



# America 250

— 250 YEARS OF SERVICE —  
**40 YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP**

★ ★ ★  
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enduring role in our nation's defense—  
from the War of 1812 to today

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*Fort Drum and Our Communities — Together for Generations*



# 250 Years of Service, 40 Years of Partnership



## 52nd Annual Fiddle Picnic Festival July 24, 25, 26



Featuring *George Wilson & The Whippersnappers* • Friday 7:00 pm Bonfire and Jam Session

Saturday 9:00-6:00 \$10 Admission  
9:00 NYS Old Tyme Fiddlers Assn.

Membership Meeting  
Workshops-Included with Admission

10:30-11:15 Luthier Werner Koenig-Keep fiddle in tip-top shape  
Whippersnappers-Piano/guitar accompaniment

11:15-12:00 George Wilson-Bowing 747  
12:00 Movies of Past Fiddlers' Picnics

1:00-6:00 Concerts  
George Wilson & The Whippersnappers  
Open Jams & Open Mic

Saturday 7:00-10:00 pm \$5 Admission  
*Adirondack Playboys*

Round & Square Dancing  
Evening is made possible by Lewis County

Sunday 10:30-4:00 \$10 Admission

11:00-Gospel Music  
12:00 Lunch & Open Jam

1:00-2:00 George Wilson & The Whippersnappers

2:00-3:00 Class of 2026 Hall of Fame Inductions

3:00-4:00 George Wilson & The Whippersnappers

### North American Fiddlers Hall of Fame & Museum

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The Fiddler's Picnic Festival is made possible by the NYS Council on the Arts with the support of the Office of the NYS Governor and the NYS Legislature.



**Soldiers march with flags representing the states and provinces during the Salute to the Nation after the live demonstration of the 10th Mountain Division infantry on June 21, 2019, at Fort Drum. From the Watertown Daily Times Archive**

### AS AMERICA CELEBRATES 250 YEARS, THE NORTH COUNTRY REFLECTS ON A MILITARY LEGACY THAT SPANS MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES

Times Staff Report

As the United States celebrates 250 years of independence, Northern New York has its own remarkable military story to tell.

For more than two centuries, the region has played a vital role in the nation's defense—from the military buildup at Sackets Harbor during the War of 1812 to the establishment of Pine Camp in 1908, the return of the 10th Mountain Division to Fort Drum in 1985 and the global missions launched from the installation today.

Few regions in America can trace such an unbroken connection between military service and community. That enduring partnership has shaped the North Country's economy, its communities and its identity for generations.

That relationship is perhaps most visible through Fort Drum, one of the Army's premier installations and home to the 10th Mountain Division. For the past 40 years, Advocate Drum has worked to strengthen the partnership between the installation and the communities that have grown alongside it.

Long before Fort Drum became home to the 10th Mountain Division, the North Country played a critical role in America's defense. From the military buildup at Sackets Harbor during the War of 1812 to Madison Barracks, the establishment of Pine Camp in 1908 and the global missions launched from Fort Drum today, Northern New York has been intertwined with the military history of the United States for generations.

Today, that relationship is perhaps most visible through Fort Drum, one of the Army's premier installations and home to the 10th Mountain Division, but it also exists through Advocate Drum, which for 40 years has worked to strengthen ties between the military installation and the communities that surround it.

The organization's roots trace to one of the most consequential moments in modern North Country history.

In September 1984, the Department of Defense announced that the 10th Mountain Division would be reactivated and stationed at Fort Drum. The decision transformed the installation and the region around it. The announcement set in motion one of the largest periods of growth in the region's modern history. Roads, housing,

See 250 T4



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## 250

From T2

schools, utilities, health care systems and local governments all faced the challenge of preparing for thousands of new soldiers and family members. The creation of the Fort Drum Steering Council reflected the recognition that no single community could manage that growth alone.

The Fort Drum Steering Council was formed in 1985 to help communities prepare for the growth that would accompany the division's arrival. Supported by the federal Office of Economic Adjustment and local partners, the council coordinated planning efforts and educated residents about the opportunities and challenges associated with the Army's expansion.

