865.

In 1861 William Gibson of New York received an account for making stained glass windows in St. Luke's Church: four aisle windows (\$40), one memorial window (\$37), one chancel window (\$93.75), front window (\$50.44), and one vestry window (\$4.38). The money was defrayed partly by Miss Bloodgood, Thurber Baily, and Alexander Lesley. A silver communion service was presented to the church in 1871 by Mrs. Ellen J. Stevens, and the altar and chancel books were given by Mrs. Peter Decker, daughter of Ebenezer A. Scott, in 1872. About the time the Presbyterian Church obtained its bell from Meneely and Kimberly of Troy, New York, Alexander McPherson Lesley was left a bell from the same company in his father's will for the Episcopal Church at Chazy.

Prior to its incorporation, services were held at Chazy by the Rev. O. H. Staples and Joseph Coit, D.D. The parish of St. Luke in Chazy was incorporated on July 6th 1859. The Rev. Joseph W. McILVAINE was its first rector; D. Finley and William Whyte were its first wardens; and R. C. North, J. Goss, P. E. North, A. A. North, Willard Little, Fred Vaughn, H. G. Saxe, and Levi Goss were its vestrymen.

The Rev. George L. NEIDE was elected rector on July 22nd 1869. In February 1870 the Rev. G. C. PENNELL was appointed missionary in charge and was elected rector on October 13th 1870.

On November 30th 1874, a petition of the majority of the trustees, wardens and vestry of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in the Village of Chazy for the dissolution of its corporation and for the sale of the property of the corporation together with the furniture and fixtures of the church at public auction in the town of Champlain under the direction of Charles E. Everest in not less than three weeks after publication of notice was granted by the State

Supreme Court at Johnstown. The sale was held on January 16th 1875, at the Champlain House, a hotel, and the property passed to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Albany for \$500. The furniture and fixtures were sold to the same bidders for \$50.

On December 31st 1877, the Rev. Mr. Pennell resigned, and his work was taken up by the Rev. Irving McElroy of Rouses Point on August 21st 1878. In 1879 there were 11 families and 13 communicants in the mission. Services were held sporadically until 1912, when only a few of the older communicants remained, and there was insufficient income for maintenance. For the next 30 years the church remained closed. In 1942, however, the Rev. P. G. Rollit, a new rector of Christ Church, Rouses Point, and St. John's, Champlain, canvassed the section and decided to reopen the church for services. Repairs were made and the interior was completely renovated; although the extermination of the bats which infested the building was a serious enough problem to postpone the first service. Nevertheless, they were removed, and a service and vespers were held there on Sunday, October 17th 1943. Since that time the church has remained idle.



Joseph West

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Chazy Village.

Shortly after World War I, when the poet Wallace Havelock Robb—expatriated from Canada—was a guest of Mr. Miner, he fell in love with the "enchanted . . . Gothic gem in limestone with leaded windows." He called the church "Abbey Dawn" because "I love the dawn, and the wee quaint church was like a dream abbey." Offered the patronage of Edward VIII, then Prince of Wales, Robb returned to Canada and took the name with him. When he was later able to establish a bird sanctuary near Kingston, Ontario, he named it Abbey Dawn after our little church and there erected the famous Poets' Bell, "Gitchi Nagamo."*

CEMETERIES

There are about 12 main cemeteries in Chazy and several smaller ones. Of the main cemeteries, Sacred Heart at Chazy, St. Louis's in Sciota, and St. Joseph's at West Chazy are all managed by the Roman Catholic Church and are church cemeteries. The association formed for

* Beatrice Plumb, CHRISTIAN HERALD, Aug. 1940, vol. 63, no. 8, pp. 15 ff. "Gitchi Nagamo" is (Algonquin?) Indian for "a beautiful song" and apparently was the name of the earliest known Indian Poet.

Sacred Heart Cemetery also cares for the Catholic cemetery at Trombly's Bay. About the time Sacred Heart Church was built, the society acquired land in lot 174 of the Refugee Tract on the North Farm Road, where Joseph Laramie had begun to build a house before his death. Several burials had been made when it was found that the title was not clear. The present site was acquired, and the first seven bodies were moved to the new location. The first burial in the new cemetery was Celina Luck, who died on April 15th 1902, and was one of the seven bodies moved from the former site.

The Trombly's Bay Cemetery is in lot 70 of Dean's Patent on the west side of the Lake Shore Road. It used to be very well kept. In the center was a large black cross with a circle of flowers at the base and four gravel paths leading to the four outside boundaries of the cemetery, which was enclosed by a white painted, fancy wooden fence with a stile of three or four steps at the entrance. Along the road was a row of hitching posts. In the 1880's a day was set apart each year for those who were interested to work at the cemetery. It was considered a solemn duty by many. The first burials were of the wife and daughter of Michael Wool in August 1825; a daughter was buried the following December. Since there were no other burials for 12 years, he probably originally owned the cemetery land. A certain Mr. Jarvis of Isle La Motte was a great admirer of the cemetery and asked to be buried there. His coffin was brought across the lake in a rowboat.

St. Joseph's Cemetery in West Chazy was originally part of the Putnam Lawrence farm. It was established in 1885 at the time the church was built. The St. Louis Cemetery in Sciota contains land originally purchased for a burying ground by the Catholic congregation from Sylvester and Henrietta Ober on September 15th 1871. Later another section was added.

The Chazy Landing Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in town and is still in use. The first person buried there was Prudence Brown Douglass, wife of Nathaniel Douglass; she died on April 17th 1796, and was buried on the farm of John Douglass, which was near the road. She has no grave stone; the oldest stone in this cemetery marks the grave of Murdock McPherson who died in 1799.

The main cemetery in Chazy Village, the Riverview Cemetery, was in use before 1811. The oldest section of this cemetery is a half acre strip running along its north boundary. This land was given for a cemetery by Dr. Nathan Carver. In 1811 Roswell Ransom and 66 others for \$80 and a burial lot received another acre from Dr. Carver, and in 1866 a third parcel, of an acre, was acquired. In 1916 W. H. Miner bought 12 acres of land surrounding the cemetery, including a house built by Francis King in 1894, and in 1921 deeded it all to the Riverview Cemetery Association, which had been incorporated in 1920. The Francis King house was reserved for a cemetery caretaker, and Mr. Miner selected spots for a chapel, a vault, and a mausoleum, which he erected. Before this time the cemetery had only been spasmodically kept up. It is primarily due to the generosity of Mr. Miner and the work of Mrs. J. H. McCuen, Mrs. Rufus Heaton, Ralph McCuen, and the Rev. Andrew Kay and others that the cemetery has been put on such a sound basis and is so well kept today.

The Ingraham Cemetery Association was also incorporated in 1920. Its cemetery is located on the Old State Road just south of the residence of Benjamin Sanger. Its

oldest stone was erected to the memory of a daughter of Robert Oliver who died in 1825. It was originally part of the William Lengfeld farm and was called the Lengfeld Cemetery before it was incorporated.

The first cemetery at West Chazy and the second cemetery in the town, the Douglass Cemetery at Douglass Corners west of the village, was in use in 1809. It was deeded to its trustees in 1832 by George and Lucy Douglass. The Douglasses reserved to themselves in the deed three small lots (94, 95, 134) and also the right to pasture sheep within and on said ground, that is enclosed within said fence, being about two acres. The cemetery is now just over the town line in Altona. In 1903 a few interested residents of Altona incorporated the Highland Cemetery of Altona for the care of this burying ground.

The main cemetery in West Chazy is the Rural Cemetery, also just west of the village. The West Chazy Cemetery Association was formed on April 16th 1857, and purchased half an acre of land. In a few months they added another, adjoining parcel. Because the original property was covered with wild roses the cemetery was at first called the Rosebud Cemetery; the name was then changed to the Union Cemetery and finally to the Rural Cemetery. It has recently been enlarged by two additional purchases of land and contains a public vault.

The Sciota Village Cemetery is on the north side of the Sciota Road and on the west side of the Methodist Church. It is on land originally owned by Joseph Ober. Its oldest stone was erected in 1823 for a child of Joseph and Mary Ober. In 1918 another cemetery, the Dragon Cemetery, was established at Sciota, along the south side of the Beekmantown Road. The Sciota Village Cemetery was nearly full at that time and a new cemetery was needed. Shortly before her death from a long illness in 1918, Helen Jennette, daughter of Joseph and Delia (Ferryall) Jennette, expressed a wish to be buried on that hill. Her brother-in-law, Edward Dragoon, learned of her desire, knew a new cemetery was needed, and so set aside that portion of his land for a burying ground. His sister-in-law was the first to be buried there.

Before the establishment of proper cemeteries in Chazy, the early residents were buried on their own property in small, private cemeteries. Such family cemeteries were still created until well into the nineteenth century, and some of them are still in use. The Ladd-Minkler Cemetery on the west side of the Minkler Road in lots 10 and 11 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent was in use by 1824 and is still used by descendants of the Ladd family. It is composed of a small piece of land straddling the line between the farms of John Minkler and Henry Ladd. Deeds setting it aside as a cemetery for the use of their families, relatives, and heirs were written in 1872 and 1878 by these men to John Bullis, Amos Adams, Widow Dolla Adams, Amasa Brown, Levi Fordham, Charlotte McGregor, Jonathan Ladd, P. B. Doane, Henry Ladd, Hiram Ladd, Whitney Ladd, Hiram D. Ladd, Rowland Thomas, Widow Jane Banker, Oliver N. Bullis, Widow Thomas Miles, George W. Brown, Peter Childs, and Simeon Minkler. Other such cemeteries known to be in town are:

Blow Sugar Bush Cemetery—Altona.

Cooper Cemetery (1833)—lot 144 Refugee Tract—H. L. Neverett land, used by Boardwells, Browns, Coopers, and Whites between 1833 and 1897, fourteen stones.

Cummins Cemetery—lot 141 Refugee Tract—H. L. Neverett land, used 1833-1838, three stones.

Dustin Cemetery—lot 34 Dean Patent—Joseph St. Dennis land, used by Dustins, Townsends, and Witherills 1851-62, five stones.

French Baptist Cemetery—lot 51 Duerville Patent, Altona, erected in connection with the French Baptist Church.

Michael Hay Family Cemetery—south of the Hay Road (Route 348)—bodies removed to the Rural Cemetery, West Chazy.

Jericho Cemetery (one grave)—Altona.

Cemetery back of the Ketchum house—stones now gone.

Merrihew Cemetery—behind Paul Lewis's house on Route 348—obliterated, three graves: Thomas Merrihew, his wife, and her sister.

Military Turnpike Cemetery (in use by 1822)—lot 115 Duerville Patent.

Henry Reynolds Family Cemetery—west side of Route 9 south of Chazy Village, now destroyed—Chazy Orchard land.

Slosson Cemetery (in use in 1826)—east side of the Old State Road, 75 stones.

Stiles Cemetery—lot 49 Dean Patent—Route 22 near Boyington Brook—used by Clarks, Lyons, Merrihews, Stiles, and Watsons between 1830 and 1847, twelve stones.

Stone Cemetery—a little south of the French Baptist Cemetery.

Stratton Hill Cemetery—Stratton Hill Road, thirteen stones.

Jonathan Talford Cemetery—lot 225 Refugee Tract—Jonathan Talford farm, Ridge Road—used between 1832 and 1898, seven stones.

Walnut Grove Cemetery (Clark family)—south side of Clark Street—bodies moved in 1900 to the Rural Cemetery, West Chazy.

Wiley Cemetery—lot 14 Refugee Tract—Stephen Wiley farm.

Charles Wilson Cemetery—lot 13 Dean Patent—Charles Wilson farm, now part of the Lake Alice Game Management area, two stones, 1842 and 1882.

Nathan Wilson Cemetery—lot 244 Refugee Tract—Ridge Road, four stones, 1848-52.

A cemetery now gone, a few rods from the Wiley Cemetery traditionally where James Rouse of Rouses Point was buried.

Several graves—lot 4 Wheeler Douglass Patent—land of Francis J. Fields—stones now gone.

Several graves—west end of the Flat Rock Road—Edward St. Dennis land.

Four or more graves along the fence between the farms of H. L. Neverett and Laura Pearl North on the East State Road.

One grave: Martha E. Green, daughter of Samuel and Polly Green, died 1832—lot 51 Dean Patent—Clarence Rock Farm, Route 348.

One grave, uncovered southeast of the Donald Green, Sr., residence at Chazy Landing: Elizabeth, wife of Joel Smith, died 1828, perhaps a discarded stone, replaced by another.

One grave: a child whose parents were of different faiths; they compromised by burying the child near their house—lot 74 Dean Patent—Dudley S. Trombly land; John Mortimer son of Lewis M. and Almeda E. Trombly died January 29th 1852, aged 7 years, four months and 23 days.

One grave: William Wilson—the Flat Rock Road, where Leo Trombly lives.

The graves in these small plots were often never marked or were marked with unlettered slabs or boulders. Often a slab was placed near the grave until a better monument could be erected. The original slab was then put to some use such as a door step or was simply left in place.

A member of the family usually made the casket for the early burials; later coffins were made by wheelwrights or cabinetmakers. It was not until the late 1870's that coffins were kept in stock at the general store. Philander Forbes seems to have been the first to do this at Chazy, and the Wood Brothers at West Chazy. Forbes was a cabinetmaker and acted as undertaker. The first hearse of which there is any record was in use in 1868, when it was driven by William N. Barber to Sax's wharf to take a body off the boat from Burlington. About 1880 there was a hearse in Chazy Village; it was drawn by two horses covered with long, black, tasseled nets and was kept in the shed behind the Methodist Church. Joel Graves and then Hiram Barber were the drivers. In West Chazy the Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church earned money with which to buy a hearse for the public use. After M. B. Clark opened his undertaking parlor in 1898, he took over this hearse and hired Wilbur Atwood and Gaylord Barber as drivers. The drivers furnished their own teams. Clark had bought out the business of John Corbin. The first undertaker in the west part of town seems to have been Henry Baker, who was an undertaker in West Chazy in 1862. H. D. Carlton, who succeeded F. B. Lougee, who himself had bought out Clark's business in West Chazy, was the last undertaker in the town. There is none here at the present.

Chapter Seventeen

SCHOOLS

Although not their first concern, education became important to the pioneers of the town shortly after they had secured the means for their survival and development. Richard Jones was hired as a teacher, probably at the Bay, as early as 1797, and Dr. Carver, disturbed by the ignorance of the young people of the village, gave instruction in his home until Miss M. Bingham, the first teacher in Chazy Village, was hired in 1802 to teach in a log cabin. At first either neglected or a-hit-or-miss affair, education in the town was systematized in 1813 and has today become one of the major concerns of the community.

In 1795 Governor George Clinton in his message to the legislature laid the foundation of the common school system in New York State by recommending that the people of New York establish common schools throughout the state; the legislature soon appropriated a sum of money to be divided among the counties in proportion to the number of electors, a sum to be matched by one half raised in the counties by taxation. This movement, however, was met throughout the state by indifference, and in some localities by active opposition.

In 1812 the legislature created the office of State School Superintendent and under his jurisdiction placed three Commissioners and up to six Inspectors in each town. The Commissioners and Inspectors were to superintend and manage the concerns of the schools within the said towns respectively and to perform all such services related to the schools as they were directed to perform. The Commissioners were also to lay out the school districts for each town and to give notice to the inhabitants to elect from one to three trustees, who were to provide a site and a schoolhouse, and to keep the building in repair and supplied with fuel. The state school fund was to be distributed according to population and was to be equally matched by each town; the combined state and town money was to be granted to each district according to the number of children aged between five

and fifteen and was to be used for teachers' salaries only. There was also to be a district tax for maintenance. To receive funds, each district school was to be maintained for four months each year; and if funds could be provided locally, the school might be kept for longer periods. Deficiencies in funds, which were regular, were to be made up by the parents in proportion to the number of days of instruction their children had received. In 1814 the law was revised to exonerate the poor and indigent from contributing to the deficit; although the amount remained undiminished. The Commissioners were also empowered to examine and certify candidates for teaching posts. In 1824 the law directed the tax be collected by warrant to the collector.

From 1812 until 1849 the teachers were required to keep a record of the attendance of each child and at the end of the term to apportion to each parent his share of the unpaid balance of the teacher's wages. The trustees often required the teachers to do their own collecting, and sometimes they took their pay in grain or other commodities.

In 1828 the Inspectors were reduced to three, but there was no further change except clearing up and refining original laws until 1841. At this time a Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools was provided for each county. He was appointed by the Board of Supervisors. After two years, the positions of the three Town Commissioners and Inspectors were abolished, and the incumbents were replaced by Town Superintendents of Common Schools. At the same time the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools became County Superintendent. After 13 years this too was abolished and the laws were revised, including the duties of the Town Superintendent.

In 1856 the office of County School Commissioner was created and the duties of the Town Superintendent transferred to this office. Until 1909 Chazy was in the second of the county's two supervisory districts. In 1910

the office of County School Commissioner was abolished in favor of a District Superintendent of Schools who still functions.

In February 1909 the Board of Supervisors created a new School Commissioner District in northern Clinton County composed of Clinton, Ellenburg, Mooers, Champlain, Chazy, and Beekmantown; this was one of four districts and was known as District Four. In 1944 the number of districts was reduced to three, and Chazy was in the third. In 1958 the county was again redivided to form two districts, of which Chazy was in number two. Since 1962 Chazy has been part of the Sole Supervisory District of Clinton County. More recently part of Essex County has been added to this district.

Some of the early Town Commissioners were Elisha Morgan (1813), Nathan Carver (1813-29), J. C. Hubbell (1819-34), Bela Edgerton (1823), Lafayette Carver, N. W. N. Ransom (1829), Miles Stevenson (1830), and Isaac Aldridge (1833). John Dunning was a Town Superintendent in 1845. One of the earliest women to hold the office of County School Commissioner in Clinton County was Alice I. Kinsley of West Chazy, elected in 1889 to District Two. In 1910 Grace M. (Ladd) Decker of Rouses Point, a native of Chazy, was elected District Superintendent of Schools.

Annual school meetings for the election of officers were held throughout the state on the second Tuesday of October, and district meetings were held to rule on questions of building, repairs, furniture, fuel, and equipment for teaching. The early schoolhouses were usually built of stone or of logs and were used in addition to regular instruction for religious services, singing schools, lectures, funerals, and a variety of other purposes. In the event of a funeral, a message would be sent to the teacher to dismiss school; although the children could remain for the funeral if they wished.

These early common schools provided an elementary education. High school subjects were taught at academies, of which one was established by an 1835 law for each senatorial district. Clinton County was part of the Fourth District which was served by the Champlain Academy, organized in 1842 with J. C. Hubbell of Chazy on its board of trustees. There had been an academy, erected by subscription, at Plattsburgh since 1811.

Alexander H. Prescott, who taught school at Chazy about 1817-18, was the principal of the Plattsburgh Academy at the time of its incorporation in 1828. From about August 1831 until 1833 he conducted a private high school in Plattsburgh; he then was in Schuyler Falls as principal of the Clinton County High School a short time, and in 1834-5 held a private high school at Chazy; among his pupils were: A. G. Carver, David Douglass, John Douglass, Rufus Heaton, Hiram Taylor, George Stevenson, Matthew Scott, D. D. T. Moore, Morris Perry, Titus Perry, Joshua Moore, Joseph Platt, Henry Gilliland, Nelson Fisk, and John Van Arnum. Old library records at Chazy of 1834-5 show him as a borrower. In 1898 Rufus Heaton wrote, "Alexander H. Prescott was principal of the High School (Chazy) in 1834-5 and as a teacher he had few equals and no superiors." On the other hand, in 1842 George Stevenson wrote in his diary, "Returned to Chazy in the spring of 1834 and commenced attending school at Mr. Alexander H. Prescott's private school where I continued until the spring of 1835. I studied the Latin and Greek and the common branches of English Education—I attended most to the Latin, although I did not acquire so good a knowledge of the

language as I could wish. I was negligent and so Prescott became in time from a frequent use of alcohol."

No records survive to indicate the construction date of the first school building in Chazy, but at least one had been built by May 15th 1809, for on that date the Trustees and Members of the Chazy Presbyterian Congregational Church and Society met "at the school house." This was not strictly a school building, however, but was used by the town for nearly all its public functions. The Rev. Cyrus Offer's 1876 history of the Chazy Methodist Church indicates that the Methodists worshipped there before their church was erected and that this building was constructed with regard "in size and form of construction to the sacred use to which it would thus be applied, having a capacity for seating some two hundred persons." The school house also served as a hospital for American troops during the War of 1812 after the Battle of Odelltown and, as has been mentioned, was attacked by Indians in 1814. The Presbyterians also used this building for worship, as on February 10th 1818, a subscription was circulated to provide for the erection of a suitable place of worship, "being rendered immediately necessary by the destruction of the village school house."* In addition the building had served as a town hall and a town clerk's office. An 1811 deed from Morris Bosworth to J. C. Hubbell indicates that it stood on the west side of the State Road (Route 9 south of the lower bridge) immediately south of where Arsene Tremblay lives now.

The maximum number of school districts in Chazy was 26; although that number was never reached simultaneously. It was probably its greatest from about 1840 until 1857, when there were various combinations of districts amounting to 24. Between the erection of Altona in 1857 and 1866 the number was reduced to 17: Monty's Bay, Trombly's Bay, Dunn's Bay, Chazy Landing, Miner, Fordham, Chazy Village, Hay's Woods, Stratton Hill, Slosson, Ingraham, West Chazy, Kinsley, McFadden, Sciota, Witherell, and the Olney districts. In 1897 the number was made 16 when the Monty's Bay District was abolished; in 1914-15 the number was lowered to 14 when the Kinsley and McFadden districts combined with West Chazy. After the consolidation of the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916, there remained but eight: C.C.R.S., Olney, Sciota, Hay's Woods, West Chazy, Ingraham, Stratton Hill, and the Witherell districts. In 1938 Ingraham combined with the Chazy School, and the Olney and Sciota districts joined the centralization of the Mooers school, leaving only five districts in Chazy. When the Beekmantown schools centralized in 1954, they were joined by the Witherell, West Chazy, and Stratton Hill districts, leaving only the Chazy Central Rural School and the Hay's Woods School, which was not functioning. In 1962 the Hay's Woods District combined with the Chazy Central Rural School to form but one school district entirely within the town; although that district also draws students from outside the township.

At various times Chazy has had joint districts with the towns of Altona, Champlain, and Mooers. The district was usually considered to belong to the town which contained the schoolhouse. From about 1857 Chazy residents in the western part of town have found it convenient to send their children to Altona District Six (the

* These facts are also given in an 1858 history of the M. E. Church by Thomas A. Griffin, who states they came from Solomon Fisk, Mrs. Filmore, and Mrs. Vaughn.

Douglass School), Altona District Seven, and Altona District Nine (the Vassar School). During the same time Chazy was joint with the Angelville School in Mooers District Twenty-four, which in 1888 became Mooers Twenty-three, in 1897 Mooers Twenty-two, and later Mooers Twelve. In 1917 it was made Chazy District Nine, as a joint district with Champlain and Mooers. In 1938 it consolidated with the Mooers Central School. The latter schoolhouse was on the west side of the Angelville Road in the Town of Chazy close to the Mooers line. The lot had been purchased from Oliver Young. After the 1938 centralization the schoolhouse was sold to John Dragoon, who sold it to Herbert Castine. Castine moved it to his farm on the Ridge Road, now owned by Dilton A. Clark, where it was turned into a tenant house.

Chazy has also sent students to Champlain districts Six (the Moore or Honey Moore's Corner District), Seven (the Bocare District), and Eleven (the Waters District, later number Champlain Twelve). The Bocare Schoolhouse was sold to Harold Bocare and is used as a garage across from his home. Dilton A. Clark bought the Waters Schoolhouse and moved it from its site on the road between Mooers and Waters Corners to his home on Dead End Road north of Waters Corners. The Moore Schoolhouse was on the west side of the road north of the corners; it sheltered many a tramp. One night it burned to the ground, supposedly by an incendiary. These three districts all consolidated with the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916.

Prompted by the state legislation of 1812, the new School Commissioners for the Town of Chazy: John Horton, Elisha Morgan and Nathan Carver, laid out the town's first school districts in April 1813. Six districts were established on April 8th and a few days later a seventh.

DISTRICT ONE

The first district was at Chazy Landing, beginning at the lake shore at the north line of the town, running along that line westerly to the road which led southward from Simeon Vaughn's, along that road—including inhabitants on either side to the north line of Henry Cumming's land, then east 15 rods and south, parallel to the road, to the Chateaugay Road, east along that road to the road running from Henry Ladd's to Lewis Trombly's, south on that road to Peter Robarge, Jr.'s, south line, east to the lake shore, and along the lake to the beginning. Officers were chosen for this district on April 19th at 2 p.m. in the home of Jabez Ransom, where William Sweet now lives; Samuel Belding, Henry Ladd, and Abel Ford were chosen trustees; Matthew Sax, clerk; and Henry Ladd, collector. It was voted to raise \$250 by tax to build a schoolhouse "without delay near the corners about one mile from Chazy Landing West," that is where the Minkler Road crosses the Landing Road between the present home of Wray Duprey and the corner. The building was to be of one story, 20 feet by 20 feet, "agreeable to former plans now in the hands of the Trustees." The annual meetings of the district were set for the first Tuesday in October at 2 p.m. in the school house.

The school was built on John Mott's land, and he received \$3 a year rent. It was finished before the following winter and was furnished the first winter with a suitable stove provided with fuel by a tax on the district of wood cut in three foot lengths, split, delivered, and corded. Anyone who failed to deliver his wood by the time the Collector called on him was to pay his tax at \$1.25 a cord (3 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet). Abel Ford

worked on the building, including installing the window frames and sash, and was paid \$69.79.

Lucy Ladd, the first teacher, held school for 11 weeks in the home of Amasa Ladd during the summer of 1813 and received \$1.50 a week. In 1813-14 winter school began in December. By 1817 the salary of the teacher had been increased to \$14.50 a month. Known teachers after Miss Ladd, who during the summer of 1817 kept a women's school, were Alva Southworth (1813-14); Clarissa Gregory, daughter of Seth, (1825, 1827, 1828); Charles Gibson (1826-7); Mr. Fisk (1827-8); Lyman Hyde (1829); Minerva Sawyer (1829); Lucy M. Gregory (1829-30); Elizabeth Hawkins (1830); Clarissa Gregory (summer of 1830); Henry C. Dickinson (1830-31); Jane N. Ford (1831); Samuel Bailey (winter of 1831-32); Hiram Tabor (1832-33); Mr. Eaton (1833-34); Miss N. Sawyer of South Hero (1833); Anthony Trombly (1834-5); Abigail McRoberts (summer of 1834); Rufus Heaton (1835-36); Dr. Paschael Maxfield (1836-37) who had a child in school himself and rented a house from Mathew Sax, paying his rent in doctoring; Helen Graves (summer of 1836); Maryette Stetson (summer of 1837); Miss N. Honsinger (1838); Miss Almira Ladd (1839); Lester Vantine (1840); Helen Graves (1840); Miss E. Douglass (1840); Miss Eliza Davis (1841); Heman Phelps (summer of 1842); Albert Thomas (1842); Sarah M. Allen, Ferdinand Ransom (1843); Henrietta Graves (1843); Miss Louisa Sheldon (summer of 1843)—she later became Mrs. Lewis Wool; E. G. Minkler (1843-44); Ruth Baker (1844); Miss Mary Graves (1845); Miss C. Farnsworth (1845); Miss Livingston (1846-7); Miss Anette Ketchum (1846); Lewis Anderson (1848); Miss Charlotte Long (1849); Henry Clark (1849); Silas Doty (1850-54); Albert Mosher (1852); Lucy Ann Graves (1852); L. L. Scott (1853); Lovina Ladd (1853); Matilda H. Smith (1853-56); J. Bellows (1853-4); Mary M. Goardwell (1853); Ernest Merrihew, Anna Saxe, Wilber Ladd (1854); Calvin Pike (1854-56); Julia Kinsley (1857); Mercie A. Dominy (1858-60); Miss F. M. Dickinson (1859); R. McCullough (1860-1); Giles H. Horicon (1861); Miss M. Dominy (1862); and R. White (1862).

Salaries, duties, and terms varied from teacher to teacher. Clarissa Gregory taught nine weeks at \$2.25 a week, and ——— Smith taught four months at \$16 a month. Susan Carey remained 18 weeks for \$2 a week; Miss Russell, for four months, and Miss Churchill, for six months, each received \$8 a month. In 1818, among other things, the teacher had to pile and measure the eight cords of split hard wood allotted to the school for its winter fuel, and in 1820 the teacher had to keep track of the equal shares of stove wood furnished by each inhabitant of the district and give each one a certificate of the amount delivered to apply to his taxes. The lowest bidder was to stand ready to supply the wood for those who failed to deliver it. The persons who had children attending school were proprietors and furnished the fuel, 16 feet of wood to a scholar, cut two feet long, corded and piled before it was measured. The names of all proprietors were put in a hat, the moderator of the meeting drew them out, the first drawn was first to furnish wood and so on. By agreement, one person was appointed to furnish all delinquencies of wood at \$2.50 per cord, but should he fail and school have to close, he was to pay any person who furnished the school at the rate of \$5 per cord. In 1821 the repairs to the schoolhouse were paid in grain.

In 1825 Miss Gregory received \$2 a week and boarded herself. Men teachers were given preference; women being hired only if a man were not available. In the winter of 1828-29 Clarissa Gregory was hired to teach, but after three days it was learned that Lyman Hyde would teach; so she was paid for her three days, and Hyde was hired for three months at \$12 a month. After three months he agreed to continue teaching for \$2 a pupil for six months. Hyde was followed by Minerva Sawyer, who was succeeded by Lucy Gregory at \$1.75 a week, and then Elizabeth Hawkins at \$1 a week. During the summer of 1830 Lucy Gregory kept what appears to have been a private school in Clark's shop for \$1 a week for twelve weeks. Henry C. Dickinson taught the winter school for 1830-31, and Jane M. Ford kept the summer school in 1831 for \$1 a week. Samuel Bailey taught school the following winter, followed in 1832-3 by Hiram Tabor, at \$10 a month, and Minerva Sawyer for six months at \$1.50 a week.

In 1850 it was voted that the teacher should board around in proportion to the number of children a family sent to school.

School was taught five months in the winter of 1817-18, a little over ten months in 1818-19, and by March 1820 the school had been kept eight months: four months by a "duly qualified and approved teacher in all respects according to law" and four months by a teacher not qualified. In 1821-22, school was kept 11 months, but only six months in 1822-23.

At this time, with winter and summer terms in the one room school, it was very important to have a man teacher in the winter as all the older pupils were in school that term. During the summer there were only the young ones, as the older boys and girls had to work on the farms as soon as spring opened, and a woman teacher could handle them. The first week of the winter term the new teacher had to prove himself. If he was unable to conquer a few of the big boys by just knocking them down, he might just as well leave at once, for they would thrash him immediately, ride him on a rail, or tar and feather him. Occasionally, however, a woman teacher made out all right during the winter term. For many years women received \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week and men \$10 to \$25 a month.

An interesting account of Chazy schools in the late '80's and '90's of the last century was kept by Rosa Roberts (later Mrs. Victor Goewey) and given by her to Ollie May Goewey Rickett. It was kept as a school diary; and, although it is not specifically related to District One, it illustrates that the conditions of the 1820's and '30's had not changed much by the end of the century:

Today is Feb. 9, 1890. I will commence to keep the number of Terms of School commencing with the winter before I taught.

The winter of 1887, I went to school in our dist (Altona No. 6) to Mary Mitchell from Franklin County; after it was out I went to Mrs. Clark, who kept a private school, four weeks then my health not being very good thought I would like a rest, before commencing my duties as a teacher, it being my first term of course. I felt kind of worried about it. I engaged to teaching Altona (Dist. No. 9) Mr. Ashline being trustee and wishing to me to board there, I did, having had bad luck there with the teachers in the winter there was 17 weeks to make up. I commenced Apr. 19, 1887 and closed Aug. 19, '87, having attended Institute at Champlain the 6th week. I received \$3.75 per wk. paid \$1.60 wk. for board. The next fall I went to school in our dist. [#6 joint with Altona] again. Mr. Starke was the teacher, it closed quite early with an entertainment (which I shall never forget). The

rest of the winter I went to School at West Chazy (boarded at home) to Prof. Botsford.

The next summer I took the school on Stratton Hill board to Mr. Fourniers, it began May 7, 1888 and ended July 27 I received \$4.00 a week and paid the same for board as before. The next winter I taught the same school, boarded at the same place and received \$5.00 a week. I commenced Oct. 7th and was out Jan. 4th/89. After it was out I attended school at the Corners (West Chazy), Mr. Botsford being my teacher in the summer of 1889. I taught in dist No. 8, Chazy (Fisher dist) term of 14 weeks, the 9th week went to Institute at Champlain (Boarded by Mr. Charles Deal.) I boarded at Mr. Harris during the term board, \$1.50 per week. My fifth term was taught in dist No. 8 Witherell, town of Chazy, it commenced Sept. 2, after I had taught I was taken with the measles and was out three weeks. I then finished the term which was 16 weeks, it closed Jan. 10 1890. It being only a mile from home, I boarded at Home.

My sixth term was also in the same district (No. 8 Chazy). I commenced March 10, 1890, taught ten weeks, then attended Institute at Rouses Point, commencing May 19th, boarded at Mrs Wilson's. It closed June 27, 1890.

My seventh term was in the Woodley district (No. 9 Chazy) it commenced Sept. 15, 1890, received \$5.00 a week and boarded to Mr. Harris board \$1.60 per week it closed Jan 5th 1891. After school closed, Ma being sick I did not take any school for the summer. Ollie [another sister who died young and unmarried] commenced school in Sciota (No. 10 Chazy), the 31st of March after she taught three weeks, she was not able to finish the school. I took the school, received \$6.00 paid \$2.00 per week for board at Mr. Ross it closed July 17, 1891.

My ninth term, counting the one above the eighth was in (11 Champlain) what is known as Waters dist, received \$5.75 a week boarded at Mr. McBride's paid \$1.50 for board. I commenced Sept. 28th, 1891 and closed Jan. 15, 1892

Feb. 12, 1893.

My tenth term was taught in Kinsley dist. Chazy No. 14 I commenced March 21, 1892 taught 16 weeks at \$5 a week boarded at Carrie Rowson's paid \$1.50 a week for board. Attended Institute at Rouses Point. Victor Goewey, Trustee. Ollie kept getting worse and she died Sept. 12, 1892. I did not feel well enough to take any school for that winter so did not teach.

The next summer I taught again in the Kinsley dist with same wages, commenced March 20, 1893, at the close in July I had a picnic in Lengfeld's woods which was well attended. This was my 11th term. Attended Institute at Rouses Point.

My 12th term was taught in my own district, Altona No. 6, received \$5 a week and boarded at home, it commenced Sept 4, 1893 and was a term of 16 weeks.

My 13th term was in the same school with the same wages, it commenced in March. I attended Institute at Mooers and May Pratt and I boarded together (had a nice time).

Next came my 14th term in the Hay's district (Chazy) I commenced the first of Sept. and received \$6.00 a week and boarded at Steve Stiles \$1.50 a week for board.

My 15th term of school was in district No. 15 Chazy Cora's dist. [Her sister Mrs. Robert Talford] commenced March 25th 1895. I received \$5.75 and boarded at Cora's Institute at Champlain.

My next term the 16th was in my own district No. 6 Altona. Commenced the first week and boarded at home.

My next the 17th term was in the same dist, commenced in March 1896 and received \$6.25 per week, institute at Rouses Point.

My 18th term was in School dist No Hay's dist. I commenced in Sept. 1896 and taught 16 weeks, received \$6.00 a week and boarded at Steve Stiles \$1.50 a week for board

19 term was in the same dist received the same wages and boarded at Horace Brown's paid \$1.50 a week for board, commenced march (about the 20th) 1897. Institute at West Chazy.

20th term was in Chazy dist No Slosson dist. I commenced Sept 13, 1897 received \$6.50 a week taught 18 weeks and boarded at Benoni Slosson's paid \$1.50 a week for board.

21 term was in the same dist received the same wages boarded at the same place and commenced the first of April 1898 taught 14 weeks Institute at Mooers

22nd term was in dist. No. 15 Chazy [Miner], commenced the first of Sept. 1898 taught 16 weeks received \$7.00 a week then had a christmas tree at the school house Dec. 24th and had two weeks vacation and then taught two weeks 1899.

23rd term same dist boarded at Cora's Victor trustee 24 & 26 terms taught in Kingsley district \$7.00 was married and boarded at home. Married Aug. 30, 1899.

In 1819 there were 121 eligible children in District One; in 1820 there were 115 eligible of whom 87 were taught; in 1821, 82 of 126 children attended school. As early as 1896 there were attendance officers in the township, one in each district. In 1897 they received \$2 a day. In 1923 the salary in the consolidated district was \$150 a year.

In April 1822 it was voted to move the schoolhouse to the southeast corner of Mott's land; and again at a special meeting at the house of Matthew Thomas at 7 a.m. on November 28th 1826, it was voted 11 to 6 to move the building to a site, "hereafter to be determined," near Mr. Thomas. At the same meeting Henry Ladd, John Minkler, Wm. McRoberts, Wm. Vaughn and Obidiah Moss, who all voted against moving the schoolhouse, were set off from the district by the commissioners. It was then voted to move the building to the lake shore near the termination of the road running westerly past the Matthew Thomas house on the east side of the highway running northerly "and on Mr. Thomas's land for which we agree to pay him Three Dollars for five years." This spot is on the lake side of the road near the present home of Perry Ladd. The members of the meeting, nearly all the inhabitants of the district, then went to Matthew Sax's store, bought three gallons of rum (recorded in Sax's account book as "for moving the school house") and proceeded to draw the building that very day.

In 1825 a part was taken off to form the Fordham District on the west, District Fifteen, and in 1826 District Sixteen or Trombly's Bay District was taken out on the south. Then, in 1834, the Davenport or Wiley District or Twenty-two was taken off the north side to be run jointly with Champlain.

In 1844 the school was visited by the Deputy Superintendent twice, each time with a town inspector, and each town inspector once by himself. The books generally in use at this time were: *Rhetorical Reader*, *East Reader*, *History of the United States*, *Spelling Book*, *Testament*, *Arithmetic*, *Geography*, and *Grammar*. The books, however, were of any and all kinds until 1876, when William H. Saxe was instrumental in having them systematized. Algebra was added in 1857, and by 1888 the principal subjects were reading (*Sander's Reader*), spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and algebra.

At a special meeting in October 1846 it was voted to build a new schoolhouse, of brick, 26 by 20 feet, but in December these proceedings were declared null and void at a special meeting. The meeting then voted to buy a new site from Lemuel Ladd across from the present home of Robert Fulton, and build there a brick schoolhouse 24 by 20 feet, to be paid for by a tax one third cash and one third grain or building materials. The walls were to be eight inches thick and eight and a half feet high on a stone foundation twenty inches wide and eighteen inches above the ground and laid in a trench with a cornice all around. The new building was to have seven twenty-light windows with panes seven by nine inches. The school

house was to be sealed up inside as high as the bottoms of the windows, with lath and plaster above the ceiling. There were to be enough desks and seats to accommodate the school. In the rear end a stone chimney, which was to be furnished with a stovepipe hole, was to come through below the upper floor, which was to be laid. The sash, the cornice, the door frames, and the door (on the east side) were all to be painted white. These details were put in the hands of a building committee of John R. Ladd, Hiram Ladd, and Stephen Smith and were to be accomplished by the first of October 1847. The committee was not to exceed the sum of \$340 for the lot and the building. On October 16th 1847, the old schoolhouse with its stove and stovepipe was sold to W. H. Saxe, the highest bidder, for \$12.12½. The deed for the new site, in lot 1 of the Douglass Patent, had been signed on July 26th 1847.

In 1852 the district voted to add a woodshed 15 feet wide, 18 feet long, and seven feet high, boarded with hemlock boards and clapboarded, with two windows, one of six-lights on the west and one of twelve-lights on the east. The shed was built by John Bugbee.

This schoolhouse was used until 1888, when a new building, 24 by 26 feet, was erected on the same lot at a cost not to exceed \$500. The new building was to have a balloon frame, sided with seasoned spruce or hemlock, and seven windows and three doors framed in pine. The building was to be tar-papered and clapboarded with no. 1 spruce three inches to the weather. The windows with four-lights and 14 by 30 inches were to raise from the bottom and lower from the top. The doors were to be of pine; the front door two inches thick was to lead into an entrance hall eight by four feet. The doors were to have knobs and locks, and the windows pine blinds, fastenings, and springs. The roof was to be tar papered and shingled with no. 1 cedar shingles laid five inches to the weather. The roof was to be a square pitch roof with a plain cornice at least a foot and a half wide or in proportion to the building. There was to be a belfry for the school bell. The floor was to be laid of good, sound hemlock lining covered by straight joint, one and a quarter inch spruce with tar paper between the lining and the floor. The inside of the building was to be boarded the same as the outside, tar papered, and sealed with three inch or four and seven-eighths inch matched spruce, overhead and sides. The building was to be painted inside and out with two coats. The chimney was to be brick with a stovepipe hole below the ceiling.

There was to be a woodshed attached to the building, 10 by 12 feet with a balloon frame, boarded, tar papered, and clapboarded. The shed was to have a door, and a window, three and a half feet by four. There were also to be two "water closets" with windows, separate from the school building and from each other and "the approaches thereto, separated by a close board fence at least seven feet high." There was to be a platform at the entrance, and inside on the north wall a blackboard four feet high and the length of a jog. The committee for this building was George M. Currie, H. D. Ladd, and John A. Chisholm. John Chisholm and his brother Frank took down the old brick building and erected the new one, which was used until the schools were consolidated in 1916. The building was sold for \$75 in 1939 to the highest bidder, a Mr. Elridge of Champlain, who took it down and removed the materials. The site is presently owned by Miss Ada Sweet.

For many years church services were held in the schoolhouse, and Viola Curry conducted a Sunday School there. Alherst Bugby held a singing school in the building at one time, and it was also used for entertainments.

The general pattern of the development of the other districts was very similar to that of the First.

DISTRICT TWO

The second district included Chazy Village, which had had an organized school since at least 1809 in the town building. The records of annual meetings of this district begin on September 9th 1811, with John Cofrin, Esq., as moderator and Elisha Morgan, clerk. This meeting elected Joel Byington, John M. Grant, Esq., and Elisha Morgan trustees, who promptly employed Daniel Hill as schoolmaster to begin school on September 11th for \$12 a month, half to be paid in wheat and half in cash, "Said Hill to collect his school Bill." Daniel Hill taught two months.

Mr. Uriah Dunning of Burlington offered himself as teacher on October 13th 1811, was examined publicly as to qualifications, and was hired to begin instruction on November 15th for \$14.50 a month with board; he was to collect his own bills and "not to risque the inability of any of his employers." He was to receive half his money at the expiration of his time and the other half the first day of August 1812. Because of unspecified difficulties, he was dismissed on March 6th 1812, and Mr. John Taylor was hired in his place at \$12 a month.

The boundaries of the second district were set on April 19th 1813. They consisted of a line beginning at the south line of land lately owned by Russell Miller, [about where Andrew Chisholm later lived], 15 rods east of the road leading from Philip Duell's [where William and Ruth (Gordon) Fisher live now.] to Henry Cummins [at the end of the North Farm Road]; then to the north and parallel to that road to the north line of Henry Cummins's land, then west 50 rods, north to the Champlain town line and along it four miles, then south to the south line of the second tier of lots on the north side of the said patent and east to the starting point. Its first meeting was called for "1 pm. May 3rd next." At that meeting it was resolved that the schoolhouse was to be a place of worship on the Sabbath; on May 29th it was appraised at \$290 and a committee was appointed to make a bill for painting the building on the outside and repairing it; the bill came to \$64 and \$2 was added to it for the purchase of a pail and a padlock. The district tried to purchase the land and the town building to be used solely as a school for the taxpayers, but John M. Grant the owner of the land refused to sell either the site or his interest in the building.

For the next two years there are no minutes, probably due to the war.

The first schoolhouse built specifically for this district was made of stone and erected traditionally in 1813 on land given by Seth Graves. In 1824 Seth and Elizabeth Graves sold to Alurra Ladd a lot 62 by 30 feet in the northeast corner of lot 172 of Dean's Patent "on which a stone school house now stands." She later sold it to her brother. After one more sale, the lot and building came into the hands of the Chazy Methodist Church. When this building had been abandoned as a school about 1819, its stove was given to someone who needed a stove and its library was transferred to the new building.

On September 27th 1815, it was voted to hire two teachers, repair the school building, procure another

house and divide the scholars according to their education. On December 8th 1815, it was voted to procure the Widow Horton's house for the school and to give free tuition to the children of the Widow Brown and Erasmus Ransom. The meeting also decided that the school mistress should not present sewing or knitting at school. The next meeting, held on October 27th 1816, voted to hire a man teacher and a woman teacher and to have each inhabitant of the district give a day's work cleaning up around the school or 75¢.

In October 1816 the trustees began to consider the erection of a new school, and it was resolved to build a new school on a site owned by Seth Graves directly east of J. C. Hubbell's office, provided a road be laid through to the landing, (the road now running east from the Chazy Public Library), a schoolhouse to be "occupied by any christian body of people for prayer or meetings." On October 25th 1818, however, it was voted to buy the site, now occupied by Gray Gables, from Joel Byington for \$80 and that the school, to be built of stone, be set on the south side "as far back as the land will commodiously admit of." It was to be financed by a long time payment of taxes or labor at \$1 a day extra. Meanwhile a room was hired for a women's school.

The new school was to be two stories: 34 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 20 feet from the foundation to the eaves. There were to be two windows in the south, three in the west, one on the north side, and three in the front of each story, with 24 panes in each window. There were to be a hall six feet wide across the north end, an outside door at the east end of the hall, and in the hall a stairway to the upper floor. The deed for \$80 was signed on November 26th 1818. Work had begun on November 1st and finished in 1819. The building was in use by April 1820 and perhaps earlier. The names of laborers and others connected with the actual erection of the school come from a list dated Nov. 11, 1818, in the J. C. Hubbell account book: Henry Cummins, Benoni Ladd, William Luther, J. C. Hubbell, Wm. Barber, J. & R. Ransom, Joel Welles, Abraham Paulent, George Merriman, Wm. H. Houghton, Nathan Carver, Septa Fillmore, Caleb Luther, Luther Ransom, Elijah Ransom, A. & E. A. Scott, L. M. Graves, Ezra Graves, Robert Herehouse, Philip Dewel, Seth Gregory, John Bayley, Henry Graves, Shubael Burdick, Ebenezer Hawkins, Wait Warner, John L. Lockweed, L. W. Bordwell.

In 1819 it was voted to have a singing school in the school and that prayer meetings "be held in the school house so long as they do not interfere with the common school." On September 30th 1828, it was voted to pay A. B. Hall \$1 a month to ring the bell. In 1825 it was voted that a private school could be kept in the upper story. One was also kept here in 1860 by Charles Gale. In 1836 John McCune was voted \$2 for making fire in one stove and "the same for the other stove if required." He also received \$12.50 for finding wood for one stove. In 1829 the stone school built in 1818 was evaluated at \$600 of which the sum of \$62.09 was paid to district 18 when it was taken off at that time.

In 1842 it was contested whether or not the school building should be used for religious purposes. The meeting voted 23 to 4 that "The purposes for which it was erected must be pursued and nothing can be suffered to interfere with that, But when that purpose is accomplished there is within reason no law for prohibiting its application to any object of social or moral improvement which the majority of the inhabitants may sanction.

Therefore: Resolved upon the above principals and subject to the restrictions and limitations referred to it may be used out of school hours and when not wanted for any district purpose for religious meetings, Debating societies or any other moral, literary or useful purpose." Public dances were at one time prohibited from these activities.

On December 30th 1847, the Superintendent of Common Schools notified the District Trustees of an alteration in the district without having previously consulted them or conferred with anyone in the district. The Trustees were authorized to refuse the change.

Although slightly damaged by fire when the Methodist Church burned on December 21st 1855, the stone schoolhouse was repaired and continued in use until it was torn down and removed in 1874 and a new building of brick was erected on the same site. Four thousand dollars was voted for its construction. The new, two story building was 60 feet long, 35 feet wide, with 10 feet between each floor and ceiling. Thomas Ferguson of Plattsburgh was the architect, and John Woodward was the contractor for this school, which is now the front part of Gray Gables. The lower story had two rooms and the single upper room was known as Academy Hall. Handbills announced the grand opening for Thanksgiving Day, November 1st, slightly later than had been hoped. The celebration included a grand festival with a band. The affair was a great success and raised \$178, more than enough to pay for the bell, which had already been hung. On December 2nd 1874, Susan K. Hubbell Seymour wrote:

A new teacher from Middlebury College has come here to take the school—A Mr. Austin—Willie [William Seymour, her son] saw him at Aunt Maggie's [Mrs. J. Wolcott Hubbell] and came home with the information, that he did not like him, he looked like those men that hang around bar-rooms: smooth black hair, round black eyes and white teeth. Well, he does, some, still he seems to be a young man with a purpose in life. He has brought all his books and is going to keep up with his class—is a junior and is a little gray, tho' he says he is but 24. I believe he was recommended by Cousin John [Governor John Steward] The school house will not be ready till next Monday. Willie is going on with his latin with John North.

In other letters Willie's mother remarks that the new school house "was quite an imposing building." This building served as a school from 1874 until the consolidation of the schools in 1916.



Chazy Village school from 1874 until 1916—it is now the front part of Gray Gables.

In 1905 there were four teachers, one of them the principal, teaching all the grades from first to ninth. With the help of money from a rummage sale held by the teachers, the Academy Hall was divided into two rooms so each teacher could have his own room, and on December 5th of that year the school became a Union Free School with a Board of Education. In 1906 Regents Examinations were held through the efforts of the principal, but it was understood they would not be allowed again unless an academic department was formed. In 1912 a third year of high school was added and a fifth teacher, and on August 28th 1913, a vote was taken for centralization. The proposed Consolidated Rural School to be erected in the town of Chazy, Clinton County, New York, with the consent and cooperation of the University of the State of New York, by the citizens of the Town of Chazy and W. H. Miner on the Fisk lot, was to be completed by September 1916.

DISTRICT THREE

The original school districts Three and Four were set up in the spring of 1813. Three ran along the west side of District Two to the south line of lot 75 Dean's Patent and then went to the lake shore near the north line of the Point au Roche Patent; District Four was directly west of Three. On May 1st 1818, Three and Four were consolidated with District Eight to form a new District Three. The same day, on the petition of 36 taxable inhabitants of the new District Three, the site of the school house was fixed "where those gentlemen stuck the stake for that purpose." The new district, later known as the ALDRIDGE-VANTINE DISTRICT, was along the East State Road, south of Chazy Village, and ran to the south line of District One and then to the lake shore to include the property of five or six persons. The district received no public money until 1821, when Henry B. Tichout was trustee.

In 1820, for one year, the number Three had been given to an area west of West Chazy Village where Norman Porter was its trustee. About January 1832 number Three was again shifted to Altona Village, and remained there until the town of Altona was taken off in 1857. About 1832 number Four, the Slosson District, seems to have included what had been in number Three in 1818. Meanwhile the former District Three was given the number Twenty-one. In 1857 the number Three returned to its original location and number Twenty-one was eliminated.

In 1846, while the district was at Altona, Benjamin and Sarah Brockway, conveyed to William Smith, Ephraim Smith, and Ebenezer Wright, trustee of District Three, about one quarter acre in lot 105 of the Refuge Tract, apparently for a schoolhouse lot. This area in Altona was known as the TANNERY SCHOOL, and in 1857 it became Altona District Number One.

By 1866 the Aldridge-Vantine and the Slosson Districts had merged under the number Three, but it was not until 1912, by order of the Commissioner, Clara E. Soden, that this union was officially recognized. In 1917, after the area was consolidated to form the Chazy Central Rural School, the number was given to the Sciota District, which on July 1st 1938, centralized with Mooers.

DISTRICT FOUR

Shortly after the creation of the new District Three in 1818, a new District Four was created north of the Flat Rock Road with a schoolhouse located in lot 48 of

Dean's Patent; it ran directly west and south of the new Three. About 1813 this area had been designed as School District Eight, and in 1816 it had been relaid out. John Baxter was trustee in 1818, and Levi Vaughn was a trustee of the new District Four in 1820. There was an alteration in 1828; in 1830 Daniel Farnsworth was set off to District Seventeen, and in 1832 Daniel and Aretas Slosson, Ephraim Farnsworth, and James Stark were set off to the newly created District Twenty-one. By 1842 the district had become known as the SLOSSON DISTRICT.

In October of that year the trustees of the district contracted with John Farnsworth to build a new schoolhouse on a new site, but still in lot 48 of Dean's Patent, on the south side of the Flat Rock Road close to where it crosses the State Road. It was agreed to build the new 24 by 28 foot building of stone and to furnish all of it except the sashes and desks for \$230. In 1843 the district was still raising money to pay for the completion of the school, and on June 30th 1845, the site was finally deeded to the school trustees for \$5 by Heman and Rhoda Slosson. In 1843, when they finished the school, a belfry was added; the bell was rung by a rope from inside the building, a bell now owned by Mrs. Rudolph Slosson. The schoolhouse and lot, in November 1939, were sold to Frank Harvey, who sold them several years later to James Garrant, whose land adjoined his. Neither man ever used the building, and it became quite delapidated; eventually the roof fell in. About 1957 Joseph P. West of Chazy bought the remains, tore them down, and used the nicely cut stones in building a new cottage for Jack Hubbell at Wool's Point. The hole was filled in and the site leveled.

In a renumbering of 1866 number Four was given to Hay's Woods District and the Slosson District merged with the Aldridge-Vantine district to become number Three, with the schoolhouse in the Slosson District. In 1916 the area was included in the newly consolidated district of the Chazy Central Rural School.

DISTRICT FIVE

The original School District Five was laid out by the Common School Commissioners in April 1813; it extended east of what is now Route 22 north of West Chazy and south of the Flat Rock Road. By 1845 it had become known as the HAY'S WOODS DISTRICT or the



Hay District schoolhouse.

Hay Schoolhouse. Samuel Flower was trustee in 1820 and Samuel Bayley in 1821. It was altered in 1826, in 1828, and in 1829 when several of its inhabitants were set off to the newly formed District Seventeen. In April 1841 the schoolhouse site, in lot 29 of Dean's Patent, was deeded to the district by Frederick J. Hay for \$3.

The number was changed to Four on August 27th 1866, and Five was given to West Chazy. In 1911 it became a Union Free School. As District Four it consolidated with the Chazy Central Rural School on May 2nd 1962, and in March 1963, the schoolhouse and lot were auctioned off to James Blow. The schoolhouse is currently used as a residence.

DISTRICT SIX

The original District Six, known as the WEST CHAZY DISTRICT, was formed on April 8th 1813, around West Chazy Village extending into what is now Altona. The schoolhouse was located in lot 56 of Dean's Patent. The district was divided on January 27th 1827, when District Seventeen was formed, and on January 27th 1829 District Nineteen was taken off, and the inhabitants received their portion, \$18:71, of the value of the schoolhouse which was set at \$55. At the same time another portion of the district was set off to District Seventeen. On December 30th 1847, another alteration was made by the Superintendent of Common Schools, but as it had been done without consulting anyone in the district, it was refused by the trustees.

On January 4th 1832, the site was changed and a new stone building, 32 by 30 feet, was proposed. It was built at a cost of \$360, which included the price of the site. It had two rows of writing tables on each side and two rows on the east end with a desk in the center of that end and an aisle 18 inches wide next to the wall. The walls were 18 inches thick. Peter Carney was the stonemason and Lemuel F. Walker was the carpenter. The old, wooden building was sold on April 1st 1833, to Thomas Christie for \$23 to provide funds to build a wood house for the new school. Also on April 1st 1833, a blackboard was acquired for 75¢. Ninety-two scholars were taught in this building, which stood immediately south of the West Chazy Methodist Church.

During the days a decade before the Civil War, providing wood for the school was of great local interest. The contract involved from 20 to 12 cords each year and was let to the lowest bidder. On November 15th 1850, Wallace W. Wood was the lowest bidder at 59 5/12 cents per cord for 12 cords of wood and 59 1/4 cents per cord for four cords of dry wood, a bid that broke up the meeting with the members going off swearing. On October 2nd 1854, 16 cords were contracted to the lowest bidder "as the law directs." Bidding was spirited and after a great fuss was let to Asa Stiles at 69¢ a cord. Then the said meeting, which was composed of Hard Shells, Soft Shells, Whigs, Know-Nothings, Noolies, Silver Grays, Seward-ites, and Frenchmen, was adjourned. On October 6th 1857, the lowest bidder was Putnam Lawrence who offered the wood put in the school shed for 87 1/2 cents per cord.

In 1876 the third school, a more imposing wooden structure, was opened across the road; it is now the property of the Masonic Order. The third school was in use until the fourth building on Academy Street* was built in 1933-4.

On October 30th 1860, William Eldred proposed to give the district an acre for the new schoolhouse voted on October 9th the same year (13 ayes, 12 nays). It was also voted to allow the members of the district living in Altona to be set off to Altona District Number Six. On October 8th 1861, it was voted to repair the old school, and on October 11th 1864, it was again voted

* Also known as School Street.

to build a new school (14 ayes, 4 nays). On October 10th 1865, however, it was voted to repair the chimneys, pipes, and fence of the old school. In May 1867 the district, given number Five the previous year when Six was transferred to Ingraham, was still discussing the new school and site to cost between \$1800 and \$4500; and the old school was still being repaired.

That December the district had a special meeting at H. C. Clark's store to prevent the west part of the district from being set off, even to the extent of appealing to the State Superintendent.

In 1868 a committee was appointed to look for a school lot, and it was again voted to repair the old schoolhouse, which was still being repaired in 1872. The October 14th 1873, meeting was adjourned until November 18th for the purpose of agitating the question of building a new school. It was resolved to build a new school in the spring. Unfortunately only three people showed up at the November 18th meeting. At an undated special meeting both William Atwood and V. A. Wood offered to give an acre for the new school, and in 1875 the wind blew the roof off the old, stone school. Finally, on February 14th 1876, at a meeting in the Methodist Church, it was voted 47 to 1 for a new school large enough to have two schools on the ground floor and a hall on top. As the meeting could not agree on the size nor the style of the building, the meeting was adjourned.

On February 21st it was voted to build a two-story building with a hall on top, but this motion was rescinded. It was next proposed to build a two-story building with room for two schools, but this was defeated by a vote of 41 against it. It was again moved to repair the old school, but this, too, was defeated. It was then moved to build a school of one-story 35 feet by 60 feet, but this was defeated. Finally, by a vote of 20 for and 3 against, it was carried to build a school for 60 scholars with an addition large enough for 40. However, this motion was rescinded on March 13th, and a two-story brick building 35 by 60 feet, cost not to exceed \$4000, was proposed; yet at the same time a committee was set up to look into a two-story wooden building. On February 28th it had been voted to buy from the Methodist Church a piece adjoining the old school lot to have a lot 130 feet square; but the Methodists refused to sell, and the trustees were authorized to buy a different lot from them. On April 3rd it was reported that there was as yet no success in obtaining a site, and the south part of the district refused to unite with them; the meeting was adjourned after a new motion to repair the old school had been laid on the table.

Finally, after the April 17th meeting refused the offer of V. A. Wood of an acre and the Atwood offer, it was agreed, 28 to 20, to buy a site from Atwood and contract for a school. The Wood Brothers were awarded the contract, only to lose the plans for the school during its construction. The price was set on April 24th at \$3500. During that summer the Methodist Church was paid \$25 for the use of its basement as a school, and by February 27th 1877, the new school was in use, and the stone school was dismantled. The new building was originally conceived of as brick, but on May 1st 1876, it had been voted to build of wood. Meanwhile, on August 27th 1866, in a renumbering of the Chazy districts, the West Chazy District had become the new District Five.



West Chazy Village school from 1876 until c. 1933—c. 1906.

On October 16th 1876, the trustees voted to adopt as text books: *Independent Reader*, *Warren's Speller*, *Robinson's Arithmetic*, *Barne's History*, *Young's Civil Government*, and *Spencerian* copies.

In 1905 the district changed from a Common School District to a Union Free School. In 1913 the McFadden and Kinsley districts united with this district. Then, in 1954, the district was consolidated with the Beekmantown School District which currently uses the fourth school building for grades kindergarten through fourth.

The grading of the grounds of the fourth school building, built in 1933-4 also with many construction difficulties, was a W.P.A. project. On May 29th 1941, School District Five at West Chazy presented a petition to the Town Board asking them to accept the old school building, used as a Masonic Hall, as a gift, but the petition was rejected.

DISTRICT SEVEN

District Number Seven, founded a few days after the original Six in 1813, was known as the INGRAHAM or BRICK TAVERN DISTRICT. Its first known trustee was Crosby Curtiss who served in 1818. The district lay both in the towns of Beekmantown and Chazy. It was slightly altered on December 6th 1832. Its school building was known as the BLOCK SCHOOLHOUSE. In 1820 the portion of the Chazy part of the district was bounded by a line beginning on the Chazy-Beekmantown boundary south of the northeast corner of Abraham Vantine's land, running to that corner, northwesterly to the road ten rods north of Timothy White's House, west one and a half miles, south to the Chazy Town line. In December 1822 the joint district was divided into three districts, but in March 1823 it was restored to its former condition.

On February 4th 1821, Henry C. Dickinson wrote his brother Hiram in Troy, "I have taken a school for three months in the Block School House." It was so called because it was built of logs which had been squared or blocked off rather than left round and fitted at the corners. There was a clump of willows near the building, and when Grant Sayles attended school there, the children called it the BUTTON WILLOW SCHOOL. It was located on the south side of the Monty Road just east of the stream passing under the road after it leaves

Route 9. The schoolhouse was used for religious services by the Methodist Church centered in West Chazy as early as March 17th 1832, when the annual conference for the Methodist Protestant Church for the District of New York and Lower Canada held its yearly conference there, until at least the 1850's. It was known by the Methodists as the East Appointment, and John Vaughan was its leader. Later the building was moved to Lafayette Vantine's farm and was used there as a granary until it became so deteriorated it was destroyed in 1958 by its owner, Lyles Trombly.

A second school was built later on land bought from Harvey Bromley and now stands on Route 9. It was sold at auction in 1939 for \$700 and is currently owned by George Barnes who has converted it into a residence. In 1906 the schoolhouse stood in lot 2 of the Point au Roche Patent.

The district was altered on January 7th 1832, when some taxable inhabitants were set off to new District Twenty-one, some to District Four, and some to Seventeen. Beginning in 1832 the district was run jointly with Beekmantown. In 1866 the Ingraham district was numbered Six, and number Seven was given to former District Nine, Monty's Bay; and on September 8th 1938, joint District Six, Chazy and Beekmantown, combined with the Chazy Central Rural School.

DISTRICT EIGHT

District Eight was laid out in 1813 soon after number Seven, probably in what later became the Slosson District. In 1816 it was realigned, and it received public money as early as 1817, when it seems to have been joint with Beekmantown. On May 1st 1818, it was combined with districts Three and Four to form a new District Three, and a new District Eight was laid out near Monty's Bay. It encompassed some of the same area as the original District Three, running between districts Nine (Monty's Bay) and Sixteen (Trombly's Bay) from the East State Road to the Lake Shore Road and south of the Flat Rock Road. John Baxter was the trustee of the new district in 1820. It was altered on November 26th 1826, October 25th, November 20th, and December 20th 1828, and on December 8th 1838, and continued to draw public money until 1834 and a few scattered years thereafter. In 1845 it was omitted from the Commissioner's list.

It was revived about 1853 when land in lot 89 of Dean's Patent where the Dunn Road (Gordon Road) joins the East State Road (Route 9) was purchased for a new school from John Dunn. The district became known as the DUNN DISTRICT. Dunn's son-in-law, Seth Gordon, took over the Dunn property and gradually the area became known as the GORDON DISTRICT, as it was called in 1896 when the Monty's Bay District was abolished and its students were split between the Ingraham District and the Gordon District, Number Sixteen.

