NORTH COUNTRY NOTES

The Fall Meetings

September 9—"An Evening with the Kent-Delord Collection" will be the subject of a presentation by Mrs. Elsie Everest and Mr. Glyndon Cole on Monday, September 9 at 8 o'clock in the North Country Historical Research Center of the Feinberg Library at the College. Mr. Cole is the Curator of the Center and Mrs. Everest has donated months of time to the cataloging of the collection.

October 7—A first annual dinner of the Association, with Jim Shaunessy as speaker. His books include "The Rutland Railroad" and "The Delaware and Hudson Railroad." Tickets will be distributed at the September meeting and members are asked to cooperate in their circulation.

November 4—Mr. Evalon Merritt, retired Plattsburgh school superintendent, will reminisce about school life in Clinton County.

December 2—Col. John Williams of Essex Jct., Vermont will talk about his forthcoming biography of Thomas Chittenden, early patriot of the Champlain Valley and first governor of Vermont.

NEWS AND NOTES

A conference of New England Historical Societies is being planned for the Sheraton Motor Inn in Burlington on October 4 to 6. The program opens on the evening of Friday, the 4th, with a discussion of "Vermont Humor." The conference ends at noon on Sunday, the 6th. Further details will be available in future issues of the Vermont Historical Society's "News and Notes."

By action of the Executive Board, the portrait of Benjamin Mooers has been purchased for the Association's museum from a descendant in Chicago. The Board has still to decide when a much-needed cleaning and restoration will be done. It is possible that this work will reveal the name of the artist.

A LETTER OF CORRECTION

The editors of the "Notes" stand corrected by the following:

"As usual, I very much enjoyed the last issue of North Country Notes but am very sorry to see that you misspelled "Au Sable" in several instances. In the summer trip they go to "Ausable" but it does not say whether it is Au Sable Point, Ausable Chasm, or Au Sable Forks. Your editor has no more right to spell "Ausable" than he would have to spell New York with a small "Y". Of course Ausable Chasm has a right to spell it as one word as they applied some time ago for permission to do this."

Henry G. Rogers
Au Sable Forks, New York

Automobile Travel

During the early years of automobile travel the long-distance traveler was not guided by numbered highways or by road maps distributed freely by service stations. Careful instructions were to be found in guide books which could be **purchased** from Automobile Clubs, or rarely given without charge by progressive advertisers. The following is taken from one of the latter, obtainable from Holt, Renfrew & Co., Furriers, of Montreal:

Plattsburgh to Montreal. 70.0 m.

0.0 Plattsburgh, Bridge and Margaret Streets, proceed along Margaret Street, turning left at 0.1 up Cornelia Street, and at 0.4 turning right on Montcalm.

0.8 Turn square left at the end of road on Bailey Avenue, and at 1.1, end of road turn square right, turning square left at 1.4 and then immediately curving right.

4.4 East Beekmantown.

5.0 Keep to left at fork and use caution at left curve at 6.0.

6.3 Beekmantown, turn right and then curve right, keeping left at fork at 8.6.

9.8 West Chazy. Four corners turn square right, crossing R. R. at 10.1 and turning to left at irregular four corners at 10.5, crossing R. R. again at 15.4.

15.9 Chazy. Church on left.

16.3 Cross R. R.

18.9 Turn right and across small bridge, and at 20.0 end of road, turn left across small bridge and then right.

20.7 Coopersville. Proceed across iron bridge and at four corners turn to right. Cross R. R. at 21.0.

25.6 Rouses Point. Customs Office on left in Myers Building; all motorists must stop and report.

25.7 Turn square left. After crossing R. R., turn square right at 26.1 and cross R. R. again at 26.2.

27.1 Turn square left paralleling boundary, and proceed to end of road 28.2, there turning square right across Boundary line on to King Edward Highway.

32.7 Cross R. R.

33.2 Lacolle Village. Canadian Customs on left. All motorists must stop and report.

35.0 Cross R. R.

41.0 Napierville. Cross R. R. at 41.8.

43.4 Douglas Corners. Caution, turn sharp right, and at 44.8 cross R. R.

47.5 Irregular four corners, keep to right.

49.0 St. Jacques le Mineur. Turn square left.

51.6 Turn diagonally left across concrete bridge, and at 54.8 cross R. R.

55.1 St. Philippe. Parish church on left.

55.8 Curve right over bridge, and at 57.0 curve left over bridge.

58.9 Curve left on St. John's Road crossing R. R. at 60.1.

60.7 LaPrairie, Church on right, just beyond turn right and immediately left.

60.9 Turn right along Dyke Road. Drive slowly; road in poor condition.

65.4 At end of road curve right along banks of St. Lawrence River into Town of St. Lambert, passing Country Club on right.

66.3 Turn left to Victoria Bridge. Toll auto and driver 25c., passengers 5c.

67.6 At end of bridge, give up toll tickets, passing Plague monument on left and bearing to left along Bridge St., turning to right at four corners (Wellington Street), crossing Wellington Bridge over Lachine Canal and curving slightly to left, across Gallery Square, past Church and along Smith Street, turning square left on Murray Street . . . .

(and on to the store of Holt, Renfrew.)

In this Guide and in another dated 1921 are found such directions as:

Opposite Parish Church turn right. . .

Square left, leaving heavy phone wires . . .