When federal funding expired in 1990, local leaders established the Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization to continue that work. The organization later became Advocate Drum, reflecting a broader mission of supporting both the installation and the communities connected to it.

For four decades, Advocate Drum has served as the region's primary bridge between military and civilian leadership. The organization brings together local governments, school districts, businesses, health care providers, economic development organizations and military leaders to address issues affecting both the installation and the surrounding communities. Its mission has remained remarkably consistent since the arrival of the 10th Mountain Division in 1985 and the global missions carried out by soldiers stationed here today.

In the decades following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Fort Drum became home to one of the Army's most heavily deployed divisions. Thousands of North Country-based soldiers served repeated combat tours in Afghanistan and Iraq, while other units supported missions in the Balkans, the Horn of Africa, Haiti and elsewhere around the globe. For many Americans, the 10th Mountain Division's value, advocate for military families and support projects benefiting both

soldiers and civilians.

Among its most visible efforts has been helping the region respond to rounds of Base Realignment and Closure reviews, ensuring Fort Drum's strategic importance remains understood in Washington and Albany. The organization also has supported initiatives involving housing, workforce development, health care, recreation and quality-of-life improvements for military families.

The significance of that work extends well beyond the gates of Fort Drum.

For generations, military service has shaped the North Country's identity. Soldiers have served alongside local emergency responders during natural disasters. Military families have enrolled children in local schools, volunteered with community organizations, coached youth sports, joined churches, started businesses and, in many cases, chosen to remain in Northern New York long after military service ended. Veterans have become employers, teachers, elected officials, emergency responders and civic leaders, helping strengthen communities across the region.

As America commemorates its semiquincentennial, the North Country offers a unique example of how military and civilian communities can grow together.

That relationship stretches from the naval shipyards and military defenses of Sackets Harbor during the War of 1812 to the training grounds of Pine Camp, the return of the 10th Mountain Division to Fort Drum in 1985 and the global missions carried out by soldiers stationed here today.

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See 250 T6



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This Independence Day, we proudly celebrate the 250th birthday of the United States & honor the generations of brave men & women who have defended the freedoms we enjoy today.

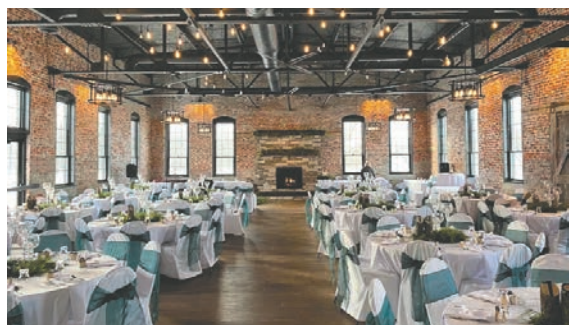
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**CROWN Z POUTINE** \$11.29  
Crispy fries topped with melted cheddar cheese curds and gravy

**MUSSELS PROVENCAL** \$13.29  
1# mussels in garlic, butter, tomato, wine and parsley broth w/ crostini

**MAPLE BACON BRUSSELS SPROUTS** \$12.29  
Roasted Brussels sprouts w/ dates, bacon and maple drizzle

**OX SPIN DIP** \$13.29  
Spinach, artichoke hearts, cream cheese and parmesan cheese, served warm with naan bread

**CHEESY GARLIC BREAD** \$12.29  
Baguette slices topped with garlic butter, melted mozzarella w/ side of marinara

**BREWHAUS PRETZEL** \$9.29  
Giant Brewhaus Pretzel served with beer cheese & honey mustard

**THE BIG MOZZ** \$10.00  
6 jumbo mozzarella sticks served with our house marinara

**ONION RINGS** \$9.00  
10 fried onion rings served with our BBQ ranch sauce

**BROCCOLI CHEDDAR BACON BITES** \$12.50  
Broccoli, Cheddar cheese and bacon in a delicious batter and deep fried golden brown

*Sandwiches & Salads*

**CLASSIC BURGER** \$12.99  
6 oz. beef patty w/ American cheese, LTOP on potato roll w/ side of mayo & fries. Add bacon for \$2.00. add a 6oz patty for 4.00

**CHICKEN SANDWICH** \$15.29  
Grilled or house-breaded, fried chicken breast, LTOP on roll w/ side of mayo & fries. Available Buffalo-style, garlic parm, bbq or nashville hot for a dollar. Add bacon for \$2.00.