About 1866 number Eight had been transferred to the Witherell District in the northwest part of town, and the Dunn (Gordon) District became number Sixteen, a number formerly held by the Trombly Bay District, which then became Thirteen. In 1914 its number was changed again, to Fourteen, and in 1916 it was absorbed in the consolidation of the Chazy Central Rural School. The Gordon School House was sold in 1939 to Allie A. Patnode, who remodeled it into a dwelling and sold it to Merton Trombly who lives there now.

DISTRICT NINE

District Nine was created about 1818 on the Military Turnpike in what later became known as the ROBINSON DISTRICT. It received its first public money in 1819, and in 1820 the money was received by Smith Ripley, its first known trustee. In 1820 this area was included in the newly created District Eleven, and number Nine was transferred to the southeast corner of the town. Both Nine and Eleven received money in 1821; the next year Nine's allotment, however, was reduced to about a third of what it had been. The number does not appear on the Commissioner's List for 1823 and 1824, but reappears in 1825. This new District Nine soon became known as the MONTY'S BAY DISTRICT and has sometimes been called the ANDERSON DISTRICT. Henry Horton was its trustee in 1821. By order of the Commissioners of Chazy and Beekmantown, dated December 7th 1824, the district was joined with Beekmantown District Nine as a joint district, probably with the schoolhouse in Beekmantown.

On November 10th 1847, Louis and Mary Savage conveyed to the school trustees of District Nine, for \$5, a piece of land 42 feet wide and 25 feet deep on their farm in lot 1 of the Point au Roche Patent, on the west side of the road leading past Monty's Bay on which "is now being erected" the schoolhouse. This wooden building was completed in 1848. After the dissolution of the district, the schoolhouse was sold; today it is owned by Ralph Dragoon and is a residence to the north of his home.

In 1866 the district was renumbered Seven, and number Nine was given to the Woodley District. On September 12th 1896, the Monty's Bay District was abolished, and its students were divided between Six, at Ingraham, and the Gordon District, number Sixteen. The number Seven was given to the McFadden District.

DISTRICT TEN

District Ten was laid out at Ober's Corners, now Sciota, in 1818, but school was not taught there until 1819, when public money was received by its first trustee, Obidiah Maxfield. It became known as the SCIOTA SCHOOL. In 1832 it was a joint district with Mooers. The first schoolhouse seems to have been in lot 30 of the Refugee Tract, on land donated by Jeranthum Ober. About 1831 a new school was built for \$159 about two rods from the old one, but at the October 1831 meeting the argument was raised that the school did not stand on land owned by the district. On December 24th, it was voted to buy a new lot for the new schoolhouse, but the trustees could not get the consent of the Commissioner to move the site; he claimed the vote had not been taken by "ayes" and "noes" and stated that he did not know the boundaries of the district. This controversial site was apparently the land given by Jeranthum Ober on the west side of the road; a deed of November 25th 1845, shows that it was located in lot 31 of the Refugee Tract. A brick schoolhouse was built in 1856.

On June 28th 1871, part of District Nine in Altona, much against the will of the inhabitants, was added to Chazy District Ten. In 1906 420 acres, occupied by Lewis Gonyo, of Altona District Seven was added to this district, again against protests of Altona Trustees, but this transfer was immediately annulled. In 1907 land in District Ten Chazy was transferred to Altona Seven, but this too was objected to and annulled. In 1930 the farm

of Frank B. Howard had been removed to Mooers District Twenty-one.

Some of the early teachers were Jessie Ross, William Bullis, Miriam Goss, Edna Goss, and Ella Barber. After the consolidation of the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916, the number for this district was changed to Three, and as Three it was combined with Mooers. The last schoolhouse, probably built about 1915 as that is a date cut in a rafter, was sold in 1947 to Arnold Neverett, who converted it into the store he now operates.

DISTRICT ELEVEN

District Eleven was laid out in 1820 and received its first public money in 1821. It occupied approximately the same area designated as District Nine the two or three previous years. Jerry Walker was the first trustee. The district lay on the Military Turnpike and was called the ROBINSON DISTRICT. School was first taught in the home of Jerry Walker, where part of a room was partitioned off. Charles Goodspeed taught here one term and Sibyl Hicks another before the first school building, a log structure, was ready. The first schoolhouse was across the road and a bit south of the Robinson Tavern. The log building was replaced by a framed structure, a little south of the former school in lot 95 of the Duer Patent, erected by Purdy of Purdy's Mills for \$500. In the spring of 1829, right after District Nineteen was formed, Daniel Goodspeed, Garrett Van Buskirk, Gardiner Goodspeed, and Abraham —, who all lived on the Nigger Hill Road* where Homer Atwood lives now, were set off to the new district with \$12.50, the portion of the value of the schoolhouse in the Robinson District represented by the property of those set off. By 1845 this area was called the T. O'NEILL DISTRICT. It became part of Altona in 1857 when that town was created, and number Eleven was given to the Stratton Hill District.

DISTRICT TWELVE

In 1821 District Twelve was created; it received its first public money in 1823, and James Martin was its first trustee. It became known as the WOODLEY DISTRICT. The schoolhouse was built in lot 28 of the Refugee Tract. After 1823 it does not appear again on the Commissioner's List until 1826, and then is not listed from 1828 until 1834, after which it seems to have died out. In 1845 the schoolhouse was in lot 10 of Dean's Patent, about opposite where the Chateaugay (or Dump) Road joins Route 22. In 1857, when Altona was taken off, it became District Nine, and Twelve was given to the Suck-ortown District. Nine had been a joint district between Chazy, Mooers, and Ellenburg since June 30th 1840. This joint district was annulled on September 16th 1856, and the territory divided into two districts. The south portion apparently became a joint district between Chazy and Altona. In 1857 it was given number Nine and was called the ONEY or OLNEY** DISTRICT. After the consolidation of the Chazy Central Rural School, this district became Number Two and as such centralized with Mooers on January 31st 1938. The schoolhouse, which still stands on Route 22 just opposite the Dump Road,

* Not to be confused with the Nigger Hill Road that runs along the Beekmantown line and gave rise to the Nigger Hill School District.

** The family who gave their name to the district came here from Rhode Island as Oney, but they soon began to spell their name Olney.

was sold to Orin Thurber who sold it to Herman Blaney who now uses it as his residence.

DISTRICT THIRTEEN

District Thirteen existed in January 1826, when it was twice altered, and was created between 1821 and 1825, but apparently school was not kept until about 1828, when it first received public money. Its first known trustee was Timothy Lewis, who had settled on Clark Street in 1818 and remained there for the rest of his life. School Commissioner J. C. Hubbell's account book shows he spent January 12th 1829, altering District Thirteen. He spent another day altering the district on January 11th 1830. By 1845 the district had a brick schoolhouse and had become known as the WITHERELL DISTRICT. The schoolhouse was in lot 34 of Dean's Patent. About 1866 it had become District Eight, and in 1916 it was numbered Nine after the consolidation of the Chazy Central Rural School. As Nine it centralized with Beekmantown in 1954. Number Thirteen was given to the Trombly's Bay District, previously number Sixteen.

R. S. McCullough, School Commissioner for the Second District, Clinton County, on September 23rd 1867, ordered that as of October 1st of that year land in lots 148 and 149 of the Duerville Patent, in District Eight, Town of Chazy, was to be added to Altona District Six. The following December the trustees of District Five in Chazy brought charges against McCullough for this change, which apparently involved land in that district as well, but in May 1868 Abram B. Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, upheld the change.

The last schoolhouse, a wooden building, in the Witherell District was located on the north side of the Flat Rock Road as it goes west from Route 22. In 1954, when this district was consolidated with Beekmantown, the Witherell School House and lot were sold to Charles Ducharme, who sold the property to James St. John. St. John lowered the ceiling and made the building into a pleasant two-storied residence.

DISTRICT FOURTEEN

The NIGGER HILL DISTRICT or District Fourteen first received public money in 1826; Moses Bailey was the trustee at that time. The district had been formed by the Chazy and Beekmantown Districts One and Seven, and in December 1825 land occupied by John McFarland, John Fifield, and William Ray had been annexed to the district, while land of Sylvester Philips had been set off to Beekmantown District Seven. S. Philips was added on February 27th 1826, and on January 7th 1832, Jotham Baxter was set off to Chazy District Twenty-one. The original district began in lot 105 in Beekmantown, ran to lot 58 in Chazy, then to the north line of the Little Location, to lot 17, south to an extension of the south line of lot 105, and back to the point of origin. The schoolhouse was in lot 4 of the Point au Roche Patent. In 1845 the district was still operating with Beekmantown as District Fourteen, but about 1857 it was abolished, the students apparently going to the Stratton Hill School, and about 1866 a new District Fourteen, the Kinsley District, came into existence.

J. H. Kinsley sold land in lot 51 of Dean's Patent for a schoolhouse to the trustees of District Fourteen; the deed was recorded on December 22nd 1869, and on December 25th 1869, \$118 was paid to Miss L. A. Davidson, presumably the teacher. In 1905 the district contracted with District Five, to teach its pupils for the

public money and a tuition to pay for transporting the pupils to West Chazy.* The district was abolished in 1913 when on May 6th it was voted to consolidate with Five if districts Seven and Eight would join them. Five, Seven, and Fourteen did consolidate on September 29th 1913, but not District Eight. On July 7th 1914, number Fourteen was given to the Gordon District. The area of the KINSLEY DISTRICT centralized with Beekmantown in 1954. After 1913 the schoolhouse was sold to Charles Monty; it is currently used by its present owner, Dale Winterbottom, as a residence.

DISTRICT FIFTEEN

District Fifteen was created on the north side of town from parts of districts One and Two in 1825. Its first trustee was Guy Ransom, and school was first taught in 1826. At first known as the SUCKORTOWN SCHOOL, it was later called the FORDHAM DISTRICT. On January 3rd 1848, Thomas and Jabesh Cooper sold 16 rods of land in lot 144 of the Refugee Tract for \$30 to Jabesh Cooper, Ahi Hyde, and Oliver Bullis, Trustees of District Fifteen, for a schoolhouse. A new schoolhouse was later moved to lot 141 of the Refugee Tract. In 1857, the number was changed from Fifteen to Twelve, and as such the district was consolidated in the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916. The number Fifteen was given to the Miner District. The schoolhouse was allowed to decay and fall in.

DISTRICT SIXTEEN

Although District Sixteen was not laid out until 1826 in territory which had been part of District One, school had been taught there since at least 1797. An old account book owned by Mabel Beaucaire contains a notation: "Where the Ravine crosses the road near the old burying ground—school 1797—Marney 1794." This location is near the site of Father de la Valinière's church, which had been built in 1792, and was probably identical to the location of the school taught by Richard Jones, who according to the Pliny Moore papers, was a teacher at the landing in 1797. The district has come to be known as the TROMBLY'S BAY SCHOOL. James Laframboise was its first trustee, and its first public money was received by him in 1827.

In 1817 John B. Trombly, George Anderson, and Francis Baker, Trustees of the Roman Catholic Society of Chazy bought from Charles Lucie one acre to be used as the site of a building for meetings held by visiting priests, for Sabbath Days, and for funeral occasions. On April 3rd 1827, John B. Trombly, George Anderson, and Francis Baker with Joseph Derusha, Charles Lucie, Louis Trombly, Louis Brown, Michael Wool, Peter Robarge, Sr., and Peter Robarge, Jr., members of the society, sold this lot and building for \$120 to the Trustees of School District Sixteen, but reserved the right to use the building for the purposes for which it had been built. This site was in lot 70 of Dean's Patent, which at some point was mortgaged to Charles Lucie. On September 21st 1833, after the mortgage had been transferred to Robert McPherson, it was sold at a mortgage sale to Stephen and Hannah Niles, though the one acre school lot was excepted.

By 1847 a new schoolhouse had been built of brick for the Trombly's Bay District in lot 72 and the northeast corner of lot 73 of the Dean's Patent, on what is

* first known record in town of school transportation at the cost of public funds.

now Ray Nile's farm. The brick schoolhouse was used until the centralization of the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916, after which it was sold in 1939, to Lawrence Beaucaire, and torn down; most of the materials were used by Lawrence Lefebvre to build the studio attached to what is now the home of John Coolidge on the Lake Shore Road.

District Sixteen was altered on January 12th 1829, and again on January 30th 1830. About 1866, its number was changed to Thirteen, and Sixteen was given to the Dunn or Gordon District. As Thirteen it was consolidated with the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916, and the number was eliminated.

DISTRICT SEVENTEEN

The seventeenth district was formed jointly with Beekmantown by order dated January 27th 1829, and has come to be known as the STRATTON HILL DISTRICT. On February 10th 1829, School Commissioner J. C. Hubbell spent a day giving notice to District Seventeen to organize. Formed from parts of original districts Five, Six, and Fourteen, it first received public money on April 24th 1830, and at that time was briefly called the HEDDING DISTRICT. The area taken from District Six was bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of lot 17 Dean's Patent, ran west to the northeast corner of lot 19, then south on the lot lines to the southeast corner of James Hedding's Land, west on the south line of his land to the southwest corner and north to the south line of Dean's Patent and west to the southwest corner of William Gibson's land, north on Gibson's west line through the center of lot 50 to its north line. District Five lost all the land lying south of the road running east and west by Thomas Lengfeld. District Seventeen eventually built a new schoolhouse in lot 52 of Dean's Patent. James Hedding was the first trustee, and in December 1830 Daniel Farnsworth was added from District Four.

The district originally stretched across the south end of town as far at least as the Military Turnpike, for in 1845 it seems to have contained the EIGHT SQUARE SCHOOL HOUSE in the FARRELL DISTRICT which was named for its eight sides and stood on the Turnpike near the Farrell Tavern. Between 1854 and 1868 the quarterly meetings of the Conference of the Methodist Church centered at West Chazy had two appointments: the West Appointment at the Eight Square School House on the Military Turnpike and the East Appointment at the Block School House at Ingraham. The West Appointment was in charge of the Exhorter, Isaac Marsh. In 1857-8 the Conference directed that the regular Sabbath preaching for that year follow the schedule for two sermons, one at 10:30 A.M. and the other at 1 P.M., at the church every other Sunday, and on alternate Sabbaths one sermon in the church in the morning and at the Eight Square School House on the Turnpike in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The building was either gone or no longer used as a school by 1880, however, for about that year William H. Robinson attended the nearby Robinson school, and he later recalled hearing of the school but that it was before his time.

When Altona was taken off in 1857, this part of Seventeen fell in Altona District Five. At that time Chazy District Seventeen was given number Eleven. In 1916, when the Miner School consolidated with C.C.R.S., the number Seven was given to this district and remained until it consolidated with Beekmantown in 1954. In 1925 the farm of Alfred Patnode was annexed to this

district from Beekmantown District Twelve. By 1954 Clifford Busky owned the schoolhouse and lot, and he now uses the schoolhouse as a residence.

DISTRICT EIGHTEEN

District Eighteen was taken from the west side of District Two on February 11th 1829; Epaphras Ransom was its first trustee, and school was taught in 1830. In 1845 this area was called the WESTVILLE or RIDGE SCHOOL, but it soon came to be known as the MINER SCHOOL; Clement S. Miner was its trustee in 1834. In 1857, when Altona was taken off, it was renumbered Fifteen and number Eighteen was eliminated. In another renumbering on July 7th 1914, it was given number Seven, but when the Miner District consolidated with Chazy Central Rural School in 1916 number Seven passed to the Stratton Hill District.

On July 26th 1881, John Miner, trustee of the school, called a special meeting of the district to vote on the proposition of a new building, which had been needed for some years. The previous winter both the teacher and the students had suffered from the cold to the extent that the school had been closed for several days. The meeting voted to contract for the new school, to be built on the same site, in lot 222 of the Refugee Tract where the Ridge Road crosses Route 191, with William Tromblee for \$350, though the voters had not expected it could be done for less than \$400. Construction began in September and was completed with a prayer meeting on October 18th. The new school was painted a light dust color and was provided with a new desk, chair, water pail, dipper, broom, dust pan, and other incidental necessities. The school year at this time consisted of three terms: fall, winter, and spring; the fall term began in October or November and ended on February 1881 with a program for visitors day, during which Dora Oliver read her own composition, "Poor Scholars." The spring term ended on August 9th 1882, completing the school year.

A few of the teachers in the Miner District during this decade were: Charley Fisher, Jenny Lengfeld, Addie Oliver, Cora Roberts, Kate Waters, and Frank Chisholm. Most of the teachers were local, but some came from outside; nearly all the teachers boarded around with families who lived near the school house. Miss Cora Roberts, who was one of the teachers from outside, remained to become Mrs. Robert Talford.

The new school building of 1881 was used until the centralization of the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916, after which it stood idle for many years. Since William H. Miner had attended the old school in this district from 1870/1 until 1880, and since the schoolhouse and lot were surrounded by Heart's Delight Farm, the district eventually deeded the land and building to Mrs. Miner, and it is now preserved by the Miner Foundation. In 1959 the schoolhouse was extensively repaired and moved to a new foundation about 200 feet south of its original location to allow the highway department to widen Route 191.

DISTRICT NINETEEN

District Nineteen was formed from districts Six and Eleven in early 1829; notice of its formation had been served to the trustees of District Six on the previous January 27th and those for District Eleven on February 12th. Allen Ormes was the first trustee of the new district, and it soon became known as the ORMES DIS-

TRICT. The district lay on the Military Turnpike near Douglass Corners and was included in the land set off as Altona Township in 1857. The schoolhouse for District Six was included in the territory granted to the newly formed Nineteen, but it and its lot were reserved for District Six "so long as said school house is used for keeping a school there and no longer." If it ceased to serve as a school, the land was to fall under the jurisdiction of District Nineteen. Its use as a school was eventually discontinued and ownership fell to District Nineteen which sold it to Thomas Christie. Its number does not appear on the Commissioner's list after 1845.

DISTRICT TWENTY

District Twenty, the HORTON or McROBERTS DISTRICT, was formed from the south side of District Two on January 8th 1830; Harvey L. Horton was its first trustee. The schoolhouse stood on a 20 foot square in lot 9 of Dean's Patent on the south side of the Chateaugay Road. In 1844 this district reverted to District Two, and in 1846 its equipment was disposed of, and its library was combined with that of District Two. Apparently another District Twenty was created soon after, because in 1857, the Beekmantown record book* mentions the annulment of School District Twenty in the Town of Chazy and its annexation to joint District Twenty-four, Beekmantown and Chazy, to take effect August 17th 1857, dated July 29th. In December 1857 this territory became part of the newly formed town of Altona.

DISTRICT TWENTY-ONE

District Twenty-one was formed on January 8th 1832, on a nucleus of what had been District Three along the East State Road; to it were added parts of districts Four, Seven, and Fourteen. John Vaughan was its first trustee. This is the location of the ALDRIDGE-VANTINE DISTRICT. In 1857, when Altona was set off, the number Three was given back to this area, and number Twenty-one was eliminated.

DISTRICT TWENTY-TWO

District Twenty-two, known as the WILEY, DAVENPORT, or the SOUTH CORBEAU DISTRICT, received its first public money in 1834. It was a joint district with Champlain with only two taxpayers in Chazy. It was formed from the northeast corner of District One and Champlain District Fourteen. Its first trustee seems to have been Peter Bougune. In 1835, a schoolhouse was built for this district by Miles Thomas. The district, as Champlain District Thirteen, was consolidated in the Chazy Central Rural School in 1916. The schoolhouse was sold in 1939 to Anthime Laurin, who moved it a short distance north to his own property and converted it into a two car garage.

DISTRICTS TWENTY-THREE AND TWENTY-FOUR

Districts Twenty-three and Twenty-four were entirely within what later became the Town of Altona, and there is no real record of them. In 1845 Twenty-three was near the Flat Rocks and was known as the RATTLE SNAKE DISTRICT; Twenty-four was located on the Turnpike, where Simeon Wood lived, and was called the WEST TURNPIKE DISTRICT. On August 17th 1857, Chazy District Twenty was added to joint Chazy and Beekmantown Twenty-four. This area shortly became Altona Dis-

* Office of Beekmantown Town Clerk, p. 89.

trict Eight with the erection of that town on December 2nd 1857.

DISTRICT TWENTY-FIVE

On December 2nd 1847, Joseph Vassar conveyed to John Carter and Alexander Fareall, trustees of School District Twenty-five, Town of Chazy, part of lot 29 of the Refugee Tract, "on which the school house in said district now stands." This district, which had been formed about 1834, became part of Altona when it was set off in 1857, and in 1931 when the Altona schools were centralized, it was referred to as joint District Nine, Altona and Chazy. Locally it is called the VASSAR SCHOOL.

DISTRICT TWENTY-SIX

District Twenty-six was created jointly with Beekmantown on April 25th 1848. It became known as the McFADDEN DISTRICT; Thomas McFadden was its first trustee. On April 3rd 1848, a meeting had been held at the McFadden home, and it had been voted to raise \$250 to buy a site and build a school, 20 by 24 feet, of framed construction, bricked between the studs. A site was secured for \$10 in lot 7 of the Point au Roche Patent on Taylor Hill west of Route 22. In 1857 this district was renumbered Seventeen, and in 1896 it was renumbered seven. In 1913 the district was abolished and its number was transferred to the Miner District. Since 1905 it had contracted with the West Chazy District, Number Five, to teach its students for its public money, some tuition, and transportation of the students; this contract contained the agreement that the pupils of the McFadden District were to have the use of the Dodge Library at West Chazy. From 1913 until 1916 it was combined with District Five, and in 1954 it was consolidated with Beekmantown Central School. About 1913 when the McFadden District was abolished, the schoolhouse and lot reverted to Albert Gonyo. In 1916 he sold his farm to Frank Taylor, who partly dismantled the schoolhouse. Later he sold the farm to Joseph Bedard, who tore the building down and used much of the material in the construction of his home, built of two houses, one moved from the Ridge Road.

THE CHAZY CENTRAL RURAL SCHOOL

From 1857 until 1898 Chazy had seventeen school districts; from 1898 until 1913 there were sixteen districts, numbered One to Sixteen, in the township, each with a trustee. In 1914 both number Seven and number Fourteen were consolidated with District Five and eventually became part of the Beekmantown District.

In 1915 there were fourteen operating school district houses scattered over the township, numbered One to Fourteen, with some residents served by schoolhouses in Mooers, Champlain, and Altona. The most advanced education in the township was offered in the Village of Chazy; but even here there were only three years of high school, and Regents Examinations could not be given. Many local young people had to travel by train to Plattsburgh to attend high school. Shortly before the turn of the century, they left about 6 A.M. and did not return until about 7 P.M.

Feeling was strong among the leaders of the community that the one room schoolhouse had outlived its usefulness and that the curriculum it offered was no longer suitable for contemporary life. Particularly, it was felt, the subjects of agricultural science, domestic science, and manual training should be available to Chazy youth,

subjects which it was not practical to offer in the small, isolated school houses.

On August 6th 1913, centralization was put before the trustees of District Two, who voted favorably on it on August 28th. On October 15th 1915, a proposal for a Consolidated Rural School, to be erected in Chazy Village, was written by George R. Mott, the Presbyterian Minister, and printed for public distribution. Behind the proposal stood the figure of William H. Miner, who sought to improve the educational opportunities available to the young people of the community where he had spent his own boyhood.



William Henry Miner

The proposed school would replace the small schools in ten districts within a radius of five miles in the townships of Chazy and Champlain: the Landing, Trombly's Bay, Dunn's Bay, Slosson District, Miner Farm, Waters Corners, Moore District, Beaucare District, Davenport District, Fordhams Mills, and the Chazy Union Free School. These districts enrolled 502 students for whom the average attendance was only 327. Transportation to the new school, a major problem, could be provided by five vehicles and financed by the district. In good weather the students could travel by a horse drawn bus carrying 30 or 40, and in bad weather by the buses put on runners and so converted to covered sleighs, heated with small charcoal stoves at the back of each bus and provided with blankets, all to be furnished by Mr. Miner.

The new district would be administered by a Board of Education established under a new state law called the Township System of Education and financed by one rate of taxation. The new building was to include gym-

nasium for boys and girls, toilet facilities, shower baths, an auditorium, classrooms, scientific laboratories, work shops, domestic science room, an outdoor playground, and up-to-date heating, lighting, and ventilating systems. The Gary System of education was to be adopted as an economy move. The community had already voted to contribute \$17,000 to the cost, and William H. Miner to pay the remainder.

The faculty was to be composed of trained teachers with a principal who was also to be the teacher of agriculture and a graduate of Cornell University School of Agriculture, or an equivalent institution. The principal was to be an expert and was to receive a salary of \$1500, of which the state would pay \$1000. He was to organize the school on a departmental basis and was to teach personally agriculture to every student in the school. He was to have one month's vacation and when school was not in session was to be of service to local farmers. The manual training teacher was to be hired on the same basis for \$1200 a year. The domestic science teacher was to receive \$700 a year.

At that time the ten districts were employing 15 teachers for \$5,846.60 at an average salary of \$10 a week. The same number was to be employed in the new school, each to teach about 30 students in one grade, each to be college trained, and each to receive \$450 a year, except the principal and the teachers mentioned above.

Mr. Harvey Fisk of New York City, formerly of Chazy, offered a 15 acre plot in the village to the citizens for \$3000 and contributed \$500 toward the construction of the school. Added to the district would be the old school property to swell the taxes collected for the support of the new school.

The total expense of the school to the residents of District Number Two, the Chazy Union Free School, was \$7,500, of which the state paid \$2,500. It was estimated by the State Education Department that the new school would cost \$16,000 a year: \$10,000 for teachers' salaries and administration expenses, \$4,000 for maintenance and supplies, and \$2,000 for transportation.

On November 15th 1915, William H. Miner wrote to the trustees of these districts that if the 11 districts were consolidated as the Chazy Central Consolidated Rural School District, if George R. Mott would become Dean in charge of administration, if he and Mr. Miner were to be two of the trustees if they chose, if Mr. Miner could name two other trustees to be elected to the school board if he wished, if the taxes and other monies due the district were collected and no changes made in the curriculum, buildings, or equipment of the school, he would establish an endowment fund for the school which would make up any needed amounts in excess of \$16,000. Such an endowment would also cover any changes which Mr. Miner cared personally to make. Natural growth of the school must be financed by a tuition or by local or state tax money. Any sum needed, beyond the \$17,000 voted by the Union Free School District, for the erection and equipment of the school, and the deeds to the land would be given by Mr. Miner "as a free gift to the people of this new district forever." An additional endowment providing an annual income of \$500 for repairs and restorations was also offered. Further Mr. Miner suggested a curriculum to include agriculture, manual training (machine shop and carpentry), domestic science, music, drawing, (mechanical and free hand), nature study, library practice, mathematics, ancient languages,



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Chazy Central Rural School under construction—January 23rd 1917—in the foreground are school busses on sleigh runners.

modern languages, science (biology, chemistry, and physics), literature, gymnasium, (physical training and hygiene), history, geography, reading, writing, arithmetic, and public speaking.

This letter was read by Mr. Lynde Palmer to a crowded meeting held at Bissonett's Hall. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Finegan, Deputy State Commissioner of Education, and by the Rev. Father Garand of the Roman Catholic Church at Coopersville, who spoke to the audience in French. The proposal was adopted by a vote of 370 to 25.



The Chazy Central Rural School as it was from 1922 until 1954.

Mr. Miner received a cheque for \$17,000 from the school district in June 1916. By this time the school, for which ground had been broken on November 26th 1915, with construction beginning the March following, was nearing completion. It was designed in the California Spanish mission style by Frederick B. Townsend. It was built by C. E. Hamilton, superintendent of construction, of a steel frame with walls of hollow tile, stuccoed on the outside, with concrete floors, overlaid in some rooms with hard maple and battleship linoleum in others, and with a red tile roof. The school year of 1916 opened on September 6th with the Junior and Senior High School meeting in the village school. On October 2nd the buses and wagon began running, and grades one through six were kept in the new building.



The new Chazy Central Rural School as it appeared in 1969 soon after its construction.

The new school, representing the first centralized school district in the United States, was in full operation by November 16th 1916, with George R. Mott as Dean. Its first class of two students, Viola Dressin and Wallace Brown, was graduated in June 1918.

The new school was a marvel for Chazy and was soon recognized throughout the world as an extraordinary school for a town of 800 inhabitants. It was exhibited to 30 educators on invitation of the Board of Regents on September 19th 1917. It was not only well equipped to provide for Chazy youth an education equivalent to that received by city children, but it was elegant enough to be an inspiration even to the most jaded citizen. It rose five stories and surrounded a bell tower about 71 feet higher than its roof. The tower held a carillon of 40 tons of brass bells and the four faces of a great striking clock, each face eleven feet across. Among its 44 rooms were some of particular note, the high school English room, called the Shakespeare Room, was paneled in mahogany veneer in the Tudor style and had a working fireplace embellished with shields and gargoyles; the language room, named the Cicero Room, was paneled in white enameled wood and held plaster statues of Hebe and Diana in niches and a columned altar of a classic temple. There was an auditorium capable of seating 1100 people, when its side doors into the gymnasiums were folded back, which had a stage fully equipped with lights, curtains, and scenery. There were two gymnasiums and two swimming pools, 22 by 60 feet, for boys and for girls, and a splendid board room paneled in mahogany and carpeted with an Oriental rug. An Otis elevator capable of carrying 50 children rose from the basement to the fifth floor, where there were two lunch rooms equipped with marble topped tables. Each classroom was connected to a vacuum pipe for cleaning erasers and dust mops. There were fully equipped nurse's and dentist's offices, and a bell at the front door so that the dentist, who lived in the building, could be summoned at any time by any ailing citizen of Chazy. The building was fully equipped to provide the full course of instruction demanded by Mr. Miner in 1915.

Further, the Italian marble walls of the entrance hall

The first motorized school bus in New York State, parked at Heart's Delight Farm—1917.



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each bore a bronze plaque modeled by John Paulding of Chicago; each of the swimming pools had a bronze, life-sized figure of a boy or a girl by sculptor John L. Rea of Beekmantown. The asbestos curtain of the stage carried a view of the discovery of Lake Champlain painted by Frederick M. Mulhaupt of New York, and the stage was surmounted by *The Old and The New Agriculture*, a mural painted by George B. Bridgman, also of New York. To the front and below the stage of the auditorium was the key board of one of the largest pipe organs in the state, a Welte Philharmonic that would play both manually and with rolls. The organ had great, swell, choir, and echo organs, 2800 pipes, and 58 stops.

This building was torn down in 1969, having been replaced by the present school, erected in 1968, just in front and to the south of the former site. The students switched buildings in December 1968.

There were eventually about 11 International buses drawn by both horses and mules. The buses were high and sometimes tipped over in the wind. The drivers worked all day at the school, but the horses were housed in a large building east of the school used as a storage place and for various other purposes. Some of the teams were owned by the drivers and some of the horses and mules belonged to Mr. Miner. The mules were used on the poorest roads as they were felt to be more powerful than the horses. Many times four horses were hitched to one bus. Later the buses were heated by electricity; a dynamo was placed under the floor and moved in such a way that heat was created while the bus was in motion. Each bus held 30 passengers seated with standing room for 10 more. The buses were kept both in the districts which they carried, and at Heart's Delight Farm. The change from horse drawn to motor driven buses came gradually. Some, at least, of the motor buses were Dodges and some were Pierce Arrows. The last route to have a motor bus was the Lake Shore Road because of the condition of the road.

There was only one serious accident during the first

several years; a bus turned over in the winter at the Stetson Railroad Crossing on the East State Road, pinning the driver, "Buster" North, between the side of the road and the bus. He was badly hurt, spent months in the hospital, and never completely recovered. In one cold winter storm a mule dropped dead on the Ridge Road near Bellevue; it was thought to have been smothered by the strong wind. Another time a horse died near the driveway on the east side of the school, apparently hurt in the same way. During the winter some of the drivers who knew the fields left the roads entirely and cut across the fields on their rounds. Even at best, early bus transportation was difficult.

At first the teachers lived at Bellevue on the Ridge Road. There was a special bus driver, Charles Mousseau, to bring them to school. After about two years, however, the former village school was transformed by Mr. Miner into a "teacherage" containing a kitchen, pantries, a living room, a dining room, and 25 single rooms, each with a private bath. The outside was stuccoed to match the exterior surface of the new school, and a third story was formed by the addition of dormer windows. Free room and board at a nominal fee were provided here for single, female teachers. To the rear a six story addition and, later, a two story annex provided twelve spacious apartments for married male teachers and their families. The ground floor of the annex, built in 1922, was originally planned as a staff hospital. Each apartment had a fireplace, several bathrooms, and basement laundry, wood, and storerooms. The "teacherage," known as Gray Gables, was maintained by Mr. Miner and by the Chazy Board of Education from 1919 until 1963, when it was closed by the Board; it was sold in the fall of 1964 to Joseph Jolicoeur of Chazy, who has converted it into an apartment house. The building, which originally cost a half million dollars, sold for about \$5900.

In 1922 an annex containing six rooms was added to the south side of the school building, and in 1954 an annex, costing \$1,000,000 was added to the north side.

The north annex contains well equipped shops for all phases of manual training and crafts and rooms for home economics. It also has an annex of its own, called the Residence, which was originally planned as a complete home in which female students could practice their home economics, but which recently was used as living quarters by the principal of the school.

The 37½ acres of the school campus were partially landscaped and contained an ornamental pond with swans and ducks in front of the school, a skating pond with ducks to the rear, a play ground, tennis courts, several wooded areas, and two or three boulders bearing bronze plaques. This property, evaluated at two million dollars, was deeded to the Chazy Central Rural School District in 1962.

The school is well known for its traditions, especially its Class Day ceremony during which the seniors dedicate a tree on the campus and make a gift of a tree or flowers to the school. Nearly all the school ceremonies were established under the principalship of Mrs. Louise Baumberger Inglas. Adult education was begun at the school in 1962. The current enrollment of the Chazy Central Rural School is about 770 students from the twelfth grade down to the kindergarten, established in 1929 but discontinued and reestablished in 1950 as a sub-primary. There are presently 44 on the faculty.

In 1964-5 the school was run at a cost of \$568,305.51 derived principally from state and local taxes and the endowment of the W. H. Miner Foundation of Chicago.

The principals of the Chazy Central Rural School have been:

George R. Mott	1916-1918 (title of dean)
Frank Nye	1916-1918 (title of principal)
Miss Mary E. Sabin	1918-1924
Mrs. Louise B. Inglas	1924-1938
Miss Bertha Neimeyer	Sept. to Dec. 1938
Mrs. Louise B. Inglas	1939-1946
William T. Owen	1946-1950
Earl F. Wingate	1950-1951 (died during the summer)
Miss Dorothy Ramsdell,	acting principal Sept.-Dec. 1951
Donald L. Abbey	1952-1956
William F. Transue	1956-1961
Ralph J. Pombrio	1961-1966
William E. Proulx	1966-

WILLIAM H. MINER AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

William H. Miner's interest in proper instruction in agriculture was manifest in the plans for the establishment of the Chazy Central Rural School. It was quite appropriate, then, for the Miner Foundation to dedicate on May 8th 1957, the four million dollar William H. Miner Agricultural Research Institute northwest of Chazy Village on property formerly part of Heart's Delight Farm. Its goals were the economic advancement of agriculture in this area through experimental research, and the instruction of Clinton County youth in scientific and economic farming. The foundation erected a campus containing an athletic field, faculty houses, a dormitory, a building for instruction and laboratory work, a power plant, and other buildings for research, instruction, or maintenance. The institute offered a one year course, with tuition, room, and board free. Its students came, not only from Clinton County, but from other areas in the state, and occasionally from abroad. Since 1958 it graduated annually classes ranging from 25 to 45 young men. Its faculty of six offered courses in history, English, three levels of math, two levels of chemistry, biology, zoology, psychology, and physical education. The academic program was headed by a Dean, Dr. Edward Czarnetsky, and the physical plant was under the authority of a manager, Mr. Parker Hurlbut. Since 1966 this campus has been the Miner Center of the New York State University College at Plattsburgh and provides facilities suitable to the college program.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

When the public schools in Chazy were somewhat hazardous affairs with instruction reaching only limited levels, Chazy citizens with wealth and space enough established select or private schools in their homes, as did citizens in similar circumstances throughout the country.

On March 1st 1828, such a school was opened in the home of J. C. Hubbell. Miss Maria Clark was engaged for \$2 a week with board and keep to the value of \$1.50 a week to teach Martha Hubbell, Lucy Ann Swetland

of Plattsburgh, Adeline Thurber of Rouses Point, and Martha Whiteside of Champlain; Lucy Ann and Adeline did not enter until the second week, and at the end of the first term Henrietta Swetland replaced Adeline Thurber.

The school operated for 43 weeks the first year; the first term ended June 21st 1828; the second term ran from July 28th to September 28th, and the third term opened on October 15th 1828, and closed the following February 18th. After January 1829, the school was kept at the home of Thomas Whiteside in Champlain and ran the full three terms during the year 1829-1830. The third year the school was moved to the home of William Swetland at Plattsburgh and concluded at the end of three months. Frances Delord was a student during part of the last term, as was Caroline Hubbell. While school kept, the girls lived in the home of the sponsor, and at least one of the girls spoke of Miss Clark as "Governess." In addition there were various day scholars: Mary Palmer, Mary Carter, Lucretia and Margaret Davidson. In October 1830 Caroline Hubbell was sent to Troy to boarding school.

From November 1837 to April 24th 1838, Miss Isabella Thompson kept a second school at Hubbell's for six months and three weeks for \$41.50. A private school was kept by the wife of Rev. Moses Chase in 1846. Rev. Phineas Doane, who lived where Walter Hair lives now, started a private school in his home, but it was looked upon with disfavor by the trustees and others in the school district. Both Academy Hall and the third floor of the present Colonial Home were used for private schools at various times. On August 26th 1896, St. Joseph's parish in West Chazy inaugurated a parochial school with 89 children, but the school was abandoned on June 17th 1898. On April 9th 1909, Evelyn Clark of West Chazy opened a private kindergarten in that village. Mrs. C. W. Clark, Evelyn's mother, had previously had a private school in her home southeast of the junction of Route 22 and Clark Street. She would never take more than eight children and at one time had: Lewis G. Robinson, Elsie and Grace Honsinger, Fred Gordon, and Lynn Barber. Mrs. Clark specialized in preparing young people for high school. In 1967 Mrs. Emily F. Castine began the Peter Pan Play School in the basement of the Chazy Presbyterian Church.

DEBATING SOCIETIES

Although in no formal sense schools, a vital part of the intellectual life of the town at the end of the 1840's was the debating society, of which two were organized by the young men of Chazy Village. One was called the CHAZY LYCEUM, and the other was the CHAZY DEBATING SCHOOL. They shared the same constitution and some of the same members; the minutes of both organizations are still in existence. The Chazy Lyceum was organized on September 24th 1847. On the inside of the front cover of its minutes, kept in an account book, is written: "This book belongs to the Young Men of Chazy. Bought Dec. 15, 1847 Price 25 cents." The preamble to its constitution reads:

Whereas we deem a high state of mental cultivation conducive to happiness and usefulness in Society and that it is the duty and privilege of every individual to improve the means within his reach, calculated to secure this object; and whereas we believe the discussion of suitable questions conducted under proper regulations, and the reading of essays to be well adapted means to the successful advancement in mental culture, therefore, Resolve to adopt the following CONSTITUTION.

Among the 11 articles of the constitution are provisions for the officers: a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer with their duties. Five members were to constitute a quorum, and at each meeting a question was to be discussed by "four disputants who may accept on the reading list." The President could fill any deficiency if not enough accepted. The constitution is followed by 18 by-laws establishing that "No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Society while the journal is reading, and when the President is putting a question, no member shall walk across or out of the house," and "No member shall speak more than once to the same general question until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken," that "All questions intended for discussion must be handed to the President and Secretary, and they shall select two from the number and offer them to the Society for choice," and that "Any member of this Society who shall not attend the meetings or take part in the deliberations or business of the Society for four successive meetings shall forfeit his membership, except he renders a reasonable excuse."

The members of the Chazy Lyceum were: Wm. H. Chisholm, G. B. Denio, Thomas Stevenson, Charles Gale, Morris Little, A. G. Sherman, B. F. Hyde, Stephen C. Ketchum, A. A. Vantine, Charles H. Bugby, M. Scott, B. W. Merritt, Benjamin Mooney, Andrew McCullough, M. G. Carver, Robert Duell, George Scott, Samuel Toms, M. Douglass, George Mooney, Robert A. Kingsbury, W. Fisk, Wm. Barber, John Dunning, B. Graves, H. C. Wells, Gilbert Douglass, and Darius Churchill. Honorary members were: Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. J. Dunning, Mr. Guy Ransom, Rev. Thos. Dodgson, Mr. D. Churchill, and Mr. Geo. Anderson, jun.

The first meeting was held on November 23rd 1847, but was adjourned by the secretary, Wm. H. Chisholm, until "the next Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock P.B." due to the absence of both the president and the vice-president. The subsequent meetings and the questions they considered are: Nov. 30th 1847, "Have the United States had justifiable cause for war with Mexico?" to be discussed at the next meeting; Dec. 7th 1847, discussed the above question and left it open for consideration at a future meeting; Dec. 16th 1847, election of officers; Dec. 21st 1847, chose for the next meeting "Could the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the Southern states be affected without colonization consistent with the welfare and safety of the Several States of the Union?" and decided the question concerning the Mexican War in the negative; Jan. 7th 1848, decided the question concerning slavery, seven negative and four affirmative; Jan. 14th 1848, "Would the annexation of Mexico to the United States result beneficially?" was decided in the negative by a majority of seven; Jan. 18th 1848, put the question "Are those associations known as the Society of 'Odd Fellows' beneficial to society and are they consistent with the institutions of a Republican Government?" to the Jan. 25th meeting, which decided in the affirmative; Feb. 1st 1848, "Ought Congress to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the Territories belonging to or which may hereafter belong to the U.S.?" was begun and finished on Feb. 8th and decided eight affirmative, four negative; Feb. 15th 1848, "Would it be good policy to abolish all laws respecting the sale of ardent spirits and wines?" Decided five affirmative, one negative; Feb. 21st 1848, meeting adjourned; Feb. 26th discussed adjourning indefinitely and did not discuss "Can



Ralph Stone, photographer

The main building of the Miner Institute—faculty housing is seen on the left to the rear.

our existence after death be proved, independent of the Bible?"; Mar. 8th 1848, did not discuss the proposed question and proposed for the next meeting "Is the tabulation of that order of Religious Denomination Jesuits consistent with the principals of a Republican Government?" As there are no more minutes it seems likely that the society came to an end without ever discussing either of the last two questions.

The first meeting of the Chazy Debating School was held on December 20th 1847. Its members were: Thomas Stevenson, B. Graves, Wm. Stoughton, G. Douglass, N. Billings, P. Wells, Jonas Ransom, Z. Ransom, N. Barber, N. McCullough, B. Merritt, W. Mooney, G. Scott, W. Fisk, J. —, C. Thomas, C. R. Graves, O. Livingston, I. Pixley, G. Mooney, I. Stoughton, R. McCullough,

and F. Mooney. There is no record of this society after its February 21st 1848 meeting. Between these dates the members discussed eight questions: Was it right for our fathers to take possession of this land as they did? (decided in the affirmative), Will the Northern Railroad be beneficial to this town? (eleven for, six against), Is intoxicating liquor a greater loss to a Nation than War? (negative), Is a miser a greater loss to a country than a spendthrift? (ten for, three against), Is knowledge more important than wealth? (affirmative), Are the works of nature more pleasing to the eye than the works of Art? (postponed), Ought Capital punishment to be abolished (affirmative), and Is the War now existing between the United States and Mexico, justifiable on the part of the United States? (affirmative).

Chapter Eighteen

POLISH

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

EARLY LIBRARIES

It is reasonable to assume that books were among the possessions of the earliest settlers of Chazy and that private libraries of one kind or another have been maintained by citizens of the town from a very early date. Interestingly these early citizens also felt, in the midst of a raw and very busy settlement, the need for a public library to increase the reading resources available to the community. As early as June 1st 1805, a library, known as the Chazy Library of the Town of Chazy, was organized with the election of Timothy Sullivan, Solomon Wood, Samuel Tennant, Amasa Adams, and Benjamin Wait as its first trustees. On September 16th 1805, Nathan Carver, chairman of the committee, with Timothy Sullivan and Francis Chandonet, appeared before Samuel Hicks, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, to record the library's organization, a record entered in volume C, page 156, of Clinton County Deeds by Melancthon D. Woolsey on December 26th 1805; but nothing more is known of this library and its services, except that it is the earliest known library in the North Country.

Two books of records show the existence of a library in Chazy from at least March 24th 1824, until 1840. This may be identical with the 1805 library, or it may have been organized independently. Although a good deal is known of this library, no clue has yet been uncovered to show where it was located.

Shares in the library were sold for 50¢ a year or for 25¢ for six months, and there was an annual tax of 25¢ a year on each shareholder; the failure to pay resulted in the forfeiture of the share. A share could be sold by its owner to another party, for when William H. Brock-

way left Chazy, he sold his library share to Adan Weston; he also made a gift of \$10 to the library at that time.

In 1824 there were 28 share-holders; in 1829 there were 26; and in 1834 there were 34. In 1824 the list of borrowers numbered nearly 60: John Waters, Henry Gregory, Alexander Scott, E. A. Scott, Stillman Buckman, Robert McPherson, John S. Lockwood, D. B. Grant, Francis Delong, Joseph King, Wm. H. Brockway, B. Edgerton, E. Sherman, S. Fisk, N. Carver, Wm. Churchill, J. North, Mrs. Fillmore, Amasa Adams, Wm. Barber, Joel Byington, Shubael Burdick, Hiram Bullis, Darius Churchill, D. Lafayette Carver, James Churchill, Julius Churchill, Edward Camp, Andrew Dunning, Philip Duell, David Douglass, G. B. Denio, Harry Graves, Seth Graves, S. M. Graves, Eunice Fillmore, Ira Fisk, Lawrence Farley, Lucius Heaton, J. C. Hubbell, Elias Hedges, William Hay, Wm. H. Houghton, Jonathan Hyde, Rufus Heaton, Henry Ladd, Wm. McRoberts, Nehemiah Merritt, Eunice Merritt, — Merriman, Marshall Newton, Luther N. Ransom, Hubbell Ransom, Amasa Ransom, J. G. Ransom, Henry Reynolds, Wm. Slosson, Matthew Sax, and Mindwell Stoughton.

Miles Stevenson was the librarian from 1824 until 1829. He also served as treasurer; his accounts were audited on October 15th 1829, by Wm. H. Brockway and Harry Graves. E. A. Scott was president of the trustees, and at a meeting on that date, for which he served as moderator, an accounting of books was made to the trustees and a statement that 57 volumes were received from the librarian, which settled the account of the treasurer. Perhaps these books represented the acquisitions, since in 1824 the library had owned 306 volumes:

Catalogue of the books belonging to the Chazy Library in 1824:

	No. of volumes	No. of volumes
Gordon's America	3	1
Millots Elements	2	1
Sketches of the War	1	1
History of Animals	1	2
Miranda's Expeditions	1	1
Pilgrim's Progress	1	4
Grandpa's Voyage	1	2
Wesley on Oregon [sic]	1	1
Carver's Travels	1	1
Burgh's Dignity	2	3
Figurative Explications	1	2
Practical Philosophy	1	3
Beauties of the Bible	1	6
Labaum's Campaign	1	2
Stewart's Philosophy	1	1
Russian Campaign	1	1
Jamison's Sacred History	1	1
Life of Doct Coke	1	1
Practical Philosophy	1	1
Campaign Against Quebec	1	1
Fletcher's Life and Appeal	1	1
Portrature of Methodism	1	1
Indian Wars	1	1
Female Biography	2	1
All Religious Ceremonies	1	1
Travels of Cyrus	1	1
Young's Night Thoughts	2	1
Franklin's Works, Metaphors	2, 1	1
Charles the 12th, King of Sweden	1	1
Butler's History	1	1
Homer's Odyssey	2	1
Clark on	1	1
Hibard's Memoirs	1	1
History of U.S.	1	1
Western Gazetteer	1	1
Life of Washington	5	1
Last of the Mohicans	2	12
Life of	1	1
Life of	1	1
Mary, Queen of Scots	2	1
Navel Temple	1	4
Useful Knowledge	3	1
Parry's First Journal	1	1
Lights and Shadows	1	1
Management of the Tongue	1	1
Lock's Essays	2	3
History of England	1	1
Prince Eugene	1	1
Life of Bourneparte	1	2
Female American	1	1
Legends of a Log Cabin	1	1
Family Library	4	1
Parry's Second Journal	1	2
Life of Napoleon	3	2
Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture	3	1
Tom Jones	4	1
Children of the Abbey	3	1
Cowpers Poems	3	2
Cowpers task	1	1
Chapones Works	2	2
Beauties of Chesterfield	1	2
Byron	8	2
Don Quixote	4	2
Life of Washington	1	2
Lady of the Manor	8	2
Plutarchs lives Dictionary	1	2
Rollin	8	2
Josephus Works	6	1
Life of Jackson	1	1
R. Carver of Time	1	2
History of England	2	1
British Poets	1	1
History of New Spain	2	2
Christian Guide	1	1
Life of Faith	1	1
Mrs. Cooper	1	1
Manners and Customs	2	2
Portrait of St. Paul	1	1
Proudfit's Works	4	4
Nicholas Philosophy	2	2
Faber's View of the Prophecys	1	1
American Revolution	3	3
Wood's Dictionary	2	2
Cecelia	3	3
Fletcher's Checks	6	6
Moore's View	2	2
Lady of the Lake	1	1
Paradise Lost	1	1
Seriasis Call	1	1
Fry's Poems	1	1
Paradisi Regamier	1	1
Watt's Logic	1	1
Buchanan's Works	1	1
Harry's Meditations	1	1
Portious Lectures	1	1
Life of Franklin	1	1
Rapolis & Dinarbas	1	1
Pryley's Philosophy	1	1
History of New York	1	1
Chatau brianas Travels	1	1
Hagawares Sermons	1	1
Illustrations of Lying	1	1
Stewart's visit to the South Sea	2	2
Junius	1	1
Beauties of Shakespeare	1	1
American Biography	1	1
Payrons Sermons	1	1
Spragues Lectures	1	1
Colemans Collection	1	1
Spectator	12	12
Jay's Political Economy	1	1
Goldsmiths Works	1	1
Mrs Willards Letters	1	1
Ladies Family Library	4	4
British Spy	1	1
West's Patrick Henry	1	1
Bruns Works	1	1
Book of Nature	1	1
Sprags Letters	1	1
Sketch Book	3	3
Memoirs of E. Allen	1	1
American Antiquities	1	1
Chesterfield's Letters	2	2
Visit to Texas	1	1
Religion at home	1	1
Stephen's Travels	1	1
" " Egypt	2	2
" " Education	1	1
Mrs	1	1
Mrs	1	1
Outward Bound	2	2
Letters from Constantinople	2	2
Coltaco's Four Years in Greece	2	2
The Linewoods	2	2
Hannah More	2	2
In the West	2	2
Letters from the south	2	2
Family Encyclopedia	2	2
Meeker's Sermons	1	1
The Last Days of Pompeii	1	1
Robinson	2	2
China	1	1
Ledgwick Sketches	1	1
Yankee in the S. West	2	2

	No. of volumes	No. of volumes
Visit to Greece and Constantinople	1	1
Traveling Bachelor	2	1
Memoirs of Summerfield	1	1
Political Economy	1	1
Travels of the Duke of Saxe	2	1
Irving's Columbus	1	2
Helery Travels	2	1
Chalmer's Works	3	1
Bryants Poems	2	1
Young Man's Own Book	1	1
Life of Bryant	2	1
Waylands Political Economy	1	1
Lockhart's Life of Scott	7	1
Young Ladies Friend	1	1
Life of Van Buren	1	1
Young Christian	1	1
Dick's Future State	1	1
J. Bernard Taylor	1	1
Spain	2	1
Miss	1	1
Dick's	1	1
Citizen's Manual	1	1
Astoria by W. Irving	2	2
The Dis	1	1
Eugene Anam	1	1
Foster's Cabinet	1	1
John Bull	1	1
Home	1	1
Crockett's	1	1
The Ramble in Mexico	1	1
Merchants Clerk	1	1
Letters from Algeirs	1	1

Harry Graves was librarian in 1830, and Adan Weston in 1833.

An undated record exists of the BYE LAWS of the Champlain Society Library, drawn up sometime before 1870, by Julius Caesar Hubbell of Chazy, Assistant Secretary of the Society. Again it is not possible to say whether these refer to an existing library or represent the organization of a new library, nor where the library was located:

CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY LIBRARY

Bye Laws, For the use and direction of the Champlain Society Library

There shall be a committee of three proprietors who after the first organization of the Society shall be elected at the Annual meeting thereof, whose duty it shall be to receive and expend all monies belonging to the Society in the purchase of useful Books and other articles necessary for securing and preserving the Library—to inspect it semi-annually and report to the Society—to call a special meeting of the Society whenever they shall deem it necessary; whenever together with the annual meetings one of their body shall preside—to receive books at discretion instead of money on shares and quarter bills; to determine all cases wherein the Law is not expressed, and the amount of shares and quarters bills at each annual meeting for the succeeding year.—

There shall be a Librarian, whose duty it shall be to keep the Library—to give out and receive in books according to the rule and regulations of the Society—to collect fines, quarter bills and bids, to pay over monies so collected to the committee, to keep an exact account of books, given out and returned, of monies received and paid out and render such account when required.—

The Proprietors shall meet annually on the first Monday of January to choose their officers, whose choice shall be determined by a majority of the proprietors present, also to transact all other business of and concerning, said Society—

Article 1st Books can be drawn only by proprietors, and any proprietor who lends a book shall pay a fine of twenty cents—

Article 2nd Any proprietor may assign his right of the Library by paying all arrearages of the quarter bills and bids—

Article 3rd All books must be returned into the library before the last Monday in October and the last Monday in May for the inspection of the committee, A quarto volume may be retained six weeks, An Octavo, four weeks, A Duodecimo, Three weeks after drawn upon penalty on all defaulters of two cents for each day they are detained over—

Article 4th If any proprietor shall blot, grease, tear, or any other way deface a book he shall be liable to a fine of six cents for every leaf, or neglecting to avow a volume—

Article 5th If any proprietor shall lose or injure a volume, as to render it unfit for use, he shall restore a set equal in value to the former and may take the remaining volumes—

Article 6th No proprietor shall be allowed to draw more than one volume to one share until the number of volumes are equal to thrice the number of shares—

Article 7th Should the same volume be in request by two or more at the same time, it shall be given to the highest bidder—

Article 8th Each Proprietor shall pay twenty cents for the increase and support of the Library for any quarter of a year—

Article 9th No proprietors shall be allowed to draw a book until he has paid his fines, quarter bills and bids then due—

Article 10th A copy of the Bye Laws shall be placed on the Library door and as many of the articles as shall immediately concern the drawee shall be affixed to each volume—

Article 11th These Laws shall be subject to appeal, amendment, and addition by a vote of two thirds of the proprietors regularly convened—

J. C. Hubbell, Asst. Secretary

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Under the authority of an 1838 act of the State Legislature, the various school districts began to furnish libraries in the schools, financed by school money, matched by the state. The money was to be spent by the school trustees for suitable books, and any residue could go toward teachers' wages. On December 7th 1839, District One voted library money and chose Anthony Trombly as librarian. By December 31st 1843, this district had 110 volumes, and in 1859 185 volumes. The first librarian in District Two was not elected until September 26th 1843, and in October 1844 it was voted to use the library money to purchase a globe for the school. In September 1846 it was voted that the East District Library of School District Two be incorporated with the library of District Four. Such library arrangements were apparently common to all the Chazy School districts during the remainder of the nineteenth century.

An odd volume has recently come to light which may have belonged to such a school library or the library of a Sunday School or to a general library association otherwise unknown: *Harky and Bessie or, The Selfish Boy Cured* (48 pages) published by the Sunday-school Union, 200 Mulberry Street, New York, marked: Ingraham Library No. 34.

THE CHAZY PUBLIC LIBRARY

By 1900 all public library service had ceased to function in the town, and there existed only the very limited school libraries and those books the Sunday Schools could offer. A survey taken about the turn of the century revealed that Chazy was the most illiterate town in Clinton County, probably because of the influx of French speaking people from Canada. This situation came to the attention of Mr. Edmund Seymour, a grandson of Julius Caesar Hubbell and a Wall Street broker, who felt he might help the citizens of the town by establishing a library here in memory of his mother, Susan K. Hubbell Seymour. Under authority of an 1892 state law (Section 36, Chapter 378) as amended by a state law of 1895 (Chapter 869), he planned to set up such a library in School District Two with a tax contribution for establishment and maintenance from Districts One, Three,

Twelve, Thirteen, Fifteen, and Sixteen, each district to have equal rights and privileges. The papers, drawn up by Judge John F. Dillon of New York City, stated that Mr. Seymour had secured a lease, with an option to buy, on the Hubbell Law Office and proposed to give \$500 toward its purchase, furnishing, and equipment or for any other building designated for the library, or would pay the rent on a lease for a period of five years if a building were to be rented rather than bought, on the condition that District Two contribute at least \$50 and the other districts not less than \$5 annually.

The taxpayers of each district petitioned their trustees, and at a meeting held in each district the petition was granted and a trustee was elected to the new library board. On October 17th 1901, District Two voted favorably, and a board of trustees was established with terms of from one to five years determined by lot; Dr. A. W. Fairbank, President of the Board of School Trustees and Secretary of the meeting, Miss Isabel C. Mygatt, Mrs. Alice C. Sweet, Seth Gordon, and Otis Trombly were elected to the first board. The new board met on November 6th 1901, to draw for their terms and compose an application to the Board of Regents for registration and a charter for the library. Dr. Fairbank became the President of the Library Board, Mrs. Sweet Secretary, and Miss Mygatt Treasurer. The library was officially designated the Chazy Public Library. The trustees were recognized by the Board of School Trustees on December 13th 1901, and Charter No. 1486 was granted by the Board of Regents on December 19th.

Thomas E. McCullough, a local contractor, was immediately hired to convert the law office into a library, and chairs, tables, desks, lamps, rugs, bookcases, books, filing boxes, record books, and special library supplies were shipped from New York City. There were five bookcases of six tiers each capable of holding 700 books. The cost of converting and equipping the building was \$279.08.

On March 27th 1902, the trustees chose Miss Sarah Garrett as the first librarian, and Miss Mygatt, Rev. Peter J. H. Myers, and Mrs. Sweet were appointed as a committee to write a constitution for the library. Miss Garrett served as librarian until 1905; she was followed by Mrs. Juliette Gilbert who served until the end of June 1914. Successive librarians were Lucy Hubbell, Bertha Ober who served under W. H. Miner after 1919, Ruth Drake who finished in 1923, Helen Russell who started in 1923, Nellie Vantine Pardy in 1932, Edith H. Sullivan, William Dubois Hay, Anna S. Brown, Ella L. Pike from 1934 to May 1941, J. Polson, Bertha D. Cook, Helen Kay, Ruth Barber, Margaret Morrison, Jean Paul, Esther McWhinnie, Helen D. Labare, Loretta Hubbell, Barbara Barker, Emily Castine and the current librarian, Helen Sweet. The Chazy Public Library was the first library in Clinton County outside of Plattsburgh to pay its librarian.

The Chazy Public Library building was begun in 1810 and completed in the spring of 1812 to be used by Julius Caesar Hubbell as a law office. He conducted his business here for nearly 70 years. A huge hemlock grew on the site of the building; it had to be removed and its roots dug out before construction could begin. Preliminary preparations commenced on September 15th 1810, and continued until November 2nd, when cold weather forced the work to be abandoned until the next spring. The building is made of limestone blocks quarried from a ledge in Hubbell's garden. At least 30 men had a part in its erection; most of the workmen worked only short

periods from a quarter of a day to two or three days; only two men worked more than four days, the longest term being nine and three-quarters days. Wages were 50¢, 75¢, and \$1.00 a day; a man with an ox team received \$1.25, and a man with a team of horses earned \$1.50 or \$2.00. The men boarded with Mrs. Douglass and were furnished with rum by Mr. Hubbell.

In 1808 J. C. Hubbell became the first lawyer to pass his bar examination in Clinton County. He opened his office at Chazy in January 1809. He eventually served as a Commissary Officer in the War of 1812, as Postmaster from 1814 until 1832, as School Commissioner for several terms, as a Justice of the Peace, as an agent for several land dealers in three counties, as State Census Taker in 1825, and as State Assemblyman in 1843-4. When he opened his office in 1809, the principal business of the town was potash making for which logging bees were held frequently at which from 15 to 20 neighbors would gather and at which whiskey flowed pretty freely, followed by a good deal of fighting and considerable litigation. As the only lawyer between Champlain and Plattsburgh, Hubbell soon had a flourishing business with assault and battery cases.



Richard D. Dodds, artist

Chazy Public Library

Soon after the office was completed, the War of 1812 broke out, and both British and American troops occupied the building at different times. During the years Hubbell practiced here, he also trained in the law such men as Lafayette Carver, Jonathan Douglass, Pierpont Adams, George Stevenson, Charles C. Severance, Lemuel Stetson, John Van Ornum, Amasa C. Moore, Daniel B. Johnson, Philetus F. North, David L. T. D. Douglass, Rufus Heaton, Henry Marsh, and John Lawton.

After Hubbell's death in 1880, the building was rented as a dwelling for several years and was used briefly as a post office. It was during these years that the Mansard roof was added.

When the library opened in 1902, it had a balance of \$220.92 and an income of about \$70 a year from the districts, some of which failed to contribute, and an annual \$50 from the State of New York. About 1909, however, library affairs began to decline. There are no minutes in the trustees' book for the next ten years except for a notation of the memorial exercises held at the village school in 1913 for Hiram Denio under the direction of the Chazy Public Library in appreciation for books, bookcases, money, and a bronze tablet given to the

library by Mrs. Hiram Denio and her friends. Hiram Denio, a native of Chazy, was a teacher in New Jersey at the time of his death.

The difficulties seem to have had a financial basis, especially after the consolidation of the schools in 1916, when the various school districts were no longer in a position to contribute to the library's support. At this time it was proposed to combine the public library with the library of the new school, and in 1917 the trustees of the library went so far as to apply to the Board of Regents to dissolve the library charter, but their move met with so much opposition from the public, who perhaps did not want Mr. Miner to run everything in town, that the application was never completed and the Library Board resigned to a man.

These years tell a pitiful story of a seemingly endless round of food sales, card parties, tag days, local talent plays, rummage sales, elocutionist entertainments, maple sugar socials, and a variety of similar events to raise money for the library. In 1911, when cars were uncommon, a group of citizens who owned automobiles spent the afternoon of October 7th, from 2 until 5 o'clock, giving all those who wished a ride from the library to the Landing and back for 10¢ a ride. J. A. Bissonette's 15 horsepower car was designated the "flag ship" and carried the national colors and the official staff at an advanced rate of speed; other vehicles were driven by J. R. McCuen, Randall J. McCullough, C. H. Jones, Dr. A. W. Fairbank, Wilfred Artibee, and Mrs. R. P. Heaton. Many people had their first ride in an auto at this time, and the library treasury was increased by \$27. During this difficult period Mrs. Mary A. Barber was a great help to the library.

After 1916 until February 1931 Mr. Miner and the Miner Foundation assumed the responsibility for the librarian's salary, the heating, and janitor service of the library. The school librarian sometimes acted as village librarian as well. In 1920 the American Library Association donated 325 books to the library, and in 1949 Richard W. Hubbell gave a large number. Other quantities of books have been donated at various times by Mrs. North and Mrs. Dill in memory of Mr. P. C. North, Wallace W. Stenson in memory of his wife, and L. C. Trombly in memory of his wife.

On January 4th 1923, the Board of Regents reappointed the trustees who had resigned in 1917, of whom only three were living. The Regents named the Rev. A. R. Kay and Mrs. B. F. Sullivan to fill the vacancies. Mr. Kay was president, Miss Anna Saxe secretary, and Miss Drake treasurer of the reorganized board. The library had a balance of \$17 at this time.