End of trolley; avoid right fork . . .

Half-left at water trough. . .

Left at stone gate . . .

Left at garage . . .

Right fork at library . . .

Left fork with poles . . .

HAPPY MOTORING!

BROADSIDES

A wealth of historical lore is to be found in the "Broadsides" of yesteryear. These include posters, handbills, auction and election notices—almost anything that is printed for posting or hand distribution—and are usually destroyed shortly after use. Who, for example, has a copy of a handbill advertising a "Townsend Plan" meeting in Clinton County during the 1930's?

As an example of one which undoubtedly has an interesting story in back of it is the following:

NOTICE

On account of the intense righteous indignation prevailing among the citizens caused by the offensive and untruthful statements made by B. S. Taylor, I duly WARN all peaceable citizens and all women and children against entering or going in, or in the vicinity of the tent where the so-called Holiness meetings are being held. I do this in the interest of their personal security.

<div align="right">
W. G. GRAVES
President Village of
Champlain, N. Y.
</div>

October 14, 1902.

(The broadside reference is made clear in Dr. David Kellogg's **Journal:** "There is a Holiness preacher in Champlain by name of Taylor who has a large tent capable of holding 1,500 people. He is so personal in his remarks that many of the best people are disgusted with him. eH pitches into the Masons, Catholics, other clergymen and many others. Last Saturday evening his tent was attacked by rowdies and somewhat damaged. Many of the leading citizens published over their own signatures a request for him to leave town within 24 hours. (This he has failed to do.)

"However, last Sunday morning he inveighed against the Masons, claiming that a gang of Masons in Champlain instigated the attack on his tent the night before and that hoodlums from Rouses Point executed the attack. Then he said harsh things against the Rev. Mr. Frazer, the Presbyterian clergyman, because he ~~was a Mason.~~ After the services were over Dr. Briggs told him that Mr. Frazer was not a Moson. Taylor thanked him and said he would correct his error. So in the afternoon he corrected as follows: 'I am told that I made a mistake this morning. I am told that the Rev. Mr. Frazer is not a Mason. Even the Masons repudiate him. May the Lord convert hi mand make his heart as soft as his head.'"

Origins of The Macdonough Memorial

In September 1913 a commission representing the people of Plattsburgh decided to erect a memorial in honor of Commodore Thomas Macdonough. Macdonough's victory at the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814 was recognized as an important factor in terminating the War of 1812.

In April 1914 the state legislature appropriated $125,000 to erect a memorial. Three months later the United States Congress matched this amount. Acquiring the site for the memorial cost $62,402.80. The eminent architect, John Russell Pope, designer of the Lincoln Memorial and the Plattsburgh City Hall, came to Plattsburgh to design an appropriate monument. After completion of the design, work was suspended because of the outbreak of World War I.

In 1921 erection of the memorial was resumed. The state legislature appropriated another $25,000 for filling and grading the site. The United States District Engineer's office in New York City supervised the actual construction. Although the plans had to be revised several times before any bid was low enough, the design of the monument itself was unaltered. It was moved closer to the sidewalk, cutting out the necessity for some of the filling, and a circular granite wall surrounding the monument was eliminated.

After several hundred thousands of dollars had been spent over a period of ten years, the memorial was completed. Located in front of City Hall on the west bank of the Saranac River, it overlooked the site of Macdonough's victory. The 135-foot monument was constructed of Indiana limestone. Circular steps, walks and grass terraces down to the river surrounded the 14-foot base of the monument. Panels representing implements of war were carved on all four sides at the base of the shaft. Above each of these panels were carved the names of the four prin-

cipal ships in Macdonough's fleet—**Saratoga, Ticonderoga, Preble** and **Eagle.** Facing the lake at the top of the shaft a large bronze eagle with a wing spread of 22 feet symbolized victory in battle.

Dedication day was planned for August 18, 1926. The day began with a tour of places of historic interest around Plattsburgh. A parade followed at 11 o'clock which included all units at the Plattsburgh Barracks. The military gave a salute to state and federal officials, including the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, who was the main speaker of the day.

The dedication ceremony began at 2:00 p. m. at the site of the memorial. Seats had been prepared for 2,500 people in front of City Hall. Large maps three feet by six were used to show the audience actual scenes of fighting while the battle of Plattsburgh was retold at the ceremony. Isabelle Agnes Macdonough, great-granddaughter of Macdonough, with the aid of enlisted personnel of the U. S. Navy, unveiled the monument. At this moment the Thomas Macdonough Memorial began to remind everyone of the debt owed to the Commodore for his bravery and success in 1814.

Alicia Holland, SUC

RIDDLE OF THE MONTH

The answer to the June riddle, from Andrew Broadwell of Rouses Point: The "Still Farm" was located on Rugar Street near the Maine Mills and was owned by John Mallory, or possibly by Matthew Standish and John Mallory. On the farm "Mallory's Best Rectified Whiskey" was manufactured. In doing research on the Mallory family, I found that Matthew Standish and John Mallory were associated in several other enterprises. This is probably due to the fact that John Mallory was raised by Dr. Miller, and his daughter Catherine married M. M. Standish, so John Mallory was somewhat like a brother to Mrs. Standish and lived almost next door to them on Broad Street for a number of years.

New riddle: What was Benjamin Mooers' highest military rank in the Revolution?