**CHOPPED BEEF SANDWICH** \$17.29  
Roasted, shaved beef dipped in au jus, cheddar, horsey sauce on a brioche bun w/ fries

**STOCK SALAD** \$9.29  
Romaine, cucumber, tomato, red onion, croutons w/ choice of dressing. Add crispy or grilled chicken for 5.00. add shrimp for 7.00

**CAESAR SALAD** \$10.29  
Romaine, house-made Caesar dressing, croutons & parmesan. Add crispy or grilled chicken for 5.00. Add shrimp for 7.00.

**ANTIPASTO SALAD** \$14.79/LG  
chopped romaine tossed in house Italian dressing with ham, pepperoni, salami, prov cheese, onions, tomatoes, bl olives and peperoncini.

*Entrees*

**CHICKEN & CHIPS** \$15.29  
House-battered chicken tenders w/ fries, honey mustard or Guinness BBQ and apple-gorgonzola slaw

**FISH & CHIPS** \$17.29  
House-battered haddock w/ fries, tartar sauce, fresh lemon and apple-gorgonzola slaw. Available broiled by request.

**SHRIMP & CHIPS** \$17.29  
breaded jumbo shrimp w/ fries, cocktail sauce, fresh lemon and apple-gorgonzola slaw

**WEST END DILL HADDOCK** \$19.29  
Haddock baked with garlic butter, fresh dill cream sauce, fresh lemon, apple-gorgonzola slaw and choice of side

**NEW ENGLAND BAKED HADDOCK** \$19.29  
Haddock baked with garlic butter, butter/crumb topping and lemon beurre blanc, fresh lemon, apple-gorgonzola slaw and choice of side

**SHEPHERD'S PIE** \$15.29  
Ground beef simmered in gravy with onion, celery, carrot, peas, topped with mashed potatoes and cheddar

**Scampi Omnia**  
\$18.29 Grilled Chicken \$20.29/Shrimp  
Chicken breast or jumbo shrimp sautéed in garlic, butter, peppers and white wine over a bed of linguine w/ garlic bread

**BROCCOLI ALFREDO** \$13.29  
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House-made Alfredo with broccoli over a bed of linguine with garlic bread.

**NY STRIP** \$25.99  
14 oz. Charbroiled NY strip w/ vermouth button mushrooms & onions (on side) w/choice of side

**Grilled Sirloin** \$21.99  
8oz flame grilled sirloin steak cooked to your liking with mashed potatoes and chefs veg.

**CHICKEN PARMESAN** \$16.99  
Italian breaded chicken topped with house made marinara, mozzarella and Parmesan cheese and a side of spaghetti.

**LINGUINE W SHRIMP** \$19.99  
Linguine, shrimp, peppers and onions sauteed in a light and spicy house made marinara saucew

*Sides*

**SIDES** \$4.00  
Fries, House or Caesar Salad, Apple-Gorgonzola Slaw, Mashed w/ gravy, Chef's Veg, Mac n cheese +2.00

*Kids Menu*  
(under 12)

**Entrée** \$8.29  
Chicken Tenders, Kraft Mac & Cheese or Grilled Cheese (choose one) Side Fries, Mashed potatoes w/ gravy or Pasta w/ butter (choose one)

*Chicken Wings*

**BONE-IN JUMBO CHICKEN WINGS** \$16.00/10EA  
1.8 to 2 lbs of crispy bone in chicken wings piled high and tossed in your choice of mild, hot, sweet hot, garlic parm, bbq, or nashville hot. your choice of blue cheese or ranch with celery for an additional 1.50

**BONELESS WINGS** \$12.00/10OZ  
10 ounces of juicy, breaded boneless wings tossed in your choice of mild, hot, garlic parm, bbq or Nashville hot. Your choice of blue cheese or ranch with celery for an additional 1.50