After the Miner Foundation withdrew its support in 1931, the trustees approached Julius C. Hubbell, Jr., and proposed to purchase the law office. Then, during the winter of 1932, because the library had no funds, the books were moved to the home of Mrs. Talford, and various ladies of the town acted as librarian without compensation. In April 1932, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell deeded the library building to the Library Association for the consideration that it be preserved as a memorial to his grandfather, but during the winter of 1933 there were again no funds for fuel or janitor service, so the books were moved to the home of Mrs. Parady, who was then librarian. In March 1933 the library balance was 12¢.

That month the trustees voted to take up a public subscription. During the year the library was thoroughly cleaned, Mr. Nichols gave new curtains, a few new books

were bought, and the building was wired free of charge by Harry N. Barber. The catalogue was revised, and useless material was weeded out of the collection by the librarian and Miss Lefebvre of the Library Department of the State University. By September 1934 the financial situation had improved enough to allow the librarian a salary of \$5 a month. Raises of \$3 a month were given in September 1935 and October 1936; yet funds were still not adequate for the proper maintenance of the library. Once the Town voted a contribution of \$100, but this could not be continued as the library was not a Town institution. Once or twice money was borrowed from a bank and benefits were numerous. Girl Scouts at one time sold wreaths at Christmas to raise \$5 for the library.

In 1940 an attempt was made to create a library district on which a tax could be levied, but by that time the State Legislature had ruled that no new districts could be created. However, the charter had never lapsed and it was possible to receive money from the State. In August the trustees increased the yearly allotment for books from \$100 to \$150, of which the State would pay half. The Miner Foundation also contributed generously at this time. In January 1941, Mr. Seymour met at Albany with a library trustee, Mrs. B. F. Sullivan, and a Mr. Tolman of the Division of Libraries of the Education Department to improve the status of the library. It was found that the trustees could petition the Chazy Board of Education to request a vote to be taken of the school district with the hope of establishing a library tax therein. Since 1942 the library has received \$500 a year from this source. Private donors have continued to bestow their generosity on the library, and it has flourished from that time. In 1950 the Miner Foundation installed a heating plant for the first time, and in 1962 a well was drilled allowing the library to have water. Also in 1962 the library was equipped with new lights and new shelves. The current library trustees are: Mrs. Gerald Sweet, Mrs. Robert Fulton, Mrs. Frank Dossert, Mr. Ralph McCuen, and Mr. Leo Trahan. Miss Grace Gordon acts as the library treasurer.

Both the library and the village have received considerable benefit from the FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY, which was organized on May 27th 1952, by Mrs. B. B. Burton with the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Chazy Library. Miss Emma Walter and Miss Laura Ingalls of the Plattsburgh Library came to assist in the organization, and Miss Katherine Seymour gave a puppet show in the Plattsburgh Library in thanks for their help.

The Friends of the Library have each year presented prizes of \$5 each for the best book review by members of the senior and eighth grade classes of the Chazy Central Rural School, and each year they have sponsored the Chazy Girl Scouts. In 1960 they established four historical plaques in the town, cast at the Sheridan Iron Works by Mr. George Cameron. Members of the Friends of the Library have given time weeding out the old books, re-arranging the shelves, and painting the walls in the upstairs room, called the Emeroy Burton Room. The Friends of the Library have bought a new book truck, paid for new lights upstairs, paid for paint and curtains, and paid for a student assistant. To finance these improvements that regular tax money does not cover, they have held a "silver tea" twice each year.

THE WEST CHAZY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Shortly after the public library was organized at Chazy Village under the stimulus of Edmund Seymour, a library was erected at West Chazy Village through the generosity of Dr. Lyndhurst C. Dodge. Dr. Dodge had been born on February 20th 1841, at West Chazy, where his parents had settled the previous year. He received his medical training and set up his practice at Rouses Point, where he died on August 12th 1904, bequeathing sums of money to found libraries at Rouses Point and West Chazy in memory of his father and mother, Dr. Daniel G. and Judith (Gates) Dodge.



courtesy of the Dodge Library

Dr. Lyndhurst C. Dodge

The money for the West Chazy library was to be turned over to the trustees of School District Five, and a special school meeting was held on January 7th 1905, to vote for the acceptance of the \$5000 Dr. Dodge had specified in his will, \$3000 for a building and \$2000 for books. L. L. Honsinger, F. G. Sheldon, and the Rev. E. E. Marsh were appointed a committee to investigate the provisions of the will and to report to a later meeting. The committee reported on January 21st 1905, and the gift was accepted by a large majority, only two voting against the motion. L. A. Stafford, Benjamin F. Douglass, G. W. Goodale, W. F. Stratton, and W. H. Robinson were elected the first trustees, and a motion was made to name the library the Doctor Dodge Library; although the building has always been popularly called The Dodge Library. Its state charter (#1722) took effect at 2 p.m. on February 15th 1905.

The next meeting, to consider buying a lot for the library, was held on November 28th 1905, at which the trustees were authorized to purchase land for not more than \$500. Shortly a site was bought from A. G. H. Wood for that amount; the library was to be located just

east of the West Chazy four corners on the north side of what is now Route 348.



The Dodge Library, West Chazy, c. 1906.

Ground was broken in the spring of 1906 by contract with G. W. Goodale. The plans were prepared by a Mr. Lane of Vermont, and the construction by local workmen under the supervision of B. F. Douglass was completed by that fall. The building, which cost about \$3000, had three rooms on the first floor and, to help defray the expenses of the library, an apartment on the second floor. During the summer, B. F. Douglass and W. H. Robinson went to New York City to buy books and furniture to equip the new library. They spent \$1,000; the remaining \$1000 was kept as a fund the income of which was used to purchase magazines. A larger income was realized for a short time by an investment made by the school trustees, but this was all lost in the 1929 crash. The cataloguing and arrangement of the library were supervised by a young lady sent from the State Department of Education at Albany. The first librarian was Miss Evelyn M. H. Clark, who served for the next 12 years, until 1919, for \$50 a year. She was followed by Miss Frances Sheldon, who served until 1922, and then by Miss Eunice D. Hay, who was librarian for the next 15 years. Susie Goodale, Mrs. Rabideau, and Mrs. Adelaide Penfield were among those who acted as librarians during the next twenty-odd years.

In 1929, at the annual meeting of the school, it was voted that the trustees of School District Five should also act as trustees for the library. The Department of Education objected, however, and since 1936 the library has had a separate board of trustees.

In 1957 when the Beekmantown Central School District was consolidated and Chazy District Five was included in its territory, the Dodge Memorial Library no longer had a legal district for a library tax since it had been a school district library. The library limped along for two more years with help from the Beekmantown School District and with the services of such interested citizens as Mrs. Penfield, who acted as librarian. In 1959, however, the state auditors forbade the Beekmantown School from contributing further financial support, the burden on the library became considerable, and it seemed as if the library would have to be closed permanently after its funds were depleted. The Charter was revoked by the State because the library failed to meet minimum state requirements.

Fortunately, there was a group of residents of the village, led by Mr. Dewane Dewan, who valued the services of the library and who volunteered to reopen it after it had been closed for about a year; although there was no income. The library was run by volunteer help from July 1962 to August 1963; work was mainly done at this time by Mrs. Kenneth Ross, Mrs. Dewan, Mrs. David K. Martin, Mrs. Robert Christensen, and Miss Edith Lombard. Public meetings of the old school district were held, tax support was voted by the Beekmantown School District, and a new registration (#322) was obtained on August 9th 1963. The efforts of this group generally revitalized the library, which is now a flourishing institution with Mrs. Roger Blake as librarian. The current members of the board of trustees are: Mr. David Miller (president), Mrs. Jerome Felton, Mrs. David K. Martin, Mr. Edward Oakley, and Mrs. Donald Duval.

THE ALICE T. MINER COLONIAL HOME

Through the antiquarian interests and generosity of Mrs. William H. Miner, Chazy has had for over 40 years a museum of quality known as the Alice T. Miner Colonial Home.

Alice Trainer Miner was born at Goderich, Ontario, Canada, on September 23rd 1863, daughter of Bernard and Louisa (Saunders) Trainer. She met her husband in Chicago and married him there on January 10th 1895. During her residence in Chazy, Mrs. Miner was active in both church and school affairs, and after the death of her husband in 1930, she closely participated in all the concerns of the Miner Foundation until her own death at Plattsburgh on March 29th 1950.



Alice Trainer Miner by Frank O. Salisbury, 1938.

In 1911, among the company at Heart's Delight Farm, was a Mrs. Mae Hodge from Chicago who was an enthusiastic collector of china. She brought with her as a gift to Mrs. Miner a box of assorted small pieces which aroused in her hostess an interest in antique collecting she had not had before. At first her collection was housed in cabinets in the game room in the basement of Harmony Hall on the farm, but it was soon extensive enough to be exhibited in several rooms. Mrs. Miner continued to acquire pieces personally and through agents, until in 1922, her husband offered to provide her with a separate building to house her collection. Together they acquired the Scott stone store, built as a one-story structure in 1810-11 by Ebenezer Ascher Scott who raised it to three stories in 1824. Mr. Miner had it dismantled, a few stones at a time, reconstructed, and expanded as a commodious, fireproof museum arranged in the principle of a home in which his wife's fine pieces of furniture and household wares and objects d'art could be displayed to show how people lived in a bygone period and to give a homely, lived-in atmosphere to the exhibit. The building was completed in 1923, at a great expense, and opened in 1924.



The Colonial Home, Chazy Village.

It is currently supported by a separate endowment in Mrs. Miner's name and is open to the public at a charge of 50¢ a visitor, and the State has chartered it as a museum. It was personally arranged by Mrs. Miner, but from May 1944 until December 1962, Mrs. Benjamin F. Sullivan lived at the museum as its curator and enthusiastically cared for and exhibited its collection. Other curators, preceding Mrs. Sullivan and also living in the curator's apartment at the museum were Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wheeler for 12 years from 1924 and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Rea of West Chazy for eight years. From 1963, until 1966, the curator was Mr. Michael Andressy, a native of Hungary and a graduate of the Technical University of Budapest and the Technical University of Munich, who had had 20 years experience as a museum curator in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia before his appointment to the Colonial Home. The incumbent is the Rev. W. Coburn Sweet, former pastor of the Chazy Presbyterian Church. The scope of the museum is international and of all ages, but its emphasis is on American pieces of the last 350 years.

LITERARY CHAZY

Stephen Leacock, noted Canadian humorist, spoke at the 1920 Commencement of the Chazy Central Rural School, and about 1961 Robert Frost, traveling along Route 9, had breakfast at the Donut Shop in Chazy and

passed quietly and, more-or-less unnoticed, on his way. It is probable Chazy has witnessed many such incidental brushes with literary and artistic figures during its history, but otherwise its literary associations are very meager, in fact only a handful of local literary efforts or associations are known:

December 3rd—perhaps as early as the first half of the 19th century, (when the house of Melvina D. White burned), Fanny Hand Sweet—wife of Capt. Robert Coleman Sweet wrote:

My house and my treasures have gone with the flames
Where we once met in pleasure, we cannot meet again
With the smoke and the flames they ascended on high
Or asleep in the ashes forever they lie.

Let us rise up at midnight and trim up our lamps
While the trumpet is sounding to rally the camps
The bridegroom is coming, let us meet him with pride
For on the wings of the morning he will leave with his bride.

There is no chain that can bind me to giant despair
While the fields are before me and all is so fair
Where the city is shining with emblems of love
And the bridegroom is waiting in his mansion above.

Let the rest go a fishing with their hooks and lines
And gathering grapes from the scattering vines
Until they have plenty of this worlds delight
And join in our number in the city of light.

— * —

The *Plattsburgh Republican* for December 29th 1883, mentioned:

John Frederick Smith who has been stopping with F. J. Hay, Esq. of Chazy is now writing a historical novelette for the N.Y. Ledger entitled "Azon the Terrible" or the "Spector of the Broken." The scene is laid in the Black Forest of Germany during the eleventh century . . .

Further details concerning Mr. Smith appear in another article, printed in the *Plattsburgh Republican* for September 25th 1909:

John Frederick Smith

Famous Man's Grave Unmarked

There once lived in the neighborhood of Chazy Center a man who was distinctly "not to fortune and to favor unknown." John Frederick Smith, the English novelist, who died at the home of F. A. Hay 19 years ago, is a man referred to.

Mr. Smith was born in the county of Norfolk, England in 1806, his father being one of the landed gentry, a man of ability who was well known throughout the country. At an early age the subject of this sketch accompanied a relative upon a Public mission to Russia and the result of his observations in the country were later embodied in the charming story; "The Soldier of Fortune", which was translated into French, German and Italian. Mr. Smith was a great traveler and visited all the countries of Europe and traveled in the Holy Land and he used many of the places visited as the scenes for some of his most famous tales.

In 1836, he was presented to Pope Gregory XVI., to whom he was indebted for the privilege of being present at the funeral of the mother of Napoleon. He was also presented to many of the crowned heads of Europe.

Sir John Gilbert, President of the Society of Water Color Artists, was one of his illustrators—, as was Alfred Forrester, better known as "Crowquill". Besides being a novelist, Mr. Smith was a poet and playwright of repute, his Plays and operas being particularly appreciated on the British Stage. Strangely enough, the first theatre he attended upon coming to America was giving one of his own plays. Among his works are "The Court Of Old Fritz", and "Richelieu".

Mr. Smith was at one time a member of the faculty of French College and as a linguist he spoke French, German, Latin and Greek fluently. It is claimed that Bulwer-Lytton took his "Pen is mightier than the sword" from Mr. Smith's "Court of Old Fritz".

Mr. Smith's acquaintances with men of note included such men as Charles Dickens, Douglass Jerrold, Sheridan Knowles, Bulwer-Lytton, Dumas and Eugene Sue. In the Carlist War Mr. Smith Served with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Don Carlos Army. About nineteen years previous to his death Mr. Smith lived with Mr. F. A. Hay, whom he met on his travels and, making somewhat of a recluse of himself devoting his time to writing, many of the townsmen were unaware of his presence around them.

With four exceptions his stories were published in the New York Ledger and afterwards in book form. Among these were "The Virgin Queen" a tale of the days of Britain's Elizabeth; "Charles Vacasseur", "Harry Ashton", "The Gipse's Daughter" etc. and in connection with William Horret he wrote Cassell's History of England which was published in eight volumes.

A pathetic incident was the arrival of Mr. Smith's half brother, Colonel Charles Frederick Smith, from California, a few days after his death. They had not met in 26 years. While at the Hay home Colonel Smith examined a packet of private papers having to do with his brother's life which gave many important facts previously unknown and for this reason the more valuable. Before coming to America Mr. Smith's wife and only child, a son, had died and his only known relatives were three half brothers, of whom Colonel Smith was one. It was fully believed that Colonel Smith would cause to be erected a monument over the grave of his illustrious brother, but failed to do so and to this day his grave is unmarked by a monument. It is one of the hard facts of life that a man who was well known on two continents as a writer of fiction, plays and history, as well as an educator, should have no stone to mark his last resting place.

Since that time a marker has been erected in the West Chazy Rural Cemetery in the F. J. Hay lot, inscribed:

Frederick Smith
English Author 1806-1890
So fades, so vanished
Grows dim and dies
All that this world
Is proud of.

— * —

The following was composed by Mr. and Mrs. Seth Gordon and presented to Mrs. Jonas Gilbert and family upon their departure from Chazy, N.Y. at Dunn's Bay to make a new home in California in April 1884.

Dunn's Bay, Chazy N. York.
To Mrs Gilbert and family at their departure
from Lake View Farm to California

You are about to leave the old Farm
Located down at the Lake
Where home always had a charm
That others ever did partake.

Where the waters chafed the shore
In the distance but a step
Where the boatman plied the oar
While you quietly slept.

Where in life's early cursear
Many pleasant years were spent
With all that made home dear
Seasoned with toil, peace and content.

With the landscape in the back
And placid waters at the front,
What did the old home lack
To cause you another to hunt?

This question ought not be asked
As well, we should know,
That difficult would be the task,
Farming, with a companion laid low.

As the smoke in the distance
From the chimney doth curl
Will ever bring sweet remembrance
Of sympathy to us once unfurled.

And now to the setting sun, you turn
With footsteps wearied from the past
A home in life you have earned
And may it be found at last.

When then our lands may not connect
As in Dunn's Bay, Old Chazy
But we never, never can forget
The sweet remembrance, of one, in Thee.

And when our works here are o'er
May we all meet at last,
On the other side of distant shore
Where friends before us have passed.

And on that anxious day
The date of which none doth know
Will test the record of our stay
While on earth here below.

Now a word to Kate and Ella
As the world you are about to roam
How did you consent to sell
The old Lakeshore "HOME".

That sacred place of birth
Which in memory will ever live,
Though another home on earth
Fortune to you may give.

The brook that goes dancing by
To meet the waters at the beach,
Has tuned to children's cry
When mother was out of reach.

On whose banks you have spent
Your happiest days, now gone by,
Where your winding course was bent
Guided by Him on high.

In the yard at the front
And by the bridge down the way,
Each nook and corner you did hunt
While in your childish play.

While upon the parents knee
And down on the kitchen floor
Little then did you see
What was in the future store.

So years have rolled away
And mature you have grown
Now, at no distant day
You are to seek a new home.

Will it be on California soil
While in the distant yet afar
Will you not reflect for a while
Before taking the Emigrant's car?

Fancy paints her pictures fair
Of other countries 'yet unseen
But many find when once there
Visions of a very different theme.

Your friends that you possess
I trust would be ever true,
Death's call could make them less
And soon number but a few.

But should this come to pass
And discontent ever be,
You can retrace your steps at last
To greet friends in "CHAZY."

When the memory of the past
Mingled around a Father's grave,
Will awaken quick and fast
Associations of former days.

— * —

In November 1891 Mrs. Cornelia Walker Currie of Chazy, New York, who lived near the lake on the road to Coopersville, published THE KEY OF EDEN:

ADAM AND EVE, OR THE GARDEN OF NATURE. THIS WORK ENDS AT THE DEATH OF ADAM AND EVE. This book was printed by H. M. Mott's Counselor Print, of Champlain, New York, and offered for sale in green paperback for 75¢ a copy. After an introduction of one page, there followed 256 pages of dialogue in prose and poetry arranged (according to an index in the back): Part I: Death of Abel, Cain and Namah united in marriage, Seth and Charity ditto, Urial and Grace return from the land of Nod. Part II. The Visit of Adam and Eve to the home of their son, A remembrance of the day of rest in the land of Nod, Adam's family tablet, the marriage of the Lamb, Tears and Smiles, Immanuel's Rest.

— * —

In 1898, perhaps sensing that the events of the very early days of Chazy—still then a living memory—would soon be lost, a committee of the Presbyterian Church arranged an evening's entertainment for the benefit of the church at which several of the town's oldest citizens were asked to read papers of the recollections of the early days. These accounts were presented at Academy Hall, Chazy, New York, on August 23rd 1898, and were printed the same year as a 39 page paperback by the Clinton County Farmer of Plattsburgh, with the title: OLD CHAZY, REMINISCENCES OF OLD CHAZY GIVEN BY DESCENDANTS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS AT A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT* and under the motto: "Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind." The papers were: "The Early Settlers of Trombly's Bay" by Miss Frances Anderson, "The Early Days of Lake Champlain and Chazy Landing" by Miss Viola Currie, "Reminiscences of Olden Times in Chazy as Told by Eunice Edgerton Fillmore to Her Children and Grand-Children" by Mrs. J. F. Gilbert, "Some Incidents of the War of 1812 and Other Old Time Reminiscences" by J. W. Hubbell, "The Makeshifts of the Olden Times" by Miss Mary Miner, "Recollections of R. Heaton," "Reminiscences of the Graves Family" by J. F. Gilbert, "Reminiscences of the First Presbyterian Church at Chazy" by M. R. and E. M. Gilbert, "The Coming of the Dunning to Old Chazy" by D. B. Dunning, "Reminiscences of the Bugbee Family" by A. M. Bugbee, "The North Family" by Mrs. Helen North Dill, and "Some Recollections of the Old Church of Chazy, N.Y. its Pastors and the People" by Mrs. M. A. Mygatt.

— * —

Sometime before 1900 this poem was written about Chazy by Richard Wightman:

The Disadvantages of Chazy
(Adirondacks)

There is no market here. On certain days
One rides along unfrequented ways,
Beckons the farmer from his mellow field
And buys first-handed what his acres yield.

There are no steamboats here. His arm is brown
Who spurns the varied engines of the town,
And to the measured rhythm of the oar
Bounds in his skiff along the verdant shore.

There are no pavements here. The forest loam
Signals our feet and far we blithely roam
Where strange, sweet odors soothe our little ills.
And valleys guide the courses of the rills.

* Recently reprinted by the Crown Point Press of Elizabethtown, New York.

There is no college here. But well endowed
Is every growing thing and every cloud,
And He who knoweth all imports His mind
Unsprangly to docile hearts and kind.

— * —

About the turn of the century, a Mr. Sheldon of West Chazy passed out a postcard, illustrated by his photograph near the West Chazy Depot, as a poetic advertisement of his business:

This picture is Sheldon's;
When you wish him to see,
He hangs out near the station;
In far-famed West Chazy
"Old Shel" is the feller
Who will furnish a roof
For your building; and your cellar
Will make water-proof.
His Paroid Roofing
And Northampton Cement
Are the best in their lines;
Or don't cost you a cent

— * —

In 1910 Ernest Thompson Seton, then working on his novel, ROLF IN THE WOODS, published the following year by Grosset and Dunlap, visited Edmund Seymour of Chazy and corresponded at length with him to gather background material for the closing chapters of his book which were to involve the Battle of Plattsburgh. Together they visited various local sites, and from Mr. Seymour Mr. Seton learned the romantic story of Mrs. Julius Caesar Hubbell's gift of their purses of gold and silver from retreating British officers, an incident Mr. Seton used in the novel.

— * —

Della Trombly of Chazy had her novel, THE HERMIT OF THE ADIRONDACKS, published at Boston in 1915 by Sherman, French & Company. The book appeared in green, hard covers decorated with a forest and



Della (Trombly) Trombly and her husband, Simeon E. Trombly.

mountain scene at night. It contains 41 chapters and 264 pages, with no illustrations.

— * —

School children have been writing a variety of things for centuries, and we can be certain a great deal of writing has been done by Chazy students over the past 150 years or so. Most of this effort has been lost to posterity, much of it probably deservedly so, but two collections of student writing have been preserved, one the work of an individual and the other a work of many students of the Chazy Central Rural School.

Lionel A. Matott was a handicapped student who graduated from the Chazy Central Rural School in 1925. During his school years he found he could express much of what he observed and felt in poems. About 1925 a ten page collection of these was printed in blue paper-back with this dedication:

Dear Schoolmates, Teachers and Friends:

The poems in this little volume represent some of the happiest and brightest hours of my life, and the best is none too good to share with my friends.

To the ones whose strong arms I have leaned upon, holding them to the slow pace of the crippled while comrades ran by; to the ones whose cheery smiles and willing hands have saved me copying so many assignments and whose fellowship has been to me as a brother and sister; and, to the ones who have patiently borne with my shortcomings while they guided my feet in the paths of learning, I respectfully dedicate this little book as an emblem of my love and gratitude.

L. A. M.

Among these poems, written between 1920 and 1925 were:

FATHER GOD TO THEE I PRAY

(My first poem)

Father God to thee I pray
Guide and keep me every day;
And do not let me longer stray
In that land where there's no day.

Father God to thee I sing,
So thy praises may louder ring;
And my soul shall forever cling
To him that all goodness brings.

Father God of thee I think,
Thou alone shall not let me sink,
In that hole as dark as ink
Where the chains of sin are linked.

Father God to thee I'll go,
When temptations around me grow,
And I shall never leave the glow
Of that torch held by thee.

Father God to thee I pray,
Guide and keep me every day;
And when the hour of death draws near to me,
I shall go home to dwell with thee.

(1920)

DR. A. W. FAIRBANK

(Written shortly after his death)

He traveled this country night and day,
In spite of the snow that blocked the way;
In spite of the way of wearing toil,
To a sick man's call he was always loyal.

So he went into the dark and stormy night,
His heart in his work with all his might;
To bring peace and comfort to a weary head,
Or to be a witness by a dying bed.

His work was that, which was never done,
His battle was that, which was never won;
On his shoulders was the weary load of care,
And of sorrow and death he took his share.

So to the people his whole life was given,
Till the gentle angel from heaven;

Swept down from the throne above,
And bore him to his home of love.

May his path in heaven be a brighter way,
May he rest at night in a peaceful way;
Without the moan of the sick in his ears;
May he rest through all the eternal years.

Between 1925 and 1931 the students of the Chazy Central Rural School published seven volumes of a magazine called OUR INHERITANCE; each volume had five or six issues, and each issue had in the neighborhood of 30 pages. Although at first somewhat faculty-administration dominated with reports from teachers and words from Mr. Miner, the magazine soon became a student expression containing essays reporting the activities of the school and observations of life. There were also selected quotations from great thinkers and, in later issues, frontispieces reproducing in color famous works of art. Except for the frontispieces, the magazines were entirely designed by the students, and the entire series was printed by the students at the school. One remarkable feature was that many of the printers were girls.

— * —

A well known resident of Isle La Motte and a native of Chazy is Daniel T. Trombly, uncle of Dudley S. Trombly of Chazy in whose residence he grew up. Daniel Trombly, under the name "Batiste," has written numerous poems and stories in French Canadian dialect. One book of these was published in 1915 and was printed in red with hard covers at Burlington by the Free Press Printing Company. It was called BATISTE OF ISLE LA MOTTE HIS "TRUBBLES" and contains several illustrations in its 86 pages of prose and poetry. In 1931, his 82nd year, he published POEMS OF BATISTE, "A Laugh on Every Page," eight poems for 25¢. In 1936, his 86th year, he published POEMS OF BATISTE, printed by Roscoe Printing House, Essex Junction, Vermont, and offered for sale at 50¢ or 60¢ postpaid anywhere in the U.S. or Canada. At that time both books could be purchased for \$1.00 plus 10¢ postage. The same year he issued VERMONT POEMS OF BATISTE, eight poems for 25¢.

— * —

Two other, undated poems written by residents of Chazy since 1900 have escaped oblivion. One is a poem by Mrs. G. H. Goodrich printed on a gray card:

FRIVILOUS WOMEN

O, Women turn you square about
And set your standards high;
You've lowered them until right now
Low in the dust they lie.

The eyes of all those "other folks"
Who came across the Sea,
Are focussed eagerly on you
And what you are, they'll be.

O, Women of America,
So capable and fair,
How can you be contented
With trifles light as air?

Drinking! Gambling! Smoking!!
In God's name wont you try
To reclaim your sordid standards
And pin them to the sky?

Your Country needs your very best!
You need your self respect!
And on future generations
Your conduct must reflect!

The other poem was probably written before 1921 by Fred Robinson using the pen name "Jack Potts"; it refers to West Chazy people:

The Early Worm Was Caught in the Act

(By Jack Potts)

These beautiful lines from an unfinished poem were found among the papers of the late lamented poet and author, Jack Potts.

He was a friend of little Henry Mike Robson, of West Chazy, N.Y. whose recent illness inspired him to this his last and greatest effort.

I

Sumtam las fall so I bean tole
Fred Robson chile took seek;
When Fred hear dat he was all excite,
And fetch the Doctor queek

II

When Doctor Swiff cam on Fred house
To make hum som relieve,
He knew rat off what ail it hum,
It was the scarlet feve.

III

Now scarlet feve is bad seekness,
So you must mak a sine
Und nail hum on to your front door
"This house is quarentine."

IV

When Freddy hears what Doc Swiff say
He go up in air
And say some things soun awful bad
It voss almos like a swear

V

Taint so ba gosh Fred Robson say
Doc Swiff a dam old crank
He can't quarentine me house
I send for Doc. Fairbank.

VI

When Doc. Fairbank got on Fred's house
He say I don't believe
There's any use to mak a fuss
It ain't the scarlet feve.

VII

So Fred go out and tole his frens
Doc Swiff's one dam beeg fool,
But purty soon the scarlet feve
Was broke out in the school.

VIII

The school close down the church close up
Some houses is on the blink,
And dem dats say Doc. Swiff's a fool
Has got annoder think.

Undoubtedly Chazy has produced other literary work than has been mentioned here, but what has been found so far will serve to give the length, breadth, and depth of Chazy as a literary community.

APPENDIX I

A CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS HAVING SIGNIFICANT CHAZY MATERIAL

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Chapter Nineteen

WINE, CLUBS, AND SONG

MUSICAL GATHERINGS

Chazy has never roared much as a town, but there have been a certain amount of song and a certain amount of conviviality over the years. Among the many uses to which the old schoolhouses were put, aside from school and funerals, was as a gathering place for all sorts of entertainment: spelling bees, singing classes, and prayer meetings. Homes were gathering places, too, and a neighborhood dance could bring together 40 or 50 dancers in just no time at all; there were always fiddlers to be had. Husking bees and apple paring bees with a dance afterward were common; although cards and such games were unheard of in the early days of Chazy.

Dances were also frequently carefully organized in local hotels. Tickets survive for an "Independence Ball at F. W. Stoughton's Brick Tavern, Chazy, Friday, July the 4th 1851. Yourself and lady are Invited to Attend"; for a "Union Ball at S. H. Purdy's Hall, West Chazy, Thursday Evening, July 4, 1861, to which yourself and ladies are cordially invited, Committee of Invitation: Stephen Merchant, I. F. Lawrence, S. Atwood, A. G. H. Wood, H. Dickenson, H. McCreedy, J. Vanarnam, A. Brando, W. C. Leek, E. Adams, J. Higby, P. Bromley, Floor Manager: J. K. Lawrence, Fred Vaughan. Tickets \$2.00. Music—J. Mignault's Band"; for a "Cortillion Party and Oyster Supper at W. C. McFadden's Hall, West Chazy, N.Y.; on Thursday Evening, February 22nd, 1866, yourself and ladies are Respectfully Invited to Attend. Floor Manager—James K. Lawrence, G. Pringle, Good music in Attendance. Tickets \$2.50"; and for a "Social Party and Dance. The company of yourself and lady is respectfully solicited to attend a social party and dance to be held at A. B. Angell's Hall, Sciota, N.Y., Monday Evening, February 20, 1882. Good Music in Attendance. Dancing Tickets 0.50. Floor Manager J. E.

Hodlin, Committee of Invitation, E. Raby, Israel Dragoon."

In 1844, Chazy Village had a band which attended temperance meetings, and by 1878, the West Chazy Coronet Band was going strong. A bandstand was erected on the west side of South Street in West Chazy Village where concerts were given, usually each weekend. The band had a fine reputation and was in demand for political parades and other out-of-town engagements. At one time or another, George Gillett, George Pringle, Peter King, Murray Atwood, Chauncey Goodrich, Frank Pierce, Andrew Brando, Elden Prentiss, David Budro, John Budro, Irving Palmer, Benjamin Clark, and Mark Phelps were all members.

A Mr. Langdon had a large singing school in Chazy in 1855, as well as schools in Champlain, Perry's Mills, Mooers, Rouses Point, and South Hero Island, his home. On February 22nd of each year he brought all his schools together for a "great sing" at Champlain. Albert M. Bugby had a singing class in the Chazy Methodist Church basement and at Chazy Landing in Sax's Stone Store, where he held a concert in 1873. That year a musical convention was held at Chazy, attended by the St. Albans Glee Club. At West Chazy, Augusta Lawrence held a singing class in 1879, and Clarence Day held such a class in the Chazy Methodist Church basement at another time.

The Ober family were all musical, and the Aldridge family made up an orchestra called the "Aldridge Orchestra" featuring Lincoln, Lutie, Leonard, and Herbert. Gibson Wool played coronet with the Aldridge Orchestra. When medicine shows came to town for one week periods, he also played with them. After the show, the floor was cleared for dancing. One of these was the Kick-A-

Poo Indian show featuring, Kick-A-Poo, *East Lynne*, *Ten Nights in a Bar Room*, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Mabel Hutchins Brown, her husband, and children were all musical and made up an orchestra of their own, too.

Ezra and Bert Stone were fiddlers for dances, and Bert was also a music teacher. Norman Wilson played violin and his wife, Gertrude, played piano. Lawrence Farley was a violin player and played for kitchen dances and other entertainments and also taught violin playing; Julius Adams, an excellent violinist, was a pupil of Farley. Mose Brown, father of Mrs. Millard Mayo, his brother George, and his brother Nelson were all excellent violinists and played for dances. George Lezotte was a blind violinist.

In the early 1900's, Red Leonard from Plattsburgh had dancing classes in Chazy, and at one time, Ben Wilson taught dancing in Sciota.

LIQUOR

Strong drink has been available in Chazy in one form or another since the earliest days. Rum was early made from maple sugar, and whiskey was made and drunk freely. Rye was 20¢ a gallon, and a bucket stood on the counter of every store—help yourself at so much a drink. At the very beginning of the 1800's a distillery is known to have been on the river bank in Chazy about where J. Fletcher Gilbert's (recently Arsene Tremblay's) barn later stood. It turned out quantities of rum and whiskey. In addition to the service of various hotels, Dana C. Kelly kept a bar and dance hall at Ingraham at one time and also at Chazy in the present John E. Duprey house. He rented the southeast part of the building.

Record of earlier drinking establishments comes from lists of licenses issued by the Commissioners of Excise. These offices were established in towns by a New York law of April 7th 1801. It was their duty to collect from retailers and keepers of inns and taverns and issue licenses; retailing was any amount over five gallons. The Commissioners could not issue a license for an inn or tavern unless there was an absolute need for such an establishment in that area. The fee for a license ranged between \$5 and \$50. Inn and tavern keepers were prohibited from permitting cock fighting, card playing, dice, or other games classed as gambling. The earliest record of Chazy licenses is dated September 20th 1820, and lists licenses issued to these men at a cost of \$5 per license with a fee of 75¢: M. Sax, E. A. Scott, Lester Sampson, R. McPherson, Kinner Newcomb, Ira Robinson, H. Morgan, Septa Fillmore, Lewis Robinson, Alex'r Scott, John Mott, Joshua Daniels, and Abner Pomeroy. These were apparently licenses issued earlier during the year; on that date Richard _____ also received a license, and on November 27th 1820, licenses were issued to Eleazer Hawkins and Joseph N _____ (apparently in company), Stephen Baker, and Rufus Townsend. The texts of four of these licenses survive:

TO ALL PERSONS, to whom these presents shall come or may concern. It appearing to us, Commissioners of Excise of the Town of Chazy, in the County of Clinton that Daniel Inn Robinson of the Town aforesaid is a person of Good moral character and that an inn or tavern is necessary at the house where the said Robinson now resides in the Town of Chazy for the accommodation of travelers and We Do By Authority Given to us by the rit Regulating Inns and taverns and we Do thus license you the Said Inn Robinson to keep a tavern in the house where you now live until the first Tuesday of May next and no longer.
Given under our hands and seals at Chazy, this 2nd day of May 1820.

Ich'd Ransom }
Amos Ransom } Commissioners of Excise.
Matthew Sax }

Be it Known that We, the Commissioners of Excise, for the Town of Chazy, in the County of Clinton, have licensed and permitted and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided—do hereby license and permit, Matthew Sax of the Town, a Merchant to sell by retail any strong or spirituous liquors, under five gallons, provided the same be not drank in any house yard or garden of the Said Matthew Sax from the date hereof until the first Tuesday of May next.

Given under our hands and seals of Chazy, this second day of May 1820.

Amos Ransom }
Ich'd Ransom } Commissioners of Excise.

On the first day of May, 1821 license was issued to Matthew Sax by the Excise Commissioners to sell strong and spirituous liquors not in the store house, out house or grounds.

Signed: Robert McPherson
Nathan Carver
Solomon Fisk

WHEREAS, WILLIAM LAWRENCE AND PUTNAM LAWRENCE, residents of the town of Chazy have applied to us, the undernamed, being appointed and forming a Board of Commissioners of Excise, in and for said Town, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, in quantities less than five gallons; and on being satisfied that said William and Putnam are of good moral character and they having executed a bond with security by us approved, as by law required—License is thereupon, hereby granted to said, William and Putnam, pursuant to this application aforesaid to remain in form until the day after the first Monday in May next and no longer. But it is hereby expressly declared that this license shall be deemed to authorize such sale of any liquor or wine to be drank in the house or shop of the said William or Putnam or in any out house, yard or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith—

Given under our hands, at Chazy, May 4th, 1830.

MATTHEW SAX, }
J. C. HUBBELL } Supervisor
HENRY GREGORY } Justices

In 1847 there was a list of 132 petitioners for licenses filed with the Chazy Town Clerk:

West Chazy April 10, 1847

Hon. J. C. Hubbell

Dr Sir—

I understood you had written to the Town Clerk for a list of the Petitioners for Licenses. And he tells me he shall not send them. Having a list of them which I had previously copied I herewith send them—

Respectfully Yours
W. Hedding

Petitioners		
Andrew Farrell	John Lewis	Rich A. Farrell
Pat O Lary	Wm Stephenson	Geo Baker
Willard Smith	J. C. Marsh	Ezekiel Douglass
Sam'l Douglass	Stephen G. Marsh	Harvey Baker
Rama Duba	James Hornet	E. S. Dominy
John Bentley	Alanson Roberts	Reubin Smith
Dan'l Baker	Edw'd Murther	Matthew Murther
Nelson Peryea	R. L. Moth	Thomas Durfee
Reynolds Brown	Mayo Pane	John Wood
Smith Wood	Simeon Wood	J. Low Jr.
Tho's McAnana	Herman Morrell	Hiram Walker
Peter Peryea	Henry Peryea	Romes Peryea
Artimus Oliver	Allen Orms	Eph Nokes
Heman Phelps	John Minkler Jr.	C. McLaucllin
John Challis	Heman Roberts	John Aldridge
Seth G. Vaughn	Ebu' Sherman Jr.	Edw. Monty
John D. Baggs	Wm Livingston	Wm Monty

Rob't Oliver	Lewis McCarty	Arch Beggs
Silas Aldridge	Isaac Minkler	Jeremiah Hubbard
Matthew Burns	Silas Conrow	Gardner Hall
Wm H. Hall	John Vaughn	Wait Warner
Francis Baker	James Gettys	Joseph Monty
Edw'D Trombly	Lafayette Monty	J. VanderBoget
Beriah Cooper	Jerry Hubbard	C. S. Merrihow
E. N. Harris	Eugene Baxter	H. Hubbard Jr.
Chauncy Graves	A. Douglass	Joab Atwood
Wm H. Lawrence	J. S. Hedding	Lorenzo Atwood
John Monty Jr.	Jonathan Ober	Joseph A. Bissy
Wm. P. Miller	P. P. Douglass	N. J. McRoberts
B. T. Stoughton	O. R. Conroe	Mark Hartford
David Brusoe	Francis Gilbert	Rob't Lengfield
J. S. Billings	Lymar Thomas	Lewis Trombly
Dan'l Cannon	Wm. Wilson	John McCollough
Joseph Trombly	Chas Trombly	John Blougu
Lewis Blougu	Francis King	O Gilbert
James Courtney	Edward Ferris	Wm Starks
Wm H. Sax	S. S. Niles	J. I. Adams
Wm. H. Ladd	James Bushard	W. D. Thomas
Rowland S. Thomas	A. Adams	John Minkler
Amasa Adams	Amasa A. Brown	S. Smith
Geo. W. Sax	Andrew Chisholm	Battis Ploof
Joseph Guh	B. S. Trombly	A Vaughn
Joseph Starks	H. G. Sax	Whitney Ladd
Rose Lillie	Joseph A. Bessy	John Warner

On April 16th 1857, a new state law transferred the duties of the town Commissioners of Excise to County Commissioners from whose lists additional Chazy bar-rooms and liquor dispensaries are known:

1868

L. & P. F. North—grocery store (Chazy)
Barber, Greeley & Marshall—tavern (West Chazy)
G. W. Clark—hotel (Chazy)
Solomon O. Shaw—tavern
Franklin Hill—tavern (Chazy Landing)
John McCullough—tavern (Chazy)

1869

Harvey Bromley—tavern (Ingraham)
Milo Marshall (West Chazy)

TEMPERANCE

Naturally, with distilling came Temperance. The first such movement in Chazy featured the circulation of a petition by H. W. N. Ransom and Charles P. Clark on February 8th 1829. This petition anticipated the foundation of the state society which was not formed until April 2nd of the same year:

Believing that the use of ardent spirits for persons in health is not only unnecessary but hurtful; that while it is indulged by those who are reputed temperate the evils of its use can never be prevented.

THEREFORE: We, the subscribers, wishing to promote our own welfare and that of community, resolve and agree that we will abstain from the use of distilled liquors, except as a medicine in case of bodily infirmity.

That we will not offer them for the entertainment of our friends nor to persons in our employment and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in community.

Chazy, February 28th, 1829.

Charles R. Clark
Ich'd Ransom
H. W. N. Ransom

Bezaliel Pierce
Hiram Larkin
Roswell Goss
Stephen Webber
Enos N. Harris
Jeremiah Walker
David Rand
John Chaffee
Cornelius Harris

M. Q. McFarland
Alfred Oliver
James Miller
Edward J. White
Barnabas Aldridge
Daniel Kinsley
Earl Howe
Lewis (?)
Joel Boyington

Wm D. Thurber	Epaph's Ransom
Stuart Frazer	Cephas Kinsley
Fitz'd Frazer	Cornelius Hodges
Jared Spaulding	Solomon Fisk
Wm N. Frazer	H. W. N. Ransom
Charles Hazen	Alex. Scott
Isaac Huntly	John Farnsworth
Elisha Hoogle	Robert Stetson
David Bradley	Alfred W. Wright
Andrew Currier	William J. Churchill
Nelson Weeks	John Chase
Thomas Dickinson	Andrew Witherspoon
Francis Kinsley	Obadiah Moffitt
J. C. Hubbell	Harry Cooper
Guy Clark	John H. Holmes
Joel Bixley	Robt Wood
Loren	Cyrenus Ransom
E. L. Loomis	Levi Wells
Jabez Cows	Ira Fisk
Newell S. Fisk	George W. Huntoon
Isaac Aldridge	Elam Larkin
John Pixley	Asa Robinson
Samuel Green	F. H. Larkin
Russell Carter	J. R. Baker
Landon Doling	John Frazer
Jacob Soper	John Stanton
John Greene	William Barnes
John Currier	James Farnsworth
Hiram N. Farnsworth	Wm C. Leek
John Bean	David Leek
Horace B. Graves	Peter H. Moore
John L. Howe	Sylvester Phelps
James Mix	A. W. Norris
Robert R. Bateman	Peter Miller
Culver Delong	Stephen Goodspeed
David Smith	Isaac Marsh
John W. Jersey	Keith (?)
Thomas Treadwell Jr.	Reuben Roberts
Hunting Miller	Charles Goodspeed
Elijah Knight	Nathan C. Thurber
Phineas Doane	Moses Clifton
Guy Reynolds	Francis Ayer (?)
David Vantine	G. Wyman Moon (?)
Roswell Ransom	John Dustin
John Vaughn	Daniel Dustin
David Douglass	Nathaniel Wm. Dominy
Samuel Bagley	William Moor
B. W. Merritt	Alonzo Moor
Moses Chase	Asaph Place Jr.
Elijah Ransom	Charles Butler
Lester	Thomas McDonough
Rufus Oliver	John Edwards
Robert Oliver	Seth Hunt
Allen Delong	Amos Woodruff
Joseph Fifield	John H. White
William Huston	Wm Lengfeld

In 1830 a temperance meeting was held in Chazy to discuss temperance progress made during the past year, if any; and in 1837, the Chazy Temperance Society was organized, the last record of which is dated December 31st 1851. The constitution of this society, dated January 16th 1837, read:

CHAZY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A Pledge—We whose names are here unto annexed, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not only needless, but hurtful to the social, civil, and religious interests of men; that it tends to form intemperate appetites, habits, and that while it is continued, the evils of intemperance can never be done away; do therefore agree that we will not use or traffic in it; that we will not provide it as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways, we will discountenance the use of it throughout this community.

Art. 7th. This constitution may be attested or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

NAMES.

David Douglass	Eliza A. Ransom
John Moss	Lucy M. Ransom
William Huggins	Helen M. Graves

Smith Moore
 Horace Bixby
 Harry Graves
 J. C. Hubbell
 Hiram C. Fisk
 Epaphas Ransom
 John Ransom
 Elijah Ransom
 Salmon Fisk
 Alexander Hickok
 John Hickok
 Truman Tracy
 Henry Douglass
 Stephen C. Ketchum
 Michael Vandivort
 S. N. Fisk
 Amasa Stevenson
 Orson Graves
 William Barber
 M. Scott
 A. Plumbly
 B. Banker
 A. Hinman
 Wm. H. Chisholm
 Norman Livingston
 Morris Little
 John Heaton
 Alexander North
 George Burdick
 Jonathan Hyde
 Wolcott Hubbell
 Guy Ransom
 James P. Graves
 Joseph Lamudge
 Thomas Stevenson
 Rufus Danford
 G. W. Fisher
 Elisha Merritt

Mrs. S. Fisk
 Hannah Fisk
 Henrietta Graves
 Cornelia E. Merritt
 Martha Fisk
 Jane Wallace
 Betsey Wallace
 Elizabeth Wiley
 Amanda Heaton
 Lucinda Symins
 Sabrina Buckman
 Betsey Kimball
 Maria Scott
 Maria Carver
 Adelia L. Ellis
 Cornelis Stevenson
 Delia L. Hobbs
 Jane M. Scott
 Jane S. Stevenson
 Mary Ann Little
 Jerusha Graves
 Harriet Tracy
 Susan Ketchum
 Pernet Ketchum
 Caroline Scott
 Elizabeth Stevenson
 Marietta Carver
 Lucy North
 Maria Fisk
 Hiram E. Hardy
 Abraham Kenedy
 Rufus Heaton
 H. H. Horton
 Francis Kinsley
 Orrin Little
 Nehemiah Goss
 David L. Beckwith

Mrs. J. E. Hyde
 George Bordwell
 Belle Moore
 J. E. Hyde
 N. B. Wood
 W. E. Cooper
 May Ferris
 G. A. Hinman
 Frank Buckman
 Augustus Douglass
 Josie Bullis
 Alice Cooper

H. Gregory
 W. Merritt
 J. D. Wilcox
 L. H. Smith
 Addie Trombly
 George Pearl
 Pitson J. Abbott
 Henry Pennington
 Farnsworth Wilcox
 J. D. Wilcox
 Eunice Chisholm
 Amelia Wood

The Chazy Temperance societies were quickly followed by the Chazy Union Temperance Society organized on May 18th 1875, and the Blue Ribbon Society formed April 13th 1878. The former group seems to have been absorbed by the latter as there is no record of its meetings after October 14th 1878. Its organizational resolution was signed by 55 people:

CHAZY UNION TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

Chazy, May 18th, 1875.

At a meeting of the friends of temperance held pursuant to a public notice at the M.E. Church. It was resolved to organize a temperance society in this place under the name of the "Chazy Union Temperance Association" and those who would enroll as being willing to work in the temperance cause automatically became members, thus:

Rev. Cyrus Offer
 Rev. Mr White
 Julius Hubbell
 Mrs. C. H. Dickinson
 Alice Ransom
 M. E. Wilcox
 Lydia Clark
 J. Lengfeld Jr.
 Annie Chisholm
 J. F. Wilcox
 Ernest L. Merrihew
 Frank Buckman
 Mrs. J. F. Gilbert
 Bessie B. Hubbell
 Kate Stetson
 Mrs Wyman Clark
 Carrie Clark
 Eva Little
 Sidney H. Graves
 Mrs E. W. Little
 Mrs W. W. Clark
 Mr Horace W. Sheldon
 Charles Barber
 Henry Cross
 Ida H. Hyde
 M. D. Saxe
 R. P. Heaton

Mrs. A. Hyde
 Mary Graves
 Carrie Hyde
 M. Clark
 Jennie Offer
 Lucy Bullis
 Silas Cross
 Fred Severance
 M. McCune
 Maggie Stetson
 Mrs E. W. Little
 Lizzie Merrihew
 K. M. Buckman
 Mrs Wm. Chisholm
 Hattie Wool
 Dean Nichols
 Wyman Clark
 J. W. Hubbell
 B. G. Haynes
 Mrs. Charlie North
 G. H. Nightingale
 Romeo E. Hyde
 Chas. A. Hyde
 G. A. Hinman
 Ed H. Marnes
 Walter McCune
 George Stevenson

The Blue Ribbon Society Iron Clad Pledge was signed by 326 people in April 1878. Mr. J. M. Whitman of Sandy Hill, New York, on invitation, held a series of temperance meetings at Academy Hall in Chazy, commencing Saturday evening, April 13th 1878, and continuing four days. On April 15th the society was organized, officers were chosen, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The whole movement, however, seems to have died out by 1880.

The next movement known in Chazy was the formation of the W.C.T.U. or Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized here in the Presbyterian Church on July 14th 1887, with Mrs. H. E. Bullock of Elmira in the chair. The first active members were: Mrs. M. Hay, Mrs. J. F. Gilbert, Mrs. Carrie Hayes, Mrs. N. Latremore, Miss M. E. Wilcox, and Miss L. M. Potter; honorary members were: Rev. P. J. H. Myers, Rev. F. K. Potter, Mr. M. B. Hayes, and Mr. J. F. Wilcox. F. Carpron was an Associate Member. This society took up juvenile work and formed a class of three or four children which soon grew to 20 in number. Mrs. Daniel Douglass was ap-

pointed Superintendent, but because of illness she was replaced by Mrs. Jonas Gilbert.

On January 1st 1889, under the Youth Temperance Banner, the Loyal Temperance League was organized with 21 young people; the pledge was signed on January 29th.

The W.C.T.U. was active in Chazy until 1898; in 1902 there were only seven members; in West Chazy, however, it was active at least until 1914. In 1897 Chazy had voted for the sale of liquor, but in 1903 the Temperance Ticket was elected.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Often the Temperance festivities were very entertaining, but Chazy has had other amusements as well. The PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN, for example, on September 5th 1835, advertised that the American Circus, a joint menagerie and circus, also a splendid Museum of Painting and Wax Figures, would be at Nichol's Hotel at Champlain September 7th and at Chazy at Kimball's Hotel on September 8th.

At one time baseball was much more active than it is now. Ladies attended the old ball games and refreshments were served and the players had polished bats bearing their names or initials on silver plates or bands. Mrs. Lillian A. (Dunn) Angell was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Sciota ball team; she was always out to cheer for them when they went to play against other teams. She arranged to have blue suits made for them. At that time the Sciota team was considered quite good. P. A. Fessett was captain, "Sunny" Rabi was first base, and "Pano" Burnham, Mike Stafford, John Sullivan, and Eugene Claremore were all players. Dick Hubbell, whose brother pitched for Chazy in 1879 and a few years after, pitched for this team, as did Parson K. Jennett.

1879 is remembered as a baseball mad year. The great team of that time was known as the "Famous Nine." They played on the old race track in what is now a field on the north side of the road between Ed Dodd's and John West's present residences. They may have belonged to the Clinton Ball Team League, and they played against Morrisonville, Dannemora, Plattsburgh, Swanton, Rouses Point, and Ticonderoga. The team members were: Leroy A. (Mike) Stafford, catcher, who always wore knickerbockers and played barehanded, acquiring very crippled hands as a result; he laughed at the idea of gloves, saying he didn't need them. He played equally well with either hand, but he stopped playing when he got married. Julius Hubbell was pitcher before going to Williams College (Class of 1885) where he played on the college team. He continued to play for Chazy when he was home during the summer. At Williams he learned the curve ball which he introduced to the Chazy team. Michael John Wool was another pitcher; he also played second base and the field as well. Charles Baker was on first base, and Clarence Jones played third and also short stop. Orrin Minkler was a fielder. Thomas McCullough, John North, and Melvin Loomis were the other members of "the Famous Nine." Royal Recore also played for this team.

Among the players for the West Chazy Ball Team about 1908 were: — Long, Fred Robinson, James Holland (short stop), Thomas Holland (third base), Guy Atwood and Louis G. Robinson (catchers), William O'Neil (first base), Ralph Recore (second base), John

O'Neil (right field), Albert Florentine (left field), and Goldie Clark (center field). Other players were: Jay Douglass, Morris McDonald, Jake Guyette, and Lynn Baker. This team played Plattsburgh's Lakeside Team, Morrisonville, Rouses Point, Peru, Mooers, and Chazy. On September 12th 1908, the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN commented, "It looks as though the West Chazy Boys trim most anything they come up against. They are looking for a game with the Keeseville boys but so far they will not accept a challenge."

The same paper on June 13th 1908, reported:

The West Chazy Baseball Team of West Chazy have rented the grounds of Albert Wood and are leveling off previous to rolling it by Kasson Construction Co. roller. On completion it will be one of the best playgrounds in the vicinity

The Granites and the Lemons played a very interesting game last Saturday, the Lemons winning by a score, 11 to 6. Batters for the Granites Guyette and Guyette for the Lemons Clark and Woodward. A dance was held in Robinson's Hall for the benefit of the Baseball Club.

To the Manager of the Star Baseball Team

We, the West Chazy Ball tossers regret that we are not one of the city teams, so that we might get a bite off your challenge which you offer in the daily press. It would be a pleasure for us to meet you at any time or place.

West Chazy B.B. Club

Among other entertainments at the turn of the century were motion pictures or their predecessors. Frank Sheldon showed early movies. Remembered from his offerings were *Ten Nights in a Barroom* presented as slides with Mr. Sheldon and perhaps Rollie Angell narrating the story, *Pillow Fight*, *Fire Engine*, and something about a Negro boy eating a watermelon. Chazy's only commercial theatre opened in October 1946 in what had been built by J. Francis Ladue as a garage and then owned by Hubert Patnode. The property was bought from Hubert Patnode by the Kennedys of Champlain, who also had theatres in that village and in Rouses Point. They turned the garage into the Lake Theatre with a seating capacity of 200. It was equipped with a sound projector and a silver screen; it was carpeted and decorated by the same firm which had done Roxy's Theatre in New York City; but the town was not large enough to support the theatre, and it shut down after about four years.

ORGANIZATIONS

Chazy has had many clubs and organizations which, while they have been amusing, have had—as did the temperance societies—more constructive aims. Probably the oldest of such organizations is the Masons.

THE MASONS

On November 2nd 1814, Harmony Lodge #154, founded on March 4th 1807, then meeting at Champlain, petitioned the Grand Lodge to move to Chazy:

That, Champlain being a Frontier town, the property of the sd Lodge is constantly exposed and the Records of the same every hour liable to be destroyed and forever lost. That while convened for the despatch of business, we are compelled to consider ever our persons in danger from unforeseen incursions of the enemy. That Chazy is altogether a more central place, as it respects the members of the sd Lodge, two-thirds or more of them being inhabitants of the sd Town of Chazy. That the present place of holding sd Lodge is at so great a distance from us, that it not infrequently happens, through the badness of the roads, inclemency of the weather etc. that a majority of the members of the sd Lodge are unavoidably prevented from attending even Regular Meetings, which (as we

consider) is a Great Detriment to the prosperity of the said Lodge . . . Wm. Lawrence W.M., Thomas Cooper S.W., William Barber J.W., Nehemiah Merritt Treasurer, Seth Warner Secretary, Leonard Thomas J.D.

The petition was granted on December 14th 1814. In 1815 the meetings of the lodge were held in the hall of the Fillmore hotel at Chazy Village, but in August 1816 the lodge unanimously petitioned to return to Champlain and was allowed to do so. Among the reasons for this return was "because another Lodge has been chartered at Odletown by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and is convenient for the brethren of Champlain." However, in 1820, the lodge returned to Chazy.

On May 23rd 1825, the Grand Lodge was notified that "We are destitute of a suitable place for our communications to be held and no other place than a room in a Tavern for our Lodge to sit, where our furniture and implements are constantly exposed," and "that a fair opportunity is now offered us of having a hall fitted for our convenience, in a stone building where we shall be secure." The letter asks the Grand Lodge for financial aid by having some of its indebtedness cancelled; "It will enable us with the help of our brethren here to finish our hall, and we have demands against our brethren here who by their labor and by furnishing materials would both assist us and them in discharging their debts." The stone building is the present Colonial Home. Ebenezer Ascher Scott added the top floor of a large room in 1824 for the use of the Masons, and the lodge met here until June 7th 1833, when the warrant of Harmony Lodge #154 was declared forfeited. A letter from Chazy dated August 25th 1829, referring to the Masons, comments, "We in building a new Hall got ourselves somewhat involved & have but just gotten through paying for the same."

In 1818 the officers of this lodge were: Robert McPherson, W.M.; Harry Graves, S.W.; Elihew Belding, J.W.; Thomas Cooper, Treasurer; and William H. Houghton, Secretary. At that time there were 66 members. The officers in 1824 were: William Barber, W.M.; Joel Byington, S.W.; Harry Graves, J.W.; John Aldridge, Jr., Secretary; and William H. Houghton, Treasurer.

A second Masonic Lodge, Northern Light Lodge #505, was organized under dispensation at West Chazy on July 20th 1860, and was chartered June 19th 1861. The charter members were: the Rev. Joel W. Eaton, W.M.; Orson Hedding, S.W.; Samuel A. Hodgkin, J.W.; John McFadden, Treasurer; M. Chamberlain, Secretary; O.K. Wood, S.D.; William H. Manning, J.D.; Almon Miner Witherell; Silas A. Aldridge; and Dr. James Sweeney. The meetings of the West Chazy Lodge were at first held in various buildings at the four corners, then in the Robinson Block until November 1943, when the lodge purchased the West Chazy school building, its present home, into which it moved in March 1944. Between 1860 and 1879 the lodge initiated 117 members; at its centennial in 1961 it had about 85 members.

Early in 1924 a group of 21 Master Masons, residents of Chazy Village or nearby, nearly all members of Northern Light Lodge #505 at West Chazy, because of the distance to West Chazy, began proceedings to form Chazy Lodge #1095, for which a charter was finally granted on January 15th 1929. The delay was caused by opposition from the West Chazy Lodge from whose membership of 119 would come most of the members of the new lodge. The first officers of the new lodge, while under dispensation, were: Leon G. Bundy, Wor. Master;

Stanley A. North, Senior Warden, and John W. Talford, Junior Warden.

The Chazy Lodge met in several places: the Grange Hall, the second floor of Ralph McCuen's store, the Methodist Church Parlors, and finally the Presbyterian Church basement. Lack of a permanent meeting place seems to have contributed to the decline of the lodge, which held its last meeting on March 10th 1966, and consolidated with West Chazy.

THE EASTERN STAR

The Dawn Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was organized at West Chazy in April 1917 and was constituted in October of the same year. Its first Worthy Matron was Mrs. Helen F. Robinson (Mrs. William H.), and the first patron was Herbert Dexter Carleton. It is currently an active organization with between 85 and 90 members meeting in the Masonic Temple.

In 1921 Mrs. T. E. McCullough, Matron of Dawn Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star at West Chazy, mentioned to Mrs. Ford, the D.D.G.M., during her official visit that while the distance was unpleasantly long, she supposed it was not inconvenient enough to allow the formation of a new chapter at Chazy. Mrs. Ford thought perhaps not. A few weeks later, however, the subject was raised by the Grand Chapter meeting in New York. In 1922 it was brought before Dawn Chapter and voted on and passed, creating the Chazy Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star #717.

The organizational meeting was held on July 17th 1922, in Mullen's Hall (the third floor of the garage building south of Dick's Lunch) at Chazy Village; the acting officers were: Fannie Schiff (Grand Matron), C. C. Merrihew (Grand Patron), Clara S. Adams (Grand Assoc. Matron), Bernard Miller (Grand Assoc. Patron), Kate L. Botsford (Grand Conductress), Emma Williams (Grand Assoc. Conductress), Rebecca Abraham (Grand Treasurer), D. K. Meed (Grand Secretary), ——— Stoughton (Grand Marshall), Stella F. Miller (Grand Chaplain), Ethel Hill (Grand Organist), Grace Turner (Grand Warden), M. F. King (Grand Sentinel), Margaret Lee (Grand Historian), Jennie M. Angell (Grand Adah), Clara Soden (Grand Ruth), Cora Myers (Grand Esther), ——— Hayes (Grand Martha), and Margaret Myers (Grand Electa).

The charter was granted in October 1922 with Flora I. McCullough Matron, Stewart J. Frazier Patron, and Gladys W. North Assoc. Matron. By 1925 membership had reached 48, and by 1957 it was 65. From December 1923 until 1937 meetings were held in the Grange Hall; in 1937 meetings were moved to the Masonic Rooms over McCuen's store. Then they were held in the Methodist Church Parlors, the Presbyterian Church basement, and currently the Presbyterian Church rooms.

THE MACCABEES

The Tent of the Maccabees #526 at Chazy had been organized about 1898 when there were 12 members. Following a dormant period it was reorganized in 1903 and held meetings in what is now Dr. George W. Clark's office. After the reorganization there were over 40 members. There was also a tent at West Chazy, where Hiram F. Wagar, a Deputy Commander, whose job it was to organize Maccabee societies lived for about four years. He was largely responsible for revitalizing the Chazy Tent. Both tents have long been discontinued. The offi-

cers installed in the Chazy Tent after its reorganization on January 13th 1903, were:

Sir Knight Commander	Charles Dominy
Sir Knight Lt. Commander	William Minkler, Jr.
Sir Knight Record Keeper	William M. Bullis
Sir Knight Finance Keeper	George Junia
Sir Knight Chaplain	Arthur Hyde
Sir Knight Medical Examiner	Dr. A. W. Fairbank
Sir Knight Sergeant	Benjamin F. Sullivan
Sir Knight Master at Arms	Thomas McCullough
Sir Knight First Master of the Guards	Delor Rock
Sir Knight Second Master of the Guards	Theodore Narreau
Sir Knight Sentinel	Robert Dominy
Sir Knight Pickett	Albert LaBounty

THE GRANGE

The first Grange, also known as the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in Washington on December 4th 1867, as a farmers' fraternity to improve the farmers' knowledge of farming and to press forward legislation and other matters which would improve the farmers' condition. It is an organization to which whole families belong. In the spring of 1903 two young farmers, Emmet Armstrong of Mooers and Fred Sheppard, the Grand Deputy Master from St. Lawrence County who had been especially deputized by the State Master to organize new units, interested a number of Chazy farmers in the movement, and two Grange organizations were founded: West Chazy Grange No. 979 and Chazy Grange No. 981. These Granges owe much for their organization to John A. Stowe of Mooers, a former deputy who had talked a great deal with local farmers and distributed literature before Armstrong and Sheppard came to Chazy.

The West Chazy Grange was organized in Robinson's hall on April 27th 1903. Present were: R. E. Slosson, Carrie E. Rowlson, Harry Dustin, W. D. A. Aldridge, E. R. Mack, Joyce M. Lapierre, Maude Atwood, L. A. Rowlson, G. W. Barber, H. Ashley, Herbert Carlton, Abbey Lengfeld, Nellie Rossman, Charles R. Atwood, F. J. Lengfeld, Sarah Delong, Mrs. E. R. Mack, Mrs. F. J. Lapierre, Mrs. H. W. Ashley, Mrs. Alice Blake, F. D. Blake, M. I. Dustin, Celia Dustin, Carrie J. Lengfeld, Alice Vaughn, Ina Slosson, Eunice Baker, John Lengfeld, Robert Anderson, Ethel Ashley, James Harmon, E. J. Rossman, G. Willis Lengfeld, J. W. Pratt, Mrs. James Harmon, C. T. Lewis, Elbert Gonyo, Geo. H. Barber, Mrs. George H. Barber, W. A. Atwood, Mrs. W. A. Atwood, H. Gilmore, F. J. Lapierre, A. N. Delong, Miss Jennie Booth, Mrs. H. D. Carlton, C. T. Goodrich, P. B. Jerry, F. R. Anderson, Wilbur Atwood, Rhoda Hay, C. A. Anderson, B. L. Merrihew, Mrs. B. Merrihew and Mrs. C. T. Goodrich. The first officers, elected at this meeting, were: Master: R. E. Slosson; Lecturer: Carrie E. Rowlson; Assistant Steward: Harry Dustin; Treasurer: W. D. Aldridge; Gate Keeper: E. R. Mack; Pamona: Joyce M. Lapierre; Lady Assistant Steward: Maude Atwood; Overseer: L. A. Rowlson; Steward: G. W. Barber; Chaplain: Henry Ashley; Secretary: Herbert D. Carlton; Ceres: Abby C. Lengfeld; and Flora: Nellie Rossman.

The group was chartered on July 1st 1903, and incorporated on August 16th 1910. Meetings were continued in Robinson's Hall until the building burned in June 1912, after which meetings were held in members' homes until September when the Grange moved its meeting place to the Catholic Hall. In January 1913 the installation of officers was held in the recently renovated hall over Sherman Foster's blacksmith shop, and in the

summer of 1917 the Grange purchased the entire building, its present hall.

In the 1930's Stella F. Miller, a member of this Grange, was State Lecturer, and in 1935 the first Juvenile Grange in Clinton County was organized with 20 members by the West Chazy Grange. The group continues to be active.

The Chazy Grange was organized in what is now Dr. George W. Clark's office on May 1st 1903. Present at the original meeting were: B. N. Dickinson, A. J. Chisholm, N. F. Pardy, Henry Pease, John L. Brown, Charles A. Dominy, Ella M. Brown, Wallace M. Brown, Helen J. Dickinson, Viola B. Nordin, Frances M. Fitzgerald, Anna M. Simonds, John L. Pike, Kate J. Saxe, Florence Dominey, Luella Niles, Abram Ashline, Mrs. W. N. Sweet, E. M. Darby, Mrs. E. M. Darby, O. G. Dana, Leslie A. Childs, Mrs. L. A. Childs, Helen M. Stevenson, G. Stuart Stevenson, Henry N. Cross, Mrs. Emma Niles, George C. Brown, Mrs. Bertha Brown, Mrs. Nellie Pardy, Henry C. Bullis, Ethel B. Bullis, Fred Abare, Mrs. Fred Abare, Norman Laramie, Lucy C. Pease, Andrew R. Kay, Arthur E. Hyde, Robert C. Dominy, Marian Brown, Mabel C. North, Lizzie E. Cross, Esther O. Talford, Ida Ober, Permelia Hill Dickinson, Anna Simonds, Lucy B. H. Heaton, William Maier, Mrs. R. A. Wheeler, Stanley Niles, Wallace Danville, Gunda R. Nordin, Russell C. North, C. D. Hay, Mrs. C. D. Hay, and Marcia J. Chisholm. The first officers, elected on May 19th 1903, were Master: N. I. Davenport; Lecturer: John L. Brown; Assistant Steward: Allen M. Davenport; Treasurer: A. S. Anderson; Gate Keeper: Darwin Lapierre; Pomona: Ethel Bullis; Lady Assistant Steward: Mrs. Allen Davenport; Overseer: Arthur S. Lewis; Steward: Perlie Duprey; Chaplain: Mrs. A. S. Anderson; Secretary: Russell C. North; Ceres: Emma C. Hay; Flora: Mrs. Darwin Lapierre.

The Chazy Grange was chartered on July 1st 1903, and incorporated on February 16th 1922. In 1917 there were 120 members, 155 in 1927, and 210 in 1937. In recent years, however, since 1962, the Chazy Grange has become inactive.

The first meetings were held in what is now Dr. Clark's office; for many years they were held in the Presbyterian Church Parlors and then in Bissonette's Hall. One building lot was bought and sold, and then another lot was bought and sold to Harry Neverett where his house and sales stable now stand. On August 3rd 1923, the Grange purchased the Severance brick store building for \$3,700, and held their meetings there until meetings were discontinued. This building recently burned and has been removed. It was dedicated as a Grange Hall on December 5th 1930, by State Master Freestone, and the mortgage was burned on October 4th 1937. Masters of the Chazy Grange have been:

N. I. Davenport	1903-06
Charles Dominey	1907-08
N. I. Davenport	1909-10
M. D. Burns	1911-12
J. L. Brown	1913-16
Leon Atwood	1917
Bowron Dickinson	1918-19
Henry Pease	1920
Andrew Chisholm	1921
N. I. Davenport	1922
W. H. Minkler	1923-24
John Pike	1925-26
Russell North	1927-30
Alex Brunell	1935-37
Joseph Luck	1938
George Rasmussen	1939

Leonard DeCelle	1939-44
Walter Laramie	1944-46
Maynard Lapiere	1947-48
Leonard DeCelle	1948-51
Leo Cote	1952-53
Walter Laramie	1954-62

THE CHAZY GARDEN CLUB

The Chazy Garden Club was formed about 1913. In 1915 Mrs. John McCuen was president, and it held a flower show on August 31st of that year. Apparently it suffered a decline, for about 1930 it was reorganized with Mrs. Kay as probably its first president after reorganization. On April 4th 1930, the Chazy Town Board passed a motion made by Justice E. N. Miller that the Town Board approve the purpose of the Chazy Garden Club and that the Supervisor and the Town Superintendent of Highways be hereby authorized to approve any project which concerns town property. By 1937 it was associated with the League of Northern Garden Clubs. Its objective, according to the constitution, was "to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to aid in the protection of native trees, plants and birds; and to learn how to work at the joyous art of gardening." The club's activities were both aesthetic and scientific. At various times the ladies and an occasional gentleman read papers, held exhibits, maintained a flower box at the public library and a bed at the A. & P. store, gave seeds to children, held competitive Christmas lighting displays, tried to place two wire public waste baskets in the village, tried to create a bird sanctuary on the rocky ledge behind the Presbyterian Church, gave donations to charity, and held indoor and outdoor social gatherings. About 25 members attended about ten meetings a year in various homes and in the Presbyterian Church Parlors. The club was still active in 1965.

THE BOY SCOUTS

Boy Scout Troop No. 1, Town of Chazy, was organized in May 1915 by the Rev. George R. Mott of the Presbyterian Church and Father Victor Van den Hende of Sacred Heart Church. Three of the original scouts were Russell B. Childs, Loren Bundy, and Clarence Gilbert. Registration for this troop, which had been sponsored by the Presbyterian Church, ended in May 1916. Troop 3 of Chazy Scouts, sponsored by the Chazy Central Rural School, was registered from November 1923 to November 1926. From June 1933 until June 1934, a group of citizens sponsored Chazy Troop 38, which has continued to the present; although it was apparently re-founded in June 1945. Between May 1936 and May 1943, it was sponsored by the Chazy Fire Department. The first two troops were apparently local troops, while Troop 38 has been affiliated with the Adirondack Council, organized in 1924. The original members of Troop 38 in 1933 were: John W. Beckman, George W. Clark, Donald Donovan, George P. Denckel, Russell Fisher, Marshall Moore, Maynard Lushia, Orville Martin, John W. Stiles, Bernard Gonyo, and Henry Dickinson.

West Chazy Troop 43 seems to have been originated in 1934 at which time the scouts were: Jerome Felton, Kenneth Hewston, Wallace Hewston, Vincent Jerry, Jr., Harold Lamoy, Hubert Monty, Frederick Mullen, Norman Powers, Edward Rowe, and Carl Stone. There is a gap in its activities between 1940 and 1951, and it last seems to have functioned in 1952.

The Men's Club of Chazy as The Community Men's Service Club sponsored an Explorer Post in Chazy for 18

months from June 1954 to December 1955. This post seems to have been reorganized in 1958.

THE CUB SCOUTS

Neighborhood Den 38 of Cub Scouts was active in Chazy Village from March 1935 until March 1936. Such a group had from two to eight cubs and only a Den Mother and Cub Master. There was then a lapse of cub activity until 1945, when another informal group was briefly organized. A second lapse lasted until May 1951, when the Community Men's Service Club sponsored Cub Scout Pack 38, which remained active until May 1954. Since June 1964 this group has been sponsored by the Chazy Men's Club. West Chazy Cubs were organized as Den 4 of Beekmantown Pack 41 in March 1966.

THE GIRL SCOUTS

By 1940 Intermediate Troop 1 had been organized at Chazy by Mrs. Edna Rusack and her assistant, Margaret Robinson. Among the early Girl Scouts were Ivy Kellas, Mary Lou Sweet, Rita DeCelle, Pauline DeCelle, Monica Hulbert, Katherine Ladue, Evelyn Garney, Ann Rassmussen, Harriet Sweet, Mary Lois Brown, Anna Chisholm, Ella Chisholm, Helen Kay, Mary Lou Morrison, and Peggy Neverett.

There seems to have been a gap in Girl Scout activities until 1948 when Mrs. Parkhurst was leader. The girls met in the Presbyterian Church. About this time the troop was sponsored by the Chazy Garden Club. Leaders after this have been Mrs. Dorothy Trombly (1949), Mrs. Spellman (1956), at which time the group was a senior troop, Mrs. Nilah Hausdorf (1960), and Mrs. John Powers and Mrs. Helen Breitenbach (1962). In 1962 sponsorship was taken over by the Friends of the Library. In May 1954 the North Country Girl Scout Council was organized and its first Council President, from 1955 until 1958, was Mrs. Dorothy Trombly of Chazy.

About 1956 Mrs. Evelyn Best organized a Brownie Troop which also met in the Presbyterian Church. It has been continuously active since that time.

THE CHAZY MEN'S CLUBS

There have been two Chazy Men's Clubs. The first was organized as a group in the Chazy Presbyterian Church on December 11th 1919, under the Rev. George R. Mott, for the "moral and spiritual" good of the members, good fellowship and improvement and recreation. Its first members were: Arthur Sewell, Graham Walker, Theo. H. Lien, Chas. A. Palmer, Henry S. North, Robert Gray, Byron A. Cameron, Grover C. Robbins, G. B. Robbins, Parker D. Hurlbut, A. R. Whitfield, M. Harry Levan, Walter G. Bell, and Crosby Adams. Its activities with tree planting, sidewalks, public use of the Presbyterian bowling alley, the speeding of automobiles, parking, trash cans, and the Humane Society have already been mentioned. One of the mainstays of this organization was the Rev. Andrew Kay, who arrived in the church shortly after the club's organization. Its last official meeting was held on December 4th 1941; although it seems to have struggled along thereafter until 1945 or '6. Towards the end there was a division of feeling in the club whether or not it should continue as strictly a Presbyterian organization or as a nondenominational men's club. Other issues were the club's contribution to the church and members smoking.

About 1946 the church group came to an end and was replaced by a nondenominational group which is still

active. The second group was apparently first called The Community Men's Service Club and as such sponsored the Cub Scouts in 1951 and 1954. By 1959, however, the name had become the Chazy Men's Club. The club has monthly dinner meetings and has sponsored a number of worthwhile activities such as a project to obtain public water and sewage disposal for the village of Chazy and West Chazy and the annual recognition dinner for the athletes of the Chazy Central Rural School, the presentation of the Darby-Wingate Memorial dictionary to an outstanding Chazy student, and a \$100 annual prize to the best student contribution to Chazy. The first of these prizes was won in 1969 by Robert Fricke, Gary Smith, and Neil Trombly for their 16 mm documentary film on the demolition of the old Chazy Central Rural School.*

THE CHAZY HOME BUREAU AND HOME DEMONSTRATION

The Home Bureau was organized in Clinton County in July 1937 to further crafts, health, safety, international hospitality, and homemaking.

In July 1936, Mrs. Frederick Tinker of Rouses Point read about the Home Bureau on Long Island and wrote Mrs. Evelyn Smith Tobey to ask about its work. Soon Mrs. Tobey and Mrs. Carrie Williams of Cornell came to Plattsburgh and gave a series of radio talks during the summer of 1936. A mailing list was secured from the Farm Bureau Agent and letters were sent out to housewives that a county-wide Home Bureau organizational meeting would be held in the Chazy Grange Hall in August. An executive committee was elected at that meeting. After some setbacks, the organization was under way in 1937. The Chazy unit was organized that year with Mrs. Warren Duprey as chairman, Mrs. Roy Tucker as vice-chairman, and Mrs. George Gonyo as secretary-treasurer. The activities of the organization came under the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, and in 1955 the Home Bureau split with the Extension service over the Home Bureau's desire to promote political points of view. At this time the Chazy Unit shifted its affiliation to the Home Demonstration, the part of the Extension Service which replaced the now independent Home Bureau.

THE CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The Co-operative Extension Service is organized under the United States Department of Agriculture to promote worthwhile projects related to rural life. It seems to have three areas of interest: the farms themselves, the homes, and the young people. About 1960 the Farm Bureau broke away from the Extension Service as representative of farm interests, and—as we have seen—the Home Bureau broke away also. The activities of the Farm Bureau have been assumed by the Agricultural Extension Service, and those of the Home Bureau by the Home Demonstration units, both of which are active in Chazy. Youth activity has continued to be organized by the 4-H.

THE 4-H

The 4-H began in Clinton County in 1945 under the direction of George Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Traynor, under George Allen, organized a 4-H club at West Chazy called the DO-ALL CLUB. It was organized

* The only other films relating to the history of Chazy known to us are several reels of 35mm film made of the Chazy Central Rural School for Mr. Miner in the 1920's.

at the Douglass School House where Mrs. Traynor was the teacher for 12 years, and the pupils were the original members. They met in the members' homes, so they tried to limit membership to 15, but they sometimes had as many as 25 members, too large a group to manage properly. Some of the original West Chazy members were: Virginia Atwood, John William Atwood, Marilyn Traynor, Edith Hughes, Phyllis Porrier, Nancy Oliver, and Robert Oliver. 4-H means Head, Heart, Hand, and Health; and youngsters 10 to 19 were encouraged to learn by doing projects in these areas.

From 1946 to 1964 Mrs. Mabel Tetreault supervised a 4-H group in West Chazy known as the MAPLE GROVE CLUB. During this period project leaders with Mrs. Tetreault were: Mrs. Daniel Bickford, Mrs. Owen Tyler, and Mrs. Adolphus Agnew.

About 1954 Myron Ducharme, Jr., organized a 4-H Club unit at Chazy, but it was not very successful and was given up after a few months. Several years later, when Donald Jewett of Chazy was head of the County Extension Service, succeeding George Allen, a neighborhood 4-H Club called the CHAZY JETS was organized by Mrs. Joseph Gregware. The boys from the families of Joseph Gregware, Alex Bechard, and Forest Gordon were the members, and each boy owned a cow and a calf as projects. After two years some girls joined the club, but it was disbanded by the end of the third year.

In 1957 Robert Bruce organized a 4-H Club in Chazy called the NORTHERN BEAVERS with about 20 boys and girls as members. They were interested in poultry, dairying, gardening, horses, and cooking. Mrs. Robert Neverett was the cooking leader. Meetings began in the homes, but were soon held in the American Legion house because of the size of the group. In 1960 David Dwight took over this group, and it was disbanded when he gave it up.

THE YOUTH COMMISSIONS

Under the New York State Division for Youth, state financial aid is available for community youth projects supervised by recognized boards of adults called Youth Commissions. In Clinton County these boards are coordinated by the Clinton County Youth Commission with its office in Plattsburgh. The programs vary, but usually they consist of swimming, baseball, softball, and playground activities during the summer months.

The first such project in the Town of Chazy was organized at West Chazy. The West Chazy Youth Commission activities seem to have grown out of, or replaced, a program financed by the Town Board in 1951. On October 4th 1950, the Civic Club of West Chazy requested help from the Town Board to set up a Youth Recreation Project in West Chazy Village. The Board pledged themselves to an indebtedness of \$3500 for that purpose. Mrs. Audrey Trainer remained its active director until 1968. The chairman of its first board was Robert T. Morgan. In June 1968, when Mrs. Trainer resigned, a public meeting was called in the West Chazy Fire House, and the commission was re-organized. Its first board under the reorganization consisted of Raymond Gagnier: chairman; David K. Martin: vice chairman; Mrs. Catharine Denny: secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Lois Wood: member of the board; and Mrs. Audrey Trainer: member of the board.

The first such program in Chazy Village was organized in 1955 with Albert Deluca as chairman; it still functions actively. Mr. Deluca resigned as chairman

on June 4th, 1957, and was replaced by Mrs. Dorothy Trombly. The Chazy Youth Commission seems to have grown out of, or replaced, the Youth League of Chazy for which, on April 1951, Anthony Tolosky approached the Town Board for help to improve the ball field donated by the Chazy Orchards. He was told to contact the assemblyman for state aid. Mrs. Lillian Pelkey organized such a commission at Sciota in 1963 with Donald Pelkey as chairman; it, too, is still active.

These three Youth Commissions receive money both through state aid and from the Town Board of Chazy.

THE LIONS CLUB

The Chazy Lions Club was chartered on October 30th 1956, and has met since that date in the Weathercock at Chazy Village. The purpose of this organization was originally to help the partially sighted, and the local club has done a number of things in this direction, particularly the purchase of glasses for students recom-

mended by the school nurse and expensive equipment needed by three legally blind students at the Chazy Central Rural School. The founding members were: Leo Trahan, James Todd, Ron Brown, Anthony Tolosky, Peter Gonyo, Clinton Sweet, John Duprey, Jack Goldsmith, Sr., Dr. Dwight, Harry Neverett, Reginald Duprey, William Neverett, Bernard Proulx, William Niles, William D. Hay, Clinton Stevenson, Orville Narreau, Oscar Poissant, Roland LeBlanc, Lawrence DeCelle, Jr., Samuel Rice III, and Bernard Riley. Since the state has begun its Medicaid program, the organization has found much of its work no longer necessary and more emphasis is now placed on help for the youth of Chazy.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chazy Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1964 to promote the development and betterment of Chazy. Its first officers were: Donald Breyette, President; Robert Cheeseman, Vice-President; and Robert Ladd, Secretary-treasurer.

Chapter Twenty

CIVIC CHAZY

Civic concern in Chazy is a complicated subject, much of which has never risen to the surface, yet a variety of interesting information is preserved which seems to relate to the three areas: justice, civic action, and politics.

JUSTICE

Justice in Chazy is still handled by our local justices of the peace for smaller matters, such as traffic tickets, while more serious crimes are handled by higher courts. In the earlier days this was also true, and a few details of local justice are available concerning the administration of the law in cases of conscience, debt, and theft.

Sometimes the law itself took the initial action, sometimes the action was initiated by a citizen, and occasionally even the sinner himself came forward without compulsion to present himself before the bar of justice. The Justice Docket of Henry Gregory, a Chazy justice of the peace, illustrates all three cases in the early 1830's:

Clinton County Vs. Samuel Oliver.

Be it remembered that on the 26th day of August 1831, at Chazy in said County, Samuel Oliver did in the presence and hearing of me the undersigned Justice of the Peace of said town, wilfully disturb, interrupt or disquiet an assemblage of people met for Religious worship, by loud talking, indecent treatment in carrying a bottle of liquor and offering and urging persons to drink the same and in refusing to leave the place when requested by me—

Whereupon I did cause the said Samuel Oliver to be apprehended and safely kept and cause the said Samuel Oliver to appear before me to the intent that I might inquire more particularly into the facts as by law required and now at this day to wit: and on the 27th day of September A.D. 1831 the said Samuel Oliver is brought and now appears before me at Chazy aforesaid and I have proceeded in the presence of the said Samuel Oliver to inquire summonly into the facts etc. and in as much as it appears to me upon said inquiry and by the confession of the said Samuel Oliver now before me made that the matters set forth in the said complaint are true—

The said Samuel Oliver is convicted before me of said offense, And I do adjudge and determine the said Samuel

Oliver pay as a forfeiture for his said offense the sum of four dollars for the benefit of the poor of the said County—

Witness my hand this 27th day of August A.D. 1831 at Chazy.

Henry Gregory, Justice.

Ordering into custody \$.19	Penalty \$ 4.00
3 Keepers during nite 3.00	Cost of suit 6.50
L. Burdick Jr. Fees 2.12	
Commitment .19	10.50
Record of conviction and certificate .75	
Bond .25	
	6.50

28 Nov. 1831 Paid by Wm H. Brockway

Security given to pay penalty and costs in 20 days secured by Samuel Oliver and Alfred Obrian—Bond delivered to Wm. H. Brockway, Overseer of the Poor.

28th November paid L. Burdick Jr. his cost on the above case & as Keeper \$5.12.

— * —

CLINTON COUNTY: Be it remembered that on the 26th day of September, Inst. at Chazy in said County personally appeared before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace of said County, Alexander Feriell of Chazy aforesaid, who being by me duly sworn, made oath and complains, that Calvin Wiley who as said Alexander believes is of the age of fourteen years and upwards was on the 21st of September Instant, being the first day of the week called Sunday, personally engaged at Chazy, in digging on the bank of the river Chazy for Muskrat or for some other purpose contrary to the statute in such case made and provided—upon which complaint, I did issue my warrant to apprehend the said Calvin and bring him before me to answer to said complaint etc.

And now at this day to wit: on the 3rd day of October A.D. 1834 at Chazy aforesaid, the said warrant is returned and the said Calvin is brought before me, and now appears before me the said Justice and I having upon such appearance proceeded summarily to inquire into the facts and heard the proofs and allegations to me by said complaint submitted and it appearing to me by competent testimony before me given touching said complaint and the said Calvin Wiley not having shown any sufficient

matter in his defence thereof—that the said Calvin is guilty of the promises in said complaint allege—the said Calvin Wiley is therefore in pursuance of statute etc duly convicted before me the said Justice, of the offence in said case set forth and charges—and if hereby adjudged to have forfeited the sum of one dollar for said offence.

Given under my hand at Chazy, aforesaid October 3rd, 1834.

Henry Gregory, Justice.

Oath on complaint	.06
2 sopenas	.12
Warrant	.19
2 wit. & interpreter sworn	.18
Judgement or certificate	.25
Record of con	.75
Execution	.19
S. Burdick Con.	1.56
	<hr/>
	3.30

3rd October 1834 Execution issued to S. Burdick Jr., in the defendant committed for the term of two days in the County Jail, the penalty and costs could not be collected as the Returns of the execution will show.

— * —

CLINTON COUNTY: Be it remembered that on the 4th day of October Instant at Chazy in said county personally appeared before me the undernamed Justice of the peace of said County, Alexander Feriall Jr. of Chazy aforesaid, who being by me duly sworn made oath and complained that he, himself, the said Alexander Feriall Jr. was on the 28th day of September last, being the first day of the week called Sunday, personally engaged at Chazy aforesaid, in drawing fire wood or cord wood to load a boat or vessel, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided—And now at this day to wit:

on the 4th day of October A.D. 1834 at Chazy aforesaid, the said Alexander Feriall Jr. without process of compulsion, appears before me the said Justice and I having upon such appearance proceeded summarily to inquire into the facts and heard the proofs and allegations to me submitted touching said complaint and it appearing to me from competent testimony before me given not having thereon any sufficient matter in his defence thereof that the said Alexander Feriall Jr. is guilty of the promises in said complaint alleged the said Alexander Feriall Jr. is therefore in pursuance of statute & duly convicted before me the said Justice of the offence in said complaint set forth and charged and is hereby adjudged to have forfeited the sum of one dollar for said offence—

Given under my hand at Chazy aforesaid Oct. 4th, 1934.

Henry Gregory, Justice.

Complaint oath	.06
Judgement	.25
Record of con-	.75
Execution	.19
	<hr/>
	\$1.25

In matters of conscience, however, the criminal sometimes ignored the official workings of the law and dealt with the matter himself directly with the party whom he had offended. Such a case is illustrated by an undated letter from roughly the same period found in the Hubbell papers:

Birmingham

Mr. Huble

Dear Sir

When I was a grate Siner I went In to your garden on The Holy Sabbath when you and your Famaley was to Meeting and Stole Some plums My Heavenly Father has forgiven me now I come to you In this way and ask your forgiveness For Dowings So and send you one shilling In postage Stamps fore the a mounte Oof plums that I took from you.

Yours With Respects

W. H. B. Graves

Debt is no longer the serious crime it once was. An Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt and to Punish Fraudulent Debtors was passed, over a good deal of objection, on April 26th 1831, and went into effect on March 1st 1832. But before the old law was replaced, certain citizens of Chazy had felt its severity. In 1808 Timothy Sullivan of Chazy Landing, for example, was so imprisoned, and much later a Joseph Derosher is also believed to have been sent to prison as a debtor.

Unfortunately, theft is still very much with us and of a greater concern to the law today than either debt or breaking the Sabbath.

Chazy has had its share of burglaries. For some time stealing horses was frequent, as was theft of grain, lumber, coal, and stores. Even back in the days of making potash, quite often some man would find his ash heap greatly depleted. When John Talford had a store, it was burglarized and his safe was found in Corbeau Creek.

Of all the robberies or stealing of any kind known of in town the most outstanding was the robbery of the home of Mrs. Leslie McCuen. Their residence had been in Long Island City, Long Island until after Mr. McCuen died. Mrs. McCuen then disposed of that home and came to Chazy to live in the original McCuen homestead which stands between J. Ralph McCuen's present home and the home of his father, the house now occupied by the Elisha Goodsell family. She made considerable changes and repairs and, to do the work hired all kinds of workmen: carpenters, painters, electricians, etc. Finally, she was finished and settled in a very comfortable home, living there alone. One winter she was going away on a trip, to be gone most of the season. The house was closed, storm windows were on, and everything was in readiness. Besides this, J. R. McCuen was next door and seldom if ever passed a day without going into the house. Toward spring he and his wife went away for a few days. When they returned, the first thing they noticed about the house was that the shades were all drawn down. No shade had been down at any time since Mrs. McCuen had been away. No windows or doors were unfastened, nothing else showed any sign of disturbance, but on going into the house he found it to have been thoroughly ransacked and much was gone. There is no doubt but whoever did the job knew the house very well and what was in it. In the attic lots of things, in trunks and boxes, had been stored close under the eaves—all this had been brought out and thoroughly searched. It did not appear that the entire theft could have been done in one night. No indication could be found of any vehicle being on the lawn or near the door. Eventually they found that one storm window on the north side of the house had been put on with screws from the outside; that and other slight indications made it very evident that that was the entrance. Not much furniture was disturbed, but bedding, rugs, dishes, electrical equipment, television, and all sorts of interior furnishings were gone. To this day, no clue has ever been found. This naturally discouraged Mrs. McCuen; she disposed of most of what was left and went away.

The story of an earlier robbery which, however, came to a more satisfactory conclusion for the victim comes from Mrs. Daisy Bocare Burnell, who wrote out this account in November 1962:

The Stolen Watch

When my father and mother bought this farm their funds were low, but they were young and willing to work. So far, they had not been able to buy a clock but my father had a very nice silver watch which they kept hung up just outside the bedroom door. One day my mother said "lets go and get some early apples right across the road from the Leazotts to make applesauce for supper." As she was not going to be gone long she didn't lock the door. When she got back, she looked up to see what time it was. The watch was gone! She remembered while picking the apples she had seen a man going north. So she went to the barn and told my father what had happened. He unhitched the horse, got on horesback, and got all his friends to help him. There were Jake Bocare, Sim Trombly, Winfield Trombly and together with our hired man they all got on horseback. Also Wm. Savage all young men and went up Sheldon Lane where they thought he might have gone. Sure enough they saw him walking fast. One of the men had picked up a coil of rope to make it more official. When they got to the man they told him to give back that watch. He said he didn't have it, so one of the men said, uncoiling the rope, let's hang him. The fellow got on his knees and begged them not to hang him. Finally when he saw the rope going up the tree he gave up the watch, but those young men weren't through their fun. They told him they would hang him a little bit—he begged and pleaded until they let him go and never show his face around here again. He took to his heels and was seen no more.

CIVIC ACTION

WELFARE

Although there have been many exceptions, public welfare was for many years after the formation of Chazy primarily a concern for private charity and the churches. Yet even in those days the question of the poor and the unfortunate was not neglected by the Town.

The first poor law in New York State was enacted in 1784 and put the care of the Town poor entirely in the hands of local officers called Overseers of the Poor who saw that the minimum needs of paupers were taken care of at Town expense. Looking over the Town books, it is easy to see that, from the first, those who because of bad luck, accidents, or ill health became dependent on those more fortunate than themselves were fed, clothed, given such medical attention as was possible, and—if necessary—buried at public expense. Bastardy cases were also a Town charge. Even into the 1890's such expenses continued in large amounts. In the 1820's the poor accounts list cotton, tea, spice, ginger, a straw bed tick, cotton pantaloons, thread, buttons, tobacco, hats, grave digging, coffins, and winding sheets. In the 1860's, '70's, and '80's appear wheat and buckwheat flour, goods, shoes, wood drawn to homes, board, doctor bills, medicines, caskets, coffin trimmings, rent, and grave digging. Those who had neither home nor means were boarded, sometimes for years, until they died.

In 1876 and probably before that the Town contracted with two or more doctors to care for the needy at a stated price. The doctors offered bids. Dr. W. E. Clough, Dr. W. S. Honsinger, and Dr. A. W. Fairbank are known to have bid for this business. There seem to be no more doctors' contracts after 1928. The favorite Town coffin maker in the 1880's was Philander Forbes.

Occasionally Chazy residents were found in dire circumstances in other towns, in which case the Town paid the other towns for the assistance they could give. The Town also voted the sum of \$100 to be paid to the

McFadden Post many successive years to help needy Post members.

Money to support the Town's welfare bills came directly from Town funds, and money paid to the Town in the 1820's and '30's for liquor licenses was specifically ear-marked for the support of the Town poor.

In 1824 the state made a survey under legislative authority and found that the handling of the poor was very promiscuous. Besides relief in alms houses, indigents were cared for by the contract system, under which the poor were let out to householders at a fixed rate for their support. The one making the lowest bid was given the Town's contract. After the survey it was recommended to have a poorhouse established in each county of the state, where the poor from all the towns would be cared for at County expense. The able-bodied were to be set to work, and children were to be educated adequately. The county system eventually collapsed, however, and the care of the poor returned to the towns until, many years later, it gradually went back to the County and then to the State and Nation.

The County Poorhouse was located in Beekmantown, and an indication of the whole tone of public welfare during the earlier years of the Town's existence can be gathered from this notice posted at Plattsburgh on January 9th 1834, by Isaac C. Platt, Agent of the Board:

Poor House Notice

The public are informed that there are some fifteen to twenty children at the Poor House of suitable age to bind out. Any person or persons wishing to take them will please apply to the Agent or Board of Superintendents, who will make known the terms they can have them at.

The local situation changed drastically as a result of the depression. The Minutes of the Town Board for 1942 review the entire nature of this change:

Now at the close of another year [1942, p. 89], it seems fitting to make note of some of the changes and happenings of the past few years. The life of the W.P.A. is about to be discontinued as it seems to have served its purpose. In reviewing its adoption and usefulness in this town, we can go back to the depression of 1929, as it came upon the country so suddenly and unexpectedly, it gradually affected every one; first attacking the cities and working out to the rural areas until millions of people were without regular employment and no means of livelihood. The situation became more serious as the Relief Rolls became longer until it was not only an emergency but a problem that would face the country for some time.

Some means of alleviation was sought and the President working with Federal, State and Local governments prepared a program of 'made' work for speedy assistance. The first use made of this relief program in this town was in November 1933 when the Supervisor by direction of the Town Board applied for aid. At this time the Program was known as the Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.). The plan was that the town lay out different projects of work, providing all the tools and materials and the Federal Government would pay for all the labor. In January eight (8) projects were planned and approved. The first was cutting down a hill and straightening the Bugbee (part of the old Chateaugay) Road, another, a piece of sidewalk in Chazy village, a piece of sidewalk in Sciota, fourth, ditching along the road from Ingraham to the Lake, fifth grading the highway on Clark Street at the R.R. Crossing and cutting brush on two other roads. In 1934 it was voted to build a Town garage with C.W.A. assistance but the C.W.A. lasted only until April 1934 and then came the T.E.R.A. (Temporary Emergency Relief Administration) to take its place. The Town Board voted to cooperate with the County under this plan. Some of the original projects were never completed. But the road from Ingraham to the Lake was ditched in 1935 and 100 feet of sidewalk was built at West Chazy from the street to the entrance of the new school.

Next the W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration) appeared and School District No. 5, West Chazy Village applied for assistance, in grading the school grounds. On June 30th, 1937 the T.E.R.A. was permanently discontinued and since then all projects have been W.P.S.A. Clark Street Road was rebuilt in 1935, Carroll's Bridge, the road from the Fire Station in Chazy to the Champlain town line. The Atwood Road in 1938, the Ratta Road and the Angelville Road in 1939, the Slosson Road in 1940 and in 1941 the road from Chazy Landing to Coopersville was rebuilt under W.P.A. by the direction of the County. This seems to end the relief work in the town of Chazy and it is hoped that conditions will never require its revival.

Although the experiments of the C.W.A., T.E.R.A., and W.P.A. provided relief for a great number of people, there was an ever increasing number of relief cases not eligible for this type of assistance and a grave problem presented itself here. The work relief program began in 1932. The only other form of relief was direct home relief from the Welfare Office of the County Home.

Out of necessity grew an organized Welfare Relief Plan and the days of the Overseer of the Poor are gone forever. In October of 1937, the State Charities Aid Association organized the Clinton County Committee, made up of private citizens from all over the county who work voluntarily with the Welfare Agencies. There are nine types of welfare assistance besides the N.Y.A. which is sponsored by the W.P.A. and provides part time work for youths between the ages of 16 and 24 and the C.C.C. for unemployed boys between the ages of 16 and 23. The Town Welfare Officer is an appointed officer at the pleasure of the Board for part time work. He takes care of such cases as the town is directly responsible for and otherwise works in conjunction with and under the direction of the County Welfare organization. Since the beginning of World War II Relief assistance has nearly dropped back to what it was in pre-depression days, as there is work for all who are able to work.

With the origin of the present war at Pearl Harbor, Civilian Defense was created and soon organized through the whole country with its Blackouts, Civilian Police, Air Raid Wardens, Observations, etc. On April 22nd, 1942, several observation Posts were opened for duty: one at the Ben Wilson farm, at Waters Corner, another at the Lawrence Beaucaire farm on the Lake Shore Road, a third at Bursey's near Ingraham, one in West Chazy village and another at Sciota. These were in operation until December. The American Legion with some financial help from the town and interested individuals have built a new Post or Observation Tower east of the Fire Station on the road leading from the village to the Lake. This was done to eliminate the effort of transportation through the winter.

Payment of the Town's welfare bills ran from December 1935 to December 1939. On February 5th 1938, the Welfare Officer mentioned in the report above was authorized to deny assistance to any person having licensed an automobile. In 1940 his salary was increased from \$300 to \$400, and it was noted that his services could be terminated at the pleasure of the Board. On October 3rd 1946, after a consideration by the Town Board of a new plan of operation prepared by the county, it was voted that no provision would be made for the appointment of a Service Officer. There was no Welfare Officer in Chazy after December 1946. Since that time Welfare has been administered primarily from outside the Town.

WATERING TROUGHS

Another public service of the Town, no longer provided, was the watering troughs which were kept on the roadside every few miles for the accommodation of both man and beast. They were found in Chazy from very early until well after the automobile became common. One was just south of Henry Hinman's farmhouse on the west side of what is now Route 9 about four miles

south of Chazy Village. Mr. Hinman maintained the trough, but it was a Town charge. It was still in use in 1923. L. A. Stafford maintained another which was used until after 1917.

CATTLE PASSES

Cattle passes were also kept by the Town to help farmers who owned land on both sides of a road. A pass was built under the road and made commodious enough for the passage of the farmer and his herd. Even today the cattle have the right of way on the highway, and automobiles must stand aside.

DOGS

Dogs were early registered by the town, along with the land on which they lived. For a fee of 50¢ for males and \$2 for females, they were accorded all sorts of privileges. Such registration was voluntary, however, to protect both the dog and the owner. On September 2nd 1889, an English pug dog named Jessie, a female aged two years, was recorded for her owner, Minnie W. Larkin of West Chazy, by L. E. Richards, Town Clerk.

Dogs have been a nuisance, however, and have done a great deal of damage, especially to sheep, and they became one of the reasons local farmers gave up raising sheep. When a farmer lost a sheep, the town was obliged to reimburse him for it. The damage could be considerable. A nearby farmer, for example, lost 23 sheep to dogs at one time. The town records show these men as claimants against the town for sheep:

- 1877: Uzeb Bocare, George Nightingale
- 1878: S. Buckman, K. H. Buckman
- 1883: George Vantine, George Nightingale, K. H. Buckman, Edward Stratton, and Philander Stratton
- 1889: R. Heaton, Silas A. Doty, Gilson F. Parsons, L. M. Goss, Isaac Gonya
- 1890: Lewis Atwood, George I. Doty, Edward Baker, R. P. Heaton, E. L. Larkin
- 1891: K. H. Buckman, Gary Merrihew, E. L. Larkin, Philander Stratton
- 1892: Geo. H. Nightingale, Israel Jerry, Mrs. V. A. Wood
- 1913: E. J. Rossman, Alfred Lapoint
- 1914: Flora Reynolds, F. J. Lengfeld, E. H. Goewey, Wilbur Atwood, E. J. Rossman

Our first Dog Enumerator seems to have been William B. Gonyo who was appointed by the Town on June 11th 1928. He was followed by William W. Wilson, who was appointed on December 28th 1929, again on December 30th 1931, and on December 28th 1932. Perley Abare served from December 30th 1930 to December 30th 1931.

ELECTRICITY

The first electricity in Chazy was generated privately by William H. Miner who supplied electric power to his farm and, in 1907, to various other buildings in town. In 1922 commercial electricity became available. The Plattsburgh Gas and Electric Company obtained a franchise from the Chazy Town Board on September 27th 1922, approved by the Public Service Commission on December 20th, which allowed wires to be extended along Route 22 from Plattsburgh to West Chazy, from West Chazy west to the Altona line, from West Chazy one mile north toward Mooers, from West Chazy toward Chazy to "a point on said highway one mile north of

the turn in said highway opposite the residence of Frank J. Lapierre," south from this point to rejoin Route 22, and on "all other public highways and streets in the Hamlet of West Chazy."

On May 1st 1923, a second franchise was granted to the same company and was approved by the Public Service Commission. This franchise extended the lines north of West Chazy to the Mooers line, east and north along Route 348 to Chazy Village, and north on Route 9 to the Champlain line, and on "all other public highways and streets in the Town of Chazy . . . which lie east . . . of the line of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad" and Route 22.

A third franchise was approved on September 22nd 1927, and completed the coverage of the entire town. Electricity reached Sciota at this time.

About 1927 a service building was built on the Chateaugay Road and Route 9. Known as the Northern Service Center, it served as headquarters for a line crew and maintenance equipment for Chazy, Champlain, and Mooers. It had two-way radio communication. The use of this station was discontinued for a few years, but in 1959 it was restored with a two man crew: Richard DeVoid and Robert Locklin. A substation was also built on the Chateaugay Road, a little to the west of this headquarters; another substation was built at Sciota on the north side of Route 191, and a third substation was erected at West Chazy south of Route 348 on the west side of the railroad tracks.

STREET LIGHTS

Soon after electric power was provided for Chazy Township, the residents of West Chazy, on June 23rd 1923, petitioned for a lighting district. The contract went into effect with the Plattsburgh Gas and Electric Company on August 1st, and service began on October 1st 1923, with 25 incandescent lamps of 1000 lumens each and six incandescent lamps of 2500 lumens each. The original lighting district included all the part of the Town within a radius of one mile from the intersection of the road leading north to Mooers (Route 22) and that leading east to Chazy Village (Route 348); in 1925 the district was extended 2000 feet on the road to Chazy Village.

Chazy Village had had street lights since about 1890; they were kerosene lamps set on posts and fitted with a regulator which allowed the wick to be turned to a certain notch where, after a certain number of hours, it would be above the kerosene and automatically die out. This made it unnecessary for the caretaker to go around and put out the lights; although he did have to fill, clean, adjust, and light them every day. The caretaker was Herbert Fifield's father, who was in poor health and needed something to interest him. There were about 12 of these lamps; the one farthest south was probably the one in front of the Mossey house and millinery shop, now occupied by a Clukey family. They extended only along the main street from about this point to the railroad station. One of these lamps still exists and stands on Herbert Fifield's camp property at the lake shore.

These lights were later replaced by electric ones supplied by William H. Miner power. In May 1961 a public lighting district for Chazy Village was proposed because the Miner Foundation was closing down its hydroelectric facilities. The Foundation offered to donate to the community the 13 poles and lights it had been maintaining. The new district would have 90 lights and

would extend north on Route 9 to just beyond Roy Abood's Service Station, west along Route 191 to Monkey Street, southwest on Route 348 to the residence of Paul Carpentier at Goss's Bridge, south on Route 9 to the upper Lime Kiln driveway, and east on Route 191 to the corner where the East State Road crosses the Chazy Landing Road, and northeast to the North Farm driveway. A public hearing was held at the Town Clerk's office on September 5th, and the proposal was approved by residents of the town. Work on the installation of new equipment was nearly completed by June 4th 1962. Finally erected were seventy-four 500 lumen lamps, fifteen 6000 lumen lamps, and fifteen 10,000 lumen fluorescent lamps, which were all to be lighted each night from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise.

FIRE PROTECTION

The danger of fire has always been of great concern to a community, and a great variety of measures has been taken in various communities to prevent, or at least lessen, this danger. Fire fighting generally requires cooperation among citizens, and it can be assumed that neighbors have been helping one another fight fires since the beginning of the Town. The first record of official action comes from the minutes of the Town Board for 1889 when K. H. Buckman was listed with a bill entered as Fire Warden's bill; in 1908 and 1911 appear long lists of bills for fire fighting, but Chazy had no town fire companies, no equipment, except that owned by Mr. Miner at Heart's Delight Farm, and no fire districts.

January 2nd 1931 had been a beautiful, calm day. That morning William H. Robinson and his wife had left their West Chazy home for Florida. In the evening, after the meeting of the Northern Light Masonic Lodge, the members stood around chatting before starting home. As some of the members started along, they opened the door and saw Robinson's house ablaze and called to the others to come. The group rushed to the fire, but it was well along, and there was no fire department nor any water, so all they could do was to get inside, carry out the furniture, and watch the house burn. A call to the Plattsburgh Fire Department eventually brought some help, but by that time nothing could be done by the firemen except wet down the surrounding area to prevent the fire's spread. That year a West Chazy Fire District was formed.

During the summer of 1931 informal meetings of a group of citizens were held, usually in the LaBounty residence, and a petition was presented to the Town Board on September 15th 1931, asking for the organization of a fire district. The petition was granted on October 7th at a meeting called by the Town Clerk, and the first Board of Fire Commissioners was elected: Blaine Gilday, Albert G. LaBounty, Willis J. Stone, Lewis G. Robinson, Charles D. Rea, and H. D. Carlton. They met on October 10th and elected Blaine Gilday their chairman; H. D. Carlton had already been elected treasurer at the previous meeting. L. G. Robinson was the first Fire Chief. The area of the district was to be identical with that of the West Chazy Lighting District. This was the second fire district to be formed in Clinton County.

On March 14th 1932, Albert G. LaBounty and Helen Bruce LaBounty, his wife, and Gertrude L. Woolever and Francis L. Woolever, husband of Gertrude L. Woolever, all of West Chazy, deeded to the West Chazy Fire District a portion of lot 55 of Dean's Patent on the east

side of Route 22 in the Village of West Chazy between the Woolever home and the LaBounty and Woolever store as a fire house lot. The two-story, wooden fire house had already been erected there as the first business of the new district, and a LaFrance 500 gallon Scout pumper with a 150 gallon booster tank had been delivered, on January 18th 1932. A siren was installed on March 25th 1932, and is now on the new fire house. A bond issue of \$12,000 had been voted by the district the previous October 23rd to launch its activities; of the 24 voters, 21 voted for the \$12,000 bond and 3 voted for an \$11,000 bond.

The PLATTSBURGH DAILY PRESS for March 30th 1932, carried this notice:

NOTICE

Rates for Out of Town Calls for the West Chazy Fire Dept. Use of Equipment \$100.00 plus fuel cost. Operator \$1.00 per hour. Assistants 50 cents per hour. Hereafter the Fire Alarm will be sounded every day at Noon. Signed: Board of Fire Commissioners

In 1938 the rates were changed to \$25 for answering any call outside the district, and in Altona or Beekmantown, \$5 per hour after the first hour of actual fighting. From 1953 until 1960, the West Chazy District contracted with Altona for fire service for \$600 a year. The volunteer firemen get nothing for their services, not even their expenses, unless they fight a forest fire, in which case the state compensates them. In 1968 there were 40 volunteer firemen. The wives of these men have been organized into an active Ladies Auxiliary, which among other things, serves coffee to the men during a fire.

In August 1957 the old siren was replaced with a ten horsepower electric fire signal mounted on the roof of the LaBounty and Woolever store. In August 1961 and in 1962 territory adjustments were made with the Chazy Fire District, and in 1961 discussion began concerning a substantial gift to the fire district from Lewis G. Robinson for a new fire house.

On March 10th 1962, the district received from Lewis G. Robinson, its first fire chief, 600 shares of Celanese Common Stock which, when sold, placed in the hands of the West Chazy Fire District \$25,658.51 for a new fire house to be built by Robert Christensen of West Chazy. Fourteen acres on the east side of Route 22 south of the village were bought from Mrs. Eleanor Coupal for \$5500, and in December 1962 it was voted to buy a new fire truck, bonding the district to pay for it. An American Fire Apparatus Front Mount Pump was delivered on July 1st 1963. In addition to the original fire truck, the district also owns a 1949 International Front Mount Pump, and an ambulance, the gift of Mr. Robinson after his original gift of stock. The new fire house was built in August and September 1963 at a cost of \$21,175.00. It is of brick and cinderblock construction, 40 feet by 80 feet, with a meeting room and kitchen on the north end and room for four trucks on the south end. Behind the fire house the L. G. Robinson Memorial Field has been developed for the use of the community.

The formation of a similar fire district for Chazy Village had been discussed for several years, but some of the larger businesses and a few individuals were very opposed to it because it might place on them what they considered undesirable restrictions. One large firm even went so far as to threaten to close down its plant if

a district were formed. Such feelings were discouraging, and the formation of the district was delayed.

Finally, however, in 1934 Hubert Patnode's garage caught fire. There was practically no water, and it was nearly impossible to reach the source of the fire without equipment. Fortunately, the fire was put out without too much damage, but determination to form a fire district had been rekindled and this time could not be extinguished. The day after the fire Dr. Stiles, C. D. Hay, and Stanley A. North met in the street and were discussing what might have been the result of the fire, when Heman Gordon, the landlord of what is now the New Chazy Hotel, came by and offered his hotel for a meeting. The resulting Chazy Fire District was formed on June 30th 1934, and consisted of a territory one mile in radius from the lower bridge, the same territory as that set off as School District Number Two. The people most instrumental in forming the district were: Stanley A. North, Lester A. Childs, J. Francis Ladue, Mrs. Mary A. Barber, Dr. Hubert R. Stiles, and Harry L. Neverett. The first Fire Commissioners were: J. Francis Ladue, Dr. Stiles, Mrs. Barber, H. L. Neverette, and Bowron Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson almost immediately resigned and was replaced by W. L. Fairbank. The first chairman was Mr. Ladue, the first secretary was B. F. Sullivan, and the first treasurer was C. D. Hay. The first fire chief was Edward J. Brunell who served from 1934 until 1943.

Bonds were sold to raise \$10,000. A fire truck and 1500 feet of hose were purchased from the Buffalo Fire Apparatus Corporation. The fire commissioners bought from the Town part of the lot recently sold to the Town for a Town garage and built a fire station by contract with Fred Lavign, the district furnishing the material. The building is made of cement blocks and has a tile roof. Many citizens of Chazy did a great deal to help build the fire station; they gave money, material, the use of trucks, and labor. The Chazy Fire Department now also owns a converted oil truck used as a tank truck holding 800 gallons for small fires, a large pump providing 600 gallons a minute at a pressure of 500 pounds, a fire chief's truck with a small portable pump, and an ambulance, the gift of the Miner Foundation.

Until 1949 that part of the Village north of the underpass had very little protection because it took so long to get the hose through the underpass. Through the efforts of J. Francis Ladue and others a four inch pipe was laid under the D & H track and over the underpass, to which the hose can be attached with a great saving in time.

The Chazy Fire Department claims many "firsts"; it was the first:

1. to furnish and equip a tank truck for rural fire fighting.
2. to employ the use of two all-purpose, self-contained breathing apparatus.
3. to purchase a resuscitator, inhalator and aspirator.
4. to promote the Clinton County Fireman's Association.
5. to boast an active Fireman's auxiliary.
6. to join and support the Lower Adirondack Fireman's Association.
7. to set up and operate the first coded rural fire alarm system for Fire Protection Districts.
8. to design and employ the use of a rural Forest Fire Fighting Kit.

9. to include in their Constitution and By-Laws a clause whereby every active member of the ladies auxiliary is a bona-fide member of the department. Hereunder, the ladies are eligible for fire training courses, and compensation coverage for any injuries sustained while engaged in their activities with the firemen.

In 1953 Chazy was the host for the Annual Fireman's Convention, which in 1968 was held at West Chazy.

Until 1943 all that part of the Town of Chazy not included in the districts of Chazy and West Chazy had no fire protection. Through efforts of the American Legion, residents in this area on December 1st 1942, petitioned the Town Board for the formation of a third fire district, which was established on February 13th 1943. It is called the Chazy Fire Protection District and contracted with the Town Board on March 20th 1943, to receive fire protection. The first plan was that it would receive such protection from the Chazy Fire Department, but it was decided that the West Chazy Fire Department would furnish protection for a portion of the new district. Presently West Chazy covers south to the Beekmantown line, west to the Altona line, north two miles on Route 22 and Clark Street, east from the Witherell Schoolhouse corner, both sides of the road to Lengfeld Corner, and south over the Stratton Hill Road to the Beekmantown line. The rest is covered by the Chazy Fire Department.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

On October 19th 1936, the Town Board received a petition for the creation of a water and sewer district in West Chazy Village, and a date was set for a public hearing on October 30th 1936, at 7:30 p.m. in the new school building. At the meeting the vote was favorable, with one exception. On November 5th 1936, a petition was received by the Town Board for a second water and sewer district for West Chazy, and a public meeting was set for November 16th in the new school house.

This was to be a Town endeavor and neither West Chazy nor Chazy would be able to develop such districts without the other. It was hoped to install the sewerage and water facilities as a W.P.A. project. On September 2nd 1937, Leroy Brown submitted to the Town Board a bill of \$2071.75, for services on the W.P.A. project Water and Sewer District, but no more concerning the proposed districts appears in the Town minutes, because it was discovered that, while both sewerage and water proposals could be set up in West Chazy, the rock formations in Chazy Village would make the danger of pollution of a public water supply so likely that the entire project was abandoned.

About 1965 the Chazy Men's Club took another survey of the problem, but found that the state law would require a complete double installation necessary, one on each side of the road because sewer pipes and water mains are not allowed under state highways. As a result, the cost of such districts was prohibitive.

THE TOWN DUMP

Chazy has one official town dump which has been in two separate locations. The first location was in use for some time before the Town acquired ownership on May 5th 1945. It was a one-acre plot, formerly part of the old Stafford farm, on the south side of the Chateaugay Road, bought by the Town from Leslie Brusco for \$9.82 in back taxes.

The Town Board began to discuss the need for a dumping ground about 1941, and by June of that year several suitable places had been located, inspected, and were under consideration. On October 30th 1943, it was unanimously voted that the Supervisor should try to make suitable arrangements for a dumping ground, and on May 5th 1945, the minutes show that just recently a plot of ground thought desirable and possibly available for a dumping ground had come to the attention of the Supervisor. The Supervisor, two Justices, and the Highway Superintendent had all visited the spot and approved it. It was agreed that the Supervisor should proceed with the necessary investigation and plans.

This dump was used until the 1960's when a new dumping ground was acquired on the north side of the Chateaugay Road and a bit east of the old ground. The new location was once owned by Alexander Supernaw, who sold it to Henry Allen, who sold it to the Town.

An interesting side light to dumping is the fact that the Town Board can issue junk dealers' licenses. In 1957 L. Greene, G. Parmeter, and R. Lucia all received such licenses, while one applicant was refused.

POLITICS

Chazy has been included in a great variety of political districts: Congressional, Senatorial, Assembly, and so forth. The history of these districts is long and complicated, touches Chazy only incidentally, and can be found fully described elsewhere. Of more immediate interest are evidences of politics at a local level. The chief local political division is the voting district. It has been impossible to reconstruct a year by year account of the changes in our voting districts, but there seem to have been two of them at some times and three at others. In 1844 there were apparently two such districts, District Two including School Districts 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 23, "Iskauna," the Stratton District, and the Ransom District, with a total of about 281 voters with loyalties to three parties: Democratic, Whig, and Abolition. There were also two districts in 1851, 1862, and 1863.

In 1906 there were three districts. In July 1923 the minutes of the Town Board record, "It was voted to do nothing about dividing the present election districts until after the next election." On August 1st 1923, "Pursuant to Section 419 of the Election Law, the Town of Chazy is hereby divided into two election districts. The first, District 1, to consist of all territory formerly contained in election district No. 1 and so much thereof, as was formerly contained in Election District No. 3 lying east of the Mooers Branch of the Delaware and Hudson R.R. in said town. The second district, No. 2, consists of all the territory formerly contained in Election District No. 3 and lying west of the Mooers Branch of the Delaware and Hudson R.R. in said town." The number was reduced from three to two to avoid the cost of buying three voting machines. This did not work out well, however, so soon a third district was again created and another machine bought.

Two descriptions of three election districts exist. Although they are not dated, one seems to have been made before or about the time of the division of 1923, while the other is a more recent description of the districts about as they are now.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ELECTION DISTRICTS IN THE TOWN OF CHAZY

DISTRICT NUMBER I.

Commencing at the north-west corner of Lot. No. 248 in the north line of the said Town of Chazy, running thence east along said north line to Lake Champlain, thence south along the shore of said lake to the south line of Lot No. 90—thence west on said south line of Lot No. 90 and continuing in a straight line west to within 80 rods of the Ridge Road—thence running north 80 rods east of said road to a point 80 rods north of the road leading past the George Slosson farm to the stone school house; from this point running west in a line 80 rods north of said road to a point 80 rods east of the road running from Willis Lengfeld's to Fayette Lewis' farm—from this point running north 80 rods east of said road to a point 80 rods north of the road leading from Fayette Lewis' to Chazy—from this point running westerly and following the road running from Fayette Lewis' to Thomas Lewis' 80 rods north of said road to a point 80 rods east of the D&H R.R. running from West Chazy to Mooers—from this point running north along said railroad 80 rods east to the southwest corner of said Lot No. 12—thence east along said south line of Lot No. 12 to the south east corner of said Lot No. 12—thence north along said east line of Lots No. 12 and 3 to Lot No. 5—thence east along the south line of Lot No. 5 to the south east corner of Lot No. 5—thence north along the east lines of lots No. 5, 4, 3, to the place of beginning.

DISTRICT NUMBER II.

Commencing at the north-west corner of lot No. 55 Refugee Patent running thence east along the north lines of lots No. 55, 18, 19 to a point 80 rods east of the D&H R.R. running from West Chazy to the town of Mooers—thence running south along said railroad 80 rods east to a point 80 rods north of what is known as the Clark road—thence east along said road 80 rods north of said road to a point 80 rods east of the junction of Chazy and the N.B. Hay road—thence south 80 rods east of said road to a point 80 rods north of the road running from Charles Lengfeld's to the stone school house—thence east along said road 80 rods north to a point 80 rods east of what is known as the Ridge Road—thence south along said Ridge Road 80 rods east to the north line of lot No. 15 Point Au Roche Patent—thence east along the north lines of lots No. 15 and 14 to the Lake—thence south along the lake shore to the Beekmantown line—thence west along the Beekmantown line to the Altona line—thence north along the Altona line to the place of beginning.

DISTRICT NUMBER III.

Commencing at the north-west corner of the said town running south along line of said town to the south-west corner of lot No. 54 Refg. Patent—thence easterly along south line of lot No. 54 Refugee Patent and continuing along south line of lots No. 10, 11, 12 and Dean's Patent to the south-east corner of lot No. 12 Dean's Patent—thence running north along east line of lot No. 12 and 3 Dean's Patent and east lines of lots No. 5, 4 and 3 Refugee Patent to the Champlain Town Line—thence westerly along the north line of said Town of Chazy to the north-west corner of said town.

TOWN OF CHAZY.

Boundaries of Election Districts.

District No. 1

North.....Town of Champlain
 East.....Lake Champlain
 South.....Gordon Road, west to the concrete, from concrete road at Maynard Trombly's to the State road at Harry Sanger's
 West.....From Harry Sanger's northwest to Lawrence Decelle's on the macadam road (from West Chazy) thence northwest to the R.R. Crossing on the Ridge road, thence northwest to the Sciota road

thence north by the Tom O'Brian road to the Champlain town line.

District No. 2

North.....By the Stafford or Hyde road to the macadam, thence southeasterly to Lawrence Decelle's on the macadam (from West Chazy) thence southeasterly to Harry Sanger's on the old State Road, thence east to the concrete road, from the concrete road by the Gordon road to the lake.
 East.....By Lake Champlain
 South.....By the town of Beekmantown
 West.....By the town of Altona

District No. 3

North.....By the towns of Mooers and Champlain
 East.....By the Tom O'Brian road, thence southerly to the Stafford or Hyde Road.
 South.....By the Stafford or Hyde Road west to the macadam (to Mooers) thence west to the Altona line.
 West.....By the town of Altona.

After 1813 the school houses were used as polling places. In Chazy Village the stone building was so used, as were Amasa Ladd's house at Chazy Landing and William Lawrence's house at West Chazy. The polling places in Chazy have moved around considerably; records exist of their locations between 1902 and 1947:

- 1902: Dist. 1—Academy Hall, Chazy; Dist. 2—Kelllogg's Hall, West Chazy; Dist. 3—McMartin & Fesette, Sciota.
- 1903-5: Academy Hall; W. H. Robinson's Hall, West Chazy; McMartin & Fesette.
- 1906-10: Chazy Hall (upstairs of the building just north the present Chazy I.G.A.) No mention of districts 2 and 3.
- 1911: L. A. Child's store, Chazy; Robinson's Hall; Douglass Hall, Sciota.
- 1912: Chazy Hall (now called DeCelle's Hall as owned by Fred DeCelle); Foster's, West Chazy; Douglass Hall.
- 1913: DeCelle's; Robinson's; Douglass.
- 1914-5: DeCelle's; Foster's; E. H. Jennette's, Sciota.
- 1916: Fitch's; * Foster's; E. H. Jennette's.
- 1917: Grange Hall; Old School; E. H. Jennette's.
- 1918: Bissonette Building; no mention of 2 or 3.
- 1920-3: Bissonette Building; Grange Hall, West Chazy; Douglass.
- 1924-7: Grange; Grange; Douglass.
- 1928-31: Grange; Grange; Jenette's.
- 1932-4: Grange; West Chazy Fire Station; Jubert's Hall, Sciota.
- 1935: Town Garage, Chazy; West Chazy Fire Station; Jennett's.
- 1936-8: Town Garage; Old School; Jennett's.

* Fitch's Hall was built many years ago on the north side of the Merrihew Brick Store. Harrison Fitch married Col. Trombly's daughter and came to live where Millard Mayo lives now. He brought this building with him and set it south of Col. Trombly's house and here carried on his business as tin smith. After his death it came to be owned by B. F. Sullivan; eventually it was taken down by his widow and is now part of a house on the Stratton Hill Road near the driveway of Clifford Engelhardt's present home.

1939: Town Garage; Old School; no mention of Sciota.
 1940-7: Town Garage; Old School; Jennette's.

The qualifications for voting have also changed considerably over the years; on December 14th 1925, the literacy test was applied in Chazy for the first time.

On August 22nd 1922, the Chazy Town Board voted to buy voting machines from the Automatic Registering Machine Corporation of Jamestown, New York. Three of these machines were shipped to B. F. Sullivan, Town Clerk, on August 25th 1922, and were first used in the fall of 1923. Chazy is the first town in Clinton County to have automatic voting; the next town in Clinton County, Altona, did not purchase such machines until 1935.

RESIDENTS AND NATIVES OF CHAZY ELECTED TO OUT OF TOWN OFFICE

<i>County Sheriff:</i> Benjamin Graves	1801, 1804, 1810-11, 1812-15
Caleb Luther	1819, 1823
David Hatch	1828
Shubel Burdick	1846
Harry S. Ransom	1865 (a native, but not resident of Chazy)
<i>State Assemblymen:</i>	1809
Kinner Newcomb	1827-9 (in 1826 he ran on the Democratic ticket successfully against Roswell Ransom, also of Chazy, the Republican candidate)
Bela Edgerton	1833-4
Miles Stevenson	1835-6, 1863 (native, but resident of Keeseville)
Lemuel Stetson	1843-4
Julius Caesar Hubbell	1847-8 (native, but lived in Rouses Point)
Rufus Heaton	1849
Albert G. Carver	1870 (native, lived in Rouses Point)
Daniel G. Dodge	1895-6
Willis T. Honsinger	1901-2 (elected Secretary of State, two terms)
John F. O'Brien	1914-5
Alexander W. Fairbank	
<i>Delegates to a State Constitutional Convention:</i>	
Nathan Carver	1821 (represented both Clinton and Franklin Counties)
Lemuel Stetson	1846 (native, but lived in Keeseville)
<i>County Judges:</i> Nathan Carver	1823-7 (Court of Common Pleas)
William Hedding	1843
<i>Presidential Elector:</i> William Hedding	1844
<i>County Surrogate:</i> Lemuel Stetson	1847 (native, but lived in Keeseville)
<i>District Attorney:</i> Henry S. Johnson	1860 (a native but not a resident of Chazy)
<i>County Clerk:</i> Miner Chamberlain	1861-4
<i>County Coroner:</i> Morris Little	1864
<i>Loan Commissioner:</i> Charles W. Vaughn	1887 (native, but not resident of Chazy)
Victor A. Wood	1889

Unfortunately, nearly all records of election returns are by county rather than by community, so the results of very few elections in Chazy are known. These records have been found:

- 1842—100 Democrats in Chazy voted for Levi Platt who received a county majority.
- 1844—a Democratic victory
- 1915—a Democratic victory

1929—Democrats 505, Republicans 685, Socialists 26, blank 67.

1930—Democrats 358, Republicans 317, Socialists 28, Social Labor Party 1, blank 33.

1940—Democrats 274, Republicans 873.

1954—Democrats 322, Republicans 625, Liberals 18, American Labor Party 0, blanks 28.

Exactly what has happened in early politics in Chazy is vague; none of the earliest records are available. There are no political records in the Town Clerk's office, for example, before 1910, and very few since then. Chazy has voted for candidates from a variety of parties, but the chief ones seem to have been the Democratic Party in the various connotations of the designation; the Republican Party, also a label with many meanings; and the Whigs. There have been a few good years for the Democrats, but in general over the past century Chazy has been a Republican town in a Republican county. In 1913 there were a complete Prohibition ticket and a complete Progressive ticket, and several documents remain from an earlier period which give a good idea of political ferment between about 1810 and '75. Some time before 1811 someone made a list of the voters of Chazy, which divided them up from a party point of view as prospective supporters. Some of the names are very hard to read, but this list shows:

ELECTORS FOR GOV. AND SENATORS GOOD

Benj'm Graves	Eli Denio
Matthew Sax	Sam'l Tennant
Jabez Ransom	Amasa Townsend
Robert Ransom	Eleazer Graves
Wm Lawrence	Rufus Graves
Joel Welles	Lester Sampson
John Horton	Abraham Vantine
Luther Ransom	Ebenezer Tupper
Jonathan Douglass	Abraham Palent
John M. Grant	Lyman Clothier
Ezra Graves	Ebenezer Cooper
Seth Graves	Math. Thomas
Chandler Graves	Alexander Ferriole
Bliss Thatcher*	Samuel Woodley
Benj. Wait	Salmon Graves
Thomas Cooper	Orry Graves
Sam'l Belding	Amos Ingraham
Elijah Gregory	

BAD

Wm. Barber	Stephen Atwood
Hazael Ransom	Jacques Laframbois
Septa Fillmore	Amasa Adams
Nathan Carver	Jacques Laframbois Jr.
Henry Cummins	Simeon Vaughan
Henry Ladd	Kinner Newcomb
Calvin Ransom	Simeon Wood
Benoni Ladd	Hubbell Ransom
Caleb Luther	Epap. Ransom
Nehemiah Merritt	Heman Hickock
Joab Atwood	Elisha Ransom

DOUBTFUL

Alexander Ferriole	Louis Longchamps
Simeon Wood	

ELECTORS FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF ASSEMBLY GOOD

Matthew Sax	— Sweet
Benjamin Graves	Bruno Trombly
Jabez Ransom	Alexander Townsend
Robert Ransom	Batist Amlaw
Wm. Lawrence	Batiste Trombly

* He died in 1811, thus approximately dating this list.

Louis Trombly
Francis Pottry
Francis Trombly
Joseph Carter
Seth Hunt
John Clark
James Lindsay
Wm Williams
Martin Aldridge
Barna Aldridge
John Aldridge
Seth Warner
Matthew Sampson
Michel Wool
Peyer Defayete
Abraham Vantine

— Miller
— Tucker
Batron Rossman
Wm. Rossman
Austin Watrous
Azabel Watrous
Jacques Laframbois
Jacques Laframbois Jr.
Placid Monty
Charles Lucie
Peter Ash

Alexander Ferriole
Putnam Lawrence
Peter Robarge
Peter Robarge Jr.
Peter Blanchard
William Blanchard
Jacques Labrun
Julian Belanga
Joseph Monty
John F. Smith
John Clark
Barnabas Minkler

ELECTORS FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF ASSEMBLY

Stephen Finch
Stephen Finch Jr.
Obidiah Doody
Obidiah Doody Jun.
Luther Dewey
Nathaniel Bedle
Wm Townsend
Amasa Townsend
Alanson Townsend
Roswell St
Ebenezer Collar
Orren Tennant
Noah Belding
Henry Sampson
— Finch
Sam'l Tennant
Eli Denio
Aron Denio
Thomas Cooper
Eben Cooper
Amos Oney
Sam'l Belding
Joel Welles
Elijah Gregory
William Bellows
Thomas Bellows
Amos Ingraham
Ebenezer Tupper
Luther Ransom

Daniel D. Sanger
John Van Ornum
William Atwood
Joab Atwood
Stephen Atwood

Lester Sampson
John Merehu
John Pera
John Batist Trombly
Samuel Woodley
Roswell Lent
Timm Welch
George Merriman
John Heaton
John Heaton Jr.
Shubel Burdick
Henry Heaton
Wm. Heaton
Francis Heaton
James Hedding
Marcus Hedding

BAD

Levi Vaughan
John Vaughan
Josiah Jones
Sam'l N. Phelps
Sam'l Johnson
Epaph Ransom
Frank Kinsley
Daniel Kenyen
John Auchman
Sam'l Baily
Sam'l Baily Jun.

DOUBTFUL

Barnabas Minkler Jr.
Jonathan Card
Peter Beagle
Marshall Beagle
Freeman Bilow
Louis Longchamps
Joshua Daniels
William Slosson
Edgar Slosson
Tom Slosson
Alexander Loomis

GOOD

John Horton
Philip Duel
Jonathan Douglass
John M. Grant
Charles Graves
Seth Graves
Ezra Graves
— Graves
Asher Graves
Rufus Graves
Bliss Thatcher
Salmon Graves
Daniel Clark
— Jackson
Benj. Wait
John Beagle
Daniel Tracy
John McCullough
Robert Petty
Lyman Clothier
Julius C. Hubbell
John Hogle
Lemuel Tucker
Math Thomas
Sam'l Merritt
Horace Morgan
Benj. Baldin
Moses Green
Henry Lampmen

BAD

— Hickock
David Barker
Math Thomas
Amasa Adams
Leonard Kimball

Henry Ladd
Benoni Ladd
Henry Cummins
David Cummins
Burnham Hill
Nathaniel Benny
Edward Rossman
Wm. Barber
Calvin Ransom
Hubbell Ransom

Lanson Riley
James Little
Asa Stiles
Simeon Wood
Dwight Gilbert

DOUBTFUL

Elisha Belding
— Lake
— Bradford
Wm. Fifield
Leonard Kimball

In 1825 there was a furor in the county which arose from an alleged personal attack by Henry Morse of Chazy against Allen R. Moore. The details of the controversy are given in two handbills issued by Moore's supporters.

CLINTONIAN NOMINATIONS

At a meeting of a large number of citizens at the house of Jeremiah McCreedy, in the village of Plattsburgh, on the second day of November 1825, convened to take into consideration the nominations for the several offices at the ensuing election in the county of Clinton, Martin Winchel was chosen chairman and Moses Hoyt appointed secretary.

Resolved, That the meeting fully approve of the present republican administration of our state under Mr. Clinton as Governor, and believe that the best interests and the honor and glory of the state imperiously require a vigorous support of that administration, and that it is important to elect such candidates to office as will give that support: Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of the administration through the county, to give a zealous support to the following candidates who are known to be favorable to that administration, and who have been heretofore recommended by delegates appointed for that purpose by the good people of this county, to wit:

JOHN L. VIELE, for Senator
ALLEN R. MOORE, for Assembly
ALEX. M'COTTER, JR., for Sheriff
WM. GILLILAND, for Clerk
Joseph I. Green, William Lawrence
Ralph P. Allen, Thomas Whiteside,
for Coroners.

Resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published, in order to assure the friends of the people throughout the county, that we intend to give the above candidates a united and vigorous support and in order to contradict a report that one of them had declined

M. WINCHEL, ch'n.

M. HOIT, secretary

The undersigned, corresponding committee, appointed by the county convention recently holden, and in obedience to the above resolution, respectfully urge upon the friends of the cause of the people, throughout the county, to remain zealously and firmly united in maintaining the great and important principles for which they have been contending, and in support of the present republican administration of our state government: A desperate effort is making by intrigue, and by secret and by open means to prostrate that administration, at the shrine of the Albany regency: Hence the great exertions making by the enemies of popular rights, to elect candidates to office who are hostile to Mr. Clinton: Let that object be adopted and let union and exertion ensure success: Delegates from every town, chosen by the people themselves have nominated the above candidates, Their integrity and capacity are admitted by all, They are known as the decided friends of the state administration and of repub-

lican principles, and are entitled to confidence and support,

A rumor has been put afloat that one of them had declined, The committee assure the friends of the people's rights, that such is not the fact,

Wm. Swetland,
Martin Winchel
Andrew Moore

LOOK AT THIS

A handbill has lately been issued which, among other things contains a statement signed by Henry Morse at Chazy, on the 32st [sic] ult. in which statement Morse sets forth that while Allen R. Moore was a member of the legislature he purchased a few acres of his [Morse's] father's farm for taxes, and exacted about three hundred dollars before he would relinquish the purchase. Now, to show the incorrectness of Henry Morse's statement, the following certificate signed by Thomas Morse, the father of Henry Morse is to be seen upon the back of one of the bills above alluded to, and containing the said statement of the said Henry Morse, Viz:

"Be it remembered, that sometime before the comptroller's certificate under the sale of the land purchased by Allen R. Moore, within alluded to by my son Henry Morse, had expired, Allen R. Moore offered me the said comptroller's certificate of said sale. At the same price he paid the comptroller; but the owner Mr. Stewart, had informed, me he had redeemed the said land, and I did not therefore want the said certificate, and refused to take it.

Thomas Morse

"Champlain, Nov 2d, 1825"

Fellow citizens—The facts in this case are now before you; and it appears that Thomas Morse was not the owner of the land in question, and though he might have been a trespasser upon it, it belonged to a Mr. Stewart! And has it come to this? Shall an honest and bona fide purchaser of lands, under the laws of your state, be treated with disrespect on account of such purchase? Shall the wealthy non resident owners of our immense tracts of new lands escape without paying taxes; and shall the enormous amount now raised from them be put upon the industrious farmers of our county? No, the foreigner enjoys the benefit of our improvements, and he ought to contribute towards the necessary state and county expenses. But in this case, though Mr. Moore was honestly in possession of the comptroller's certificate, he offered to let Thomas Morse have it at its cost, and that too, sometime before the right of redemption expired, and Mr. Morse refused to take it. Was not this an act of generosity on the part of Mr. Moore? Was he under any obligation to transfer his certificate to Thomas Morse, who was not the owner of the land? And yet Mr. Moore did offer him the certificate at cost.

Fellow citizens the hand bill containing Henry Morse's statement, false and malicious as it is, was intended for circulation at the polls, at a period too late to receive an answer, and in the towns the most remote from Champlain, where the facts in this case were known; but a fortunate circumstance has enabled me to expose this hollow heated and disgraceful transaction: Fellow citizens, the bucktails have no hope of success from an honest and upright policy, they have been discomfited by the votes of republicans, and now in their last efforts they rely upon tricks and deception. But the enlightened electors of Clinton county will come forth in their full strength, and exhibit their attachment to the general and state governments: The rights of the people will be restored: The bucktail maxim, that "the farther power is placed from the people the better," is unpopular with republicans. Come then to the polls—and by a single effort defeat the unhallowed views of the regency, and demonstrate the fact, that you are not only republicans, but that you understand and will enforce your rights at the ballot boxes.

JUSTICE.

CALUMNY REFUTED.

A base libel against Mr. Moore purporting to be an affidavit of Thomas Morse has been circulated by the Bucktail faction [*] The unmanly and degrading course our opponents have adopted must be denounced by every generous mind. Unable to advance any consistent or fair objection to his claims to popular support they basely invade the recesses of Mr. Moore's private life and the sanctuary of his private character and indulge in the most wanton and unsupported calumny against him. The following speak for themselves & disclose that honorable and liberal conduct which the character of Mr. Moore guarantees to us. We will only remark, Fellow citizens, that in the towns of Champlain, and Chazy, where Mr. Moore is best known, and the public most familiar with the transactions which have been raked up, the libellous handbills that have issued from the bucktail press have been suppressed. They dare not make assertions which are there known to be falsehoods, but meanly circulate their handbills among a community who are ignorant of the facts.

Clinton County, ss.

John Robins, of Champlain, being duly sworn, deponeth and saith that Thomas Morse and Isaac Morse purchased a piece of land of Allen R. Moore, which Mr. Moore previously bought in for taxes; that a year or two had elapsed, after the Morses had made the contract, and before they had paid for it, this deponent offered the Morses, to take the premises off their hands. Mr. Moore, however, would not consent that this deponent should have the premises, unless he, this deponent would agree to pay the Morses what it had cost them. This deponent accordingly agreed with the Morses for the premises, and paid them between two and three dollars per acre, more than they had agreed to give Mr. Moore. Afterwards, in conversation with Isaac Morse, he observed Mr. Moore had treated them generously and appeared to be perfectly satisfied.

JOHN ROBINS.

Sworn before me, this fourth day of Nov. 1825.

J. C. HUBBELL, COM.

Clinton County, ss.

Daniel Corbet, being duly sworn, deponeth and saith, that soon after Allen R. Moore returned from the Legislature, having purchased the land now in question between him and Thomas Morse, Allen R. Moore offered Thomas Morse the Comptroller's certificate of said land, in my presents, and at the same price he paid the Comptroller. And at that time, Thomas Morse had no expectation that the land would be redeemed by any person, as I then understood, and as the said Morse has since told me.

DANIEL CORBET.

Sworn before me at Champlain this 7th day of Nov. 1825.

NOADIAH MOORE,
Justice of the Peace.

I hereby certify that I heard read by Bela Edgerton Esq. on the 6th inst. the affidavit of Thomas Morse, which has since been published and circulated, and that I subsequently conversed with the said Morse on the subject of the affidavit and mentioned to him the contents of the same. The said Morse then declared to me that he did not intend to use the expressions ascribed to him therein relative to the conduct of Mr. Moore, and that he did not think, or mean to say, in the said affidavit that Mr. Moore had acted improperly or dishonorably in the transaction alluded to in his affidavit, and that if any language imputing to Mr. Moore, such conduct had been used therein, he had been deceived and expressed a surprise that such language had been uttered in the same.

The said Morse further observed that he did not believe Mr. Moore had altered the certificate as stated in the said affidavit, that he did not think him capable of

* Bucktails were Republicans who opposed Clinton.

being guilty of such an act, and that he did not intend to express suspicious of his doing so.

MOSES HOIT.
November 7th 1825.

Here you perceive fellow citizens how baseless and unprovoked these aspersions of Mr. Moore's character are proven. Desperate indeed must be the hopes and fortunes of men who are driven to such resorts to sustain a sinking cause. Can you listen to any assertions which emanate from those who can thus, to subserve unholy purposes violate the sanctity of private rights, outrage truth and pervert fact.

The ill used Mr. Moore the following year wrote an unusual political letter to J. C. Hubbell at Chazy:

Julius C. Hubbell, Esquire
Post Master,
Chazy

1826

Great and Mighty Sagamore

The voice of our brother has come up to the white Skins and is sweet to our ears. It tells us that bears grease and fat are plenty in the Land of the Five Nations. It is wonderful—But we hope it is not the voice of a singing bird that speaks—The wolf says a thing that is not—but the bark of the dog is true—Our arm is stretched out to our brother—the hatchet is buried—we will go to his wigwam and eat his Suck ca tash and smoke his calumet—and drink his fire water—Let his squaws make ready for his friends the white skins of the plains. The Twelve warriors of the white skins will come—The whiteskins never lie—Brother—we hear you will have a talk around your council fire—We hope it will be peaceful and pleasing to our great Father D. W. Clinton but we fear not—Brother be careful not to dig up the hatchet for we cannot command the blood of our young men. Brother we do not wish your squaws to hear our warwhoop in their wigwams—We send you this wampum in peace and may the great Manitto send you plenty of bears grease and fat as you deal justly with the white skins.

A. R. MOORE, SACHEM
To his brother Julius.

A. C. Moore.
Sachem His mark

The same year the Plattsburgh paper backed Roswell Ransom of Chazy as a Republican candidate for the State Assembly to run against Bela Edgerton, also of Chazy, the Democratic candidate who eventually won the election:

INTELLIGENCER—EXTRA—Plattsburgh. Oct. 20, 1826.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

Convention of Republican Delegates in several towns of Clinton County—held at the house of Jeremiah McCready, village of Plattsburgh, October 7th 1826—William H. Houghton [Chazy] Chairman, Alexander McCotter, Secretary—Resolved, unanimously, that ROSWELL RANSOM, ESQ. Chazy be recommended to the ELECTORS as a suitable candidate for Member of Assembly for the ensuing election . . .

The article goes on to point out that Roswell Ransom was a farmer who, during the War of 1812, on all occasions when his country required his services was prompt and active at his post manfully discharging his duty as a citizen and a soldier. When General Dearborn marched into Canada in 1812, Mr. Ransom accompanied him. When Murray raided Plattsburgh, Mr. Ransom was among the first who rallied under General Mooers to repel the enemy. On the invasion of Sir George Prevost, Mr. Ransom was a lieutenant under Captain Fillmore. He left his family to the mercy of an exasperated enemy, fought them step by step through Beekmantown to Plattsburgh. He was on that occasion attached to the first detachment that opened fire upon the enemy. He remained in the army until the enemy retreated and pursued them to the line. His farm was desolated by the fleeing enemy. "Such is the patriot,

such is the tried Republican for whom we ask your suffrage."

Notes of several party meetings held in town in 1827 and 1828 have also survived. These notices were apparently written to be submitted to the newspaper:

At a large and respectable meeting in the South Part of the Town of CHAZY on the night of the 23rd day of Oct. 1827, the following persons were chosen to fill the office of Justices of the Peace in different parts of said Town as follows—

John Aldridge Jr.	Chosen	Moderator
Horace Morgan	"	Chairman
Enoch B. Morgan	"	Secretary

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following Gentlemen were chosen a committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the Sense of the meeting, John Vantine, Robert Oliver, Daniel Fifield, Ben M De-long, Jotham Baxter, Alva Minkler, Abraham Vantine, Samuel Hoostin, Isaac Starks, Wait Warner, William Livingston, Rufus Oliver, ———

The committee retired to another room and soon after returned when the Chairman of the Committee the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination of: Julius C. Hubbell, and Solomon Fisk in the Village of Chazy and Enoch B. Morgan in the South part of the Town of Chazy.

Horace Morgan, Chairman
Enoch B. Morgan
John Aldridge Jr

On the back of the sheet are the following names: Robert Oliver, John Vantine, Rufus Oliver, Ben M. DeLong, Abraham Vantine, Isaac Stark, Alpheus Minkler, William Livingston, Landon Doling, Jotham Baxter, Edward D. Morgan, A Vantine, John Hackett, Aretas Slosson, Sam'l Huston, Alfred Oliver, Lyman Warner, James Denison, J. R. Stark.

The friends of the present Republican Administration of the General Governments in the Town of Chazy are hereby Notified, that, a Town Meeting will be held at the house of Mrs. Eunice Fillmore of Chazy on the twenty-first day of August Inst at four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of selecting delegates to meet in the Republican County Convention to be holden at Plattsburgh on the 28th Inst and for such other purposes as shall then be judged necessary and proper

Chazy 12 August, 1828
Nathan Carver
Michael Hay
H. W. N. Ransom
Epaph' Ransom
John Burroughs

REPUBLICAN MEETING

The friends of the present Republican Administration of the General Government in the town of Chazy are hereby notified that a Town Meeting will be held at the house of Mrs. Eunice Fillmore of Chazy on the twenty-first day of August Instant at four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of selecting Delegates to meet in the Republican County Convention to be holden at Plattsburgh on the 8th day of August Instant

Chazy 13 August 1828
Nathan Carver
Leonard Kimball
Henry Reynolds
Gustavus Stoughton

On the back of this sheet is a record of another meeting:

At a meeting of the republican friends to the administration of the General Government
Nathan Carver was called to the chair and
J. C. Hubbell was Secretary

Nathan Carver
Allen Reynolds
Ich'd Ransom
Benjamin F. Stoughton
Stephen Goodspeed
Epiphroditis Ransom

Resolutions prepared
Resolutions as to ——— have been prepared

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Chazy held at the house of Mrs. Fillmore for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Justice of the Peace at the Insuing Election

Nathan Carver Esq. was chosen Chairman and
Harry Graves Secretary

J. C. Hubbell

Solomon Fisk was nominated as a suitable person to be supported for the village of Chazy

the Meeting also concurs for the nomination of William Hedding for the West part of the Town

Henry Gregory was nominated for the candidate for the Lake Shore

H. Graves, Secretary

At a National Republican Convention held on October 4th 1832, the chairman was Nathan Carver, the secretary was C. D. Barton, and the delegates from Chazy were: Isaac Aldridge, Nathan Carver, Roswell Ransom, Julius C. Hubbell, and Gustavus Stoughton. H. W. N. Ransom of Chazy was the secretary for the convention of the same party on October 12th 1833. The PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for January 25th 1834, reported that at a meeting of delegates from the several towns in the county held at the Court House in Plattsburgh on January 7th 1834, the delegates from Chazy were J. C. Hubbell, Wm. Hedding, Shubel Burdick Jr., Amasa Adams, Wm. H. Brockway, Carlton Bullis, Solomon Fisk, S. Buckman, George Lesley, D. Slosson, Eliaphlet Dustin, James Slosson, and Elmore Clark.

In preparation for the annual town meeting of 1834, the Republicans prepared a slate of candidates:

At a meeting of the Republicans of the town of Chazy, held on the 21st of February, 1834 at the School House near Michael Hays Esq. for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported—Chosen officers at our next Annual Town Meeting whereupon:

Heman Hickock was chosen Chairman and S. Burdick appointed Secretary

On Motion, resolved that the following persons be and hereby are nominated.

For Lister	For Collector	For Supervisor
E. A. Scott	S. Burdick, Jr.	George Lesley

For Commissioners of Schools
J. C. Hubbell, Nathan Carver, Isaac Aldridge

For Assessors
William Hedding, Matthew Sax Ephraim Farnsworth

For Commissioners of Highway
Cephas Kinsley — Eph Ransom — Lucius Heaton
A. Weston — Daniel Dodge — Chauncey Goodrich

Overseers of the Poor
E. A. Scott — Amasa Moore

For Constables
S. Burdick Jr. — James B. McLean

Sealer of Weights and Measures
William H. Brockway

At an Extra meeting of the representatives of the town of Chazy held at W. H. Brockway's Shop for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Peace.

Douglass was chosen to the Chair and Adan Weston appointed Secretary

On Motion, Resolved, That we nominate a Justice of the Peace,
For Justice
H. W. Brockway

24th of February 1834

The PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN for July 19th 1834, commented:

There may, possibly, be a lurking spark of wit in the following article, sent us a few days since by a federalist of Chazy—but, for our lives, we cannot discover it:

"Out of Character.—The author of "Ethan Allen" has given his friends in Chazy, an "unkind cut." He says, "he is informed, [doubtful] that the Tory Wigs of Chazy, celebrated the 4th of July under British colors." Why not Mr. Author? All your political friends hold that King William and King Andrew can do no wrong; and why their subjects? and as their fleeing to the British province for safety, during the late war," probably you know, But ——— "But!" Ha! Ha! Ha! Really, we have laughed so heartily before for a long time.

The Scratch Party

The N.Y. Democratic Chronicle, a spirited Republican Journal conceives that the Federalists have sworn the name of "Wig" sufficiently long to warrant the adoption of a new cognomen: and therefore calls them the Scratch Party. The Editor offers the following reasons why the new name should be adopted:

They have been scratching for power—ALWAYS. Scratching for the United States Bank; Scratching for the enemy in the late war; Scratching for office; Scratching the people, and scratching one another when there was nothing else to scratch, until they are emphatically nothing more nor less than the Scratch Party. And so note it be—Doff the "wig" gentlemen and "adopt" the scratch. [*]

The Chazy Republicans prepared on August 16th 1834, for the approaching convention at Plattsburgh:

At a meeting of the Republicans of the town of Chazy at the School House near Michael Hays', agreeable to the previous Notice,

Whereupon, Matthew Sax was called to the Chair and W. H. Brockway, Secretary, and then proceeded to choose five delegates to represent the town in the County Convention:

Whereupon the following persons were chosen by ballot—

Ira P. Chamberlain
Matthew Sax
Miles Stevenson
Ansalom Goodrich
William Hedding

Resolved, that the delegates be recommended the nomination of John North for Coroner

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee for year, calling Town Meetings for the Ensuing year:

Daniel Dodge
Francis Kinsley
E. A. Scott

Resolved that Allen Orms and Lemuel North be substitutes to the County Convention, in case of the inability of either of the delegates to attend.

Resolved, That our Town Committee be Hereby Directed to call the Next Town Meeting for nominating Town Officers as, A Republican Meeting

The Meeting adjourned this Chazy, Aug. 16 1834.

Matthew Sax, Chairman
W. H. Brockway, Secretary

The actual convention of the Democratic Republican delegates was held at the Phoenix Hotel with Miles Stevenson of Chazy as chairman, and John North of Chazy was duly nominated for County Coroner, as was Lemuel Stetson, a native but not a resident of Chazy. Miles Stevenson was placed on the Corresponding Committee.

* Scratch: a small wig.

The Chazy party meeting for the following two years reported:

At a meeting of the *Democratic Republicans* at the town of Chazy, pursuant to previous notice at the School House near Cephas Kinsleys on the 28th day of February 1835.

The meeting was called to order by appointing Benoni Ladd, president and William Hedding, Secretary, The following persons were duly nominated candidates for Town Officers at the Ensuing Town Meeting

Hiram Ladd	Justice
E. A. Scott	Supervisor
Adan Weston	Town Clerk
William Hedding	Assessors
Matthew Sax	
Ephraim Fransworth	
Cephas Kinsley	Commissioners of Highway
John North	
Lucius Heaton	
Ira P. Chamberlain	Collector
Adan Weston	Commissioners of Common Schools
Daniel Dodge	
Isaac Aldridge	
Alexander Prescott	Inspectors of Common Schools
Miles Stevenson	
J. L. Havens	
Ira P. Chamberlain	Constables
Shebel Burdick Jr.	
Hubbell C. Wells	
Aretas Slosson	Poor Masters
J. Pixley	
D. Douglass	Sealer of Weights and Measures
E. A. Scott	
Benoni Ladd, Chairman	William Hedding, Secretary

Feb. 27, 1836

— * —

At a meeting of the *Democratic Republicans* of the town of Chazy held at the house of Joseph Harris, pursuant to Public Notice—

The meeting was organized by choosing Matthew Sax, Chairman and Daniel Dodge, Secretary

The meeting then proceeded to select candidates for Town Officers for the ensuing year—

Henry Gregory was nominated for Justice of the Peace at the Lake Shore and Ebenezer Sherman by unanimous village for Chazy village,

E. A. Scott for Supervisor,	
Adan Weston, Town Clerk	
William Hedding	Assessors
Ephraim Farnsworth	
Shubel Burdick Jr.	
Cephas Kinsley	Commissioners of Highway
Asa Calkins	
Lucius Heaton	
Daniel Dodge	Commissioners of Common Schools
Jona S. Havens	
E. A. Scott	
Isaac Aldridge	Inspectors of Common Schools
Adan Weston	
A. H. Prescott	
Ira P. Chamberlain	Collector
David Douglas	Overseers of the Poor
Jacob Atwood	
J. P. Chamberlain	
Rufus Heaton	Constables
Shubel Burdick Jr.	
Aretus Slosson	

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to call Town Meetings, Whereupon the following Gentlemen were appointed

E. A. Scott
A Weston
S. Fisk

Adjourned

D. Dodge,
Secretary

The PLATTSBURGH WHIG for October 15th 1836, reported that at an adjourned meeting of the delegates to the County Convention held on October 13th at the

house of Joseph Harris in Chazy for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent the said county in the legislature, Putnam Lawrence of Chazy was placed on the Corresponding Committee and Isaac Aldridge of Chazy was secretary.

A private letter dated 1836 exists in the Hubbell papers from Isaac Aldridge of West Chazy to J. C. Hubbell in which Aldridge expresses his views concerning the approaching town meeting:

I think we ought not to be dilatory and lett the opposition get the full . . . as we will understand their motto, a "Clean Ticket" If they get the power they will hold it very tenaciously. I feel quite indifferent in relation to myself for Town Officers but I feel in Duty bound to contend for our rights and not have it extorted from us by designing men. We have heretofore had the . . . in town and I believe we can sustain it on Liberal principals. Consequently we ought to be consistent in our nominations, to make choices of good and popular men some have consulted me to stand a candidate for supervisor but I do not wish it and think it would be impolitic. I think we had better nominate E. A. Scott for Supervisor—Ira P. Chamberlain for Court Collection—Cephas Kinsley, Com of Highways—John J. McFaden, Assessor and the rest we will consult at our meeting. I expect there will be a great struggle against you for Justice I am quite doubtful as to the result but should you come up, you will get my influence. If you think your election doubtful as to Justice and do not consent to run for that office, you must consent to the nomination of Town Clerk which I think would terminate successful. As I have heard the expression of a number that would support you, for that office and not for the other for reasons probably known to yourself. The Clerk's office you ought to hold at any rate on account of the location and convenience and convenience of the examination of your Library advice. I think you would undoubtedly be elected T. Clerk and add greater strength to the ticket, but I feel willing to submit to your opinion on the subject as you can undoubtedly get either nominations.

You had better give notice of a meeting at the village and send a notice here and some of us will represent this section. I don't know but I am one of the committee, if I am insert my name.

P.S. You will have quite some considerable support from the Jackson Party . . .

Preparing for the convention of 1837 the local Democratic Republicans reported:

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the town of Chazy on the 13th day of Inst

Ebenezer Sherman was chosen and Rufus Heaton appointed Secretary.

When the following proceedings were had. VIZ: The object of this meeting was stated to be for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent this town in the County Convention to be held on the 23rd Inst at Plattsburgh.

The following named persons were chosen as such delegates—

William Hedding
Cephas Kinsley
Elijah Ransom
Eban Sherman
Adan Weston

On Motion, Resolved, That the delegates have power to fill vacancies in case All of said Delegates should not attend said convention

On Motion, Resolved, That E. A. Scott, A. Pollard and Adan Weston be a committee for calling Town Meetings for the ensuing year

On Motion, Resolved, That the Secretary enter the proceedings of this meeting in a book kept by and for that purpose—

On Motion, Meeting adjourned in Die

Chazy 13th, 1837 R. Heaton, Secretary

A series of political letters from 1841 to 1844 exists in the Hubbell papers. On October 30th 1841, L. Stetson of Keeseville wrote to J. C. Hubbell at Chazy:

. . . I understand you to say that our opponents at the north are urging the people to oppose me on the grounds that I will not "advocate the claims of that part of the county as well as the South" in the matter of the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad To this I reply—in the event of my election to the assembly, I shall feel it to be my duty to represent faithfully the whole County and not excluding or partially excluding any particular region whether of the south or north or center—it was between the friends of these voters carried on before the Legislature, would of itself defeat the whole project of a Great Northern Railroad. Hence any bill providing for its construction should not designate either route but leave that to be determined by the Canal Board or other impartial referees. The interests and rights of Northern New York and not especially of Plattsburgh, Keeseville, Chazy or Champlain are the interests which should be urged on the Legislature in favor of this undertaking . . .

In 1844 John A. Douglass wrote from Plattsburgh to J. C. Hubbell suggesting that Douglass's father try for nomination as County Clerk.

On September 12th 1842, Stetson wrote to Hubbell that he did not want to be nominated for the Assembly, but he was in a position where he almost did not dare refuse if pressed.

On October 26th 1842, — Palmer wrote to Hubbell, both Democrats, that there would be a meeting at Hubbell's place that night; Barton would be there. He was supposed to be at the Brick Tavern but was prevented by the weather. McDonald is to get through the county next accompanied (in some places) by Tomlinson. P. P. Douglass had told Palmer yesterday that Hubbell would lose Chazy; after crowing awhile Douglass was offered a small bet on the statement which he was forced to accept. P. S. Palmer had just received word from Col. McNeil that Judge Hedding had declined the nomination for First Judge in favor of J. W. Woodward.

On November 9th 1842, J. D. Woodward wrote congratulating Hubbell that Stetson had won in the election; that the whole ticket won in the county, but Stetson ran ahead of the ticket.



courtesy of George L. Hubbell III

Julius Caesar Hubbell

March 7th 1843, George Stevenson, who looked after Hubbell's business while he was at Albany as a member of the Assembly, wrote from Chazy that our Town Meeting was held today at Burdicks and resulted in the election of their entire ticket. He added, "Mr. Lesley goes to Albany tomorrow, he will take this letter."

E. A. Scott wrote from Chazy on March 8th 1843, to Hubbell:

Sir

Our Town Meeting went off without hardly a show of opposition by the Whigs Our whole ticket is elected

Wm H. Sax	Justice
E. A. Scott	Sup.
Wm Atwood	Town Clerk

On March 4th 1844, Scott wrote again to Hubbell in Albany that the Town Meeting was the next day. He added a P.S. that the meeting was over and that the Whigs had no ticket and enclosed the Abolition and the Loco Tickets. He commented that the Supervisor got a majority of 109.

On March 9th 1844, Amasa Adams wrote from Chazy to Hubbell in Albany that he (Adams) had been circulating a petition for the "abolishment" of the Clinton County Poor House. He also asked Hubbell particularly to look in laws concerning the Superintendent of Common Schools.

June 15th 1844, Edwin Benedict of Plattsburgh wrote to Hubbell in Albany regarding a bill then under legislation concerning the poor laws.

A list exists for the year 1844 showing all the voters in Chazy Election District No. 1 by parties:

DEMOCRATS

Adams, Amasa	Fisk, Solomon N.
Amos	Ira
Julius	LN
	L.N.
Blany, Elias	
Robert	Goss, Daniel
Burdick, Damon	Daniel Jr.
M. S.	Holland
Bogart, James Van	Henry
Peter	Levi
Banker, Benj.	John
Elias	Horace
Edward	Gregory, Seth
Bullis, Carlton	Gilbert, Abraham
Oliver N.	James
Beggs, Archibald	Jonas
John	Graves, Salmon M.
Buckman, Stillman	Grassett, Lewis
Curtis	Charles
Kirtland	Horton, Henry H.
Belangea, Michel	Heaton, Lucius
Bartram, Hiram	John
Billings, Jabez	Hall, Harrison
Brooks, Abithiar A.	Ira
Brown, Jerry—West Chazy	Wm. H.
Mayo	Hay, Michael
Byington, Cyrus	Frederick
Churchill, George	William
Samuel	Hubbell, J. C.
Cummins, John	Hohun, John
Courtney, James	Hobbs, John
Carr, Morris	Heaton, Parley
Cox, Isaac	
Denio, Guy B.	Kelm, Miller
Dunning, John	Ketchum, Amos
Dana, Lewis	George
	Amasa
Farley, Lawrence	Kinsley, Francis
Ferriole, A. Jr.	
Ferris, Hiram (neither of	Lavarnway, Joseph
Edwin them voters)	Steven

Ladd, Lemuel
J. R.
Henry
W. H.
Whitney
Lasway, Stephen
Lesote, Louis A.
Louis Mr.
Joseph
Joseph Jr.
Lilly, Rose
Labo, Peter
Lengfeld, John
William
Livingston, Oscar
Little, Morris
Lapotra, Frank
Lesote, Lewis
Monty, Joseph
Joseph Jr.
Lafayette
John Jr.
Moore, James
O. P.
Samuel
McRoberts, N. J.
Minkler, Simeon
George
McCuen, John
Merritt, Wait
Merrihew, Haziell
Maxfield, Obidiah
Edwin
Miner, Clement S.
Moffet, Patrick
McCarty, Dan
Mathews, Dexter
Montpelier, N.
North, John
Lemuel
R. C.
Pleau, Shadrach
Phelps, Heman
Pluff, Batist
Pearl, Almon
Robinson, William
Robarge, Peter
Peter Jr.
Ransom, Guy
George
Elijah

Ryan, Jeremiah
George
Richards, Peter
Sweet, Solomon
Stearns, Asa
Sax, W. H.
George W.
Sheldon, Aaron
Sherman, Albert
Stoughton, Frank
W. H.
Alonzo
Stevenson, Miles
Slosson, Heman
Amos
Milo
David
Stafford, David
Noah
Sherman, Ebenezer
E. Jr.
Scott, E. A.
Slosson, Horace
Thomas
David
Edward
Thomas, William
Trombly, Antonine
Bruno
Edward
Lewis
Treadway, William
Dan
Thomas, Lyman
John
Tracy, Israel
Freeman
Traverse, Alexander
Talford, Jonathan
William
Trombly, Lawrence
Charles
Vaughan, Seth G.
Vandervoort, Peter
Vaughan, Wait
Levi
Worden, Henry
Welles, H. C.
Wilson, Allen
Wool, Joseph
Warner, Wait
Waid, Thomas

WHIGS

Anderson, George
George Jr.
Theodore
Aldridge, John
Philitis
Barnabas
Silas
William
Bessy, Jeremiah A.
Brown, George
John
Oliver
Benjamin
Amasa
Boucher, John
Belanger, Julius
John
Francis
Barber, William
George
Bullis, Hiram
Bugby, John
Charles
Philitus
Bessy, Elias

Bruno, David
Bullis, John
Burnam, Lewis
Bessy, David
Brothers, Edward
Conrow, Silas
Russele
Cooper, Thomas
Jabez
Chilson, Nathan
Carver, A. G.
Cooper, Beriah
Campbell, George
Copp, John
Chellis, Thomas
Dunn, Francis
John
Denton, Cebren
Dewel, Philip
Lysander
Douglass, Elijah
P. P.
Jonathan
Daniel
John

Farnsworth, John
Ferriole, Alex.
Gibson, William
Graves, Orson
Harmon
Harry
Grant, Douglass B.
Gilbert, Oliver
Francis
Gillette, Andrew
Gibson, George
Gregory, Henry
Gilbert, Alexander
Hyde, Ahi
Jonathan
Houghton, W. H.
Hancock, William
Hinman, Orrin
Hulett, Rufus
Hall, Henry H.
Huggins, William
Hitchcock, Samuel
Hyde, John
Johnson, Roswell
Roswell Jr.
Keth, Leonard
LaMudge, Charles
Solomon
Livingston, Wm
R.
Little, Willard
Lapotra, Solomon
Lapoint, Mitchel not a voter
Laramy, Joseph not a voter
Lengfeld, George
Thompson
Thomas
Robert
Montpelier, N.
McLaughlin, Elijah
Merrihew, Claudius
Albert
Samuel
Thomas
Harmon
Hiram
Horace
Hardy
Harlow
Minkler, Alva
John
Levi
McCullough, A.
Mooney, Stevens
Henry
Warner
Matthews, J. M.
Monty, Lewis
Minor, Peter

A second list for one school district also survives:
COMPLETE LIST OF VOTERS IN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, in the TOWN OF CHAZY, COUNTY OF CLINTON, N.Y.—1844.

Names	Democrat	Whig	Doubtful	Alien	Abolition
Amasa Adams	1				
Amos Adams	1				
Julius Adams	1				
Jn° Douglass			1		
Daniel Douglas			1		
R. L. Thomas	1				
Jn R. Ladd	1				
Whitney Ladd	1				
N. Chilson				1	
L. Ladd	1				
H. Gregory					1

Oliver, Alfred
Robert
Peko, Joseph
Pettinger, George
Peters, Loring
Niles, Stephen
Richardson, Nathan
Nathaniel
Nathan
Ransom, Epiphroditis
Epiphroditis Jr.
Ferdinand
Slosson, William
Smith, Stephen
Stoughton, Gustavus
Stark, Ansel
Scott, Alexander
Sartwell, George
Stevenson, George
Savage, Lewis
Sanoym, G.
Sanborn, J. K.
Stevens, Matthew
Sweet, James Jr.
Stoughton, George
Tulip, Joseph
Trombly, Charles
Lewis
Lewis Jr.
Joseph
Thomas, Lyman
Vaughan, Allen
John
J. W.
Vantine, David
Joseph
John
John Jr.
Abraham
Ashley
Vandervoort, Michael
Wiley, Stephen
Oliver
Wool, Michael
Lewis
Charles
Willson, William
William Jr.
Charles
Smith
James
Elihu
David
Moses
Ashley
John
Wiley, Albert
Worden, Gilbert
Wilson, Nathan
Wiley, Calvin

Amasa Brown 1
Seth Gregory 1
A. G. Sherman 1
Geo. W. Sax 1
Wm. H. Sax 1
A. Trombly 1
Wm. H. Ladd 1
S. S. Niles 1
Bapt. Ploof 1
R. Lillie 1
A. Vaughn 1
Geo. Brown 1
B. T. Stoughton 1
S. Smith 1
John Thomas 1
William Thomas 1
Jno Brown 1

A report, dated August 26th 1854 exists for the Chazy Democratic party:

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the Town of Chazy, held at the house of H. D. Witherell, on Saturday the 26th day of August, the following persons were elected to serve as members of the Democratic Convention to be held in Plattsburgh on Wednesday the 30th of August.
B. W. Merritt
J. C. Hubbell
John Heaton
Ira P. Chamberlain
H. S. Ransom
Resolved the delegates have power to fill vacancies, if any, in their delegation.
J. W. Hubbell
H. S. Ransom
Ira P. Chamberlain

were elected Town Committee for calling Caucus.
West Chazy, August 26th, 1854 Asa Stiles, Chairman
H. W. Ransom, Secretary

A Democratic slate survives as an 1857 handbill and another from about the same year:

1857
For Supervisor,
HENRY G. SAX.
For Justice of the Peace,
Seneca Ketch.
For Town Clerk,
William H. Manning.
For Overseers of the Poor,
William H. Chamberlain, Levi Goss.
For Commissioner of Highways,
Hiram Ladd.
For Assessor,
Lewis Robinson.
For Collector,
John Thomas.
For Inspectors of Elections District No. 1,
Nathan J. McRoberts, Silas Aldridge.
For Inspectors of Elections District No. 2,
Vail McCready, Lemuel C. Risley.
For Constables,
John Thomas, Tertius H. Leach,
Stephen G. Marsh, Sylvester Ober.
For Sealer Weights and Measures,
Asa Stiles.

1896
For Supervisor,
HENRY G. SAX.
For Justice of the Peace,
Antoin Trombly.
For Commissioner of Highways,
Jonathan R. Ladd.
For Town Clerk,
Russell C. North.
For Assessor,
Lewis Robinson.
For Overseers of the Poor,
William H. Chamberlain,
For Constables,
Elam Marsh, William T. Atwood,
Lucius Pearl, John Thomas,
Andrew Chisholm.
For Collector,
John Thomas.
For Inspectors of Elections District No. 1,
Volney Burdick, Lemuel C. Wrisley.
For Inspectors of Elections District No. 2,
Andrew Dunning, Henry J. Hinman.

Another Democratic slate printed as a handbill in 1875 reads:

For Supervisor,
FAYETTE C. NORTH.
For Town Clerk,
Hiram Clark.
For Assessor,
Orlando Atwood.
For Justice of the Peace,
Wm. Lengfeld.
For Commissioner of Highways,
Sylvester A. Ober.
For Collector,
Stephen H. Purdy.
For Overseer of the Poor, Dist. No. 1,
Hiram N. Barber.
For Overseer of the Poor, Dist. No. 2,
Henry Harris.
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 1,
John H. McCuen,
Edgar Graves.
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 2,
Elam L. Larkins,
Fernando J. Lengfeld.
For Constables,
Wm. H. Minkler,
Joel W. Graves,
Sylvester A. Ober,
Stephen H. Purdy.

Three others from about the same year are:

For Supervisor,
FAYETTE C. NORTH.
For Town Clerk,
Henry Harris.
For Justice of the Peace,
Guy B. Denio.
For Commissioner of Highways,
Ahi Hyde.
For Assessor,
Noah Stafford.
For Collector,
Calvin L. Robinson.
For Overseer of the Poor, Dist. No. 1,
Hiram Barber.
For Overseer of the Poor, Dist. No. 2,
Henry J. Carlton.
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 1,
P. Brainard Doane,
Romeo E. Hyde.
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 2,
Chauncey Goodrich,
Joranthum Ober.
For Constables,
Calvin L. Robinson,
Joel W. Graves,
Joseph Brothers,
Ai Reynolds.

— * —

For Supervisor,
FAYETTE C. NORTH.
For Justice of the Peace,
William Lengfield.
For Town Clerk,
Henry Harris.
For Assessors,
Joseph D. Wilcox, (full term.)
Asa N. Richardson, (to fill vacancy.)
For Commissioner of Highways,
Thomas McFadden.
For Collector,
Aburtus B. Angell.
For Overseers of the Poor,
Hiram Barber, Dist. No. 1,
Vail McCreedy, Dist. No. 2.
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 1,
John McCune,
George D. Hinman.
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 2,
Albert McFadden,
Finander Lengfield.
For Constables,
John Thomas,
John B. Hall,
Joseph Brothers,
Calvin L. Robinson.

— * —

For Supervisor,
JOHN W. HUBBELL.
For Justice of the Peace,
Silas A. Doty.
For Town Clerk,
Charles M. North.
For Collector,
Whitney W. Ladd.
For Overseer of the Poor, Dist. No. 1,
George G. Brown.
For Overseer of the Poor, Dist. No. 2,
~~John W. Kinsley.~~
For Commissioner of Highways,
Nathan Wilson.
For Assessor,
Philip C. Stoughton.
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 1,
Kirtland H. Buckman,
~~Don N. ...~~ *Edgar ...*
For Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 2,
Charles E. Doty,
Philander Stratton.
For Constables,
Alonzo Pusaw,
Andrew J. Willett,
John Abare,
Ezra W. Stiles.
For Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Anthony Trombly.

A letter dated at Chazy on November 7th 1876, from a grandchild of Julius C. Hubbell gives a glimpse of that election:

This is election day here—quite a crowd in the st. I am sure I counted as many as 20 people—in the polls are in Academy Hall—grandpa came in to dinner very quiet, not depressed but not at all jubilant. I mistrusted that the Rep. predominated but I kept quiet.—found out after dinner that they did!

A Chazy news item for November 5th 1905, reports:

At the general election on Tuesday Nov. 5, 1905 Voting District No. 1 polled the ordinary number of votes giving George H. Sax (D) for Member of Assembly the largest number of votes cast for any candidate in the township and a majority of 56 over all in the three election districts. These were given Mr. Saxe without fear or favor in one of the staunch Republican towns of the county. Supervisor George W. Lengfeld (D) was elected by a small majority. The balance of the ticket was all Republican.

Chapter Twenty-One

HEALTH, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE*

HOME MEDICINE

There have been doctors in Chazy since the earliest settlements before the formation of the town. But then, as no doubt now, Chazy residents also had at their finger tips a vast number of cures, salves, ointments, and medicines for their troubles. An indication of their nature and variety comes from Mrs. Daisy Bocare Brunell who wrote in 1962:

In the old days when medicines had to taste bad to be good, laxatives were either castor oil or Epsom Salts, also another remedy was rhubarb (powdered) mixed with maple syrup—if a child had fever, fried onions made into a poultice and put on the bottom of the feet; if one had ear ache, an onion was roasted in the hot ashes and squeezed in a fine cloth and dropped in the ear or have a man while smoking blow the smoke into the child's ear. If my father did not feel good, he would brew bone set and drink it before going to bed. Once I tasted it, it was awful. Then there was the inevitable sulphur and molasses, that was a must to throw off the winter ills. Doctors didn't make much money in the early days. We always made our own salve. I don't think my mother ever in her life bought any. In the early spring as the trees were leafing out, we went in front of the cemetery to gather balm of gilead buds. I have forgotten the real name of those trees. We would boil those sticky buds in sweet butter until thick, then drain and put in little covered tins. It sounds foolish today but I know that salve was as good as you could buy. Then later came the sweet clover that was very good too. In my day, we were never without those two remedies. If a person stepped on a rusty nail, I took a shovel and put some woolen rags and set fire to them. Today, if anything like that happens we run to the doctor. Not long ago, I bought some salve from the doctor, it cost \$1.50.—Times have changed.

The forests and fields of Chazy also supplied many treasures that were used at home for other than medicinal purposes. Mrs. Brunelle continues:

When I was a child, in the spring after sugaring was over, my mother would take a basket and a sharp knife, and with me trailing along, we would go to the woods, on a nice sunny day. She would feel around the roots of

plants until she found a fine root, gold color, which was called gold thread. If one had a sore mouth, by chewing a little of it, you were cured. In another place she would dig up a fine white root called pepper root. That root was very tasty eaten with bread and butter. Then there was sassafras, what that was good for, I do not know, she knew all about the wood lore. Then she dug up dandelion roots, yellow dock, mullen leaves. She took branches of certain tamarack trees and others that I don't remember. When we came home we had the pepper root for supper. The branches she put in a kettle of water and boiled them, then strained the liquid. This we were given to drink. It was a very good taste, especially after it worked a bit. It was a puzzle to me how she knew what to dig. This was some seventy-five years ago, right back of the house then a forest. When the May flowers came, she knew the names of them all. When she died, all her secrets died with her. No one today goes into the forest for roots or branches for medicinal purposes, as for me, I would be afraid to get poisoned.

Among other early domestic chemical enterprises was the dyeing of cloth. Four recipes used by his wife have survived from the account book of Prisque Ashline:

To color carpet rags

For Yellow—One half pound sugar lead dissolved in hot water; one fourth pound bicromate of potash dissolved in a vessel of wood; in cold water dip first in lead water then in the potash, then alternate till the color suits. For five pounds of goods.

For Orange—To make the yellow a bright orange, take quick lime slack and let settle then drain off clear; add sufficient water so goods will not be crowded; bring to a scalding heat for an hour or until bright enough.

For Blue—Dissolve one fourth pound of copheras in soft water sufficient to color five pounds of goods. Put in the goods and let them remain fifteen (15 minutes), then take out the goods and take clean soft water and dissolve two ounces nusiata potash and put in the goods when it is milk warm; let them remain in this 15 minutes, then take out the goods and add one ounce of oil of

* Valuable help in arranging this chapter was given by Steffen Parker, a student in the Chazy Central Rural School.

vitriol to the potash dye where it is only milk warm; put in your goods again, boil for a deep blue and for lighter shades, take out before boiling.

For Green—Take the yellow dyed by the above receipt and dye it by the above receipt for dying blue and you will have a beautiful green.

A good many other local medical references have also survived. From an advertisement of 1836:

SQUAMP WEED OIL

This oil is an effectual remedy, under God, of many disorders incident to the human body. It is a cure for many Rheumatic disorders. It cures by bathing the parts affected and taking it inwardly in doses from five to ten drops. It is found very efficacious in curing fresh wounds and bruises if applied speedily—it is also found to cure many obstinate cases of ulcers in the lungs, shortness of breath, phthisic, coughs, and almost all disorders of the breast and lungs.

As it is a new medicine, it will be likely to meet with much opposition until its use is more general, when its healing qualities will be more fully known, and when we think those who have used it will be able to exclaim as the Queen of Sheba did, "the one half has not been told."

Prepared by the subscriber at Chazy, N.Y.
J. OBER

CERTIFICATES

We, the undersigned do certify that we believe the above-mentioned oil to possess all the healing qualities as above recommended, as far as we have proved it.

I. P. Chamberlain Uzial Clark
Esek Angel Daniel Newell
A. Knapp Jr. Horace Morgan

I certify that this Oil is a sovereign remedy for rheumatism and toothache.

Matthew Sax.

I certify having tried (Ober's Squab [*sic*] Weed Oil) that I believe it to be a valuable medicine for many complaints such as sprained, rheumatism, colds, etc., etc.

Plattsburgh Feb. 1836 Jonas Morgan

I certify that I have known the above Oil cure the most inveterate cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

G. W. Platt

I certify that this Oil is a sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and Bilious Cholice.

Plattsburgh Feb. 1836 B. D. Judkins.

M. K. PLATT
Wholesale Agent, Plattsburgh, N.Y.

On a page in the back of Docket Book No. 1 of William H. Saxe, Justice of the Peace, Town of Chazy, Clinton County, N.Y., January 1, 1844-December 31, 1847, appears a recipe for Halls Salve:

2 cupsfull (teacups) lard or tallow
2 cupsfull (teacups) honey (strained)
1½ ounces beeswax
1½ ounces camphor gum
1 piece rosin (size of walnut)
1 tablespoonful tannin (if desired)

Dissolve cam-gum & lard together
then mix all together & when dissolved
stir until cold

(add vertign's to remove gangrene)

Another medical recipe comes from a letter dated at Dannemora April 13, 1857:

Mr. Dryden; Dear Sir

To make the liniment you enquired after, take olive oil, 2½ oz. oil of vitrol, 1 Drahm, spirits of turpentine, 1 oz. First mix the olive and spirits of turpentine in a vial and then add the oil of vitrol in small quantities at a time to prevent it from igniting. After it is cold you may add a piece of camphor gum as large as a chestnut.

I am respectfully yours,

Jabez Fitch

This remedy for "Fever Sore" was found in the Smith Wood Bible:

FEVER SORE

Take one ounce of white vitriol
take one ounce of copperas and one
good charge of gun powder
put it into a chunck bottle
fill it with cold water and
as fast as you use it out
fill it up with cold water.

Wm. Webb Beekmantown October 8, 187-

From Thomas McFadden, Distiller of Essential Oils,
come several recipes:

BACK SCALE

Pairs	1-2	Stomach
"	2-3	Second Stomach
"	3-4	Colon
"	4-5	Pancreas
"	6-7	Omentum
"	7-8	Liver and Spleen
"	8-9	Diaphragm
"	9-10	Peritonium
"	11-12	Intestines
"	12-1	Kidney
"	1-2	Utero

CHRONIC DYREA

3 Drams Turkey Rhubarb Scorchit
3 Drams Carbonate soda
3 Drams Cinamon
1 Pt. boiling water, steep one hour
1 Gill Brandy, ¼ lb. lofe shugar
1 tablespoonfull before eating

TELEGRAPHIC OINTMENT

Equal Parts of Organum oil and spike oil

COMPOSITION POWDER

½ lb. Bayberry Root Bark
¼ lb. Inside Hemlock Bark All pulverized fine,
¼ lb. Ginger then sifted through a
½ oz. Cayenne fine screen.
½ oz. Cloves

SPICE BITTERS

¼ lb. carcum
¼ lb. popular
¼ lb. barberry bark
¼ lb. nerve root
2 oz. cayenne
1 oz. cloves & cinnamon

LISCES MAUCHE

Half oz. Rosemary
Half oz. Indian oil
one drop Rhodeum

SASSAFRAS

Gradually with two quarts of boiling water, three and a half pounds of best brown sugar, a pint and a half of molasses, one-fourth of a pound of tartaric acid, stir well and when cool strain it into a jug; mix in a quarter of an ounce of sassafras.

RECEIPT

Take one spoonful of Turpentine
One half spoonful of oil of spike
One half spoonfull of british oil
One ounce of Rossem
One spoonfull of fresh butter
One teaspoonful of snake oil
Simmer them together and fit for use

RHEUMATIC LINAMENT

1 oz. organum
1 oz. S turpentine
1 camphor gum
½ landenum
½ Beaps (or fs) gall
1 Harts horn
½ pt. alcohol

LARKINS LINAMENT

1 oz. organum
1 oz. vitrol
1 pt. Linseed Oil
1 Gill Turpentine
Put vitrol in last
Mix in stone jug

FOR CORNS

Nitric Acid ⅓ oz.
Muriatic Acid ⅓ oz.
Aqua ammonia 1 scruple
Spirits of salt Peter
Spirits of salt
Water Harts horn

Pare the corn down so until you find the seed, then apply a drop to it and dry it by a fire, repeat it three or four times, then go about your business.

RECEIPT FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM

½ point olive oil
½ pint alcohol
4 ounces camphor gum

mix together

Then add 4 ounces spirits of Turpentine or camphene

4 ounces spirits of ammonia
2 ounces oil of Hemlock. Keep corked tight and shake before using.

CURE FOR CHOLERA

1 pint brandy—2 ounces ground cloves—2 ounces cinnamon, 2 ounces camphor, 2 ounces peppermint, 1 teaspoonful kian peper.

CURE FOR PILES

¼ of a pound of houg's lard
3 ounces of beeswax
1 ounce balsam far
1 ounce nutgall

CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC

1 glass brandy
1 thimblefull powder
1 teaspoonfull of spirits of turpentine
1 teaspoon of black black pepper
Sweeten well with lofe sugar
Take half and in eight minutes take the rest.

DOCTORS

Generally, by today's standards, early doctors were poorly prepared. They often did not attend medical school at all, but studied with other doctors as apprentices, using medical books on their own, and after two or three years took an examination given by the members of the county medical society, which—if they passed—entitled them to practice in their own right. Requirements at first were so lax that any citizen could practice medicine if he could find a customer, and in 1806 the only penalty was that he could file no legal action to collect for delinquent patients. In April of that year, however, "An act to incorporate medical societies for the purpose of regulation of the practice of physic and surgery in the state" was passed by the state legislature, and on October 6, 1807, a medical society was formed in Plattsburgh. Yet licenses for the practice of medicine were not issued by the state until 1872 and quacks abounded. Many early doctors were also farmers and preachers. Cupping and leaching were universally practiced. Mineral springs and mineral water were used in diseases of the stomach, intestinal ailments, rheumatic conditions, arthritis, and neuritis, but water was denied fever patients. Among the common diseases were tuberculosis, the most common of all; typhoid fever; small pox; and pneumonia.

Dr. Jacob Roebach of Vermont was the first doctor known to have practiced in Chazy; although he never lived here. Born near Luback, Prussia, about 1740 of Swedish descent, he had been a physician in the Prussian Army and had emigrated from Europe before the Revolution, landing first at Quebec, where he enlisted by mistake in the British army as a sergeant rather than a surgeon. He soon defected and went to Connecticut and then to Vermont, where he volunteered his professional services at the Battle of Bennington. About 1784 he moved to Shelburne and in 1792 to Grand Isle. He is said to have had a fine personal appearance, possessing great muscular power and activity; he was also an accomplished horseman, swordsman, and gunner. He died in 1809. He imitated the Indians by making many concoctions of barks and roots for various diseases.

The first resident doctor of Chazy was *Dr. Nathan Carver* who arrived in 1800; he is believed to have graduated from a medical school in his native Hartford, Connecticut. In 1823 he served as president of the local medical society and practiced here until his death in 1836.

Although this is probably not an exhaustive list, these additional doctors are known to have practiced medicine in Chazy:

Dr. Nathan Graves had settled in Chazy at an early date. (see Chapter Six.)

Dr. Luther Ransom arrived in 1805 and died at Chazy in 1832. (See Chapter Six.)

Dr. John Horton was an active and influential doctor in Chazy until he died here in the prime of life in 1814. He was licensed by the Clinton County Medical Association on March 28th 1808. He married twice and had several children. His office was on the present Colonial Home lot in Chazy Village; it burned in June 1912. (See Chapter Six.)

Dr. James T. G. Wood was at Chazy Landing from 1806 until 1830.

Dr. Cornelius Hodges, born at Stamford, Connecticut, on November 3rd 1751, came to West Chazy between 1810 and 1820, and died there on October 21st 1846.

Dr. Miles Stevenson, son of Amasa and Mehitabel (Phelps) Stevenson, was born in Plattsburgh on August 24th 1794, and studied medicine there with *Dr. Benjamin Mooers*. During the War of 1812 he was taken prisoner by the British and transported to Canada where he was made to care for the enemy's sick and wounded. After the war he graduated from Albany Medical College and on January 21st 1817, was licensed to practice "Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery" by the Clinton County Medical Society. He immediately set up his practice in Chazy, boarding four weeks with the Hubbell family while he established himself. In 1818 he and his brother Lewis started west, but when they reached Buffalo, Miles returned to Chazy to resume his practice, while Lewis went on to Ohio. On May 2nd 1819, he married at Chazy Theodosia Goldsmith, born at Fitz-William, New Hampshire, on February 15th 1798, a daughter of Thomas and Sally (Nichols) Goldsmith.

While in Chazy, *Dr. Stevenson* was librarian and treasurer of the Chazy library from 1824 until 1829, was appointed the first health officer of Chazy in 1832, served in the State Legislature during 1833-4, was Chazy postmaster in 1845, and became the warden of St. John's Episcopal Church in Champlain when that church was

organized in 1853. He died on January 29th 1859, at the home of his son, George Stevenson, 430 West 21st Street in New York City, while on a visit. His wife died the following year.

About 1838 Dr. Stevenson built the stone house just west of the present Presbyterian Manse in Chazy Village. The year of his death his heirs conveyed a strip of land west of this house for the erection of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Nelson Stevenson, youngest brother of Dr. Miles Stevenson, also practiced in Chazy, whence he came from Peru. In 1837 he used his brother's farmhouse here, and in June 1841 he lived in the present Wm. H. Brockway house. About 1844, when his wife requested dismissal from the Presbyterian Church, he returned to Peru where he died in 1851. He married first Chloe Howe, daughter of Abram Howe of Beekmantown. He married second, by 1834, Rhoda M. Everest, born on February 25th 1814, a daughter of Joseph Everest and widow of Charles P. Landon; she died in Peru on February 15th 1849.

Dr. Solomon Newell Fisk was born in Chazy in April 1809, a son of Solomon and Sabrina (Worthington) Fisk; his mother died very soon after he was born, and his father married her sister Catharine. Dr. Fisk graduated from medical school in Burlington, practiced at Jay, New York, for eight months, and then began his practice at Chazy on March 30th 1836. He remained here until his death in 1856. In 1838 he built a handsome residence on what is now the Chazy Central Rural School lot; this lot was deeded to William H. Miner for a school lot by Dr. Fisk's son, Harvey Newell Fisk; the land had originally been owned by Lemuel North, Dr. Fisk's first wife's father, who deeded it to his daughter and son-in-law. Dr. Fisk's house was built of marble and cut stone brought from the Fisk quarry on Isle La Motte, bricks from the brickyard at the rapids in Champlain, and sand from the lake shore. J. C. Hubbell's notebook records for June 10th 1869, "Mrs. P. A. Fisk's house burned down between one and six o'clock P.M.—The cinders from which carried by a high wind set on fire the Stevenson house, the Presbyterian Church, the wood shed and a building of Joseph Laramy, but all were extinguished by great exertions." Dr. Fisk married first Mariah North and second Phebe Ann Raymond, widow of his half-brother Almond Dunbar Fisk. She married third Dr. James Sweeney.

Dr. Almond Fisk was born at Chazy on April 26th 1818, a son of Solomon and Catharine (Worthington) Fisk. He was apprenticed to a jeweler in Troy, New York, when he was about 15; he then went to New York City and entered the stove business. While in this business he invented the first airtight coal stove, the first drum for second floor heating, and the moveable top cooking stove. He was working on a self-feeding base burner at the time of his death when he was only 32 years old. His foundry was at Newton, Long Island. Almond Fisk was a fine looking man, six feet four inches tall. He dreamed up his inventions while he was asleep; on awakening he would immediately rise, put the idea in writing, and go back to sleep.

He also invented the Metallic Casket, which apparently horrified Chazy and was still talked about years after his death. He tested the casket with Dr. James Sweeney of Chazy, either in the basement of his brother's stone house or in the house of Dr. Sweeney. Tradition developed that at this time he lost a child, probably his

daughter Phebe Ann who died young, and that she was placed in the casket and kept for three years in Dr. Sweeney's basement where he could keep careful watch over whatever changes were taking place. Years later village children were still scaring each other with tales of a coffin containing a skeleton in the barn behind what had been Dr. Sweeney's house.

Almond Fisk married on May 13th 1840, Phebe Ann Raymond of New Jersey. They had: *William M. L. Fisk*, born in 1841, who prepared for college at Champlain, graduated from Bellview Medical College, and became a physician of some note; *Helen M. C. Fisk*, b. 1843; *Josephine J. Fisk*, b. 1845; *Phebe Ann Fisk* who died young; and *Almond Dunbar Fisk*, b. 1850. Soon after the father's death, his widow came to Chazy and married his brother, Dr. Solomon N. Fisk who died in 1856. She brought her surviving children with her to live in their uncle's house.

After her second husband's death, Phebe Ann married, as her third husband, *Dr. James Sweeney*, who had come from Albany to Chazy. He lived in a low brick house, formerly owned by Seth Graves, on the site of the present Dumar's Variety Store and across the street from Dr. Fisk's residence. Dr. Sweeney was also of an inventive nature and is believed to have been involved with the development of the Wagner Pullman Car. He may also have practiced medicine in Champlain. In 1875 Dr. Sweeney left Chazy.

Dr. William C. Fisk, born in 1814 was another half-brother of Dr. Solomon N. Fisk and a son of Solomon and Catherine (Worthington) Fisk. He was born at Chazy and became a doctor at Oxford, Mississippi, where he died without issue on April 12th 1844.

A brother of Solomon Fisk of Chazy was *Ira Fisk* who had a son, *Dr. Ira Woodward Fisk*. Dr. I. W. Fisk was born at Chazy in 1824 and graduated from the Physicians College of Medicine in Philadelphia. He practiced at Au Sable for thirteen years and served as a physician and surgeon during the Civil War. He then went west, but died in Daytona, Florida, in 1891.

Dr. Abiathar Pollard, perhaps born at Bridgewater, Vermont, on April 23rd 1792, a son of Abiathar and Comfort (Sisco) Pollard,* studied medicine at Castleton Medical College in Vermont, settling immediately after graduation at Westport, New York, where he was at once elected a school supervisor. After four years of practice, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1835 he married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Douglas of Chazy, where Dr. Pollard moved and remained six years. He lived in the house immediately south of the present home of Mrs. B. F. Sullivan in Chazy Village. In 1850/1 he moved to Keeseville where he spent eight years; he then moved on to New York City where he lived two years, but in 1861 he returned to Westport, where he died.

Dr. Pollard's sister, Naomi Pollard, married Dr. Daniel Brooks of Vermont, and with him settled at North Elba, New York. They had a son, *Dr. Abiathar Pollard Brooks*, born at North Elba in 1819, for whom his uncle helped obtain a medical education. Dr. Brooks graduated from Castleton Medical College on November 2nd 1843, and began his first practice in Chazy. In 1849 he left for California in the gold rush, but returned to Chazy

* He may have been born in 1808, a grandson of Abiathar and Comfort. Our thanks to Rev. J. Larry Jacobson of Wilberton, Oklahoma, for this suggestion.



Dr. Abiathar Pollard Brooks

in 1853 and remained until his death in 1899. He married Semantha, daughter of William Douglass Adams. Dr. Brooks sang in the Methodist Church choir and was much interested in sports. His granddaughter is Mrs. Emerson L. Saxe of Plattsburgh.

Dr. Daniel Dodge came to West Chazy with his wife, Judith (Gates) Dodge, and their children in 1840. He built the house now immediately south of the present home of David K. Martin and lived there until his death in 1864. He was a native of Hanover, New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College.

Dr. Daniel Gates Dodge was the eldest son of Dr. Daniel Dodge. He was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire. He attended high school at Fort Covington and the Champlain Academy; in 1845 he began to study medicine with his father. He went to Albany in 1846 to enter the office of Dr. Alden March and graduated from Albany Medical College in 1849. He moved to Rouses Point where he was a physician until his death in 1877. The youngest child of Dr. Daniel and Judith (Gates) Dodge, was *Dr. Lyndhurst C. Dodge* of Rouses Point whose bequests built both the library at West Chazy and the library at Rouses Point in memory of his parents.

Dr. Eben Norton, who was an old man in 1864-5, is known to have been a doctor in Mooers and, at some time, also at Chazy. He was a member of Harmony Lodge #154 of the Masons. In 1949 his medical kit and surgical instruments were owned by Lillian Carleton Johnson of Louisville, Kentucky.

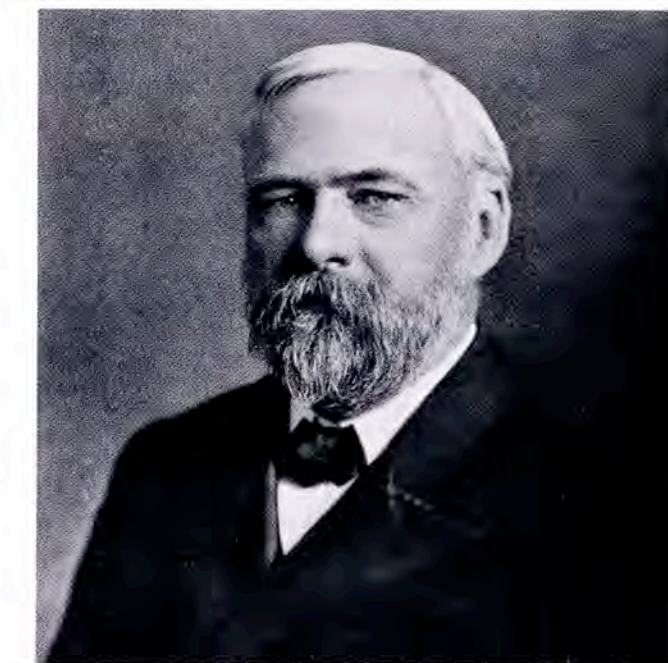
A Dr. Harding was at Chazy Landing in 1844.

Dr. William S. Honsinger, born in Vermont in 1819/30, came from Champlain to West Chazy in the spring of 1848, and practiced medicine here until his retirement in 1889.

Dr. Willis T. Honsinger was a son of Dr. William S. Honsinger and also practiced medicine in West Chazy from 1875 until his own retirement in 1899.

The 1850 census taken at Chazy lists *Dr. Mason Mead*, physician, aged 62 and a native of Connecticut, living with *Clarissa Mead*, also 62 and a native of Connecticut, in the home of Francis Mead aged 40, a native of Vermont and a farmer. Also listed as physicians at Chazy were *Dr. George B. Hyde* aged 26, a native of Vermont; and *Dr. Artemas Soule* aged 29, a native of Vermont, and *Dr. Aretas Slosson* aged 47, also a native of Vermont. Dr. Slosson later went west.

Dr. Alexander Warren Fairbank, son of Warren C. Fairbank, was a native of Rouses Point. He taught school for a short time and then began to study medicine with doctors Daniel G. and Lynhurst C. Dodge; in the spring of 1871 he attended Albany Medical College, but could not return the next year due to the death of his father in the fall of 1872. During that winter he again taught school and continued to read medicine with Dr. Dodge, returning to medical school the following year and gradu-



A. W. Fairbank

ating in 1874. Directly after his graduation he established an office in Chazy Village and continued to practice here until his death. He was consulting physician for the St. Lawrence Hospital and contributed to the success of many organizations in Chazy, including the school and the library. In 1914 he was elected a member of the State Assembly.

Dr. William Ernest Clough, son of Peter Clough of Peru, was a practicing physician in West Chazy from 1884 until 1912. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont and also studied at the New York Medical College in New York City. His home, just east of what is now LaBounty and Woolever's store in West Chazy, was burned in the great fire of 1912, and he moved to Plattsburgh without rebuilding it.

Dr. Charles E. Marnes, born at Chazy in 1863 a son of John Edward Marnes, graduated from the Physicians and Surgeons College at Chicago in 1886 and returned to Chazy to practice with Dr. Fairbank until 1889; he

lived with the Fairbank family. He married Zerviah Leonard and moved to Rouses Point.

Dr. Edgar L. Walker was both a doctor and a preacher at West Chazy from 1892 until 1897.

Dr. Frederick M. Swift (1863-1921) settled in West Chazy in 1898 from Potsdam, New York. He remained here until his death. During the influenza epidemic of 1918, his untiring efforts broke his health. His first office was in the Clark Block; later his office was in his home. He married Anna M., a daughter of John and Margaret Reynolds.

Dr. John S. Stetson came to Chazy from New York City in 1913 and remained here until his death in 1926.

Dr. Hubert R. Stiles, born in Altona a son of Herbert and Sarah J. (Holmes) Stiles, came to West Chazy in 1921 and remained until his death in 1942.

Dr. John E. Swartz practiced medicine in Chazy from 1921 until 1929.

Dr. George Howard was a doctor in Chazy from 1938 until 1941.

Dr. A. Z. Speare practiced in Chazy from 1942 until 1950.

Dr. George Warren Clark, a native of Chazy and son of George Warren Clark, Jr., and Harriet (McDowell) Clark, attended Union College (class of 1942) and graduated from McGill University School of Medicine in 1944, opening his office in Chazy in March 1948. His home is the stone house built by Solomon Fisk, and his office is the nearby Fisk stone shoe shop. He is Chazy's only practicing physician.

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Many doctors have been born and raised in Chazy; although they have not necessarily practiced here. Those known are:

Dr. Braman Lengfeld, son of Robert Lengfeld, was born in Chazy and practiced on Isle La Motte.

Dr. Ellis Lengfeld, son of George and grandson of Robert Lengfeld, was a doctor at Lake Placid.

Dr. Romeo E. Hyde, son of Ahi Hyde of Chazy, served in the Civil War as a doctor, later established his practice in Beekmantown, and still later lived in Plattsburgh.

Dr. Annetta E. Barber, daughter of George H. Barber, was born in Chazy and taught in district schools a few years before studying medicine. After graduation from medical school, she practiced in Glens Falls and in 1909 was elected President of the Warren County Medical Society.

Dr. Minos McRoberts, son of William McRoberts of Chazy, was a doctor on Isle La Motte.

Dr. Brooks Walton McCuen, son of John H. McCuen of Chazy, was a doctor in Syracuse until his death.

Dr. Orrel McFadden, a native of West Chazy, spent two years at the University of Vermont and graduated from Albany Medical College. He practiced medicine at Massena, New York, until his death.

Dr. Cephas D. Kinsley, son of Joel Kinsley of West Chazy, practiced in North Adams, Massachusetts. He performed the first gall bladder operation ever performed in the North Adams Hospital in 1908. In 1909 he moved to Colorado.

Dr. Calvin Eugene Nichols was born at Elizabethtown, but was raised in Chazy.

Dr. Frederick Herbert Nichols, nephew of Dr. Calvin E. Nichols, was born in Beekmantown and practiced in Jamestown, New York.

Dr. George C. Goewey, born in West Chazy a son of Ernest C. Goewey, was a doctor in Syracuse until his death.

Dr. Raymond E. Goewey, brother of Dr. George, was born in West Chazy and practiced in Ohio.

Dr. Harry Prindle Robinson was a son of Daniel Robinson.

James O'Neill, who settled on the Military Turnpike in 1844, had three sons who were doctors: *Dr. James H. O'Neill* of Mooers, *Dr. Owen W. O'Neill* of Mooers Forks, and *Dr. William O'Neill* of New Jersey.

Dr. M. D. French came from the Town of Chazy.

Dr. Elmer E. Larkin, a native of West Chazy, was a physician in Albany a few years and then moved to Plattsburgh. He was a graduate of Albany Medical College.

Dr. John Lloyd Larkin was a brother of Dr. Elmer Larkin.

Dr. Aaron Larkin, of another family, first practiced in West Chazy and then moved to Norwood.

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From the collection of Dr. Miles Stevenson we have a bill of customary early 19th century medical fees:

At Office	
For examination and advice, if not a regular customer	\$1.00
For examination and advice, if a regular customer	.50
Cathartic or emetic, at office with directions	.25
Bleeding or extraction of a tooth	.25
Visit and advice, with 1/2 mile (with or without one dose of med.)	.50
Bleeding in addition	.25
Blisters .25 cts. Cathartic or emetic	.25
Solutions or aqueous Mixtures, at discretion	.25
Administering injections .50 Pills, per dozen	.25
Introducing catheter \$1.00 Repition	.50
Detention .25 cts. per hour	
Visit at night .50 cts. extra—consultation from \$1.00 to	2.00
Introducing seaton; or forming tissue	1.00
Aromatic Bitters .25 cts. per oz. Strengthening plaster	.25
Anodyne plaster .50 cts. unguentums .25 cts. per oz. liniments .25 per oz.	
Cupping arteriotomy or lucking .50 cts.	
Call and bleeding by request within a 1/2 mile 4/	
Call and extracting a tooth within a 1/2 mile 4/	
Mileage for the first mile \$1.00, each additional mile .25 cts.	
Call or side visit, the same as within a 1/2 mi.	
Attending case midwifery, if within 5 miles & occupying 12 hours	5.00
Attending case midwifery, if within 5 miles & occupying 24 hours	7.00
Attending case midwifery, if within 5 miles Every additional 8 hours	1.00
Visit in care of midwifery, arriving after confinement if 1/2 mile—half price	2.50
within 1/2 mile, at discretion of physician	
Delivering placenta within 1/2 mile	2.50
Delivering placenta over 1/2 mi. 2.50 and travel fees, same as confinement	
Attending case of abortion—same as midwifery	
Reducing luxation of hip joint	15.00
Reducing luxation—all other joints except finger and toes	5.00
Reducing luxation—thumb, fingers and toes	2.00
Reducing simple fracture	5.00
Reducing compound fracture	5.00 to 10.00
Amputation of thigh or leg	25.00
Amputation of arm or forearm	20.00

Amputation of finger or toe	3.00
Dressing incised wounds in proportion to size and difficulty	.50 to 5.00
Dressing shot or contused wound in proportion to size and difficulty	1.00 to 10.00
Opening abscess or felon 50 cts. opening boil	.25 cts.
Operation of paracentesis or tapping for dropsy	5.00
Operation of trepan 25.00 Operation of Lithotomy	75.00
Reducing hernia by taxis	3.00
By operation	25.00
Operation of hydrocele	5.00
For fistula in ano	20.00
Operation for hairlip	5.00
Excising tonsils, each 2.00	10.00
Removing tumors from	2.00 to 25.00
Tying carotid artery	50.00
Tying femoral artery	15.00
Tying temporal artery	5.00
Tying all other arteries	5.00
Operation of trachiotomy	10.00
Vaccination	1.00
Incision of Fransum Lingua 4/	

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Perhaps one of the most spectacular medical cases in the town was that written of by Daisy Bocare Brunelle as MRS. CHAS. TROMBLY'S DINNER PARTY:

This was Mr. Charles' Trombly's second wife—after their marriage she thought she would make a dinner party and get acquainted with her neighbors. My father and mother were invited but for some reason they didn't go. During the afternoon we saw Paul Gordon (Mr. Trombly's son-in-law) go by on horse back as fast as the horse could go. A short time afterwards we saw Dr. Fairbanks go by driving as fast as his horse could go. We didn't think much of it but as Mr. Trombly was an old man we felt sure he was taken sick. News didn't travel fast in those early days and it wasn't until the next day that we heard what had happened. Mrs. Trombly had a very nice dinner but unfortunately she mixed her gravy with helibose (a deadly poison). When Dr. Fairbanks arrived, they were all on the floor writhing in agony, in different degrees of course. Those who liked gravy stirred from the bottom. One man told us that he thought her gravy was too thin and stirred to get the bottom of the bowl. That man said he always felt the effect of it. Only the skill of Dr. Fairbanks saved them. Mr. Trombly was ailing and ate nothing but bread and milk and it turned out she didn't eat any gravy either. However, it was a narrow escape.

DENTISTS

There have been far fewer dentists than doctors in Chazy. The only dentist in Chazy Township listed in the census for 1850 is *Charles Scott*, aged 42, a native of Vermont. Soon after the turn of the century, doctors *George and Walter Stevenson*, natives of Mooers, had offices at different times, in both Chazy and West Chazy. *Dr. Miller S. Elkins* was also a dentist in West Chazy; his office was at one time just south of the present Masonic Temple, and sometime between 1906 and 1912 on the second floor of the Robinson brick store.

About 1925 *Dr. Charles W. Tanner*, born at Sanaria, Ontario, on April 22nd 1901, a son of Edward C. and Hannah (Hamil) Tanner, came to Chazy to practice dentistry at the Chazy Central Rural School. He had graduated from the McGill University School of Dentistry in 1923 and taken graduate work at the Forsythe Dental Infirmary in Boston and at the Mayo Clinic. Later he established the dental department at Physicians Hospital in Plattsburgh, where he maintained an office until January 1953. He died at Chazy, on March 1st 1964. *Dr. Chauvin*, a native of Beekmantown, succeeded Dr. Tanner at the Chazy school.

In the 1940's and '50's, *Dr. Orville Narreau* was a dentist in Chazy Village.

Currently the town's only practicing dentist is *Dr. Leroy D. Earl*, who has practiced for many years in West Chazy Village. He was born at Malone, graduated from the University of Buffalo, and settled in West Chazy about 1933. At first he conducted his practice in his Plattsburgh office during the day and at West Chazy during the evening. From about 1939 until about 1956 he practiced entirely in Plattsburgh; since then he has had only his West Chazy office.

VETERINARIANS

Chazy has had only two certified veterinarians. *Dr. Ward Huntly Dwight*, a native of Pharsalia, New York, and a graduate of Cornell, traveled a good deal through Chazy as a County Field Representative from 1930 until 1936. In that year he settled here permanently and has been practicing in Chazy ever since.

For about four years in the 1950's, *Dr. Gordon Frazier*, a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barber of Chazy and a former student of the Chazy Central Rural School, also practiced veterinary medicine in Chazy, but he moved away and has since died.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The problem of public health and its regulation was recognized in Chazy at a relatively early date, at the time of the great cholera epidemic of 1832. This disease came from the Far East and in 1831 appeared in Russia from whence it spread to England and Ireland. By June 6, 1832, it broke out in Montreal and ten days later struck—for the first time in the United States—at Plattsburgh. Before this year there had been no regulations in the state for public health outside New York City, but the threat of cholera inspired the State Legislature to pass an act requiring Town Boards to organize local Boards of Health. Although no cholera deaths are known in Chazy, the town was alarmed and hastened to meet the new requirement. By June 29th 1832, such a board had been formed and issued its proclamation on a printed handbill:

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR THE TOWN OF CHAZY

Chazy, June 29, 1832
At a meeting of the Supervisor, Poor Masters, and Justices of the peace of the town of Chazy, in the county of Clinton, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Health, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed June 22, 1832—Present George Lesley, Supervisor, Stillman Buckman and Amasa Wood, Poor Masters, Isaac Aldridge, Henry Gregory, Henry Graves and Julius C. Hubbell, Justices—

GEORGE LESLEY was appointed Chairman, and J. C. Hubbell, Secretary.

Resolved, that Miles Stevenson be, and he is hereby appointed Health Officer for the Town of Chazy.

The Board of Health of the town of Chazy hereby establish the following regulations for the preservation of the public health, in pursuance of the above mentioned act;

1st. All vessels, boats, rafts, and other craft and all persons hereafter arrived in port, or town of Chazy, or have come into the said town since the 22nd day of June 1832 from any part of Upper or Lower Canada, or from any other place out of this State in which the Asiatic or malignant Cholera, or any other malignant disease shall be known to exist, shall be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days.

2nd. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer of the said town to attend, when thereto required by any number of the board at the quarantine ground and examine

all persons that may be detained there for such examination and to give certificates to such as he shall think may safely pass into the interior of the country and he shall have power and authority and each member of the said board the like authority to send any persons found within the said town, that shall be subject to quarantine, to the quarantine ground, there to remain until discharged by this Board.

3rd. The place of quarantine for all persons coming into said town, and subject to quarantine, shall be, between the North line of the town and the south line of lot No. 177—and the west line of the State Road on said lot No. 177—thence west to the brook on lot No. 181.

4th. The place of quarantine for all vessels, boats, rafts and other craft, subject to quarantine, coming into said town, shall be at the mouth of the little Chazy River.

5th. The mode of quarantine for all persons coming into the said town by land, and subject to quarantine shall be as follows: they shall be sent or detained at the quarantine ground until an examination be had by the health officer, and if directed by him, until they shall be thoroughly cleansed and duly discharged.

6th. All vessels, boats, rafts and other craft subject to quarantine coming in to said town shall come to anchor at the mouth of the Little River Chazy and the master or some person by him authorized shall forthwith report the arrival of such boats, raft or craft to this board or some member there of who will cause the same to be examined by the health officer.

7th. A sufficient guard shall be employed whose duty it shall be and who shall have authority to stop or conduct to the quarantine ground all persons that may be subjected to quarantine regulations until duly discharged.

8th. That each member of this Board shall have power and authority to order all nuisances removed, and all cellars, houses, and yards, to be cleansed in the different sections of said town, when and where said member shall deem it necessary to be done, for the preservation of the public health.

GEORGE LESLEY, Ch'n.
J. C. HUBBELL, Secretary

Again, in 1850, the State passed "an Act for the Preservation of the Public Health" (Chapter 324 of the laws of 1850), which created Boards of Health in every city, incorporated village, and town. In towns, the Supervisors and Justices of the Peace were to be the Board of Health and appoint a physician as a Health Officer. In 1880 the State Board of Health was established and required the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in each town, as well as the issuance of Transit Permits for burials outside the county. The Town of Chazy began the registration of births, deaths and marriages January 1, 1882. In accordance with a law of 1893, the licensing of undertakers and embalmers began in 1898.

In 1906 the Chazy Board of Health gave permission to the Justices of the Peace to issue Burial Permits. Many of these acts were not always faithfully carried out, however, and additional laws were passed in 1909 and 1914. The oldest Burial Permits on file in Chazy are dated 1915.

A variety of actions regarding public health appear in the minutes of the Town Board between 1902 and 1933:

June 8th 1903, there was a special meeting of the Town Board with the Health Officers, Dr. W. E. Clough and Dr. A. W. Fairbank, concerning smallpox. The doctors had found a number of cases at Peter Parker's and Willie Robare's. A committee was appointed to look after these families as far as necessary, and it was also voted to kill all the dogs and cats in both families.

January 29th 1906, it was voted to adopt the Sanitary Regulations dated August 22, 1902.

January 27th 1907, it was resolved at a meeting of the Board of Health of the Town of Chazy that the same board continue to act under its same laws and regulations.

December 21st 1908, a case of smallpox was reported at Wilbert Goodspeed's, and the Health Officer, Dr. A. W. Fairbank, was authorized to take full charge. It was voted that a vaccination fee of 50¢ be set and every exposed person be vaccinated. Failure to do this, under the sanitary regulations of 1907 from the State Board of Health, would result in a \$5 fine for each violation.

October 13th 1909, a meeting of the Board of Health authorized a committee to request people running sewers that may in any way empty into the river to build a proper cesspool and take every precaution to prevent refuse getting into the river. If the request were not complied with, it would be enforced.

June 27th 1912, a Board of Health was organized.

February 5th 1914, by order of the Board of Health and Dr. Swift the school in District Five was closed for two weeks or longer if deemed necessary.

October 31st 1918, the Board of Health directed the Health Officer to close all public places during the flu epidemic as long as he deemed it necessary.

November 4th 1920, it was voted to adopt the Sanitary Code adopted by the State Board of Health in July, 1920.

November 10th 1922, it was voted to adopt the amendments to the Municipal Sanitary Code adopted by the State Board of Health for 1919 and 1920 to July 1, 1922.

1928/9, it was noted to pay a doctor \$350 a year for attending all cases of illness for which he was authorized by the Welfare Officer. This proposal was made by Dr. Hubert R. Stiles.

February 25th 1929, the Town Clerk was authorized to write a letter to Charles Nordin, who had vacation cabins, requesting him to have the refuse from his septic tank carried at least 300 feet from the highway.

Chapter Twenty-Two

THE MILITARY AFTER 1814*

Chazy has never again known war with the immediacy it did during the War of 1812, but the town has been involved with a variety of military matters since the last British troops marched north in 1814.

As shown by lists connected with the county militia, Chazy veterans of the War of 1812 continued to participate in militia activities in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821. In 1833 the Plattsburgh paper printed this notice from a county militia commander:

Plattsburgh May 10, 1833

In pursuance of the power vested in me by Chap. 10 of the first part of the revised statutes of this State, I Cornelius Halsey, Colonel and Commanding Officer of the 15th Regiment of the Cavalry of the militia, for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the said regiment to consist of three members viz Captain Hiram Wood, President, Captain Wait Vaughan and Colonel Daniel B. Medar as members. The said Court will convene on the 2nd day of December next at the brick tavern of Mr. Clark in the town of Chazy and adjourn from time to time as shall become necessary for the transactions of business.

Cornelius Halsey
Colonel

During the Mexican War, as we have seen, the young men of Chazy debated the right of the United States to participate, and at least one Chazy boy, Stephen Fell, went off to fight in the army.

Three pre-Civil War military rolls exist in the Town's assessment lists showing the young men of Chazy either in the militia, or, more likely, eligible to serve in the army:

1857

Peter Ashline, minor	Jacob Atwood
George Ayers	Orlando Atwood
Francis Atwood	Hiram Aldridge
Jonathan O. Atwood, minor	George W. Brown
Philetus Aldridge	Hiram Barber

* Many thanks are extended to Patricia R. Martin who prepared the military lists for this chapter.

Elliot Brown, minor	Captin Clark
James Bridges	Steward Channon
Hosea Bridges	James Cox
Misher Baker	Edward Chesbrough
Antwine Belonga	Henry Carley, exempt
Joseph Broser	Harison Chase
Oliver Burtrand	James Crowley
Oliver Blane	James Culigon
Philiman Bugbee	Henry Clark
Elias Blany	Nelson Clark
George Burnham	Peter Crofs
Joseph Blow	Andrew Carley
David Bruso	William Cox, exempt
Levi Bruso	Martin R. Cook, minor
Erskin H. Brace	Henry Carlton
Lafayette L. Brace	Ashly Cox
Henry Bosally	Charles Clark
Lucian Bapett	Washington Clark
John Baker	Webster Clark
Nathan C. Buckman	Alonzo Conro
James Buckland	Joseph Casavoy
George Brayton	Heman Cline
Wm. Bell	Ira Chamberlin
Wm. Burnam	Daniel Douglap
Abram Biglow	James Dooling
Isaac G. Bates	Arad Dudley
Wm. Bessey	Joseph Dupre, Jr.
Joseph Bose	Nelson Douglas
David Blow	Samuel Douglas
Julius Blow	Theophilos Dame, minor
Antwine Blow	John Dame
Francis Blow Jr.	Walter Drury, exempt
Edgar Brando	Henry Dragon
Ira Brown	Jerry Digma
Lemuel Brown	Malankton Douglas
Almond Bakter	William Douglas, Jr.
Edward Brothers Jr.	Ichabod Dustin
Frank Bruett	Levi L. Domany
Elbridge Boardwell	Miles Delino
H. P. Brooks	Henry St. Dennis
Andrew Chisholm	Brainard Doan
Gurdon Cooper	Harmon Darrer
Robinson Cummins	Albert Eldred
Silas Crop	Levi Fordam
Patrick Cary	Hiram Flanders
John Cosseadin	Alexander Farall, Jr.

Alford Fisher
Acan Furlong
Asa Ferrington
Oscar Fisher
Oliver Goodro
Joel Graves
David Goodro
Oliver Gilbert
Francis Gilbert
Daniel Golden
John Grogin
William Goodspeed
Jeremiah Gorman, exempt
William Graham
Joseph Gernott
Oliver Gernott
October Gernott
Lewis Gonio
Peter Gonio
S. P. Gordin
Horace Goss
Alexander Goss
Abram Gilbert, exempt
John Haughnam, Jr., exempt
John W. Hubbell
Robert Hornet
George Holeman, exempt
Patrick Hogin
Jeremiah Hubbert, exempt
William Hiter
George Hough
Benjamin Hiter
John Hodlin
John E. Hyde, minor
Saml. A. Hogdon
Charles Hedding
Jonathan Hedding
George Hinman
John Heaton
Charles M. Hay
Frank Ingasson
Henry Jolly
Joseph Jully
Wm. H. Jimerson
Franklin King
William Kennady
Michael Keef
Warren Katherine
Joel H. Kinsley
B. F. Kerby
Hiram D. Ladd
Whitney W. Ladd
Peter Lapiere
Marvin W. Lunn
Andrew Laffam
Antwine Larush Jr., exempt
Oliver Lapoint
Wright Lance
Hugh Longhin, exempt
Joseph Lapan Jr.
Peter Labadie, Jr., minor
Nelson Labadie, minor
John Livingston
Charles Londre
Cerell Lavene
Benjamin Lezott
F. H. Leach, exempt
Charles H. Larabee, exempt
Levi P. Larabee, exempt
Joseph Lapiere
Stephen Lapiere
Clark Lawrence
Luther Lewis
Curtis Lewis
Francis Laflesh
George Lengfeld
Solomon Lamudge
Wm. Putnam Lawrence
Miron McRoberts
Cornelius McRoberts, minor
McD. McGregor
Peter Minkler
Oliver P. More

Edward Martin
Lafayett Merihew
Harry McCollough
Joseph Mayo
Peter Mayo, minor
Antwine Mayo Jr.
Benjamin Mayo, minor
Mines McRoberts
John Minor
Stephen G. Marsh, exempt
O. Marsh, exempt
Elam Marsh, exempt
Almond Marsh, exempt
James Malone
Patrick Murtha
Matthew Murtha
Clemmon Mutt
Arthur McKinney
William Myott, exempt
John McGregor
Anthony Myatt
Stephen Myatt, exempt
David Morgan
Charles Miner
Amos Myatt
James Mead
Harvey R. Mead, exempt
S. W. R. Mann
Francis Metot
Alanson Marsh, exempt
Minus Metot
Antoine C. Mayo
William H. Mayo
Gage Mayo
Murty Mayo
Lewis Minkler, exempt
Antoine Miller
Andrew Martin
Mitchael Martin
Francis Martin
Isaac Minkler
William H. Manning
Warner C. McFadden, exempt
John Meno
Darius McFadden
Vail McRady
A. W. Minor
Peter Mayo
George McFaddin
Edwin McFaddin
Lafayett McRady
John McCalion
William McGoughlin
Hiram Mooney
John McFaddin
Moses Monty
Joseph Monty
William Monty
Henry Merihew
Hardy Merihew
Thomas Merihew
James McKenny
Seth Minkler
John McCuen, Jr.
Robert S. McCollough, exempt
Muajah Niles
Alexander North, exempt
Philias North
Fayett North
Martin Noakes
William Newton
William Nichols
Allen Nichols
Edmund B. Nichols, exempt
John T. Niles, exempt
Rafiel Orleans, Jr.
Solvester Ober
James S. Orleander
Clark Oliver, exempt
Alonzo Pissau, exempt
John Pearl, minor
Francis Pobrio
Romeo Purveya, exempt

Lewis Purveya, exempt
Alfred Powers
Nelson Purveya, exempt
Stephen Pike
Peter Phimigon, minor
Lucius H. Pearl, U.C.
F. B. Purdy
Stephen H. Purdy
Nathaniel M. Paine
Francis Prary
George Pierce
Petiss Prtin
Silas Rushalo
Albert Ransom
Copeland Richardson, minor
Dennis Rion
Asa N. Richardson
Ferdinand Ransom
E. W. Robinson, exempt
C. S. Robinson, exempt
Wm. F. Rowlinson
Daniel Robinson, minor
Patrick Runy
Michael Runey
Sirell Role
Luther S. Robinson
Adison Reynolds
Daniel Rody
Albert Richardson
Milo Richardson
Mark Ricor
Peter Rolell, Jr.
Robert Raby
Gage Ribors
Augustus Ransom, exempt
Jacob Richards, Jr.
Peter Rock
George Ransom, Jr.
Henry Saxe
Loyal Scovell, minor
Daniel Stafford
William Sarachon
Alonzo Shelters
Edward Sweny
Ashley Starks
Joseph Stone
Nathan Stephens
William Sweet
Filando Stratton
John Savage
Thomas Savage

Jonathan Atwood
Jacob Atwood
Lucius L. Atwood
Philetus Aldridge
Philip Aldridge
Hiram Aldridge
Lewis Anderson
Emerson G. Adams
Julius Abare
Edward L. Brothers
Elliot Brown
Albert Bocare
Antwine Belonga
George W. Brown
Geo. H. Barber
Oliver Belair
Joseph Blow
Elias Blaney
David Bruso
Hiram Barber
Phileman Bugbee
Reuben Couri
Robinson L. Cummings
Silas Crop
Peter Crop
Rupel Cook
John Cox
Martin R. Cook
Geo. Cheeseman

1858

William Cheeseman
Ira Chamberlain
Henry Carlton
James B. Clark
Washington Clark
Henry L. Douglop
Alfred Dickinson
Francis Dupre
Brainan Doan
Benson Doan
John Elkman
Mitchel Elman
Albert Edlred
Oscar Fisher
Horace Gop
Joel W. Graves
Oliver Genott
Lewis Gonio
Lewis Grasset
S. P. Gorden
Henry Hinman
Geo. Hinman, N.C.
John E. Hyde
John Heaton
Samuel Hudson
C. B. Hewit
Charles M. Hay
Peter Jelly
Phibner Jelly

Henry S. Stapon
George W. Saxe, exempt
Napoleon Trombly
Charles Thomas
Doras Thomas, minor
Samuel Tasia
James Treadway
Robert Talford
Joseph Trombly
Henry Tiler
A. Tiler
Jerome Trombly
Lewis M. Trombly
George Vaughn
William S. Vantine
Frederick Vasar
Lafayett Vantine
Robert White
Henry Wiley
Julius C. Wilson
Albert Wiley
Hogl Wilson
Harmon Wilson
George Wilson
Noah Wilson
Wilbert Wool
Thomas F. Wetheril
Philip Wing, exempt
Elias Wilson
Henry Wilson, exempt
Charles Wray, Jr.
William Wray
George Waterman
Saml. Woodley, Jr.
John Wood, exempt
Benjamin Way
Simeon B. White, exempt
David S. White, exempt
John Wait, N.C.
Winslow Watson
Eugene Wood
O. K. Wood
Roswal Wait, N.C.
John Wilett
Lewis M. Wilett
J. D. Wilcox, exempt
Charles Wool, exempt
Albert Wood, exempt
Charles Young
Oliver Young
Joseph Young

Henry Jelly
Joseph Jelly
Israel Jorah
William Kenan
Whitney W. Ladd
Narcis Latrame Jr.
Gilbert Lapoint
Geo. Lengfeld
Clark Lawrence
Curtis Lewis
Luther Lewis
Moses Monty
Wm. Monty
Oliver P. Moore
Myron McRoberts
Peter Minkler
John McCuen
Lafayette Merrihew
Cornelius McRoberts
Minus McRoberts
Peter Mayo
Daniel Monty
L. & Jacob Martin
Andrew Martin
Joseph Mayo
John D. Minor
L. Murphy
Lafayett McCrady
Wm. H. Manning
William Monty
John McCabeau
David McFadden
Isaac Minkler
Philetus North
Fayett North
Allen Nichols
William Nichols
Alonzo Pursany
James Patterson, Jr.
John Pearl
Lucius Pearl
William Pearl
Stephen H. Purdy

Pierpont Adams, minor
Hiram Aldridge
John Almar
John S. Abare
Julius Abare
Wilber Abare, minor
Philetus Aldridge
Samuel Allen
Lewis Atwood
Francis Atwood
Elsworth Brown
George W. Brown
Loren Burnam
Oliver Berbra
George H. Barber, minor
W. Bocar, minor
Aaron Barber
Antoine Belonga
Lewis Baker, Jr.
Buck Burnam
John Bosthey
Edward Brothers, Jr.
Aseph Brown, minor
George Cooper
Edgar Cooper
Robinson Cummins
Silas Cross
Reuben Conro, U.C.
Socrates Conro, U.C.
Lead Cears, minor
Tuffield Cears, minor
Peter Cross
Charles Cross
Henry J. Carlton, U.C.
Washington Clark
John Cox
Martin Cook, minor
Henry I. Dustin, U.C.

1860

Wm. H. Denio
John W. Elkins
James Farley
John Floran
Francis Fisher, U.C.
Nicholas Fesett
J. M. Grant, minor
Horace Goss
Wolford Gilbert, minor
Joel Graves
James Gallouger
Antwine Gonio, U.C.
Eugene S. Gilbert
James C. Gettis
William P. Gorham
John E. Hyde
Henry Hinman
David Hickok
Charles B. Hewit
Albert Hedding
Wesley Hay
George D. Hinman, U.C.
Charles Hay
Samuel Huggins
Henry Jelly
Joseph Jelly
Philamen Jelly
James Ketch
Dexter S. Kinsley
Alfred Ladd
Wilber J. Ladd
Gilbert Lapointe
Joseph Lapiere
Stephen Lapiere
Andrew Laphan
Luther Lewis
Curtis Lewis
Hiram Lavarnway

William Lafayette
Levi Lewis
James R. Lawrence, U.C.
Peter Minkler, U.C.
Mc'd McGregor
Cortez McRoberts
Cornelius McRoberts
Oliver P. Moore
Lafayette Merrihew
Minus McRoberts
Moses Monty
George Monty
Herbert McFadden
Joseph Mayo
Nicholas Monty
John Rosavelt, Jr.
Mack Recor
Henry L. Slosson
Francis Mignault, U.C.
Wm. H. Manning
Darius McFadden
Edward Monty
Henry McReady, U.C.
Lafayett McCready, U.C.
James Murphy
Fayette North
Philetus North
William Nichols
Hodea J. Ober, minor
Jackson Ormes, U.C.
Alonzo Persaw
Lucius H. Pearl, U.C.
John Pearl
Henry Parker
Stephen H. Purdy
Merrill Perry
William Robarge, minor
Albert Ransom
Zera H. Ransom
Francis Robarge, minor
Milo Raby
Jacob Richards

Joseph Rabideau
Asa W. Richardson
Wm. Richardson, U.C.
Amos I. Richardson, U.C.
Artemus H. Richardson, U.C.
Robert Richardson, U.C.
John W. Read
John L. Roosevelt, U.C.
Wesley Runlet, minor
Wm. Sarachon
Deforest Sargant
James Sweeney
John Savage
Norma W. Starks, U.C.
George Stafford, minor
Ezra Stiles
Henry L. Slosson
Miron H. Slosson
Wm. H. Manning
Bruno Trombly Jr.
George Trombly
Theophilus Trombly
Wm. Talford
Robert Talford
Wm. Vantine
Wm. S. Vantine
Robert White
Henry Wiley
William Woodley
George Woodley, U.C.
John Woodley
James Wilson Jr.
Lysander Wilson
Julius C. Wilson
John Wilson
Eugene Wood
Harison Wood
Olliver Wells
John Willet
Wilber Wool, U.C.
Olliver Young, U.C.
Joseph Young, U.C.

With the firing of the first shot of the Civil War, on April 12th 1861, things began to move rapidly in Clinton County. On April 15th, President Lincoln called for 750,000 volunteers; his message was received in Plattsburgh on April 16th, and a meeting was called at the Court House for the evening of the 17th to raise a company. At that meeting 35 signed up immediately and withdrew to another room where they organized with Frank Palmer as Captain, Royal Corbin as Lieutenant, and Pliny Moore as Ensign. In less than a week 100 had enlisted and were mustered into service on the 25th by William Putnam Lawrence of West Chazy, Colonel of the 32nd Regiment of the New York State Militia, who had been appointed to that duty. The next day they left Plattsburgh for Albany. They were joyously welcomed in Albany and presented with a silk flag by a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Soon they were joined by two more Clinton County companies of volunteers, while militia activity proceeded at home as shown by this order printed in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN on May 18th 1861:

Head Quarters 32d Regiment, N.Y.S.M.
West Chazy, May 10, 1861

Special order No. 2.

Brigade order No. 2 is hereby promulgated to the Commissioned Officers of the 32d Regiment, and in compliance with the requirements thereof and in pursuance of the Militia Laws of this State, an election will be held on the twenty-eighth day of May 1861, at S. H. Purdy's Hotel, in West Chazy, at one o'clock P.M., to fill the office of Lieutenant Colonel in the 32d Regiment, 14th Brigade and 4th Division of the New York State Militia,

which has become vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Frank Palmer.

By order, Wm. P. Lawrence, Col.
Commanding 32d Regiment, N.Y.S.M.

A. G. Wood, Acting Adjutant.

Volunteers continued to sign up for service during 1862, but by the end of 1863 volunteering had declined sharply. At that time there was a mustering out of the volunteers of 1861 and a general desire for the war to end quickly. The President issued a new call for 500,000 volunteers. Men were encouraged to serve by the payment of bounties paid by the county towards which each town would contribute according to the valuation of the town. The county quota was 775 volunteers; Chazy's quota was 54. Chazy's evaluation was \$604,049; the cost of its men at \$500 would be \$27,000; the cost of the men in valuation was \$41,020.40; and the loss to the town would be \$14,020.40. The situation was met in Chazy by a public meeting as reported in the Plattsburgh paper:

At a meeting of the legal voters of the town of Chazy, called according to legal notice, and held at the Hay School House in said town on Saturday, Aug. 13th, it was unanimously voted and

Resolved, that the people of the town of Chazy now as heretofore will sustain the Government in using all lawful means to put down this rebellion; and that if necessary we will vote our last man and our last dollar to accomplish that end.

At the same time, Resolved, That the town of Chazy will claim the right, under the President's Proclamation and the laws applicable to that subject, to fill its own quotas, and vote bounties to pay the same; and that we will resist by all legal means the levying of taxes upon this town by the Board of Supervisors to fill the quotas of other towns.

Resolved, That the Supervisor be directed to employ legal counsel, and to resist by all lawful means the carrying into effect the resolution of the board of Supervisors at its late Special Session to pay a County Bounty of \$500 for recruits, and to levy the same upon the several towns according to valuation.

Resolved, That the Supervisor be directed to serve a notice upon the County Treasurer, in writing forbidding him to pay a Co. Bounty to any recruit from the Town of Chazy.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the Hay School House, in said town on Wednesday, Aug. 24th at 2 o'clock, p.m. for the purpose of voting the necessary Bounties to fill all our quotas; and to raise means to reimburse the County for all Bounties now advanced to recruits that have been applied on our quota under the last call of the President for 500,000 Volunteers; and to devise means to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the County papers.

William Atwood, Supervisor
D. B. Grant, Town Clerk

A great many residents of Chazy served in the Civil War, either from Chazy or before they came to live here. This list should not be considered complete, but as near as possible it shows those from Chazy who fought in this war:

*Chazy Men in the Civil War**

Abare, John S.—Pvt. 2nd N.Y. Cav.; b. Riverview Cem.; Post 375 GAR charter mem.
Abare, Newell—1st Regt.; b. Trombly's Bay Cem.
Abare, Peter—enlisted 7/26/1862 ae. 19; pvt. 118th Regt. Co. B; died typhoid fever 1/10/1863 at Ft. Ethan Allen Va.; b. Trombly's Bay Cem.
Abare, Wilbur L.—enlisted 7/26/62 ae. 21; pvt. 118th Regt. Co. B; promoted to Corp.; wounded 6/30/1864

* b. = buried

at Petersburg; mustered out 6/26/1865; b. Riverview Cem.

Aldridge, Philip—16th Regt. Co. K; 96th Regt.; b. Riverview Cem.

Amlaw, Alfred—96th Regt. Co. F.

Angell, John W.—2nd Lieut. 118th Regt. N.Y.S.V.

Baker, Andrew—96th Regt. Co. D.

Baker, Simeon—123rd Regt.

Banker, George L.—118th Regt. Co. J.

Barber, George Henry—Sergt. 118th Regt. Co. B; b. Chazy Ldg. Cem.

Barber, George H.—Corp. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cav.; b. Riverview Cem.

Barker, Aaron—enlisted 7/29/1862 ae. 38; pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; trans. to Co. I 8/29/1862; dis. for disability 3/20/1864; b. Riverview Cem.

Barnaby, David—11th and 116th Regts.

Barnaby, Thomas—Pvt. Co. K 16th Regt. N.Y.S.V. and Co. A 121st Regt. b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Beausoleil (Beansoleil), John—Co. D 96th Regt.

Belaire, William—Co. K 116th Regt.

Bell, William—Co. I 118th Regt. N.Y.S.V.

Belungy (Blungy, Belonga), Joseph—enlisted 12/22/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. J 118th Regt.; dis 6/7/1865 from Bal-four Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Bessette, Nelson Pvt.—96th Regt. Co. F. N.Y.S.V.; b. Riverview Cem.

Bolia (Bolid), Lewis—enlisted 1/4/1864 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; dis. for disability 5/22/1865 at Brattleboro, Vt.

Booter, Antoine—Co. C 57th Regt. Mass. Vol.; b. Riverview Cem.

Boslaw, Oliver—C. D 96th Regt.

Bosley (Bosely), Henry—Co. I 1st Regt. N.Y.S.V.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Bosley, John—Co. D 96th Regt. N.Y.S.V.

Bossen (Bose), Joseph—Co. F 96th Regt.

Boynton, Elisha—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry.

Brainard, Theophilus—Co. R 96th Regt.; b. Sciota Prot. Cem.

Brando, Samuel—16th Regt.

Brisette, Antoine—96th Regt.

Brisette, Joseph—enlisted 12/5/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; no record subsequent to 4/30/1865.

Brisette (Bresset, Bresette), Marcus—Co. K 96th Regt.

Brisette, Medron—96th Regt.

Brothers, Albert—96th Regt. Co. F.

Brothers, Joseph—Sgt. Co. F 96th Regt; charter mem. Post 375 GAR.

Brothers, Lewis—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va. 5/16/1864.

Bruso, Levi—b. Rural Cem., W. Chazy.

Bruso, Milan—Co. D 96th Regt.

Buckman, Henry C.—Lieut. then Capt. Co. K 96th Regt.; died from wounds; b. Riverview Cem.

Budro, Francis—2nd Regt.

Bugbee, Albert W.—Co. K 96th Regt.

Bugbee, Charles W.—Co. J 16th Regt.

Bugbee, Claudius—16th Regt. Co. K.

Bullis, Henry.

Bullis, Mefflin W.—1st Regt.

Burdick, Peter T.—118th Regt.

Burnham, Sidney

Burns, Webster D.—Co. K 96th Regt.; died and buried David's Is. 6/8/62; marker Riverview Cem.

Bush, Francis A.—Co. B 2nd Regt. Vt. Vol.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Carlton, Henry J.—Lieut. Co. K 16th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Carter, Charles H.—Co. I 3rd Vt. Inf. Vol.; b. Riverview Cem.

Cassevah, Charles—Corp. Co. K 94th Regt. and Co. B 83rd Regt. N.Y.S.V.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Cassevah, Franklin—enlisted 8/16/1862 ae. 21; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt; missing since Drury's Bluff, prob. died in prison.

Cassevah, George—enlisted 7/7/1863; Pvt. promoted to Corp. Co. K 83rd Regt; trans. to 97th Regt 6/1864; wounded Battle Wilderness, Va. 5/7/1864; discharged as disabled 6/15/1865; charter mem. Post 375 GAR.

Cassevah, Joseph—enlisted 8/8/1862 ae. 24; Co. B 118th Regt.; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va.

Cassevah, Stephen—enlisted 12/7/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co.

B 118th Regt.; captured at Drury's Bluff; died Richmond, Vt. 6/15/1865.

Cheeseman, John—118th Regt.; born Kent. Co. Eng. 12/9/1827; died Mooers, N.Y. 9/28/1864.

Claymore, John—Co. A 96th Regt; b. Sciota Prot. Cem.

Collins, Joseph—Co. K. 96th Regt.

Collins, William—14th Regt.

Cook, Martin N.—2nd Corp. Co. K 16th Regt.

Corbin, George Sullivan—Co. B 118th Regt; b. Riverview Cem.

Cota, Lewis—96th regt. Co. K.

Courtney, Lewis—Co. K 96th Regt.

Cox, John—Co. K 96th Regt; b. Sciota Prot. Cem.

Cox, James—60th Regt.

Cox, William—enlisted 12/22/1863 ae. 38; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; killed Drury's Bluff; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Cyr, Leander—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry.

Cyr, Theodore—Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry.

Denio, Albert P.—Co. F 96th Regt.

Delona (Deloney), Edward—enlisted 8/5/1862 ae 40; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; trans. Co. I 8/29/62; died 8/16/1864 at 18 Army Corps Hosp.

Desotell (Disotell), Benjamin—118th Regt.

Dezothé (Desotte, Desoth), Benjamin—enlisted 12/2/1863 ae 23; Pvt. Co. G 118th Regt.; trans. to 96th Inf. 6/13/1865 while absent; prisoner from prob. June 1864—prob. died in prison.

Dodge, Rufus S.—4th Sgt. Co. K. 16th Regt.

Doming, John—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae 23; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt; dis. for disability 5/12/1863 Eckington Hosp., Washington, D.C.

Dominy, Levi S.—Lieut. Co B 118th Regt.

Dona, Constant—Co. F 96th Regt.

Douglass, Augustus—Co. B 118th Regt. and 1st Regt.; killed, b. Riverview Cem.

Duffany, Lewis

Dunn, Francis—118th Regt.

Dunn, Lewis—118th Regt.

Dunning, Augustus—b. Riverview Cem.

Duquette, Alfred—Co. H 17th Vt. Inf.; b. Sciota Prot. Cem.

Emeroy, Andrew—enlisted 8/9/1862 ae. 44; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; trans. 50th Co. 2nd Bat. Vet. Res. Corp; disch. 5/25/1865 Harrisburg, Pa.

Emeroy, William H.—enlisted 7/25/1862 ae. 18; Pvt. app. drummer Co. B 118th Regt.; mustered out with Co.; charter mem Post 375 GAR.

Eraw, Moses—enlisted 12/22/1863 ae. 21; Pvt. Co. G 118th Regt.; dis. 7/15/1865 at Albany, N.Y.

Ero, Fabian—118th Regt. Co. B.

Ero, Moses—Co. B 118th Regt.

Farley, James—Co E 16th Regt. (Co. org. by J. L. Stetson, N.Y.S.V. July 1861).

Farrell, Samuel C.—Co. D 96th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Felia, Antoine—118th Regt.

Fezette, Nicholas—Co. F 96th Regt.

Flanagan, Patrick—b. Trombly's Bay Cem.

Fotence, John—Co. B 118th Regt.

Frazier, John—Co. M 9th Cav.

Fulton, Dr. James M.—Surgeon, b. Riverview.

Gale, Darius M.

Gendreau, Oliver—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry.

Gero, Pliny—enlisted 7/28/1862 ae 18; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; trans. Co. I 118th Regt. 8/29/1862; dis. for disability 4/18/1863.

Gesbor, Dennis—5th Regt.

Gilbert, Alexander—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry.

Gilbert, J. F.

Gilbert, Manson—Sgt. 9th Cavalry; killed Battle Bunker Hill, Va.; b. Riverview Cem.

Gilbert, Walford—9th Cavalry.

Gilbert, William H.—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry.

Goewey, William Henry—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cav.; killed; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Gonyea, Henry—Co. J 118th Regt.

Goodrow, Oliver—9th Cavalry.

Grant, Charles—Co. K 16th Regt.

Grant, John M.—Corp. Co. J 118th Regt.

Grassett, Lewis—Co. F 96th Regt.

Grassett, William H.—96th Regt. Co. F; b. Slosson Cem. Graves, Edgar—Pvt. Co. D 34th Regt N.Y.S.V.; b. Riverview Cem.

Graves, Henry S.—enlisted 7/28/1862 ae. 23; Sgt. Co. B 118th Regt.; Lieut. Co. E 118th Regt. 5/17/1864; Capt. 1/24/1865 and mustered out with the Co.

Graves, William—96th Regt.

Guyette, Israel—enlisted 12/13/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt. no record subsequent to 4/30/1865.

Guynup, William I.—Co. K 16th Regt.; b. Douglass Cem.

Hamlin, W. A.

Harmon, Charles W.—enlisted 7/31/1862 ae. 26; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt; wounded at Drury's Bluff 5/16/1864; dis. 5/29/1864 Wash. D.C.

Harvey, Stephen—96th Regt.

Hay, Wellington—Co. K 16th Regt.; wounded.

Hay, Wesley—Corp. Co. K 16th Regt.; died in prison; b. Riverview Cem.

Hay, William—Co. K 16th Regt; killed and buried in Va. Heading, Richard E.—2nd N.Y. Eng. Corp; b. Riverview Cem.

Hill, William—34th Regt.

Hoffnagle, Melchoir H.—Pvt.; Co. G (Q) 153rd Regt. b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy; charter mem. Post 375 GAR.

Houle, Charles—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry.

Huggins, James—14th Cavalry.

Humphrey, Edward—Co. J 118th Regt.

Humphrey, Edwin L.—Co. I 118th Regt.

Hunter, Charles—buried Douglass Cem.

Hyde, Charles—1st Regt.

Hyde, John E.—enlisted 7/25/1862 ae. 25; pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; appointed officer; dis. 6/3/1865 from hospital at Petersburg.

Hyde, Romeo E.—96th Regt. Co. F.

Jangro, Peter—Co. J 118th Regt.

Jelly, Filmer—enlisted 8/9/1862 ae. 38; Co. B 118th Regt; died of typhoid 4/2/1863 at Camp Adirondack, Washington.

Jelly, Peter—Co. B 118th Regt.

Ketch, James L.—enlisted 7/29/1862 ae. 32; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt; promoted to Corp, then Sgt.; dis. for disability at Ft. Monroe 6/18/1865.

King, Francis—enlisted 7/26/1862 ae. 38; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt; trans. to Co. I 8/29/1862; mustered out with Co. 6/26/1865 at Plattsburgh; charter member Post 375 GAR.

Ladd, Edwin—Co. J 118th Regt; b. Ladd-Minkler Cem.

Ladue, Henry—Co. H 118th Regt.

Lafayette, Henry—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 20; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; mustered out with Co.

Lafayette, Lewis—enlisted 7/30/1862; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va.; dis. 6/3/1865 Wash., D.C.

Laflash, William H.—16th Regt.

Lapier, Joseph Jr.—enlisted 12/31/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; wounded at Drury's Bluff; dis. as disabled 10/15/64 at David's Is., N.Y.

Lapier, Stephen—enlisted 12/31/1863 ae. 37; Pvt. Co. G 118th Regt.; killed at Cold Harbor.

Lapointe, Gilbert—Co. K 16th Regt.

LaPointe, Moses—Co. K 96th Regt.

Laporte, Benjamin—72nd Regt.

Laporte, William—96th Regt.

Lashwa (Lashway), John—Co. F 96th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Lashwa (Lashua), Joseph—96th Regt.

Lashwa (Lashua), Samuel—60th Regt.

Lashwa (Lashua), Silas—60th Regt.

Lashwa (Lashua), William—34th Regt.

Lawrence, D. W.—96th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.

Lawrence, William P.—Col. commanding the 32nd Reg. N.Y.S.M.

Lena, Edward—Co. B 118th Regt.

Lengfeld, Edgar Z.—Corp. Co. K 16th Regt.; killed; b. Riverview.

Lezott, Benjamin—Co. K 118th Regt.

Loomis, Horace—Co. K 16th Regt.

Luther, Amos G.—60th Regt.

McCallen (McCullen) James—enlisted 8/21/1862 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; died typhoid 9/22/63 at Eckington Hosp. Washington, D.C.

McCaugh, Collins—14th Regt.

McCready, Eugene—enlisted 8/7/1862 ae. 20; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; mustered out 6/19/1865 at Ft. Monroe.
 McCready, Henry—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry and 1st Reg.
 McCready, Henry—U.S. Navy; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy; charter member Post 375 GAR.
 McCuen, John P.—enlisted 12/22/1863 ae. 41; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; wounded Cold Harbor; missing, presumed dead since 10/27/1864.
 McCullough, James Harvey—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cavalry; killed or died in prison; b. Riverview Cem.
 McFadden, Alphonse—Pvt. Co. F 118th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 McFadden, Darius—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 23; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; promoted to Corp and mustered out with Co.
 McFadden, Edwin—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 26; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt. dis. for disability 5/15/1865 Ft. Monroe; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 McFadden, George—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 19; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; died of chronic diarrhea 9/15/1864 at Base Hosp. Va.
 McFadden John—1st Lieut. Co. K 16th Regt.; died from wounds at Battle of Gaines Mills; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 McKenney, Arthur—b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 McVicary, Jonathan—Co. K. 61st N.Y. Inf.; b. Riverview Cem.
 Manning, William H.—16th Regt. N.Y. Cav.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Mark, James—enlisted 8/11/1862 ae. 43; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; dis. for disability 12/28/1863 at Hampton Va.
 Marsh, Alman—Co. F 91st Regt. N.Y.S.V.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Martin, Demos—96th Regt. Co. F
 Martin, Joseph—Co. B 118th Regt. and 1st Regt.
 Martin, Zeb.—94th Regt.
 Matteau, Joseph—enlisted 7/28/1862 ae. 30; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; dis. for disability 2/20/1863 Eckington Hosp. Wash. D.C.
 Mayhew, Henry—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Mayo, Henry—16th Regt.
 Merrihew, Joseph—in Co. N.Y.S.V. org. by J. L. Stetson, July 1861.
 Miner, Charles W.—enlisted 7/26/1862 ae. 20; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; died typhoid 10/1/1863 at Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
 Miner, Clement S. Jr.—enlisted 7/22/1862 ae. 30; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; Corp 8/29/1862; sick in hosp. Ft. Monroe at muster out of the Co.
 Moffitt, John H.—16th Regt.
 Mooers, Wolford—b. in Riverview Cem.
 Mooney, Charles—5th Regt.
 Monty, Allen A.—enlisted 8/9/1862 ae. 21; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; deserted 11/25/1862 at Ft. Ethan Allen, Va.
 Monty, Melvin—118th Regt.
 Monty, Melvin Jr.—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Monty, William H.—Co. J 118th Regt.
 Morris, Moses—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Moss, Edgar—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Newman, Adoda—5th Regt.
 Nevil, James—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Nichols Fayette C.—Pvt. Co. F 118th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Nichols, William A.—1st Corp. Co. K 16th Regt.
 Olenner, Nadore—Sgt. Co. D 89th Ill. Regt.; charter member Post 375 GAR.
 O'Neill, James.
 Page, Wallace A.—Corp. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cav.
 Parker, Albert—enlisted 8/11/1862 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; wounded at Fair Oaks; dis. 6/7/1865 at Ft. Monroe.
 Parker, Antoine—Co. B 118th Regt.
 Parker, Newcomb—Co. K 11th Regt. Vt. Vol.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Pearl, Alverna W.—enlisted 8/18/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; promoted to Corp. 3/1/1865; mustard out with Co.
 Pecott, Eugene—5th Regt.
 Peltier, Louis N.—b. Trombly's Bay Cem.
 Pero, Constant—enlisted 7/23/1865 ae. 30; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; mustered out with Co.

Perry, Merrill—enlisted 7/25/1862 ae. 23; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; promoted to Corp 8/24/1862, Sgt. 5/4/1864 and 2nd Lieut. 12/24/1864; wounded at Ft. Harrison but mustered out with Co.
 Peters, Peter—Co. B 118th Regt.
 Pettis, Gary—Co. C 10th Regt. N.Y.S.V.; b. Rural Cem., W. Chazy.
 Phelps, Mark L.—Troop D 8th U.S. Cav.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Pierce, Daniel—25th Regt.
 Pike, Heman
 Plumbley, Alexander—Co. F 96th Regt.
 Potry, Alvirus—Co. F 96th Regt.
 Potter, John P.—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Prairie, Francis—96th Regt.
 Randlett (Rundlett, Runlett), Giles—enlisted 12/15/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; no record subsequent 4/30/1865.
 Randlett, Wesley—enlisted 8/11/1862 ae. 21; Co. B 118th Regt.; died typhoid 12/19/1862 at Ft. Ethan Allen, Va.; b. Sciota Prot. Cem.
 Ransom, Albert W.—Orderly Sgt. then Lieut. Co. D 34th Regt.; 1st Chazy man killed; b. Riverview Cem.
 Ransom, Miles E. B.—enlisted 8/9/1862; ae. 37; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; promoted to Corp. then Sgt.; wounded at Drury's Bluff; disch. 6/26/1865 at Plattsburgh.
 Ransom, Wells B.—Co. J 118th Regt.; b. Riverview Cem.
 Recard (Richard, Record), Ira—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; trans. to Vet Res. Corp. 9/26/1863; mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa. 7/6/1865.
 Recard, Julius—Co. K 16th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Reed, John—96th Regt.
 Revell, Charles—Co. F 96th Regt.; b. Ingraham Cem.
 Rey (Reay), James—enlisted 8/4/1862 ae. 45; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt. wounded Drury's Bluff; died Libby Prison, Richmond 5/29/1864 b. Ingraham Cem.
 Ricard (Record), John—Co. B 118th Regt.; b. Rural Cem.
 Richardson, Amos S.—96th Regt.
 Richardson, George—died as a result of wounds
 Richardson, Sidney—Co. K 118th Regt.; killed; b. Sciota Prot. Cem.
 Richardson, William H.—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 27; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; made wagoner; mustered out with Co.
 Robarge, Lewis J.—5th Cav. Mass.; wounded in Va.; b. Trombly's Bay Cem.
 Robarge, Peter—4th Pa. Cav.
 Robarge, William—Pvt. then Corp. 9th Regt. N.Y.S.V. Co. M; b. Trombly's Bay Cem.
 Roberts, Heman—enlisted 8/2/1862 ae. 42; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; no record subsequent 6/30/1865 when sick in hosp. Ft. Monroe.
 Rodgers, Jasper—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Rodgers, John—Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt. and 96th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Rossman, Edward—Corp. Co. I Engineer Corp. 1st Regt. N.Y.S.V.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Sabre, John B.—Bugler 9th Vt. Inf. and 2nd N.Y.S.V. Cav.; b. Riverview.
 Sawyer, Henry—1st Regt.
 Serviss, Joshua.
 Seymour, Benia—96th Regt.
 Sheldon, Augustus—Pvt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cav.
 Slosson, Myron—Co. J 118th Regt.; b. Kenwood Cem., Champlain, N.Y.
 Smith, Levi—Capt. Co. D 96th Regt.
 Smith, John H.—Co. I 13th Regt. Ill. Vol.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Spencer, Robert H.—Co. A 14th Regt. N.Y.S.V.
 Steele, Chester—13th Regt.; b. Douglass Cem.
 Stiles, Stephen.
 Stratton, Dewitt—118th Regt.; b. Douglass Cem.
 Stratton, Walter—enlisted 12/19/1863 ae. 44; Pvt. Co. G 118th Regt.; Died of disease 9/27/1864 at hosp. David's Is., N.Y.
 Supernaw, Alexander—b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Tacy, Peter Jr.—Co. I 118th Regt.
 Tacy, Theopolis—96th Regt.
 Tart, John—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 30; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; wounded and died 8/27/1864.

Tredo, Edward—enlisted 7/29/1862 ae. 19; Pvt. then Corp Co. B 118th Regt.; killed 6/2/1864 near Cold Harbor.
 Tredo, (Trudo), Simon—enlisted 7/29/1862 ae. 21; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; wounded Ft. Harrison; mustered out with Co.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Trombly, Edward—enlisted 8/11/1862 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; dis. 6/9/1865 Ft. Monroe; charter member Post 375 GAR.
 Trombly, George—enlisted 7/24/1862 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; trans. to Co. I 8/28/1862; mustered out with Co.; b. Trombly's Bay Cem.
 Trombly, George—Co. F 96th Regt.
 Trombly, George—wagoner Co. M 9th N.Y. Cav.
 Trombly, Isaac—enlisted 11/30/1863 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; wounded 7/1/1864 near Petersburg; disch. 5/19/1865 at Albany, N.Y.; charter member Post 375 GAR.
 Trombly, William Henry—Pvt. Co. D 34th Regt.; died of typhoid in war.
 Tulip, Albert—Co. F 96th Regt.
 Tulip, Nelson—5th Regt.
 Valleau, John—96th Regt.
 Vantine, Henry C.—6th Regt.
 Vantyne, W. Seward—Sgt. Co. M 9th N.Y. Cav.
 Vassar, Frederick—enlisted 8/5/1862 ae. 24; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt. mustered out as Corp. with the Co.
 Vassar, Joseph—b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Vaughan, George—8th Corp. 2nd Lieut. Co. I 118th Regt.; b. Riverview Cem.
 Wait, Joseph S.—enlisted 8/6/1862 ae. 26; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; mustered out with Co.
 Walker, Hiram—b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Walker, Stephen—Pvt. Co. A 94th Regt.; charter member Post 375 GAR.
 Wardner, Rev. Nathan—Chaplain 96th N.Y. Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Warner, J. T.—Corp. Co. K 118th Regt.; charter member Post 375 GAR.
 Warriner, Oliver—enlisted 7/23/1862 ae. 21; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; promoted to 1st Sgt.; deserted 9/3/1862 at N.Y. City.
 Washburn, Orville—b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Waterman, Edwin—Co. K 16th Regt.
 Welcome, Tuffield—Co. I 118th Regt.
 Wells, Antoine—118th Regt. and Co. H 96th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Wells, Joseph—118th Regt.
 Wilson, Allen—60th Regt.
 Wilson Elihu B.—enlisted 12/28/1863 ae. 44; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; wounded 7/8/1864; discharged for disability 12/14/1864.
 Wilson, George—56th Regt.
 Wilson, Gilbert—14th Regt.
 Wilson, John—b. Chazy Landing Cem.
 Wilson, Leander—Fifer Co. 118th Regt.; died, buried in Va.
 Wilson, Lysander—enlisted 8/11/1862 ae. 22; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; discharged for disability 3/28/1863 at Camp Adirondack, Wash. D.C.
 Wilson, William J.—enlisted 1/4/1864 ae. 18; Pvt. Co. I 118th Regt.; mustered out with Co. at Albany, N.Y. 6/10/1864.
 Winters, George—16th Cav.
 Winters, Henry—16th Cav.
 Witherell, Sanford—Pvt. Co. K 16th Regt.; charter member Post 375 GAR.
 Wood, William Wallace—Capt. Co. K 16th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Woodley, George L.—enlisted 8/11/1862 ae. 23; Pvt. Co. B 118th Regt.; promoted to Sgt. Dec. 1864; mustered out with Co.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Woodley, Samuel Jr.—60th Regt.
 Wool, Charles—Co. M 9th Regt.
 Wool, James—118th Regt.; b. Chazy Landing Cem.
 Worley, Charles—Co. M 9th Regt.
 Wright, William W.—Co. E 124th Regt.; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Wrisley, Samuel C.—enlisted at 17; Co. D 96th Regt.; died 5/27/1862; b. Rural Cem. W. Chazy.
 Yatan, Lucius—Co. I 118th Regt.

THE G.A.R.

Several years after the Civil War ended, several veterans in Chazy organized the John McFadden Post No. 375 of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the spring of 1883 the state organization was approached, and on May 1st J. T. Warner of West Chazy was sent an application form from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic on which was penciled this note:

J. T. Warner

D. Commadr get at least 10 signatures to the above and send with \$10.00 charter fee to the A A G at Rochester or to me and if you attend right to the matter you can get in working order before May 30"

With best wishes

H. B. Meigs

Commander Brennan #284

Apparently J. T. Warner attended "right to the matter" and submitted 16 signatures in time for the post to be chartered on May 10th. The post itself was organized on June 25th by H. B. Meigs. The original petition with its signatures reads:

We, the undersigned honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, now residents of West Chazy, County of Clinton, State of New York, do respectfully apply for a CHARTER for a POST OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, under the jurisdiction of the Department of New York, G.A.R., subject to the regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Department of New York thereof.

Names	Residence	Rank	Co.	Regiment or Ship
J. T. Warner	West Chazy N.Y.	Corp.	K	118th Regt. N.Y.S.V.
Nadore Olenner	West Chazy	Sergt	D	89 Regt. Ills
Sanford Witherell	West Chazy	Priv.	K	16th Regt. N.Y.S.V.
William Emery	" "	Drummer	B	118 " "
Joseph Brothers	Chazy	Sergeant	F	96 " "
Chas Cassiva	West Chazy	Corp	K	94 " "
Francis King	Chazy	Private	I	118 " "
Geo. Cassiva	West Chazy	Corp	K	83 " "
M. H. Hoffnagle	" "	Private	G	153 " "
Henry McCreedy	" "	Sailor		U.S. Navy
Joseph Lapierre	" "	Pri	B	118 N.Y.S.V.
Thomas Barnaby	" "	Sergeant	A	121 " "
Isaac Trombly	Sciota N.Y.	Private	B	118 " "
J. S. Abare	" "	Private	H	2d N.Y. Vet Cavalry
Stephen E. Walker	" "	"	A	94 N.Y.S. Vol
Edward Trombly	" "	"	B	118 " "

The post met for some time at West Chazy and later moved to Chazy where they had rooms on the third floor of John McCuen's store, now Dumar's Variety Store. A picture taken in Chazy in 1880 shows a membership of about 35. Known to have been members, in addition to those who signed the original petition, are: George H. Barber, Mefflin Bullis, Sidney Burnham, Henry Bullis, John Bosely, Henry J. Carlton, John Cassevah, A. P. Denio, Augustus Dunning, Lewis Duffany, J. Fletcher Gilbert, Darius M. Gale, Henry Grossett, Charles A. Hyde, Romeo E. Hyde, W. A. Hamlin, John Lashway, Edwin McFadden, Arthur McKenney, Joseph



A photograph of the Chazy G.A.R. men, taken at a picnic by M. B. Clark of West Chazy in the 1880's. They stand near the McCuen store (now Dumar's Variety Store—not shown) in Chazy Village—the house (now gone) was the home of Augustus Dunning (Mrs. Augustus Dunning is the middle lady on the porch)—it was built before 1808, and J. C. Hubbell had his law office here in 1809 and a few years after—some of the men (left to right) are: #4 Heman Pike, #5 Henry Grosset, #6 Pit Denio, #7 John Lashway, #8 Mefflin Bullis, #9 Sidney Burnham, #11 J. Fletcher Gilbert, and #12 Henry Bullis.

Martin, Heman Pike, James O'Neil, John Recor I, John Recor II, Julius Recor, William Robarge, John Reay, John Saber, Joshua Serviss, Stephen Stiles, Simeon Trudo, William Wallace Wood, and Antoine Wells. Darius M. Gale was commander for 12 years.

By 1901, however, the post was so depleted that it was disbanded, and on December 11th 1903, a list of its effects was advertised for sale: 1 table \$1, 2 stands @ \$2, 1 lamp—complete 30¢, 3 lamps without reflectors @ 20¢, lumber, table, pipes, etc. They presented their altar to the Chazy Methodist Church.

While the post was active, they met each Decoration Day at their rooms and then marched to the cemeteries to decorate the graves of the Civil War dead; John S. Abare played the flute and A. Pitt Denio the drum. They alternated between Chazy and West Chazy; if they met at Chazy in the morning, they visited the Chazy cemetery first. Then they had dinner, usually at the home of one of the members, and proceeded to the West Chazy Cemetery in the afternoon. After the veterans themselves were no longer able to decorate the graves, the task was carried on by Herbert D. Carlton of West Chazy, who took an interest because his father had been a Civil War veteran and active in the G.A.R. He kept up this practice until 1948 when the American Legion wrote him to ask permission to have the privilege of placing the flags on the veterans' graves on Memorial Day, which they did at least in 1949 and 1950. About the beginning of World I, Mr. Carleton also visited several of the surrounding schools to give a talk and exhibit a Civil War uniform, sword, and other items related to the Rebellion.

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During the Spanish American War, Daniel C. Genac, who is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery at West Chazy; Charles Hay, who died of a fever; and Harold S. LaBounty, who is buried in the Rural Cemetery in West Chazy, are known to have served from Chazy. David L. Bushy served in the Mexican Border dispute of 1916.

Many Chazy boys fought in World War I. Again, the list cannot be considered complete, but these men are known to have been in service:

Chazy Men in World War I

Agnew, Morrison	Jennette, (Gennette), John—
Alman, Seward G.	Cpl. 17 Bn. U.S. Guards
Anderson, Landis	Jerry, Roland, Lieut.
Atwood, George	Johnson, Nelson E.
Baird, George, Lieut.	Joubert, Bert
Bannister, Edward C.	Junior, Hubert—National
Barcomb, Joseph	Guard, New York
Beaucaire, Albert	Keenan, Thomas
Beaucaire, Lawrence P.	Ladue, Charles Mack
Beshaw, Louis	LaForest, Fred
Blaney, Charles	LaPierre, Joseph
Blaney, Robert	LaPierre, Ralph
Bolia, Ernest	Lavarnway, William
Brault, Frank	Learned, Clarence
Bruse, Edward	Loso, Clarence E.
Bundy, Loren	Lucia, Charles W.
Cady, Howard	Luck, Charles
Carroll, Everest R., Lieut.	Lussier, Charles
Castle, Lee	McBride, Harry—Navy
Childs, Russell B.—312 Reg.	McCuen, Brooks, M.D., Lieut.
78th Div. Co. D; killed at	McCullough, Randall
Argonne, France; buried in	McCurry, Michael
Riverview Cemetery, Chazy.	McDougall, James T.
Clark, Roger W.—U.S. Navy	McGalley, W. T., Lieut.
Cooper, Paul	Martin, Cyreneus
Corwin, Charles I.	Martin, William
Coughlin, Thomas J.	Mason, Earl
Deno, Minrell	Moore, Gordon
Duby (Dupy), Joseph	Moore, Loren
Dupee, Frank D.	Mooers, Stanley
Egan, John (National Guard,	Mullen, Leo T.
New York)	Narreau, Raymond
Emery, Wiel	Neverett, Harry
Freland (Freeland), S. O.	Nordin, Charles, Navy
Gerber, George	Ober, Dean—Navy
Gonyea, Harold	O'Brien, John L.
Gonyo, Arthur	Parker, George
Hewson, Henry J.	Potter, Ernest
Hyde, Albert A., Lieut.	Potter, Harry
Ives, Merrill	Pottle, Vincent F., Lieut.
Jennette, Bert	Recor, Leon J.

Robare, Albert I.
Robarge, Tolman C.
Saxe, Emerson Ladd
Seymour, Joseph
Simmonds, William H.
Snell, Agnes S.—nurse
Stevenson, Blake
Stoughton, Ernest, Lieut.
Talford, George
Thurber, Ross
Trombly, Abraham

Verinylea, Wesley
Velt, Joseph
Ward, Elmer
Wells, Norman
Wheeler, Worthly—died as a
result of the war; buried in
New Hampshire.
Wheeler, Ralph W.
Wilson, William W.
Wood, Ovid

THE RED CROSS

As early as September 1914 relief activity for World War I had begun in Chazy Township. On September 22nd 1914, the paper reported that the ladies of West Chazy had been busy for a week at the home of Mrs. Henry Robinson making garments for the soldiers of Europe from material donated by LaBounty and Stone and with money given by L. W. Walker and others; 90 yards of material were made up in two afternoons, and the garments were forwarded to the American Red Cross Society in New York City. In April 1916 a Red Cross Chapter was organized at Plattsburgh, which was chartered on June 30th 1916, and on October 25th 1922, was given jurisdiction over the county. In April 1917 various branches were organized throughout the county, among them one at Chazy and one at West Chazy. On April 28th 1917, through Mrs. Vert, chairman of the Plattsburgh chapter, a meeting was held at the Chazy Central Rural School to form the Chazy Branch of the American National Red Cross; the officers were: Chairman: Florence E. Doan; Vice-Chairman: Mary A. North; Treasurer: Edith Junior; Secretary: Esther Talford. A similar meeting was held in Foster's Hall at West Chazy on May 5th at which the officers were: Chairman: Mrs. J. F. O'Brien; Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Minnie Bruso; Treasurer: Miss Mary Atwood; Secretary: Miss Marian Resugred.

At first the Chazy Branch met in rooms in the old school, now Gray Gables, where supplies were also kept. The first meeting there was on May 7th. The West Chazy Branch was organized with 80 members and first met for work on May 25th. Work meetings in West Chazy were conducted at Robinson's Hall.

On June 29th 1917, a social for the benefit of the Red Cross was held in Chazy at W. E. Stiles's, and on October 16th 1917, Miss Minnie Stiles held a 10¢ luncheon for the ladies and friends of the Red Cross. Notice was given that a mite box would be provided and any additional contributions would be gratefully received; "Think of the urgent call of the knitted work for the boys. Come and give and bring your knitting." On January 14th 1918, Mrs. J. F. O'Brien invited all members of the West Chazy Branch to a social knitting afternoon on January 16th at which light refreshments would be served. Other activities in 1918 included dances, entertainments, and band concerts. In Chazy great quantities of pajamas were made and shipped to the soldiers.

In June 1922 the local Red Cross was noted in the papers as busy, and in 1927 it raised money for the flood sufferers in Vermont. At one time a nutrition class was organized under the Home Economics Department at the Chazy Central Rural School. From 1930 until 1939 Viola Brunell was Chairman of the Chazy Branch, and the organization was revitalized during World War II. Over \$2500 was raised in Chazy in 1945. There was, however, apparently a lapse of activity after hostilities

ceased; the Plattsburgh paper for 1951 headlines that the Chazy Red Cross Chapter would be reorganized at the American Legion Post. Dr. Orville Narreau was elected the new president, and the group was active for a few years raising money, surveying the town for accommodations and supplies for 200 people in case of disaster, helping victims of fires, holding first aid classes, sponsoring Junior Red Cross work, and setting up a school bus to be kept in the Chazy Town Garage for use as a canteen anywhere in the county. Meetings at this time were held in Dr. Narreau's dental office. The workers wore uniforms and a good deal of knitting was also done.

Currently Red Cross activity is organized for Chazy on a county level only.

HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE

On June 29th 1917, the Plattsburgh paper reported, "A Home Defense League Military Company has been organized at West Chazy with a membership of about 40. F. E. Goodale who was for several years a member of the National Guard in New York City is Captain and may be seen every Tuesday and Thursday night putting the boys through a course of stunts. They are getting into shape and doing good work and ere long will be the crack Military Company of the County."

THE AMERICAN LEGION

In 1919 after World War I, American soldiers in Europe founded the American Legion. Soon there were eight posts in Clinton County. The Chazy Post, the Russell B. Childs Post No. 769—named in honor of a Chazy native who died in the war, was organized about 1920 and began to meet on January 20th 1921, in Bissonette's Hall, the third story of the building immediately south of what is now Dick's Lunch. Later meetings were held in the Grange Hall and then Neverett's Hall. About 1946 there were moves to the Catholic Hall, DeCelle's Hall, and the Grange Hall again. In 1949 the Artie house south of the Village on Route 9 across from the cemetery was purchased as a permanent meeting place. In 1965, this property was sold and the Legion moved to new quarters in the former Chazy Railroad Station.

Maximum membership of the Chazy post has been 87 from an original 15 charter members: Lawrence Beaucaire, Albert Baker, Albert Brunelle, Herbert Fezette Sr., Herbert J. Fifield, Hubert Junior, Ralph LaPier, Roswell Light, Charles Luck, Millard Mayo, Gordon Moore, Fred Mullen, James McDougal, Randall McCullough, and William Wilson. The first post commander was Randall G. McCullough. In August 1947 the Ladies Auxiliary was organized in the Grange Hall with Marjorie McCullough as its first president. The Auxiliary sponsored a variety of civic and fund raising activities until it was disbanded, because of lagging interest, sometime after 1953.

Among the many activities of the Legion have been its sponsorship of the Chazy Boy Scout Troop, the dedication of a memorial plaque of those already in service from Chazy on December 11th 1942, an honor roll attached to a large boulder set on the lawn of the Town Garage and in 1949 moved to the lawn of the Legion Hall, the annual Memorial Day Parade held at least since 1957, and its work with Civil Defense.

As it had during past wars, Chazy sent many men into service during World War II. Although probably not a complete list, these Chazy men are known to have served during that war:

Chazy Men Who Served in World War II

Abare, Hiram Girard	Cudworth, William W.
Abare, Leonard	Dame, Joseph
Abood, Donald	Dandrew, George A.
Ackey, Edward	Daniels, Armond W.
Ackey, Joe L.	DeCelle, Gerard
Aldridge, Earl H.	DeCelle, Matthew Philip— Airman
Allen, George	Decker, James M.
Allen, Henry W.	Decker, Peter S.
Anderson, Landis—killed	Demery, Anthony H.—Marine
Arquette, Matthew R.	Demery, John A.—Marine
Ashline, Leslie G.	Denno, Alvin L.
Badger, Robert	Deso, John S.—killed Alsfeld, Germany 1946. b. Riverview
Baker, Everest R.	Deso, Raymond A.
Baker, Floyd H.	Deso, Richard—Sgt.
Baker, Harold L.	Dougherty, Joseph Roy—Lt. Col.
Baker, Jesse T.	Dragoon, Carroll
Baker, Leo	Ducharme, Ernest
Baker, Raymond A.	Ducharme, Harold F.
Baker, Russell	Dupius, Henry
Barcomb, Wilfred J.	Duprey, Dorsey
Barge, Harry	Duprey, Elwin J.
Bedard, Henry J.	Duprey, Floyd
Beekman, John W. Jr.	Duprey, Girard A.
Blair, James—Seaman	Ebare, Robert F.
Booter, Leonard	Farber, Basil N.
Bosell, Cecil—Pvt. Police	Farr, Raymond
Bosell, Dallas W.—Pvt. Air Corp.	Favreau, Lawrence
Brockington, Errold H.	Felton, Jerome B.
Brothers, Carl P.	Finch, Albert B.
Brothers, Geraldine A.—W.A.F.	Finch, Charles L.—Capt.
Brothers, James	Finch, Harold
Brothers, Ralph D.—killed	Fisher, Russell, E.
Brown, E. B.	Gagnon, Clovis R.
Brown, Eli	Gagnon, William
Brown, Erwin	Garren, Samuel
Brown, Hubert A. R.	Gerieux, Fred
Brown, John L.	Gibson, Ralph E.
Brown, Norman J.	Gilbert, Frank R. Jr.
Brown, Ronald—Air Corps	Gleason, James
Bruce, Robert I.	Gonyo, Bernard A.
Brunnell, Arthur J.	Gonyo, Donald R.—killed Normandy
Brunnelle, Lawrence J.	Gonyo, James A.
Brunnelle, William	Gonyo, Lloyd
Burdeau, Harold C.	Gonyo, Richard R.
Burl, Uyleses C.	Gonyo, Robert A.
Burse, Adolphus	Goodrich, Floyd—Corp.— killed in Korea
Burse, Collins—Sgt.	Gravelle, Robert L.
Burse, Junior—Sgt.	Green, Donald F.
Burse, Lloyd K.	Guay, Ferdinand
Burse, Martin—Sgt.—mur- dered in Colorado	Hazen, Ronald J.
Carl, Donald W.	Hughes, John
Carl, Horatio S.	Jennette, Maynard
Carl, John L.	Jennette, Orville
Carpenter, Paul David	Jerry, Lawrence L.
Carpentier, Arcade A.	Jerry, Raymond
Carpentier, Omer I.	Johnson, Harold
Carpentier, Ulric I.	Jolicouer, Andre J.
Carron, Edward L.	Jubert, Austin L.
Champagne, Alvah	Jubert, Leland
Chapman, Donald H.	Jubert, Raymond
Chapman, Gerold E.	Kay, Robert Alan
Chapman, Harold—2nd Lieut.	Kay, Thomas Edwin
Cheeseman, Glen Elwin	Kennison, William
Church, John M.—Lieut.	King, Arnold R.
Church, Joseph	Ladue, Joseph Francis
Church, Walter Jr.	Laforest, Roland J.
Clauson, Harold L.	LaFontaine, Noah J.
Clawson, Charles A. Jr.	Lamoy, Earl E.
Collins, John F.	Langlois, Aurella J.
Connick, Leon	Langlois, Francis
Coolidge, David H.	Lapier, Charles L.—Capt.
Coon, Nelson	
Corron, Claude	
Coryer, Donald	

Lapier, Gerald A.	Niles, Llyn Robert
Lapier, Herman M.	O'Brian, Alfred
Lapier, Homer	Oliver, Gerald A.
Lapier, Hubert A.	Parker, Morris N.
Lapier, Orville	Parrott, Arthur J.
Lapier, Willie	Parrott, Clifford Jr.
Lapierre, Allen	Parrott, Glen
Lapierre, Alton J.—Corp.	Parrott, Kenneth R.
Lapierre, Calvin	Parrott, Melford
Lapierre, Charles W.	Parrott, Wayne
LaPierre, Richard F.—Capt.	Payne, Lyndon C.
LaPlante, Leland W.	Perry, James Casey
Laramie, George F.	Peryea, Robert Dinton—killed
Larow, James R.	Poissant, Clifford Frederick
Lashua, James H.	Poissant, Perry P.
Latour, Albert J. (Jimmy)	Powers, John F.
Latour, Allen G.	Powers, Norman
LaTourneau, George A.	Provo, Donald A.
LaTourneau, Joseph	Ratta, Julius E. Jr.—Corp.
LaVigne, Andrew	Ratta, Lawrence
LaVigne, Lyman Jr.	Recor, George
Lawliss, Oswald	Relation, Howard J.
LeBlanc, Charles A.	Rigsbee, John
LeBlanc, Leo J.—Navy	Rivers, Benjamin
LeBlanc, Malcolm J.	Rivers, Lawrence G.
LeBlanc, Philip J.	Robbins, Donald
Leon, George H. Jr.—killed	Robbins, Grover
Leonard, Carl J.	Robbins, Kenneth G.—Seaman
Lombard, Charles A.	Roberts, Joseph John
Lombard, Clyde S.	Robinson, Donald B.
Longtin, Roy	Robinson, Elwyn E.
Loughan, C. W.	Rock, George L.
Lucia, Clarence	Rock, John R. Jr.
Lucia, Raymond	Sausser, Kenneth—Air Corps
McCuen, Bradford Forbes	Saxe, Arthur
McCullough, Hugh—Seabee	Simonds, William L.
Mackey, Edwin	Spellman, Richard
Mackey, Joyce—W.A.F.	Steele, George F.
McWhinnie, Melvin	Stone, Carl W.
McWhinnie, Merle—killed car accident	Sullivan, Edith H.
Martin, Moses	Sweet, William M.
Matott, Russell A.	Thomas, Ralph
Matotte, Orville	Trombly, Harold
Mayo, Lyle H.	Trombly, Hersey
Mayo, Millard Girard	Trombly, Merton L.
Miller, David H.—Lieut. Navy	Trombly, Richard Leonard
Milne, James C.	Trombly, Virgil E.
Monson, Ernest Melvin	Tucker, Lawrence
Moody, Dwight	Tucker, Lee H.
Mooney, Ross A.	Turcott, John O. L.—killed
Moore, Marshall G.—killed	Vassar, Norman
Mooso, Orville	Watts, Francis C.
Mooso, Raymond Jr.—Air Corps	Watts, Robert C.
Morhouse, Bernard	West, John B.
Morse, William E.	Wiley, Claude B.
Mousseau, Charles J.	Wilfore, Leo
Mulvehill, Joseph	Wilfore, Robert H.
Mumblow, Jason F.	Wilson, Harrison W.
Munson, Carl	Wilson, Roswell G.
Myatt, Harry D.	Winch, Carl V.
Narreau, Orville F.	Winch, Jerome
Neverette, Arnold	Woolver, Francis—Navy
Neverette, Perry	Yelle, Clifford J.—killed car accident

CIVIL DEFENSE

As America entered World War II, Civil Defense became a serious problem to be faced by every community. Citizens across the country began to concern themselves with blackouts, civilian police, air raid wardens, and observation posts. In Chazy during the summer and fall of 1941 the American Legion organized and supervised five observation posts, opened for duty on April 22nd 1942: one at the C. Ben Wilson farm near Waters Corner over the Champlain line, one at Lawrence Beaucaire's farm on the Lake Shore Road, another at Bursey's near Ingraham, a fourth at the schoolhouse in West Chazy Village, and the fifth at Sciota.

The post at Beaucaire's farm was first manned from the Beaucaire's living room; at West Chazy the observer used the front steps of the schoolhouse with access to the school phone; on bad days he could move inside. Eventually an old highway department tool shed was moved from across from the Joseph Donah house by the Luck boys to Beaucaire's for the comfort of the observer. It was raised on poles and drawn by a truck down to its new site in front of the hen house; it was later moved on the hill back of the Beaucaire house where it still stands. Mr. Beaucaire repaired it, and B. F. Sullivan furnished its new windows.



The Beaucaire observation post in July 1967.

The American Legion, with some financial aid from the town and interested individuals, also built a new observation tower, east of the fire station on Charles Mousseau's property on the Chazy Landing Road, to eliminate the effort of winter transportation. These posts were still mentioned in the Legion minutes for March 1946, and on April 23rd 1949, the Chazy Village tower was moved at the request of Mr. Mousseau.

A new era of tension, in the 1950's, created a new interest in Civil Defense. In July 1950 an air observation post was established at Ingraham and code-named Sugar Tare 80. In 1951 this post was moved to Benjamin Burton's in Chazy and renamed Baker Queen 34 Red. Here a building was put up by Gideon Baker, about the last carpenter work he ever did, with lumber furnished by Mr. Burton. The post was about 12 feet square and stood south of the Burton house; after it was discontinued as an observation post, it was moved to the Lake Shore and is now used as a storehouse on the Burton property there. The observation work was carried out by the Ground Observer Corps, which also participated in "Operation Sky Train III" from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. on May 1st 1951.

By October 1952, Chazy had more than 70 men and women in the armed forces, more than had served during World War II, and Chazy was very conscious of the need for Civil Defense. Organized by Benjamin

Burton, Chief Observer, with his 28 deputy chiefs, seven for each of the town's four districts, Chazy was well organized and participated very actively during the summer and fall of that year in Operation Sky Watch under the coordination of the Albany Air Defense Filter Center. Skywatch began on July 14th 1952, and was a voluntary citizens' organization called the Chazy Air Observation Post, one of 11 in Clinton County. By November six of these posts were discontinued, however, and four others were but partially active. Only Chazy continued to function fully and to maintain what became the most dependable post in the northern part of the state. This activity was brought to a close on December 1st 1952, when Chazy was put in an alert condition, not functioning but ready to operate on one minute's notice. The post was reopened in January 1953, but eventually a sounding box in the Legion Post replaced sky watch.

During this period, there were five observation points in Chazy which by November 25th had been manned by 495 persons keeping a 24 hour watch by one 14 hour shift per person per month. There were one or two observers at a time. It was felt that as the most northern post in the state we would supply the first information to the Filter Center in Albany of any low level attack. Observations were phoned to Mr. Burton or a deputy and passed on to Albany. In one day 15 different plots were reported from Chazy which would otherwise have had to be identified by sending up military air craft at great expense.

During this five month period the Sciota Post, a school bus on the corner of the Ridge and Miner roads, was manned by 12 volunteers; the Ingraham Post was manned by 20; the West Chazy Post by 88; the Chazy Post, a school bus east of John Duprey's on the Chateaugay Road, by 335; and a Chazy summer residents' post by 40. The first post in Chazy Village was housed in the bus of the Chazy Red Cross Chapter mobile canteen. For cold weather a two-story, glass-sided tower with a surrounding cat walk was built.

In 1956-57, another burst of Civil Defense activity organized an emergency plan for the town. In the event of an attack various volunteers were prepared to give goods or services or space for the relief of the town. Organized were: Headquarters Post (Presbyterian Church basement and shed), a medical unit (Catholic Church Hall), a child care unit (Lake Shore houses), a lodging unit (Presbyterian Church Basement), a radio unit (Breitenbach home), a police and warden unit (Presbyterian Church), a food supply unit (CCRS), a mobile canteen, (Presbyterian Church Shed) and a transportation unit (Presbyterian Church Shed). Fortunately it was never necessary to use the services of this organization.

It is sobering to think that by 1968 more Chazy boys have been killed in Viet Nam than were killed during World War II.

SETTLEMENT AFTER 1804

Most of the settlement of Chazy after the founding of the town has been an individual affair, a family from here or there deciding for some reason or other to move to Chazy, and as such this settlement is nearly impossible to write about. Nevertheless, it is interesting to point out a few facts about the town's settlement which are available in the federal census records and to mention three larger movements of groups of people which brought new citizens to our town.

The census for 1810, the first census in which Chazy appears as a separate township, gives little information except the names of the heads of the various families. At that time there were 234 households in Chazy, and they are listed from page 926 to page 937 of the record for Clinton County:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (926) | Alanson Townsend |
| William Bowess | Calvin Granger |
| Ezra Graves | Nathan Thomas |
| Unis Githell | Thomas Cooper |
| David Jackson | Eben ^z Cooper |
| Elisur Graves | Amos Oney |
| Robert Perry | John Benedict |
| Avery Tracy | Joel Wells |
| Mark Heady | Philip Duell |
| Luke Barrett | John Cochran |
| John Vannorman | Benona Ladd |
| Wickham Danford | Orshur Graves |
| George Beckett | (928) |
| Stephen Finch | Rufus Graves |
| John Riley | George Merriman |
| Asa Stiles | Dan ^l Kingsley |
| John Pulspher | Francis Kingsley |
| Reuben Smith | Elisha Ransom |
| William Searls | Reuben Ransom |
| (927) | Hubbel Ransom |
| Eli Lewis | Joel Johnson |
| Lena Dudley | John Horton |
| Joseph Crowfoot | Icha ^d Ransom |
| Stephen Finch Jr. | Stephen Cummins |
| Samuel Havens | Joseph Mack |
| Aaron Parker | Nathan Carver |
| George Stafford | John M. Grant |

- Lester Sampson
Joshua Daniels
Stephen Burris
John Merrihew
John Price
(929)

- Dan^l Stiles
Reuben Stiles
Samuel Knapp
Ebenezer Bard
William Townsend
Dedah Burk
Dan^l Tracy
John Bugby
Roswell Graves
Henry Balch
Joseph Balch
Henry Balch Jr.
William Bellows
Elijah Gregory
Amos Ingraham
Ashbel Waters
Nathan Barney
Joseph Luke
Edw^d W. Ransom
Isaac Fraser
Benjⁿ Wait
Joseph Braso
George Root
(930)

- Roswell Ransom
Samuel Tuttle
Asa Lovell
Lucas Eaton
John Eaton
John Eaton Jr.
Alexander Loomis
Shubel Burdick
Henry Heaton
William Clyde
Seth Gregory
Aaron Day
Antonio Labor
Lucian Trembly
Joseph Amoy

- Lamberton Allen
Austin Watrous
James La Flamboy
Charles Lucia
Francis Petra
William Blanchard
(931)

- Francis Bilo
Peter Robarge
James Labor
Pera Defire
Antony Belar
Joseph Carter
Placid Monty
Lewis Lezot
Charles Monty
Seth Hunt
Joseph Monty
Abraham Vantine
Luther Dewey
Jonas Conkey
Obadeah Doody
Martin Adrige
John Harydon
Obadiah Doody Jr.
Nathan Bidel (Rattell?)
James Huddy (Hedding?)
Asel Savery
(932)

- Stephen Atwood
Heman Hickoc
Joseph Harris
William Heldridge
William Atwood
Roswell Stearns
Anselim Goodell
Simeon Wood
Robert S. Baker
George Douglass
Lemuel Newton
Adolphus Austin
James Howes
Amasa Townsend
Luther Luberly
Robert Baker

- Thomas Pain Jr.
Peter Bishop
Joseph Congdon
Thomas Pain
Joseph Goodspeed
Garrett Burket
(933)

- Gordon Goodspeed
Kinner Newcomb
Ebenezer Stiles
Ephraim Brown
Samuel N. Phelps
Samuel Johnson
Ebenezer Slawson
Barnabas Minkly
John Vaughn
John Russel
Benjⁿ Stark
Timothy Welch
Josiah Jones
Lovit Watkins
Barnibe Potter
David Barker
Andrew Bradford
Luther Ransom
Samuel Tennint
Hazel Ransom
Erastus Ransom
Abraham Poland
(934)

- Septa Fillemore
Joseph Pomeroy
John Douglass
Nehemiah Merrit
Joel Byington
Seth Graves
John McKiller
Armont Eddy
Chandler Graves
David Cummins
Andrew Alva
Samuel Belden
Amasa Adams
Leonard Thomas
Henry Cummins
Henry Ladd
Jabez Ransom
Matthew Sax
Peggy Chandonett
William Lawrence
Elisha Morgan
(937)

- Ebenez Hawkins
Horace Morgan
(935)

- Alexandr Ferall
Dan Sweet
David Cannon
Andrew Travessay
James (sp?) Ploof
Bruno Trembly
Francis Trembly
Chapel Wickwire
William Ransom
Battis Amlaw
Peter Lusia
Humphrey Heldrop
John Hogle
Michael Hogle
William Holms
Seth Warner
Robert Hide
Roswell Lent
Mathew Lankman
Sam^l Baily Jr.
Seth Hoit (sp?)
Ebenezer Chapman
(936)

- James Lindsley
William Wilson
John Smith
Daniel Davis
Henry Lampman
Jonathan Card
Ch. Stutson
Michael Casur
Barnabas Minkler
David Miller
John Croy
Nicholas Peck
William Fairfield
William Slawson
William Collar
Rich^d Jeffrey
Barnabas Aldridge
Samuel Baily
Lyman Ryley
Francis West
Sears Vaughn
Putnam Lawrence
Benjamin Warner
(937)

- Daniel Clark

The 1820 census indicates, as well as the head of the household, the number of members of the household who were not naturalized citizens of the United States. This allows us to see roughly what proportion of the Chazy population was foreign born in that year. In 1820 there were 2,313 men, women, and children in town, of whom 185 were not naturalized citizens. This category seems to include women and children in most cases, so we can estimate that about 12 percent of Chazy's population was foreign born in 1820. Sometimes the unnaturalized person was a hired man or a boarder in a household, but usually it is possible to tell from the figures given in the census whether or not the person given as the head of the family was not naturalized. The list below includes all persons in Chazy in 1820 whose households had in them a person not naturalized; following the name is the number of such persons; and if the number is marked *, it indicates the person named is probably among them.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Lanty Adoms | 2* | Louis Burnam | 1* |
| William Artique | 1* | Frederick Bawers | 1* |
| Francis Baker | 1* | John Bursam (sp?) | 1* |
| Lewis Brown | 1* | Levi R. Bush | 1* |
| Joseph Brusio | 9* | Abraham J. Beet | 1* |
| Uban Butcher | 1 | Thomas Cooper | 1 |
| John Baptistse | 2* | John Curry | 5* |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| Philetus Cartright | 1* | Owen McCourt | 1* |
| James Catane | 1* | Andrew McCoy | 1* |
| Edward Caffery | 1* | Peter Mercury | 2* |
| William Collins | 1* | James McCarty | 1* |
| William Collins 2 | 1* | John B. Massura (sp?) | 1* |
| Andrew Defoe | 1* | Philip Moore | 1* |
| Joseph Derusha | 7* | Kinner Newcomb | 1 |
| James Davis (sp?) | 1* | Samuel Nichols | 1* |
| John Desand | 1* | Battis Oseau | 4* |
| John Durus | 1* | Michael O'Conner | 1* |
| William Fitzpatrick | 1* | Thomas Patno | 3* |
| Valentine Fixer | 1* | Michael Pisneu | 6* |
| Edward Flinn | 1* | Francis Patric | 1* |
| Lackey Falen | 1* | David Reed | 1* |
| Ralph Featherstone | 5* | Henry Reynolds | 2 |
| John Foulin | 1* | Jenuce (sp?) Ryley | 2* |
| John Feeney | 1* | Joseph Richards | 1* |
| John Floyd | 1* | Lewis Star | 4* |
| John Goggins | 1* | Daniel Sullivan | 1* |
| Julius C. Hubbell | 1 | Matthew Sax | 1 |
| St. James Handrung (sp?) | 6* | William Slawson | 2 |
| Patrick Hogan | 1* | William Sims | 1* |
| John Joliet | 9* | Charles Sensgale | 1* |
| Anthony Jolicard | 1* | Henry Traversee | 2 |
| Samuel Leap | 1* | Robert Tuford | 5* |
| Thompson Longfield | 8* | Matthew Thomas | 1 |
| Mark Lafontain | 1* | John Worthy | 1* |
| Joseph Laplant | 7* | John Wilson | 1* |
| Joseph Laflour | 6* | William Williams | 1 |
| Abram Labeau | 4* | George Williams | 1* |
| Peter L'Awereau | 5* | Michael Wool | 4* |
| Francis Labare | 7* | Solomon Wait | 3 |
| Owen McImo (sp?) | 3* | John Watts | 6* |
| Henry Manning | 1 | Thomas Slawson | 1 |
| William Martin | 1* | | |

Although the 1820 census does not state country of birth, already we can see many new names which are obviously of English, French Canadian, or Irish origin. During the next 30 years there was considerable increase in the number of emigrants leaving Britain, many of whom found their way to Chazy. After the Papineau War of 1837 in Canada, there was an increase of French Canadian settlers, and after 1848 the building of the railroads attracted an increasing number of Irish immigrants to Chazy. Altogether, by 1850 the foreign born population of Chazy had increased from about 12 percent in 1820 to nearly a third, the new immigrants coming with only one exception from the three areas already providing foreign immigration to Chazy after the War of 1812. So, although our foreign born population increased proportionally between 1820 and 1850, the places of origin of its new settlers did not really change much. Until after World War II Chazy has remained a relatively homogeneous community.

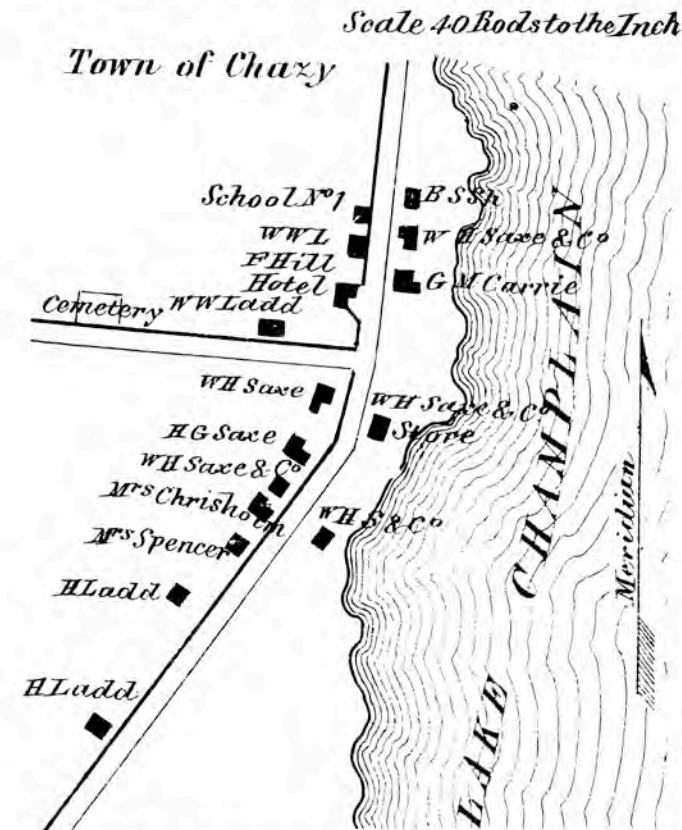
During the 1830's Canada, not yet a united country, saw increasing unrest against British control. This unrest came to a head on November 23rd 1837, when many Canadians, largely French speaking, openly defied the British authority at the victorious battle of St. Denis. They were soon put down by regular troops, however, and what is variously called the Papineau War, the Patriot War, or the Great Insurrection came to an unsuccessful end for the rebels. The war did lead to a more liberal government for Canada, but many French Canadians fled the country. It has already been mentioned that the stone house of John Baptiste Trembly on the lake shore became a refuge for many of them, some of whom decided to make Chazy their permanent home. The hamlet of Sciota, especially, was settled by these people. Many of them came from Lac St. Jean and Sorel in Quebec.

This was the second large influx of French Canadians; the first, of course, was the French Settlement on the lake shore during the very earliest years of the settlement



Map of Chazy Township from Beers' 1869 Atlas of Clinton County.

of the town. There has also been a third swelling of what has been a pretty steady stream of new settlers from Canada. Between 1890 and 1920 a large number of Canadians from Quebec came to Chazy to buy farms then coming on the market as the third and fourth generation of the New England families entered other fields of labor which took them away from the land, hence usually away from Chazy. A study of the later census records, deeds, the town assessment rolls, and the town balloting book would reveal the names of the settlers in this last group and the dates of their arrival.



Map of Chazy Landing from Beers' 1869 Atlas of Clinton County.

Many of the Canadian immigrants came on their own initiative; others were sought out and encouraged to come to this country by the bigger businessmen of the locality. For example, the Mousseau family was originally moved from Canada and employed by Samuel Anderson of Beekmantown before they settled in Chazy. The Breyettes were brought to Chazy by the Norths, and several years later Bowron Northrup Dickinson brought the Alphonse Gonyo family to Chazy and employed them on his farm.

An interesting side light of Canadian immigration is the transformation of many of their names. The name Tessier, for example, soon became Tacy and finally Stacey; even today some people who spell their name Peltier pronounce it "Pelkey," and many have begun to spell it that way. The French names were, in many cases, confusing and difficult to pronounce for the English speaking inhabitants of Chazy, and—as a result—many of them gradually were changed, almost unconsciously, from the original forms. On the other hand, some names seemed to have been deliberately disguised as a result of the Rebellion of 1837, and others have been changed by sudden accident. Many of these changes produced a

new name quite different from the original. Hichiet became Ackey, then Hickey, and finally Dragoon; and Gardinier became Savage. The present forms of Wood, Jerry, Parker, and Wool are each reputedly very different from the original settler's name.

In one case three brothers, originally Blain, became Blain, Blair, and White simply because two of the brothers did not like the original name. Soon after a Wells family came to Chazy, several local people were employed in Montpelier, Vermont, among them some of the Wells. Because the Wells could not all say "Montpelier" as the natives pronounced it, but said "Mopelia" instead, they soon were called by that name as a joke and the name stuck. They eventually liked the name themselves and began to use it to record births in the family in the town records. Today there are both Wells and Montpeliers or Mopelias in the area.

The Irish who came to Chazy because of the railroad settled chiefly in the part taken off as Altona. There were many Irish in that area before 1846, however, and those who came to work on the railroad often moved on or settled down with other occupations. In December 1827 Patrick Grady, for example, bought one-fourth of lot 4 of the Canadian and Nova Scotia Tract 420 acre lots; in 1836 Constantine O'Neil purchased from Alexander



Map of Chazy Village from Beers' 1869 Atlas of Clinton County.

Hamtramk one-fourth of lot 50 of the same tract; in 1843 Anna Scoville bought 120 acres in the same lot from Hamtramk, at which time her land was bounded on the south by the land of Patrick Shannon, who on July 25th 1843, had rented 105 acres in lot 82 of this tract from H. K. Bogart. Further details regarding the Irish, as well as the Canadians and other national groups are available from the 1850 census. The census for 1850 is the first census to give detailed information about individuals, and the last* census before Altona was taken off. This census, taken in Chazy from August 28th until November 11th, lists 881 families living in 823 dwellings. As the census taker went from house to house he gave each house a number and each family a number even though sometimes two or more families were living in one house. Of these 823 houses, the heads of 285 of them were born in foreign countries. Of these cases one came from Germany, four from Scotland, 27 from England, 47 from Ireland, and 206 from Canada. Among the other families, those heads not born in Chazy either came from elsewhere in New York State or from

New England. All six New England states had sent sons to Chazy since the formation of the town 46 years before, but by far the greatest number had come from Vermont.

It is possible to break down the listings for Chazy* to show the nature of its foreign born population in 1850. In the lists which follow, all heads of families are listed, whether male or female, and all other males over the age of 20. It should be remembered, however, that several other foreign born females of all ages and males under 20 were scattered in native families throughout the town. About ten individuals listed their birthplaces as unknown and have not been listed below. The spelling is given as nearly as it can be deciphered from the way it was written down by the census taker, who wrote it as he heard it. Much more is to be learned by an examination of the censuses themselves. These people are listed in the order they appear in the record. Close house numbers mean (usually) neighbors; "in" before a number means that person is in another family.

House No.	Fam. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Details of Date Left Homeland (if they can be figured)
GERMANY					
1179	1257	John Battese	68	Laborer	in Canada by 1820
SCOTLAND					
1200	1281	Rose Lillie (male)	60	Sailmaker	in N.Y. by 1823
1618	1619	Wm Noble	48	sawyer	in Canada by 1841, in N.Y. by 1843
in 1529	1630	John Dawson	86	(blind)	
1661	1776	Calvin Tyler	43	laborer	
1851	1967	Wm Chisholm	29	blacksmith	in N.Y. by 1846 (see Canada #1204)
ENGLAND					
1185	1265	Wm Standish	52	farmer	in N.Y. by 1843
1187	1267	John Dunn	28	farmer	in N.Y. by 1843
		Francis Dunn	83	no occupation	
in 1278	1360	John Morris	27	joiner	
1312	1397	Wm. H. Hancock	32	farmer	in N.Y. by 1840
1326	1413	Joseph Cooper	33	farmer	in N.Y. by 1846
1345	1435	James Fulleck	35	farmer	in N.Y. by 1843
1524	1625	David Vincent	32	farmer	in Ireland 1838-47
1526	1627	Wm Stevenson	50	farmer	in N.Y. by 1842
1535	1636	James Myatt	66	tailor	in Vt. by 1822
1545	1646	Charles Ray	49	farmer	to Canada between 1832-6, in Canada by 1849
1549	1650	John Cook	39	farmer	in N.Y. by 1837
in 1550	1651	Robert Alley	81	no occupation	
in 1555	1656	John Hay	42	farmer	
1620	1728	Thompson Lengfield	74	farmer	in N.Y. by 1823
1626	1734	Wm Lengfield	38	farmer	in N.Y. by 1845
1627	1735	John Lengfield	46	farmer	in N.Y. by 1842
1645	1754	Jonathan Talford	49	farmer	in N.Y. by 1826
1646	1755	Wm Talford	37	farmer	
1651	1760	Saml Toms	56	shoemaker	in Mass. by 1821, in Vt. 1827-38.
1658	1767	Robert Raby	45	laborer	in N.Y. by 1837
1715	1827	John Neal	34	farmer	in N.Y. by 1839
1724	1836	George Petinger	65	farmer	
1747	1859	James Abbot	27	blacksmith	in N.Y. by 1848
		John Abbot	30	farmer	
1754	1866	Wm Pegine	40	laborer	in N.Y. by 1844
1782	1895	Robert Lengfield	38	farmer	in N.Y. by 1836
1828	1944	Edward Berry	43	farmer	in N.Y. by 1829
1840	1956	Gilbert Douglass	24	carpenter	in N.Y. by 1846
1876	1992	F. H. Polland	40	tailor	
1906	2021	Wm Cressy	39	sawyer	in N.Y. by 1847
IRELAND					
1172	1250	John Boucher	56	farmer	in N.Y. by 1835
1190	1270	Thomas Collins	38	stone cutter	in Canada by 1835, in Vt. by 1839, to N.Y. 1845-6

* There was a valuable state census taken in 1855, but the record for Clinton County has been lost. This is particularly unfortunate because in this census each person stated his length of residence in the community. This state census is usually kept in the County Clerks' offices.

* Much help was given in arranging this material by David Daley, a student at the Chazy Central Rural School.

House No.	Fam. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Details of Date Left Homeland (if they can be figured)
in 1195	1276	James Ballard	33	stone cutter	in N.Y. by 1841
1197	1278	Wm Bracelau	20	laborer	
1199	1280	Francis Wood	33	farmer	in N.Y. by 1835
1250	1331	Robert Kingsbury	60	farmer	in Canada by 1826, to N.Y. between 1835-7
1251	1331	Mary Bond	48		in N.Y. by 1829
1273	1355	Lawrence Farley	37	weaver	in N.Y. by 1840
in 1308	1393	John Holy	32	farmer	
1332	1421	Patrick Shay	26	tailor	
1337	1427	Danl McGarty	52	farmer	
1342	1432	John McAllen	25	laborer	to N.Y. from Ireland in 1848
1343	1433	Henry McAllen	22	laborer	to N.Y. from Ireland in 1848
		Wm Sample	26	laborer	
1385	1475	Robert Eilmer	36	farmer	
1408	1502	George McFadden	78	farmer	in N.Y. by 1822
1411	1505	John Anderson	48	farmer	
1412	1505	George Anderson	40	farmer	in N.Y. by 1842
1421	1515	James Cummings	52	farmer	in Canada by 1835
1422	1516	James Getys	35	farmer	in N.Y. by 1840
1424	1518	Charles O'Neal	43	farmer	in N.Y. by 1829
1425	1519	John McGowan	53	farmer	in N.Y. by 1836
1430	1525	George Malone	60	farmer	in N.Y. after 1826
1465	1565	Martin Hogan	50	farmer	to N.Y. between 1840-5
1466	1563	Andrew Farrel	64	innkeeper	in N.Y. by 1822
1467	1564	Richard Groves	34	laborer	in N.Y. by 1842
1471	1568	Edward Murtha	30	farmer	in N.Y. by 1841
1872	1569	Matthew Murtha	60	farmer	to N.Y. between 1829-33
in 1479	1578	Robert Gray	25	laborer	
1505	1606	Wm Fitz Gerald	45	farmer	in Mass. by 1838, N.Y. 1847, Vt. 1850
1506	1607	James Horner	40	farmer	to N.Y. between 1840-3
1507	1608	James Gooley	26	farmer	to Mass. between 1841-9
1508	1609	Catharine Lyons	64		
		Adam Lyons	35	farmer	
1509	1610	James McGoff	32	laborer	to N.Y. between 1843-7
1510	1611	Joseph McNeil	23	laborer	
1511	1612	John McGough	40	laborer	
1513	1614	Thomas McKinney	50	farmer	to N.Y. by 1836
in 1516	1617	Joseph Grant	20	teamster	
1522	1623	James Quilligan	28	farmer	in Vt. in 1850
1523	1624	Jerry Gorman	32	farmer	in Vt. in 1848
		John Maxwell	26	farmer	
1525	1626	James Cummings	30	farmer	
in 1526	1627	Thomas Eng	39	farmer	
in 1532	1633	John Welsh	24	laborer (probably railroad)	
		Michael Martin	25	laborer (probably railroad)	
1537	1638	Wm O'Donnell	40	farmer	at sea 1841/2 in Canada 1845, N.Y. 1848
1538	1639	John Murray	30	laborer (probably railroad)	
1549	1650	Wm _____	20	laborer	
		James _____	20	laborer	
1656	1765	Wm Higgins	59	farmer	in N.Y. by 1830
1741	1853	Patrick Sherman	55	farmer	in N.Y. by 1836
		Thomas McCafferty	40	laborer	
1743	1855	James Murphey	36	farmer	to N.Y. between 1838-45
1843	1959	John McCuen	60	stone mason	in Canada by 1828
1850	1966	John Houghran	36	tailor	in N.Y. by 1838
1871	1987	James Mark	30	stone mason	in N.Y. by 1846
1853	1969	Andrew McCullough	53	tailor	in Canada 1825, in N.Y. 1828
1877	1993	James Courtney	52	mason	in Canada 1833, in N.Y. 1837
CANADA					
1167	1243	Stephen Richard	57	farmer	in N.Y. by 1834
1169	1247	Joseph Montey	75	farmer	to N.Y. by 1821
1176	1254	Francis Hood	50	laborer	to N.Y. by 1840
1179	1259	Joseph Battese	22	laborer	to N.Y. by 1847 (see Germany)
	1258	John Battese	30	laborer	to N.Y. by 1847 (see Germany)
1181	1261	James Tulip	26	farmer	to N.Y. after 1845
1184	1264	John Gerow	22	laborer	
1186	1266	Joseph Abare	35	laborer	to N.Y. by 1842
1188	1268	Edward Brother	45	laborer	to N.Y. by 1842
1189	1269	Alex Gilbert	37	farmer	to N.Y. by 1842
1191	1271	Joseph Labare	33	laborer	to N.Y. between 1842-46
1192	1272	Mitchel Wool	68	farmer	to N.Y. by 1810
1193	1273	Joseph Minor	63	laborer	to N.Y. 1827-44
1204	1285	Andrew Chisholm	26	blacksmith	to N.Y. by 1845 (Scotland)
1207	1288	Francis Cinqmars	73	laborer	
1208	1289	Joseph Mayhew	37	laborer	to N.Y. by 1825
1209	1290	Betsy Ploof	40		to N.Y. by 1839
1210	1291	Wm Vernorum	25	wheelwright	to N.Y. by 1847
1217	1298	Elvia Boodreau	40	laborer	to N.Y. between 1843-5
1218	1299	Peter Fontaine	53	carpenter	to N.Y. after 1844
1220	1301	Peter Lafore	48	laborer	to N.Y. after 1845

House No.	Fam. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Details of Date Left Homeland (if they can be figured)
1222	1303	Joseph Guyette	50	farmer	
1223	1304	Stephen Wiley	41	farmer	
1226	1307	Battise Lunard	48	farmer	to N.Y. by 1835
1227	1308	Antonie Popleuse	44	fisherman	to N.Y. by 1847
1235	1316	James Bashor	35	farmer	to N.Y. between 1843-5
1236	1317	Levi Josso	27	farmer	to N.Y. by 1845
in 1238	1319	Peter Goodroe	21	farmer	
1241	1322	Battise Brunel	38	laborer	to N.Y. between 1835-9
1253	1334	Joseph Rushlaw	22	shoemaker	
1259	1340	Dennis Gishaw	73	laborer	to N.Y. after 1835
1260	1341	Comska Donah	30	laborer	to N.Y. by 1836
1261	1342	Battise Bordreau	48	laborer	to N.Y. between 1843-9
1263	1344	Henry Brissett	33	hatter	to N.Y. by 1843
1264	1345	Joseph Fertah (sp?)	33	laborer	to N.Y. after 1843
1265	1346	Moses Telye (sp?)	31	laborer	to N.Y. between 1844-9
1269	1350	Vetor Stacy	23	sawyer	to N.Y. by 1847
		Peter Stacy	80	laborer	to N.Y. after 1836
	1351	Margaret Stacy	60		to N.Y. after 1836
1270	1352	Henry Devoe	28	laborer	to N.Y. 1843
1271	1353	Peter Patnau	41	sawyer	to N.Y. by 1837
1272	1354	Joseph Shamoine	48	sawyer	to N.Y. by 1845
1278	1358	Levi Mayo	30	farmer	to N.Y. by 1847
1277	1359	Felix Laplant	40	laborer	to N.Y. after 1821
in 1279	1361	George Brusio	25	farmer	
1282	1364	Lumon (sp?) Vaughn	53	farmer	to N.Y. by 1834
in 1286	1368	Solomon Lamadge	28	farmer	to N.Y. by 1846
in 1290	1291	Peter Butter	80	no occupation	
1291	1292	Peter Mayo	66	farmer	
1293	1294	Lewis Trombly	74	farmer	to N.Y. by 1826
	1295	Abram Wood	48	farmer	to N.Y. between 1835-7
1294	1378	John Wood	28	farmer	to N.Y. by 1846
1300	1384	Aaron Sheldon	44	farmer	to N.Y. between 1831-5
1306	1391	Joseph Bocare	42	farmer	to N.Y. by 1832
1310	1395	James Mossa	37	laborer	to N.Y. by 1837
1314	1399	David Bushaw	26	farmer	to N.Y. between 1843-5
1316	1402	John Farro	26	farmer	
1318	1404	Roswell Baker	25	farmer	to N.Y. by 1849
		Alex. Brunel	45	laborer	to N.Y. between 1847-50
1319	1406	Exavia Calleaugh	22	laborer	
1328	1415	Frederic Swener	37	laborer	to N.Y. between 1842-4
1328	1416	Abram Busha	55	laborer	
1329	1414	Joseph Bolya	46	laborer	to N.Y. between 1836-40
1330	1418	Francis Drushee	51	wheelwright	
	1419	Francis Laflesh	63	laborer	
1331	1420	Peter Laplant	33	chair maker	to N.Y. by 1845
1333	1422	Peter Caryaw	38	farmer	to N.Y. by 1845
1335	1424	Albert Delafayette	49	farmer	to N.Y. after 1830
1339	1429	Ambrose Gillett	39	shoemaker	to N.Y. by 1836
in 1351	1442	John Dennison	30	cabinet maker	
in 1363	1454	Antonie Lewin	60	sawyer	
1372	1463	Lewis Starr	40	wheelwright	to N.Y. by 1849
1375	1466	Isaac Gonya	62	farmer	to N.Y. by 1839
1376	1467	John Gonya	32	farmer	to N.Y. by 1840
1377	1468	Isaac Gonya	34	farmer	to N.Y. by 1841
1378	1469	Joseph Young	28	farmer	to N.Y. by 1837
1379	1470	Enos Milette	51	farmer	to N.Y. by 1838
1380	1471	Henry Gonya	36	farmer	to N.Y. by 1840
1386	1477	John Ricord	37	farmer	to N.Y. after 1837
1386	1478	Michael Ricord	35	laborer	to N.Y. by 1840
1394	1486	Norcissus Ducat Laduke	27	blacksmith	to N.Y. after 1846
1398	1491	Charles Laduke	50	laborer	to N.Y. by 1842
1399	1492	Charles Macy	36	farmer	to N.Y. by 1838
1404	1497	Joseph Pary	34	farmer	to N.Y. by 1845
1413	1507	Peter Jolly	25	laborer	to N.Y. by 1844
1416	1510	John Picket	50	farmer	to N.Y. by 1841
1428	1522	Joseph Prory (sp?)	76	carpenter & joiner	
1428	1523	Waite Vaugh	46	farmer	to N.Y. by 1846
1433	1528	Peter Moso	35	laborer	to N.Y. between 1835-42
1436	1531	Louis Tredo	33	laborer	to N.Y. by 1840
1437	1532	Peter Ricard	49	laborer	to N.Y. between 1839-42
1440	1532	Joseph Menio	57	shoemaker	to N.Y. between 1829-36
1442	1537	Stephen Lapiere	23	laborer	to N.Y. by 1848
1443	1538	Francis Rattell	55		
		Peter Rattell	60	laborer	
1453	1550	Peter Santwert (sp?)	58	farmer	to N.Y. between 1832-49
1454	1551	Francis Dodela	35	farmer	to N.Y. between 1846-9
in 1467	1564	Peter Perya	69	laborer	
*1474	1571	S. B. White	29	farmer	to N.Y. by 1844
*1475	1574	David L. White	21	coal burner	to N.Y. by 1848

* probably sons of Daniel White 66 born Mass. in house #1475.

House No.	Fam. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Details of Date Left Homeland (if they can be figured)
1477	1576	Peter Pinter (sp?)	27		to N.Y. by 1842
1481	1580	John Burt	30	sawyer	
		Lewis Santwert (sp?)	35	sawyer	
1482	1581	Antonie Preay (sp?)	20	sawyer	
1488	1587	James Brace	46	farmer	to N.Y. by 1833
1492	1592	Peter Purya	50	laborer	to N.Y. by 1837
1493	1593	Nelson Purya	29	farmer	to N.Y. by 1849
1500	1600	Romer Purya	35	farmer	to N.Y. by 1838
1502	1602	Artemas Oliver	45	hoopmaker	to N.Y. by 1835
1503	1603	John Purya	20	laborer	
1504	1604	Joseph Purya	39	farmer	to N.Y. by 1842
1515	1616	John Grow	33	sawyer	to N.Y. by 1839
in 1620	1621	Michael Rice	21	farmer	
hotel					
1530	1631	Philip Alyer	27	carpenter	to N.Y. by 1845
1539	1640	Jacob Burdo	50	laborer	to N.Y. between 1836-40
1557	1658	John Drusaw (sp?)	26	cabinet maker	to N.Y. by 1838
1558	1659	Antonie Parker	45	mason	to N.Y. by 1839
1559	1660	Supler Parker	23	farmer	to N.Y. by 1848
1561	1662	Wellington Travis	30	laborer	
1562	1663	Elizabeth Demureaux	69		to N.Y. after 1838
1566	1668	Peter Jangler	45	laborer	to N.Y. by 1837
1572	1674	Joseph Marsha	47	farmer	to N.Y. by 1836
1573	1674	Elmor Clark	41	farmer	to N.Y. by 1845
1575	1678	Peter Janny	29	farmer	to N.Y. by 1847
1576	1679	Peter Jully	62	laborer	to N.Y. after 1835
	1680	Peter Boodron	29	laborer	to N.Y. by 1848
	1681	Lewis Gonya	21	farmer	
1577	1682	Mary Flam	36		to N.Y. between 1836-9
1592	1698	Francis Minor	25	blacksmith	to N.Y. by 1848
1603	1709	Joseph Twing (sp?)	61	laborer	to N.Y. between 1836-42
in 1613	1721	Dani Grant	23	laborer	
1622	1730	Abram Richards	27	blacksmith	to N.Y. by 1849
in 1625	1733	Peter Richards	25	farmer	
1632	1740	John Pocos	28	farmer	to N.Y. by 1832
1648	1757	Emily Wilson	22		to N.Y. by 1848
1654	1763	Joseph Dupry	25	farmer	to N.Y. by 1838
1659	1768	Eustace Pobria	57	farmer	to N.Y. by 1837
1662	1771	Joseph Deshua	46	laborer	to N.Y. by 1848
1663	1772	Mider Willet	29	laborer	to N.Y. between 1845-7
1665	1774	Augustus Baxter	37	hoopmaker	to N.Y. by 1841
1667	1776	Lewis Burnhaw	59	farmer	to N.Y. by 1824
1670	1779	Joseph Resu (sp?)	30	laborer	to N.Y. by 1846
1671	1780	Russel Willet	22	laborer	to N.Y. by 1849
1672	1781	Peter Willet	53	laborer	to N.Y. after 1845
1673	1782	Alex. Dupry	31	laborer	to N.Y. by 1848
1677	1786	Campbell Morris	49	laborer	to N.Y. by 1838
in 1679	1788	Luke Ribidu	25	sawyer	
1680	1789	Fabia Erew	36	farmer	to N.Y. by 1843
1682	1791	Jacob Wissia (sp?)	34	farmer	to N.Y. by 1842
1683	1792	Joseph Labo	59	farmer	to N.Y. between 1838-43
	1793	James River	18	laborer	
1684	1794	Joseph Lobo	32	farmer	to N.Y. by 1842
1685	1795	Francis Gotra (sp?)		shoemaker	to N.Y. by 1842
1686	1796	Tim River	32	farmer	to N.Y. by 1839
1686	1797	Usare River	18	farmer	to N.Y. between 1834-7
		Biswell River	55	farmer	to N.Y. between 1834-7
1688	1798	Pascal Dumo	55	farmer	to N.Y. by 1840
1689	1799	Anslm Genot	48	farmer	to N.Y. between 1828-32
1690	1800	Besson Genot	32	farmer	to N.Y. by 1840
1691	1801	Nicholas Vasser	50	farmer	to N.Y. after 1820
1692	1802	Louis Baker	58	farmer	to N.Y. by 1842
		Charles Mayhew	50	farmer	to N.Y. between 1837-40
1693	1803	Charles Abare	55	farmer	to N.Y. between 1836-41
	1804	Halsey Abare	31	farmer	to N.Y. by 1842
1694	1805	Francis Bevro	61	farmer	to N.Y. between 1834-40
1695	1806	Antonie Beuo	23	farmer	
1696	1807	Bartemas Dragone	42	farmer	to N.Y. between 1843-5
1697	1808	Louis Dragone	60	farmer	to N.Y. after 1833
1698	1809	Louis Trombly	35	farmer	to N.Y. by 1839
1699	1810	Wm. Dragone	24	farmer	to N.Y. by 1844
1702	1813	Matura Abare	62	farmer	
	1814	Theodore Barber	25	farmer	to N.Y. by 1847
1707	1819	Louis Chasboni (sp?)	34	farmer	to N.Y. by 1836
1708	1820	Antonie Mayhew	23	farmer	to N.Y. by 1836
1709	1821	John Laughlin	26	laborer	to N.Y. by 1846
in 1711	1823	Joseph Raymond	59	laborer	
1712	1824	Betsy Lapierre	64		
1713	1825	Joseph Lapierre	34	farmer	to N.Y. by 1841
1717	1829	Joshua McAllister	27	farmer	to N.Y. by 1846
1719	1831	Antonie B. Mayhew	45	farmer	to N.Y. between 1839-41

House No.	Fam. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Details of Date Left Homeland (if they can be figured)
1732	1844	Antonie Mayhew	48		to N.Y. between 1838-40
1733	1845	Francis Gross	64	laborer	to N.Y. by 1838
1734	1846	Theophilus Brewer	23	farmer	
1744	1856	John More	53	laborer	
1749	1861	Peter Gardiner	43	farmer	to N.Y. by 1846
in 1755	1867	Acham (sp?) Trombly	29	laborer	to N.Y. after 1845
1756	1868	Isaac Abare	44	farmer	to N.Y. by 1833
1759	1871	John Dupry	49	laborer	to N.Y. by 1845
1760	1872	Louis Dupry	30	laborer	to N.Y. by 1842-3
1763	1875	Nabby Lafire	60		to N.Y. by 1828
1764	1876	Franklin Laportra	42	laborer	to N.Y. by 1836
in 1765	1877	Joseph Laplant	82	laborer	
1766	1878	Francis Bruire (sp?)	24	teamster	to N.Y. by 1845
1776	1889	Mary Pecot	30		to N.Y. after 1837
1777	1890	Ann Gerden (sp?)	47		to N.Y. by 1837
1785	1898	Louis Grasset	35	carpenter	to N.Y. by 1846
1790	1903	John Cassevah	37	laborer	to N.Y. by 1838
1791	1904	Harriet McNall	26		to N.Y. by 1841
	1905	Joseph Jushane (sp?)	50	laborer	to N.Y. by 1839
	1906	Lorance (sp?) Duffney	20		to N.Y. by 1847
	1907	Antonie Burnette	50	farmer	
		Joseph Richard	40	mason	
1794	1909	Carmel Mullise	30	laborer	
1796	1911	Abner Lapierre	32	farmer	to N.Y. by 1839
1797	1912	George Leasee (sp?)	32	farmer	to N.Y. by 1841
1804	1919	Joseph Gonya	41	laborer	to N.Y. by 1842
in 1820	1935	Dennis Deshaw	21	farmer	
1822	1937	Joseph Ford	27	farmer	to N.Y. by 1849
1823	1938	Antonie Wells	30	laborer	to N.Y. by 1847
1824	1939	Joseph Martah	50	laborer	to N.Y. by 1838
in 1826	1942	Philip Lamoy	68	no occupation	to N.Y. by 1825
1832	1948	David Meader	24	shoemaker	to N.Y. after 1848
1835	1951	Paulete Parrot	36	laborer	to N.Y. after 1847
1836	1952	Uzeb Lucia	22	laborer	
1837	1953	Nosces Latremore	36		to N.Y. between 1837-9
1841	1957	Francis Farro	50	laborer	to N.Y. after 1836
1842	1958	Toosant Bonne	47	laborer	to N.Y. between 1834-6
1848	1964	David Bruso	32	sawyer	to N.Y. by 1839
1849	1965	Mary Drosh	40		to N.Y. between 1838-44
1852	1968	Charles Ferrette	52	farmer	to N.Y. after 1841
1858	1975	Mary Murrey	33		to N.Y. between 1843-6
1864	1980	Mitchel Lapoint	46	farmer	to N.Y. between 1833-7
1865	1981	Henry Desel	46	farmer	to N.Y. between 1833-8
1867	1983	Stephen Dashure	51	laborer	to N.Y. by 1848
1874	1990	Peter Labo	40	teamster	to N.Y. by 1837
1875	1991	Constance Gluma (sp?)	64	laborer	to N.Y. 1830
1878	1994	Eli Goodro	45	farmer	to N.Y. between 1834-43
1879	1995	Antonie Murta	40	farmer	to N.Y. after 1838
1882	1998	Nicholas Fizette	23	farmer	to N.Y. by 1842
		Abraham Gilbert	25	farmer	
1883	1999	John Trembly	30	carpenter	to N.Y. by 1845
1886	2002	Joseph Gardner	68	farmer	to N.Y. by 1829
1887	2002(sic)	Francis Gilbert	32	tanner & currier	to N.Y. by 1841
1888	2003	Oliver Gilbert	27	tailor	to N.Y. by 1840
1893	2008	Wm H. Houghton	65	farmer	
in 1899	2014	Ranny Bruso	22	farmer	
1908	2023	Antonie Dumare	24	laborer	to N.Y. by 1849
1909	2024	Louis Laflem	26	laborer	to N.Y. by 1847

After World War II many destitute and homeless families in Europe were encouraged to settle in the United States. The majority of them were farmers, and they left their farms both because of the ravages of war and the threat of Communism. They were generally referred to as Displaced Persons or D.P.'s, and many of them lived several years in Germany before coming to the United States. By December 1949 there were 54 such people in Chazy and West Chazy. The first to arrive was Joseph Badgus, who came to Chazy on February 12th 1949, and worked for six months at Heart's Delight Farm before he was promoted and moved to Chicago. Next came Anthony Martinkus on February 28th. The first family with children was that of John Virbyla, who arrived with his wife Agnes and their daughters Theresa, Vytautas, and Irene; they arrived

the same day as Anthony Martinkus. Other families to come to Chazy under similar circumstances were:

*From Lithuania**

1. _____ Valitis, who has moved to Worcester, Massachusetts.
2. V. Pajadas? who has moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, his wife and two children.
3. Le Savicae, who has moved to Worcester, Massachusetts.
4. Vincus Trehokas, who has moved to Toronto; came to the Miner farm.
5. _____ Selakis, who has moved to Chicago; came to a Dragoon farm with his wife and two children.

* Many thanks are due the families of Otto Kalvaitis, Albert Farbotko, Mrs. Parker Hurlbut, and Stefan Glanc for help in preparing this list.

6. Gustave Duve, came to the Miner farm with his wife Ona (Alkmauetua) Duve, and their children: Walter, Adele, Lyda, and John.
7. _____ Marocus, who has moved to Mooers Forks, came with his wife and two children.
8. Otto Kalvaitis; Zaipai Kaimas, Naumescu Valciu, Taurages Apkritis; his wife, a native of Cipararu Kaimas, Naumescu Valciu, Taurages Apkritis; and their children: Hedwig and Willie, came in 1949.
9. August Kalweit, brother of Otto Kalvaitis, and his wife and six children came in 1949.
10. Richard Kalvaitis, a brother of Otto and August, and his wife and five children, came in 1949 and now live in Mooers.

*From Poland**

1. Joseph Musial, born at Stanislawuw, and his wife Janina (Osajda) Musial, born at Czerw, came to Paul Lewis's farm in West Chazy in 1949.
2. Stefan Glanc, born at Groehowy Drugie, his wife Zofia (Osajda) Glanc—a sister of Mrs. Musial—born at Kieiec, and their son Zenon ("Peter") Glanc, came to Chazy in 1950.
3. Waladyslaw Maliniak, a native of Poland, and his wife, a native of Germany, came to Chazy in 1950.
4. Czeslaw Maciejewski, his wife, and son came to Plattsburgh and then to Chazy in 1951.
5. Albert Farbotko, his wife Alexandra (Barnsz) Farbotko, natives of Naliboki, and their children: Stanley, Thomas, Anna, and Wanda, came to Plattsburgh in 1949 and to West Chazy in 1953.

The only ones who remain in Chazy now are the two Kalvaitis brothers, Otto and August; Mrs. Duve, presently the widow of Parker Hurlbut; Joseph Musial; Stefan Glanc; Albert Farbotko; and Waladyslaw Maliniak. Further details of their settlement are found in two articles which appeared in the PLATTSBURGH PRESS REPUBLICAN in 1950:

D.P.'s in Chazy Show Their Devotion in Song

Displaced persons attending an eight o'clock Mass at Sacred Heart Church yesterday burst spontaneously into song during the Mass and at a later Communion Breakfast, a demonstration of devotion that prompted Hugh Doyle, a D.P. official and an active worker in the Knights of Columbus to remark that the Knights could do with more singing like this and fewer speeches. Doyle, Regional Director of the Eastern Division of the resettlement program of National Catholic Welfare Charities, was one of the several guests who attended the Mass and the breakfast.

The Rev. S. Kulbis, S.J., who earlier had heard the confessions of Displaced Persons in Polish, German, Lithuanian, Latvian, and French addressed the approximately 75 attending the breakfast. Arrangements for the visit of Father Kulbis were made by the Rev. Edward H. Bernier, pastor of Sacred Heart Church and Mrs. Andrew Speare who is assisting the diocesan director of resettlement. Guests at the breakfast were Rev. Father Clarence Devan of Ogdensburg, diocesan director of the resettlement programs, Oscar Kusch of Plattsburgh Past Grand Knight of Council 265 Knights of Columbus, Plattsburgh and Harry Neverette of Chazy. Neverette contributed the food for the breakfast.

Orchestra Concert for D.P.'s

The Plattsburgh H.S. Orchestra Band gave a Concert for 60 members of the Displaced Persons Class of the Adult Education program in the H.S. Auditorium last evening. They were favorably impressed with American boys and girls and it was difficult for them to believe that such a difficult program could be executed by such a young group.

* Many thanks are due the families of Otto Kalvaitis, Albert Farbotko, Mrs. Parker Hurlbut, and Stefan Glanc for help in preparing this list.

Most of the persons in the Americanization program were in concentration camps for five years. Some did slave labor, others, after escape, wandered in the woods for six months without proper food. They came to this area during the late summer under the governments displaced program and are in the homes or on the farms of various area families who are giving them work and helping them adjust themselves to new ways of living.

The course in Americanization includes our language, customs, family life, government and citizenship.

In addition to the permanent settlers of Chazy, there have always been the transients. Throughout the 19th century peddlers trudged the roads of Chazy with heavy knapsacks on their backs: thread and needle peddlers, bearded Jews, Assyrians with shoe laces and handkerchiefs. The tin peddler's cart could be heard a long way off, and after orchards became numerous and productive there was the ladder man. There were also umbrella menders, clock repairmen, and the essence man. By the end of the Civil War there was a flood of tramps, gypsies, and peddlers of all sorts circulating through the North Country.

Some still recall Mary and Anna, two Syrians who had a push cart and went from door to door selling pins, needles, brushes, and combs. Another Syrian was Joseph Abood who came to America in his teens about 1890 and settled first in Champlain. He carried his peddler's pack long distances and was an ambitious, thrifty businessman. Soon he acquired a two wheeled cart drawn by one horse, and about 1896 he bought a third of an acre in Sciota where he took up residence and had a store and a saloon. Shortly after the town voted "no license" in 1903, he bought the log house and blacksmith shop of Peter Bartraw (Bertrand) near Honey Mooers Corners in Champlain, which still allowed the sale of alcohol, and moved his saloon into a new building he put up west of the blacksmith shop. When Barstraw moved away, the Aboods moved into the log house from their home in Sciota; when liquor became legal again in Chazy, they moved back to Sciota.

Several other transients are also yet remembered, and stories about them are still repeated. One is about Mrs. Cowan, a widow, who lived alone on the river road from Mooers to Sciota. A couple came along on foot carrying a baby. They stopped at Mrs. Cowan's and asked to leave the baby while they went a little farther on on an errand. She accepted the baby; they never returned. Mrs. Cowan kept the baby and brought him up under the name of William Cowan in Sciota, where in 1893 when she died she was living with the Hodlins. William had married Angeline Hodlin and moved to Plattsburgh.

"Big Louis"—no one knew any other name for him—was a short, thick set man who traveled around digging ditches. It seemed impossible to give him enough to eat. He wore big leather boots to his knee and charged by the rod.

Lewis Gordon was an essence peddler who traveled on foot from house to house about 1895 and covered a large territory. He carried a black, satchel-type case filled with six different extracts and essences. He had a heavy cane over his shoulder with a pad under it and the satchel suspended from it. He procured his ingredients from Burlington and made the mixtures himself. He married Lizzie Masten from Rouses Point and settled five miles from Chazy Landing.

About 1888 Joe Leganard and his wife lived in a log house along the railroad track from Plattsburgh to Canada near the Mooers town line. They were an

elderly couple who traveled with a wheelbarrow to collect anything they could find; although they were always looking for dishes—their specialty. They took the dishes home in the wheelbarrow and used them until they were too dirty to use any more; they then tossed them out the window and went begging for more. He wore a harness of rope, and she drove him with a little whip which she used frequently.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott were fortune tellers. He was a tall, thin native of France; she was short and thick set. They lived in Scotion Alley. She charged 50¢ and used cards to reveal the future. They had a gray horse which pulled them around in a wagon. Along with their fee, they would take anything else given them. Once, about 1896, Seth Gordon in Chazy gave them 50¢ and ten bales of hay. The hay was too heavy for the wagon; it broke down, and Mr. Gordon also had to pay \$2.50 to get it mended. The Scotts would also stay overnight any where they could find a welcome.

A certain Jabaut was a peddler who came about once a month with a horse and a nice, clean cart to sell a good grade of tin ware. He also had red bandana handkerchiefs and overalls. On the side, he bought old rags, old rubbers, and eggs.

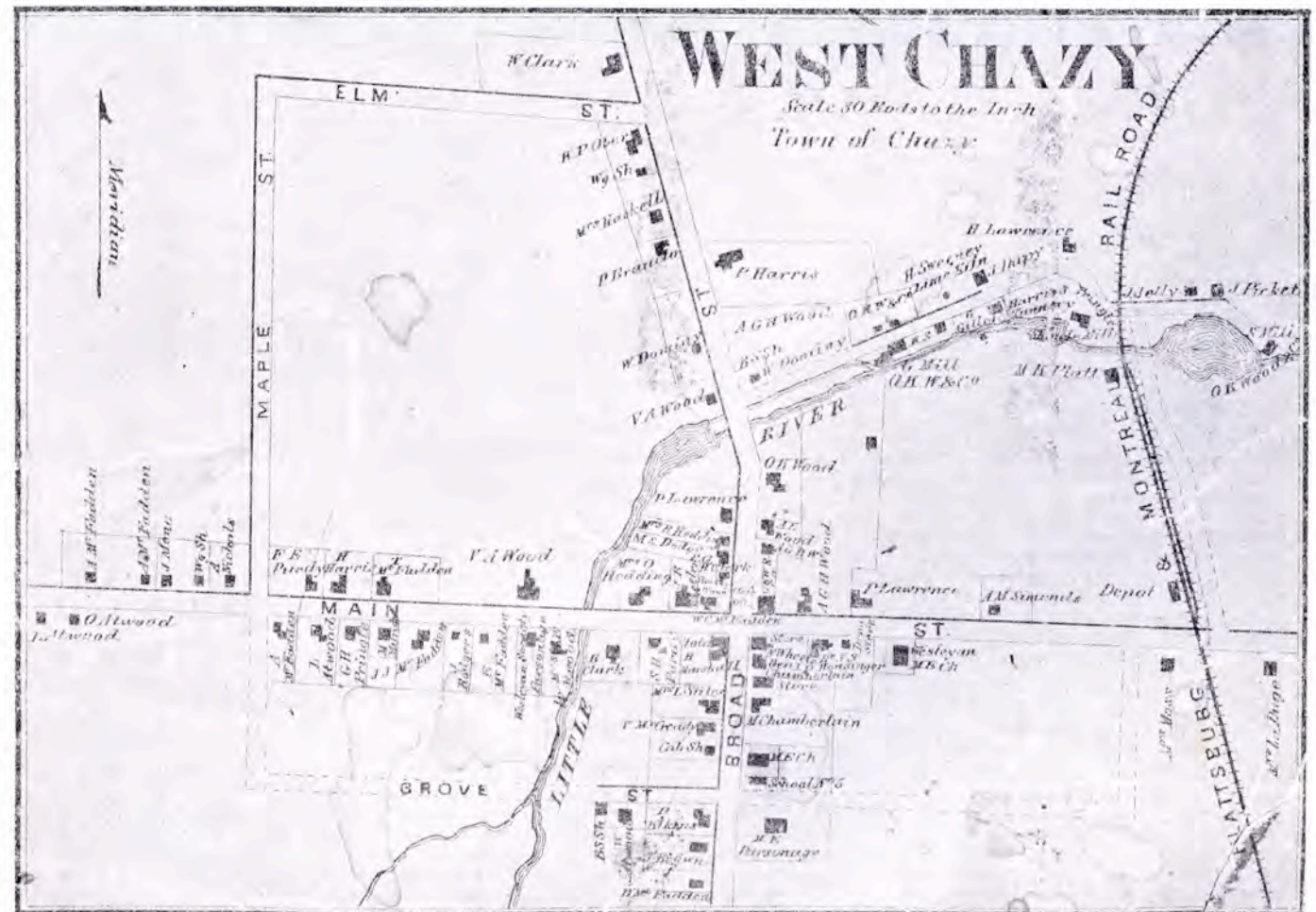
Another peddler was a Jewish man who, about 1902, sold bolts of cloth from a cart. He was known only as "Buy Sum." Shulman was a peddler, too, and was probably a German. A short stocky man, he traveled through Chazy and Champlain. He was well-dressed, very tidy

and neat, and very much the gentleman. He sold nice goods, laces, and the finer class of material. On his route through Chazy he always called at James Dickinson's on East Street and at Henry Gates's in Coopersville and often spent the night at the home of either one or the other.

Perhaps our earliest known peddler is John Mackay who traveled through Chazy on foot in 1822 and later had a horse and a cart.

An account book owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton of Chazy Landing is headed: Thomas Merrihew, Peddling Book, Chazy, Clinton County, New York, 1866. The accounts open March 30th 1866, and list customers in Mooers and Chazy. The peddling entries are few and are soon followed by the Town's Poor Accounts from 1868 until 1896.

Lafayette Merrihew was the youngest child of Thomas and Jane (Morah) Merrihew and was born in 1828. He showed ambition very young. He was but 12 years old when the house now owned by Paul Lewis was built; during its construction Merrihew carried bricks in a basket to the mason. At an equally early age he would walk to Plattsburgh carrying his shoes in his hand to save the wear of them; when he neared town, he would put them on, buy a few small articles—mostly tin ware—and peddle them for profit. Soon he graduated from a pack to a horse and cart, and eventually, in 1854, he rented the Horton house and garden in Chazy and began storekeeping in the Horton Store. His granddaughter,

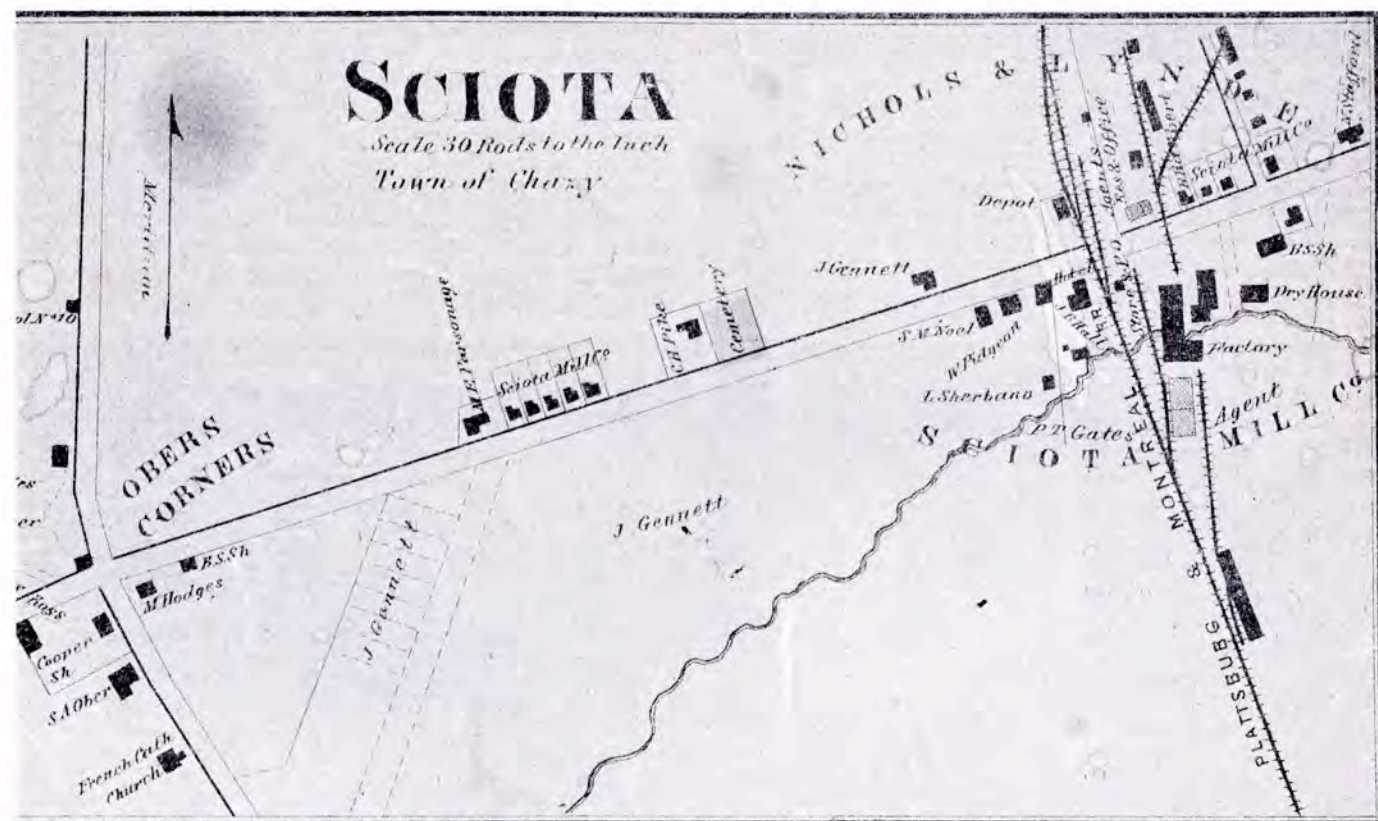


Map of West Chazy Village from Beer's 1869 Atlas of Clinton County.

Mrs. Robert Fulton, has several licenses issued to him as a peddler even after he opened his store: #495 Retail 2nd Class Peddler Sept. 1, 1862—Aug. 31, 1863; #1224 Retail Dealer May 1, 1863—May 1, 1864; #3188 Retail Dealer May 1, 1864—May 1, 1865; and #7427 Peddler 3rd Class May 1, 1866—May 1, 1867.

Among the Poor Accounts kept in Thomas Merrihew's Peddling Book are items concerning tramps. Many times a tramp would have to be kept overnight in a town at Town expense. Among those who made a business toward the end of the last century of providing such tramps overnight lodging were Oliver Gennett, Frank Bruyette, and John Abare who kept a hotel at Sciota. The rate was 75¢ a night until 1895, when it was reduced to 50¢ a night.

Some of these tramps were peddlers who had run out of money, could not replenish their stock, and had to become tramps until they could scrape together enough money to get back in business. One local peddler of the '90's was Patrick Finnegan who lived in a log house near Plattsburgh where the stone quarry is now. When he was on the road and nearing a house, he would begin to hack as if his stomach hurt. He claimed he had corn flower dyspepsia and the only thing good for him was hard cider. His sons would furnish him tin ware just to get him out of the city. He used to say to his customers, "When I have money, I am Mr. Finnegan here and Mr. Finnegan there, but when I have no money, nobody knows me."



Map of Sciota from Beers' 1869 Atlas of Clinton County.

Chapter Twenty-Four

ANNALS

Many small items have come our way which either seem to fit in no particular chapter or came to our attention too late for proper inclusion; yet these items seemed too interesting to omit, so we have created a chapter in which they are arranged, as nearly as possible, year by year as the beginning of what could become an extensive collection of such Chazy annals.

1807

William Beaumont, Supervisor of Champlain from at least 1793 until 1802 and the first Supervisor of Mooers in 1804, because of failing health became insane. In that condition, on October 14th, he went from Mooers to Champlain and started toward the lake, probably crossing the Great Chazy at Coopersville. He was followed by two old friends, Samuel Ashmun and Royal Corbin, who overtook him near the mouth of the Little Chazy and convinced him to stop with them at the house of Chandonet at Chazy Landing, where they tried to keep him until others came to help them take him back. Unfortunately he escaped and hanged himself with his own handkerchief in a pasture about ½ mile south of the road that leads from the site of Chandonet's house to the site of Capt. Douglass's in Chazy. He was cut down by his friends.

1811

On October 24th 1811, Julius Caesar Hubbell of Chazy wrote this letter to Judge Pliny Moore of Champlain:*

Dear Sir,

I am sensible that honor & good-breeding would require, under some circumstances a different course of conduct, than I have pursued, with respect to my addresses to your Daughter. I feel however that I am not Destitute of the former, and hope that I am not thought so, of the latter; and therefore, under these impressions, approach you at this time with more confidence—

* From the Pliny Moore papers.

I have been a long and constant visitor to your house, drawn by the purest motives, and most ardent attachment. At an early day my heart was touched with the goodness of your excellent daughter Ann, and a thousand subsequent instances, have rivited my affections for her,—and also flattered me that our feelings were reciprocal. Although I have been heretofore silent, it has not been from inclination. I have ever wished that circumstances would warrant me in declaring to you my wishes,—but I feared the consequences. I have been flattered by your kind indulgence and politeness, and under such favorable auspices have enjoyed my life, anticipating the time when my situation would render it consistent for me to make known my feelings and intentions. Notwithstanding I never have explained myself to you, yet I have always deemed it of the greatest importance, (next to that of possessing the young Lady's whole heart,) that I should have your & Mrs. Moor's cordial approbation, before I could expect to be married to your daughter.—It is your approbation to that important event or wish, that I now seek—I think my happiness depends on a union with Miss Ann, sanctioned by your and Mrs. Moor's blessing.

I am sensible that Parents are anxious, that their children should settle in the world, under favorable circumstances; and that commencing on moderate means, is venturing them to the mercy of Providence, and the good conduct of the person with whom they connect—I regret extremely & consider it unfortunate, that my means are not more ample, more equal—and feel that if I am so happy as to marry Ann, she will make a sacrifice for me,—yet with this belief I trust my exertions will be unremitted to render her comfortable & happy, and certainly my love & gratitude must be greatly excited—

I don't wish to burden you with too long a letter, but it may not perhaps be improper here to state to you something of my standing.—I commencing business, literally with nothing. My Father is a man of property but his oldest children require his assistance more than I, and I never asked him for the common article, a horse,—Neither do I make any calculations on what I may eventually have, and perhaps am now entitled to, and therefore will acknowledge that I expect to live by my own exertions and economy—I estimate my property now, putting it at a moderate value, at \$1,500 besides my debts—I owe something above \$150, which is principally to the Clerk and Sheriff, not yet due—

Thus Sir I have ventured on this important subject. If this should be favorably received, my feelings will be relieved, and I shall hope to profit by your advice. In the mean time Sir, I remain

With great respect
Your Humble Servant—
Julius C. Hubbell
— * —

Clinton County Ss

At a Court of special session holden in the Town of Chazy—the 6th day of Dec^m 1811 by John Cochran Junr. Caleb Luther & Amias Adams Esq. For the Tryal of Joseph Amy for Felony — — —

Austin Watrous. Sworn & says he the Deponant lost a hive of Bees on or about the 2^d of Dec^m Inst. and that Joseph Amy. Informed the deponants wife that he had found one. then the said Amy sends his boy to Inform the Deponant that he had found a bee hive back in Lambertson Allens Lot the Deponant immediately went in search of the Hive. found the said Amy and a John Allen standing by the Hive the. Honey & Comb all taken out then proceeded in Search whilst going through the Lot the said Amy discovered where a shovel had been stuck down. they also discovered horse tracks to lead from the hive. found Honey & Comb in the Road—the Deponant also desired the said Amy & Allen to assist him in discovering who had Committed the Crime the Deponant farther says that the Next day he the deponant was going in search of the Honey in order to search the woods West of the said Amys Lot. the Deponant meets the said Amy. Then tells the said Amy of his business. the said Amy makes answer he thought it to be Needless as he the said Amy had heard the Night before a Couple men back in them woods whistle for the other

John Allen sworn & says the Deponants swine and Amys swine Run together sometimes one would drive the swine to woods sometimes the other as Joseph Amy was driving the swine to the wood Early in the Morning—the said Amy Came to the Deponant informed him the deponant that he had found a beehive standing empty in the Hoggs Path the said Amy asks the Deponant if he knew any man to be Carrying a hive the Night before the Deponant said he did not then the sd. Amy says somebody has stolen one for he had found one back in the Lot Empty standing in the Hog path. then Proceeded with the said Amy found the Hive as above mentioned then Proceeded tracked Horses to the Road and up the Road west found where they turned out of the Road about fifteen Rods found where they had been tied & found all along the Road where Honey Comb had been spit out & found in the Lot where a shovel had been stuck in the turf. Discovered a mans Track to be about the size of his own. which appeared to be bigger than the said Amys foot

Edward Reynolds sworn—says in the Morning as he was in the lot by his barn. that Joseph Amy Came to him and says to the Deponant that there had been a proper scrape in stealing Watrous bee hive. and that his Horses had been there for he had trac^d them then advised the Deponant to settle the Matter and not to have such a stir in the Neighborhood and tried to have the deponant inform who the others were

Clinton County Ss

Court of Special Sessions of the Peace. Present John Cochran Junr Caleb Luther Adams Esquires. for the tryal of Joseph Amy. for Petit Larceny Stealing one hive of Bees on or about 2^d Dec^m Inst.

Dec^m 6th 1811

the Court adjudged the said Joseph Amy Guilty. Imposed a fine of Seven Dollars.

c. 1815

About this year William Wilson settled where Leo Trombly lives now. He was later killed* by a bull he

* Near this same spot many years later Carl Ratta was burned in his airplane.

had taken to drink at a spring in a field north of his house. In those days a local cabinetmaker was hired to make the casket. The Wilsons had some fine lumber on hand, very suitable, wide pine and hemlock boards. Mrs. Wilson, however, would not allow the pine to be used. After some discussion she was asked just why she would not let them have the pine. She answered right away that she was saving the pine for her own coffin because when her time came, she wanted to go through Hell crackling.

Mr. Wilson was buried 15 feet from his barn, but his tombstone has been missing for many years, and the date of his death is lost. The Wilsons were a Methodist family, and one Sunday Mr. Wilson persuaded the family to go to church while he remained home and fixed dinner. When they returned, dinner was ready, and everyone enjoyed a hearty meal. Later Mrs. Wilson asked her husband which chickens he had killed for dinner. "None," he replied. "Well, what did we eat?" asked Mrs. Wilson. "Skunk," said her husband.

1818

Two letters were received this year by Julius C. Hubbell of Chazy:

Troy 20 June 1818.—

Dr. Sir

I send you a Bond against Plummer A. H. Prescott [Alexander Prescott] who now lives or lately did in Chazy. He kept a school in Chazy when the Bond was given. I wish you to secure or get payment of the same, if possible. If you can get same secured, give such time of payment as you may think proper, but the probability is that it can be secured immediately if at all.

I do not think it likely that we can get it secured unless he has got into favour with the people which is highly probable for his character is to deceive, and I warn you against putting any confidence in anything he may say, for he is a notorious liar & people do not generally find him out until he has deceived them, got into their confidence, got trusted & then he is off. He possesses some art. He will tell you he is poor—that he cannot get any bail, if sued &c. If you could get an order accepted by the trustees of his school & stop his wages in their hands that would do well. He let me have a watch at the time of the Bond is dated—the debt before that time was near \$100.—In short I wish you to use your sound discretion & I will satisfy you for your trouble. I would be even willing to take another watch & the rest in cash. If he has not already gone, he may, as he usually does, go without giving notice. I would avoid suing him if I could possibly arrange it without, but I would not suffer him to run away. I wish you to write immediately on doing anything with him, or if gone away from Chazy to inform me & the place if possible.

Yours &c. very respectfully
Isaac McConihe, of the firm
of Ross & McConihe Atty &c. Troy

Mr. J. C. Hubbell.

Sir.—I have been credibly informed that you have heretofore & at various times & to divers persons shown or reported the contents of a letter which as you say you have received from Troy. From representations made in public it appears that the [sense?] of the said letter very much implicates my moral character charging me with having been guilty of various crimes & high misdemeanors, of such grossly flagitious acts as render a man unfit for any office of trust whatever.—If the letter above alluded to be merely a private correspondence concerning private business only, you have betrayed the confidence of your correspondent by showing or relating its contents to an uninterested person. If it be a caution to the public intended for the general good, you have betrayed the confidence of their f[.] & hazarded their injury, by not showing it and that in the most public manner possible. As the publicity of the said letter will at present discover your ignorance or intentional rascality as well as my villinay or innocence I now make a demand of it, to be sent by the bearer of this & your certificate on honor

concerning the moral character of its subscriber; for I cannot think you so stupid as to relate or cause to be related accounts of a total stranger. Whatever the contents may be I pledge myself to publish them either by posting or otherwise. If you have no letter deny the charge in writing & avoid future consequences Be assured I have a situation & that within two miles of this village as good at least as if [ever?] the proceedings had been quite the reverse. It is not for any reconsideration but in vindication of character a derogation from which I will not suffer with impunity from any man

I am &c. Plumer A. H. Prescott.—Thursday mornng.
As 29

c. 1820

At the original Woodley location, back in the woods near the Flat Rock, the Woodley family living there took in an orphan boy to bring up. When he was grown and began to do for himself, he started peddling in a small way and did very well, increasing his supply and putting away a few dollars. Eventually he was seen no more. It soon came out that a great deal of screaming had been heard by many people; although no one had investigated. The Woodley's son became very nervous and ill at ease. When Woodley's wife was dying, she begged for a Bible, saying, "I want to tell," but there was no Bible at hand, and she died without telling. There continued to be screaming in the woods at intervals. After the Woodleys had gone, others attempted to live in the house, but they were too disturbed to remain. The house was finally torn down. The story has come down through five generations and has been repeated to us by at least ten people.

1823

Joel K. Wait was charged with counterfeiting on July 9th.

1826

July 4th 1826, the 50th anniversary of the United States, was Jubilee Day in Chazy. The Presbyterian Church had just hung its new bell, and the boys of the church rang it at intervals all day. A bundle of papers contemporary with this event gives a good idea of the celebration. The papers consist of two accounts of the events, one fragmentary, and several sheets of scrap paper on which are roughed out the wording for the toasts of the day:

#1] 4 of July Celebration at Chazy

Altho the morning was very showery & unpromising our citizens turned out in great numbers—and all appeared to be actuated by the Spirit of the Reville they were to celebrate. The Procession formed at a few minutes past 12 o'clock at Mrs. Fillmores moved to the Congregational Church under the Direction of Capt Kinsley, the Marshall of the Day—accompanied by Martial Music. At the House of the Rev. Mr. Byington the Procession was joined by a large procession of ladies, in front of which were a number of young ladies, representing the number of States with Garlands & Wreathes of Roses bound around their heads. These were followed by an equal number of little Girls, with their heads uncovered,—their locks flowing, tastfully, and elegantly Dressed—their garments bound around with evergreen:—These were followed by the Mothers, Matrons and maidins and all together formed an interesting collection. when the head of the Procession arrived at the church Door, opened to the right & left, the ladies first. The orator & Clergy The President & Vice Presidents of the Day the Committee of arrangements, the Revolutionary Soldiers, the Civil authority, & [. . . ?] the Cittizens and the house was filled to overflowing.

The Service in the Church was introduced by a choire of Singers under Mr. Hawley accompanied by instrumental music. The Declaration of Independence was read by Luther N. Ransom. The Prayer offered to the throne

of Grace by the Reverend J Byington [Joel] was, appropriate, pertinent and inspiring.

#2]

An excellent Oration well suited to the occasion was delivered by Bela Edgerton Esquire and followed by the singing of appropriate Odes Service at church ended and the procession again formed in front of the church moved with Martial music and the ringing of the church bell to the house of the reverend Mr. Byington where the ladies entered a delightful bowery and the gentlemen continued their march to Miss Fillmores Inn where they sat down to a most sumptuous dinner—which over and the cloth removed the following toasts were drank—accompanied by the discharge of artillery

The ladies also sat down to a table richly furnished and the provisions—orna mented—and arranged in that high taste for which they were always conspicuous on one part of the table might be seen a cake on which was written Washington at another Lafayette here one labelled Liberty and there Independence their favorite beverage tea was probably taken with as much delight and with as few conscientious scruples as tho its use had not been prohibited in 1775 At evening Invitations were given to a number of gentlemen to take coffee they were ushered in through a gate In front of the bowery richly ornamented with evergreens and roses and thence passed into the bowery which was also highly decorated by natures drapery and the whole being illuminated afforded a most picturesque and delightful scene a number of patriotic songs and odes were sung accompanied by instrumental music and the company retired at an early hour

extensiv invitations had been given to the neighboring vilages to join in the celebration & assurances had been held out to that effect but the facinations of a steam Boat party & the of an enlisted individual & who always carried his projects with a few honerable exceptions a large party of people from a legitimate of the day, to an excession, when their patriotism was & however by the lightness of their trees & their benefits given to a neighboring state—

The toasts* on this occasion were:

1. THE DAY—Specially to be remembered by all Americans, May its celebration be harty, joyful and temperate.
Hail Columbia.
2. The President of the United States and the heads of departments.—*Presidents March*
3. The Governur of the State of New York—*Clinton's March.*
4. The memory of General George Washington; To whom was intrusted the helm of the then frail bark of Independence: May he be revered as the Political Genius and father of our Country—[and patriots & heroes of the Revolution]—*Roslim Castle*
5. Greece—The blood of thy Martyrs in the Fall of Missolonghl like the blood of Abel cries from the ground for the vengeance of heaven on their murderers—
The fourth of July—a holly day consecrated by our fathers & grown venerable by age. May the inheritance climb (?) to the latest posterity.
While we enjoy perfect political Freedom and Independence, May the Oppressed of other countries, not only have our sympathy but our assistance.
6. Civil Liberty like the laws of Old, May it leave the whole trump.
7. The JUBILEE, a proud and happy day to all Americans; Fifty-one years ago we were slaves; fifty years we have been Freeman. May we keep in view the Contrast.
8. The Constitution of the United States, like the Sun, its influence is felt by the good and the bad, it wants

* These toasts are written out as notes—many have several forms, some are written over each other. A single list is impossible. The transcription here seems to be their sense.

no amendments. [The Name of the United States, those floating Bul Warks which have so effectually . . .]

9. Our Sister Republics, Peace to their Countries, prosperity to their liberal institutions, confusion to their enemies and death of their traitors.
10. The Presidents of the United States, Never below Kings, never above citizens. [The first five presidents—bright constillations in our polished Horizon. May the sixth steer clear of an eclipse].
11. The Youth of America, the same spirit that originated in their fathers, they possess, Love of Country, Love of Liberty.
12. Posterity, May we view this day, from the hands this generation, undefiled and may it never pass away. [The Holy Alliance and Holy Inquisitor—two Bantlings (?) of tyranny, May they have Washingtons and Bolivar for . . .]
13. While we sing of Columbia's sons, Let us not forget Columbia's daughters: May their virtues be as lasting as their charms are interesting.

The NAVY of the United States, It has carried the American name to every clime with glory and honor.

Commodore Perry; his effectual deeds, as a commander we always keep in remembrance.

The Constitution of the United States; May we Posterity, untarnished and unimpaired.

The memory of Gen. George Washington:
Marble may crumble and decay
Bodies dissolve and pass away
But thy Great name shall e'er be sung
Marble may crumble and decay
But while a heart palpitates in America.

AMERICA—May the Sun of Liberty by his enignant beams warm and illuminate the whole world.

The President of the United States; May the Great Eagle of the North, hover over him and protect his dignity and freedom from contaminating effects of Monarchic happenings.

PRESIDENCY: May the Proud condore our guardian genius, hover over and shield it from the contaminating mists of despotism.

PROSPERITY to our Republic: May she maintain the grand preeminance from which she now looks down upon the Proudest Dynasty or Kingdom of Europe.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK; Whose sons so eminently contributed to the making of the National Independence which we now celebrate.

The Constitution—May the glories of American Liberty rise so high in the firmament that all the nations may hail its beams and walk in its light.

The American Republic—May it stand like the everlasting hills and Amene tekell be written on the wall of tyrants.

John Randolph May that wandering comet be supplied with a little shorter tale.

The United States ministers to Panama the Councils of Washington their best Instructions.

Greece the darkest hour just before day May her barbarous enemies experience the fate of Pharoah and his host

Volunteer Toasts

By C. K. Averill Esq—General Andrew Jackson the Hero of New Orleans The Freemans Pride and his Countrys Friend

Capt. L. N. Ransom—Those European Office whose laws lent to the turks their aid and taught them that

[nearly illegible] evil—while they cry who in honorable [. . . ?] for the destruction of the valiant Greek—may they speedily fall to [. . . ?] no more

Dr. Miles Stephenson The Heroes of Millilonghi—May every man in that fortress see the Day when the Ottomon Empire shall be subverted and the Independence of Greece established.

E. A. Scott Esq—The Five Nations—may they be successful in all their Hunts & ready to smoke the pipe of peace with neighboring tribes

N. Carver—The United States—a land whose crown is wisdom whose mitre is purity whose heraldry is talent where public sentement is supreme and where every man may erect the Pyramid of his own fair fame May she long continue the wonder and admiration of the world.

Ebenezer Sherman Esq.—Clinton County Rich in Soil, abundant in ore. May the bellows of her furnaces never blow the coals of sidition, her anvils & her hamers echo the voice of Industry.

B. Edgerton Esq. The Enemies of Free Governments—May they have Cayine Pepper for eye salve, cysas-forlida (?) for snuff—Green lizards for food—and—a hemp rope for a neckcloth.

Capt. G. Lesly. A true American—At home or abroad—may he ever remember with Exultation that the welfare of a nation consists in the union and virtues of its citizens.

Major Wm. H. Brackway—Vice President of the day Our Liberties May he who attempts to abridge them be branded—truly handcuffed & fettered, his back Broke twice in two. Each leg once, the Hemp about his neck, and be politely escorted from our Peaceful shores to Climit more congenial to his virtues—

1832

About this year Putnam Lawrence of West Chazy traveled to New York City on business. While he was away, his wooden house in West Chazy Village burned to the ground. When he returned, he stood in the middle



A picture of Putnam Lawrence's "fireproof house" painted by Mrs. Barbara Kerstetter of Apollo, Pennsylvania, a great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Bayley, the builder of the house.

of what is now Route 22, surveyed the ruins, and vowed to build a house that would never burn down. The resulting dwelling, now the home of David K. Martin,

still stands with this inscription, decorated by a geometric floral border, over the door:

Built by
PUTNAM LAWRENCE
AD 1832
S Bayley builder.

The house has survived at least two minor fires during the past 130 years.

1833

The Plattsburgh paper carried this notice:

NOTICE

Left the service of the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named JULIANA DUPEY, aged thirteen years—dark complexion—thick set—had on when she went away a blue calico frock, and green silk bonnet.—This is to forbid all persons haboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, or expense which she may incur. Whoever will return her shall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

PHINEAHAS DOAN.

Chazy, Nov. 16, 1833.

1849

During the gold rush of 1849 these men left Chazy to seek their fortunes: John Waters, John Sabre, Lewis

Savage, George Anderson, ——— Slosson, Matthew Saxe, John McCullough, Amasa Stevenson, and ——— Ladd.

1853

On March 5th Stevens Mooney and Silas Conro were tried for having a fist fight. The jurors were: John Vaughan, James Vandebogart, Orson [Orrel] Phelps, Andrew Gillette, Cebron Denton, Frederick Delano, and Francis W. Staughton.

c. 1865

——— Rock, brother of Mrs. Izar Jubert, was killed at the Sciota Manufacturing Company. He left a large family with no home of their own. Allen Angel, the boss at the plant, made a bee: had logs cut and hewn and in one day built a house for the family.

1879

From the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN:

Stealing is getting to be quite prevalent in this and adjoining towns. The mode of procedure usually consists in forcing an entrance into the cellars of well to do farmers, taking therefrom, butter, potatoes, preserves, etc. Also potatoes have been stolen from the pits in the fields, and honey from the hive; in fact most anything seems acceptable to our burglar friends. So far none of the losers have taken measures to discover the thieves, or the

1859

On April 19th FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS-PAPER (p. 299) reported that a man passing through West Chazy found all the inns filled and decided to sleep in an open lot in the woods. He was attacked while asleep by a number of rattlesnakes, bitten, and eventually eaten to the bone. His identity was unknown as far as the magazine could determine.



HORRIBLE DEATH—A MAN EATEN BY RATTLESNAKES, NEAR WEST CHAZY, CLINTON CO., N. Y.—SEE PAGE 299.

courtesy of Warren F. Broderick, Lansingburgh, New York

whereabouts of their property. This apparent unconcern, or fear, on their part, only encourages the business.

— * —

The following story was circulated to get some free digging done south of the Frederick J. Hay house and west of the line with the home of Horace Brown in Hays Woods along the Hay Road in lot 29 of Dean's Patent. This text appeared in the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN; the results were successful for those who wished the digging done, but not for those seeking treasure:

BRITISH GOLD

Much excitement prevails here at present, caused by the reported discovery of the burial place of a large amount of British gold, together with much other valuable treasure. The hiding place is said to be in what is known as "Hay's Woods" so called from the owner F. J. Hay and is situated about two miles northeast of the village. The first indication of anything more than ordinary about the spot, were noticed about a week ago, and consisted of ghostly apparitions, white and blue lights, unearthly screaming, and low muttering sounds, like distant thunder, which seemed to come from the very center of the earth, these signs, taken in connection with bits of information, collected from many old residents, were interpreted by knowing ones to mean "gold sure". Operations for unearthing the treasure were at once commenced, and up to the present writing still continued unabated. So far only eight dollars have been raised, but the prospects grow brighter, as the diggers go deeper.

The latest report that we have been able to get is that at 12 o'clock midnight of Wednesday August 28th, a heavy iron ball was unearthed and upon thorough examination by experts, was decided to have been forged of genuine English steel not less than 300 years ago. It is supposed to have belonged to a very large vessel in which the treasure was deposited before burial. After finding of this the working gang was doubled manning nearly one hundred diggers to each "tour". Although but a comparatively short time has elapsed since the indications were first observed, several thousand people have already visited the spot, and still they come, from 50 to 500 each night, (for reasons best known to themselves they all go in the night). Not only nearby but from East Chazy, Champlain, Mooers, Altona, Ellenburg and even over the border into Canada. Merchants and mechanics, preachers and plow jiggers, saints and sinners; all seem to be greatly interested in this (to be) great discovery.

We are told by one who has visited both places, that even Australia "in her loud days" was absolute silence as compared with the excitement at these diggings. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been offered Mr Hay for his farm but at present he declines to sell. In this we consider him level headed, as a large party of capitalists, have already started from the Black Hills, with the avowed intention of purchasing the farm if such a result can be secured with money, evidently there is "millions in it." A party of Plattsburghers tried to purchase the farm but had no success. The digging still continued.

The most remarkable manifestation of any yet observed occurred on Monday night last, and consisted of the ghost or phantom of an Indian chief, nearly nine feet in height, arrayed in War Paint and feathers, and armed with all the implements of war in use among the Lo F Family one hundred years ago. He was mounted on a horse equally as large in proportion to himself, and which seemed to be composed entirely of living fire. When first seen, this apparition was about three rods north of where the diggers were at work, moving to the right and in a circle; this course was followed until horse and rider had passed around the terrified men three times, when like the screech of seventeen locomotives they disappeared in the same direction whence they had come. This fearful demonstration was witnessed by nearly twenty-five persons, some of whom were completely paralyzed with fear, while others ran off as if for their lives and could in no way induced to return. Upon the disappearance of the ghostly chief and his charger, work was immediately re-

sumed by those remaining, and resulted in finding several Spanish coins of the dates 1709 and 1761. The coins are of silver and resemble in size the American double eagle.

Neal Sylvester [Freehold G. Sheldon,
Station Agent at West Chazy.]

A second notice soon appeared in a subsequent issue:

Excitement still runs high, the bones of a human arm were unearthed at exactly midnight of Sept. 9th, and not withstanding the claims of some, that the so-called ghost has been routed etc., the unearthly sounds, and ghostly apparitions still appear nightly.

1881

Mrs. Thomas Baker and Charlie Baker were killed by a train.

c. 1885

About this year some colored people, a man and his wife, came to Chazy and lived in an old log house once occupied by the early Robarges on the east side of the Lake Shore Road on the Robarge farm, the next farm north of the Beaucaire farm. The man's business was digging for buried treasure. He dug many holes around in different places, on the Stevenson farm and up near Fayette Lewis's. They remained several years, but if they ever found anything no one ever heard of it.

c. 1887

Abram Ashline and his father went to Coopersville to church and heard a strange story about the well on the Buckman farm being filled up and the hired man missing, supposedly down the well. The previous day Mr. Ashline had been to Buckman's to get a colt and had taken a pail of water at the well. After hearing the story, he went directly from church to the Buckman farm to take a look at the well, and—indeed—it was filled up.

— * —

About the same time Gillis Parsons lived across from Tip Minkler. Once Parsons heard a racket among his turkeys in the night; he took a lantern and went to find out what was up. He held up the lantern only to see Minkler in among the turkeys; he immediately told Minkler, "Oh, Tip, if I'd known it was you, I wouldn't have come out."

c. 1890

A Chazy man, well along in years, traded his wife to another for the second man's daughter, then about 19. He also gave the second man a young pig worth about a dollar, and proceeded to raise a second family of two sons and a daughter.

c. 1895

Mrs. Esther Supernaw Dragoon tells about the James Wilson house which was at one time her home. There were rappings at the doors, first one and then another, all around the house for an hour at a time several times a year. Others knew of these rappings and said Wilson had murdered his wife there.

— * —

At Sciota, on the north side of the main road through the village between the railroad track and Stovepipe Alley, were three houses which stood side by side; the middle one was said to be haunted; there would be a quick step across an upstairs room to the head of the stairs. Later, when the house including the cellar, was enlarged, Mrs. Guilders, the new occupant, found a human leg bone in the cellar. She called Dr. Fairbank

to see it; he told her it would never hurt her, to bury it and say nothing. The walking was never heard again.

1908

On February 11th Loyal L. Smith died while having a rest at Atlantic City. He had been born in 1854 at West Chazy, a son of Levi and Clarinda (Bassett) Smith. After the Civil War, Levi Smith moved to Gear, Montana, where he devoted the rest of his life, until his death in 1902, to breeding and raising horses on his ranch for market. Loyal never married. As quite a young man he went into the West Chazy store of Miner Chamberlain but left to engage in the commission business on his own account at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he handled the produce and dairy products from a large farming community. He next went into business in Chicago, moved on to Omaha, Nebraska, where he introduced novel advertising methods in his mercantile business. Returning to Chicago he became a promoter and stockbroker; he was one of the organizers of a steel and wire company and was successful on the grain exchange. In 1898, now a millionaire, he moved his headquarters to New York City; he survived the panic of 1907 which ruined many of his Wall Street associates. He was buried in Plattsburgh where a few years before he had purchased the Baker house, one of the finest residences in the city. His executors in December sold a Broadway block, part of his estate, to William Fox for half a million dollars, and his estate financed the building of both the Plattsburgh City Hall and the Plattsburgh Y.M.C.A. He left substantial bequests to the Champlain Valley Hospital, the Vilas Home, the Children's Home of Northern New York, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church and parsonage at West Chazy, and created an educational endowment for boys and young men of Clinton County. Thirteen first cousins each received \$10,000.

1910

The STAR-REPUBLICAN sponsored a sweepstake trip to Europe. Mrs. Emerson Ladd of Chazy was the winner, and Mrs. F. B. Lougee of West Chazy was the chaperone for the party. They left Montreal for Liverpool on one of the Allen liners and toured Europe for five weeks. The paper printed this poem on August 27th:

A Warble From the Tourists 8-27-1910

We've seen the crown of Edward
And his coronation robes.
We've seen Victoria's bedroom
And all her wedding clothes.
We've been through the Royal Palace
We've seen many works of Art.
And we think the English People
Are very, very smart.
We've seen the King out riding
With his postillions, four
And all the loyal subjects
Their king, they do adore.
We've seen the King a-riding
We couldn't help but laugh
To compare the size of this man
With our great President, Taft.
He sat in his royal carriage
With the Princess and the Queen,
And turned to his loyal people
That he might be plainly seen
And cheers went up around us,
From every man and child.
Then we Americans shouted:
But we did it rather mild,
And now we've reached gay Paris,
And we try to parley-vous;
But to find who we are, and where we are,
Is all that we can do.

—(Mrs.) F. B. Lougee

1912

The 1912 fire at West Chazy four corners was the village's worst conflagration. It occurred on Sunday, June 30th; its details were reported in the PLATTSBURGH SENTINEL for July 2nd:

LARGE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE WIPED OUT.
LOSS AMPLY FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Started in Shop in Rear of W. H. Robinson's Store—
Mail and Post Office Supplies Saved.

The village of West Chazy was nearly wiped out by fire between 7 and 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon, entailing a loss estimated at \$50,000 which is partially covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered by a Mr. Barber, about 7 o'clock and was then confined to W. F. Stratton's Barber Shop in the rear of W. H. Robinson's general store. The flames spread rapidly and within a short time, Mr. Robinson's brick store, 50 x 50 feet was in flames. A stiff breeze was



Depot Street (now the northeast corner of Routes 348 and 22), West Chazy Village, c. 1906—before the fire.

courtesy of Mrs. Fred Blake

The northeast corner of Routes 348 and 22, West Chazy Village, after the fire of June 30th 1912—this is now the site of the Brean and Deno Country Store.



blowing at the time and this carried the flames across the street to H. S. Brusco's store which together with his house which was attached to the store was soon burning fiercely. By that time the residents of the village realized that the fire was getting beyond their resistance and an appeal was sent to the Miner Farm and this city for assistance. A chemical engine was soon dispatched, from Mr. Miner's and Captain Utting and several firemen from this city started for the village, rendering all possible assistance. While the Brusco property was burning, the A. G. Wood residence, adjoining the Robinson's store occupied by H. M. (Milton) Ostrander, caught and together with the sheds and barns were entirely destroyed. From the Brusco house the fire next spread to the residence of Dr. Clough which was burned to the ground. L. L. Honsinger's residence next caught and the rear of the dwelling, his sheds and barns were burned as well also as the ice house owned by Robert Ryan.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Stratton was at work in his barber shop until nearly midnight and it is possible that some of his customers dropped a lighted cigarette or cigar upon the floor where it smoldered for hours bursting into flames.

The post office was located in Mr. Robinson's store and his efforts upon reaching the burning building were directed toward saving the government property which he succeeded in doing, getting all of the mail and supplies out. He has arranged to open the post office temporarily in the library building and will be ready for business this morning.

The aggregate loss by the fire will reach fully \$50,000 of which \$24,000 is upon Mr. Robinson for his store and stock, while that of Mr. Brusco will reach from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

c. 1912

In November 1962, Daisy Bocare Brunell wrote this story:

BABY IN A BASKET

About fifty years ago or so, Mr. Mooney (I think his name was Tom) lived alone on the road going to Plattsburgh in a big white house.

Toward morning he was awakened by a baby crying. Thinking it was some travelers on the road, he went back to sleep. He couldn't sleep as he kept hearing that baby crying. He stepped out and there, on his doorstep, was a baby in a basket. He brought the baby in and gave it some warm milk. It had beautiful blue eyes.

As Mr. Mooney did not know what to do with it, he called up Wm Savage, who was Superintendent of the Poor at that time.

Mr. Savage brought the baby home and had a Doctor examine him. They had him baptized conditionally, and he liked that baby so much he wanted to adopt him, but his wife wouldn't agree to it. They called him Dewey.

After a while a nice young couple adopted him by the name of Bressette. He had such gracious manners, it showed he had been brought up well. I met him when he was about 11 or 12 and he had the same gracious manners.

1919

In March Harold R. Bristol of Plattsburgh and Lewis G. Robinson of West Chazy were out on the lake on the ice in an automobile at Trombly's Bay in front of Father Victor's camp. About 60 feet from shore they drove over an air hole, and the car with the two men inside went through in almost enough water to cover it. The water came in over the door and rapidly filled the car; however, they were able to open the doors and get out into a six foot depth of water. L. C. Trombly and John Brunelle got the car out with two blocks hooked to the car with iron hooks and hitched to a team.

1921

The last big Chazy Fourth of July celebration was held. S. A. North was chairman. There were a parade, with floats, a ball game, a dinner, and a dance.

1930

June 15th — St. Louis was drowned in the Little Chazy River back of E. A. Dressin's.

On the evening of August 27th H. S. LaBounty, his wife, his 12 year old daughter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Albert G. LaBounty—all of West Chazy—were on their way to the lake for a swim, when the car in which they were riding was hit by a D. & H. train at Spellman's Crossing in Beekmantown; all four were killed.

1933

On September 19th Arthur Clemont Warren was accidentally and instantly killed in Millard W. Mayo's Garage where he was employed. He was alone and working on an automobile owned by Miss Lillian Francis, a teacher at the Chazy Central Rural School, when a pressure tank used for flushing radiators exploded and blew a piece of metal completely through his head.

1941

On the evening of July 20th Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lapierre were murdered at their home, a small cabin on the north side of the Chateaugay Road and what is now Route 22. The crime has been called "one of the most

gruesome in the annals of Northern New York." Five children, the eldest only 15, were left orphans. Three days later the killer was still at large, and a search by scores of State Police, deputy sheriffs, and armed citizens' posses continued in a rectangular section of timber and swamp about nine miles square on the east side of Route 22 two miles north of West Chazy. The murderer had hidden in these woods a week several years before when he had been sought by the police for another crime. From the swamp near Lake Alice, he seems to have gone to his mother who lived in a small house near the railroad track in the vicinity of the Chateaugay Road, and from there hid in an unused, lonely barn south of what is now Route 348 and east of the home of William Pelkey where Francis Pelkey presently lives. His mother brought him food in the night and took water from Pelkey's well. The use of the well was eventually noticed, on the fourth day the barn was searched, the killer was found and was sentenced to life imprisonment at Dannemora State Prison, from which he was released in 1967/8, a few months before his death on May 22nd 1968.

Edward Allen, the murderer, had been born on April 15th 1908, a son of Henry "Pit" and Mary Jane (Tacy) Allen. He was already a criminal, having spent 30 days in the Clinton County Jail in 1926 for petty larceny and again in 1930 for third degree assault; the same year he had been committed for four months for grand larceny; in 1933 he had been arrested for a burglary charge and placed on probation for a year; in 1935 he was arrested for stealing a cow and again the same year for stealing an auto. He had also been picked up several times for bootlegging, violations of the conservation law, and many other offenses.

Both his parents were intelligent, hardworking people. After their marriage, Mrs. Allen cleaned house for people, and Mr. Allen, a son of Horace ("Hod") and Fannie (Wilson) Allen, did farm work. He was noted for his ability to handle oxen and made a business of training them. All the farm land on the Ridge Road and west of the railroad track which belonged to Thomas E. Lewis was cleared for him by "Pit" Allen with Mr. Lewis's oxen. Soon, however, there was too little money, too many children, and too much whiskey.

The Justice Records show that Pit Allen and his wife were brought before the justice in 1902 for brawling, and in 1906 he appeared for third degree assault on his wife. In 1908, Henry Allen and Mary Jane Allen were tried for a misdemeanor on Stephen Trombly, and in 1909 for a misdemeanor on Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vassar. In 1914 Mary Jane Allen was given a six month suspended sentence for third degree assault on John L. Martin, and in 1917 Henry Allen was brought forth as a disorderly person.

Mrs. Allen would steal something at every opportunity. She could bring you to tears telling of her hardships, and if you turned your back for just one split second, she possessed and concealed some of your treasures, and would bow herself out without your slightest suspicion until you came to need the article, and it just was not where it should have been. A book could be written on just her antics and for many years this family kept the town in fear and amazement. She was witty and smart and as time went on, with her increasing experience, she got to know the law better than the average lawyer. She was known in all the stores, so a careful watch was kept on her, but she usually got away

with something. One day at the McMartin and Fessette Store in Sciota she got away with a roll of ribbon. She had not gotten very far before it was discovered, so Jay Douglass, the clerk, chased her up the railroad track and took the ribbon away from her. She practically lived by stealing.

Another day she left the store of Frank Junia with a shawl belonging to another customer. He immediately procured a search warrant. The officers went to her home. She denied all knowledge of the shawl, but when they searched the house they found it buried in the sand in the cellar.

It is said during the sugar season she took the ox team, stole Harry Stiles's sap sled, and went up to his sugar bush to steal sap. This she kept repeating until one night Harry took his gun and stayed up all night waiting for her, but that night she did not come; at another time she stole Mr. Stiles's boat.

When Mr. Miner had big flocks of hens and chickens, she would start out just at dusk and return with an apronful of dead chickens. Mrs. West, who lived on the Ridge Road, saw her many times going on these little excursions.

After Robbins Richardson died in late summer when his garden was at its best, his wife, being left alone, went over to Fayette Lewis's to stay with her daughter, and in the short interim between their visits back to the house, Mrs. Allen apparently took care of everything for them. She is thought to have cleaned out the garden, dug the potatoes, helped herself to dishes, silver, rugs, clothing, jewelry, maple syrup, a buffalo robe, brass kettle, and everything she felt she needed at that time.

Another time, when Cephas Cassavah was Constable, he went there to get Mary Jane. She ran out, stood in Lake Alice, and dared him to come after her.

People would find their cattle and horses occasionally dead in the field and would feel it was the work of the Allens.

From this background came Edward Allen. The story of his most tragic crime was reconstructed by the police from the testimony of the Lapierre's 15 year old son. The Lapierre family was inside after 9 p.m. when the father heard a shout from the roadway that passed in front of their house. He stepped out to investigate and was walking toward the road when there was a loud report and Lapierre fell to the ground. Mrs. Lapierre, wondering what was wrong, started out with her son at her heels. A man approached up the path with a double barreled shot gun, lifted it, and fired, killing her instantly. The boy, Leonel, standing next to his mother's body is supposed to have said, "I suppose I'm next," but the murderer replied, "No, I've got what I wanted," and ran out of the yard, up the road, and disappeared into the growing darkness.

When the police arrived, Lapierre, who was about 42, was lying in the yard near the road, his chest and head horribly mangled. Apparently Allen had fired from a crouching position behind a clump of lilacs at the roadside. Mrs. Lapierre, aged about 40, was almost in front of the doorway; one shot had penetrated her skull, and the remaining pellets had struck her in the chest and throat. Their son told the police the killer was a neighbor who frequently came as a visitor to the house. It is said the murderer had been attentive to Mrs. Lapierre. Poor Mary Jane.

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* The authors regret that our bibliography is presented in this imperfect form. The reading done for this book extends back over a period of more than twenty years. At the beginning no thought was given to eventual publication, and the authors were not yet experienced enough to record full bibliographic information. To reconstruct a proper bibliography at this point would be impossible, and the attempt would delay publication. To omit entirely the fragmentary notes of sources we do have, however, seems wrong. So, for what it is worth, we place what material we do have at the service of the reader.

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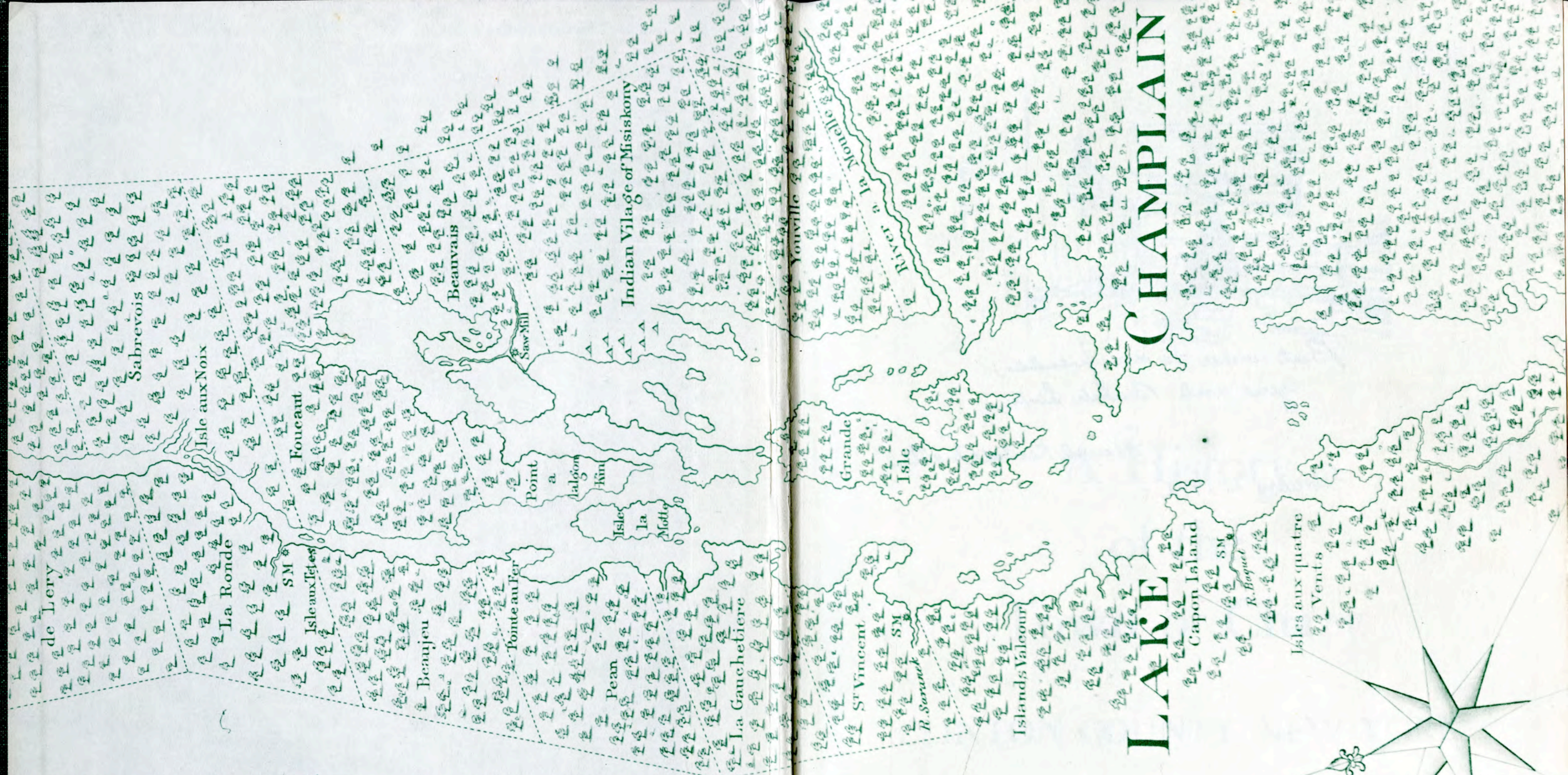
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 Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods for
 the Province of Canada.