*Bar Menu*

**CHEESE PIZZA** \$12.00/SMALL \$16.00/LARGE  
Traditional, large, cheese pizza. Toppings: Pepperoni,

Sausage, Mushrooms, Onions, Bell Peppers, Black Olives, ham, pineapple, bacon, Jalapenos, Banana peppers 2.00 ea  
Extra Cheese 2.50 ea

*Apps*

**CHICKEN WINGS** \$16.00  
(10) chicken wings. Sauces: Hot, Mild, BBQ, Garlic Parm, sweet hot and Nashville Hot

**BONELESS WINGS** \$12.00/10oz  
10 OZ of juicy boneless wings tossed in your choice of mild, hot, garlic parm, sweet hot, bbq or Nashville hot. Blue cheese, ranch w celery for an additional 1.50.

**MOZZARELLA STICKS** \$10.00  
Classic, fried mozzarella sticks with marinara dipping sauce

**ONION RINGS** \$9.00  
Fried onion rings w/ BBQ ranch dipping sauce

**BREWHAUS PRETZEL** \$10.00  
giant brewhaus pretzel served with honey mustard and beer cheese.

**POUTINE** \$11.00  
Crispy fries topped with melted cheddar cheese curds and gravy. add beef 4.00

**BROCCOLI CHEDDAR BACON BITES** \$12.29  
Broccoli, Cheddar cheese and bacon in a delicious batter and deep fried golden brown.

*Salad*

**ANTIPASTO SALAD** \$12.99/LG  
Lettuce, onion, tomato, ham, pepperoni, salami, provolone, house Italian dressing and pepperoncini

**STOCK SALAD** \$9.50/LG  
lettuce, onion, tomato, cucumber, croutons and your choice of italian, ranch or blue cheese,

*Burgers, Sandwiches*

**CLASSIC BURGER** \$11.29  
5 oz beef patty with Cooper sharp american, LTOP on a Brioche bun with a side of mayo and fries. Add bacon for 2.00. Add a 5oz patty for 3.00

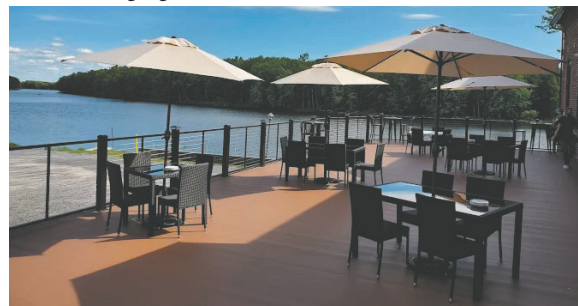
**CHICKEN SANDWICH** \$15.29  
Grilled or house breaded fried chicken breast, LTOP on a brioche bun with a side of mayo and fries. available tossed in your favorite zero dock wing flavors. add bacon for 2.00

**CHOPPED BEEF SANDWICH** \$17.29  
Roasted, shaved beef dipped in au jus, Cheddar, horsey sauce on a brioche bun with fries entrees

**FISH N CHIPS** \$17.29  
house battered haddock w/ fries, tarter sauce, fresh lemon and apple gorgonzola slaw.

**CHICKEN N CHIPS** \$15.29  
house battered chicken tenders, fries, and gorgonzola slaw with honey mustard or Guinness bbq

**SHRIMP AND CHIPS** \$17.29  
house battered jumbo shrimp w fries and cocktail sauce served with gorgonzola slaw



## 250

From T4

tain Division became synonymous with the nation's response to the Global War on Terror.

Four decades later, the impact envisioned by those early planners can be measured not only through military readiness, but throughout the North Country economy.

According to Fort Drum's Fiscal Year 2025 Economic Impact Statement, the installation generated more than \$2.2 billion in direct economic impact during the past fiscal year and has contributed more than \$38 billion to the regional economy since economic impact calculations began in 1988.

Fort Drum today supports a military population of 13,320 assigned soldiers and 22,736 family members. Another 3,698 civilians and contractors work on or near the installation. Beyond active-duty personnel, the installation serves a broader military community that includes 32,896 retirees and 3,259 surviving spouses throughout its area of responsibility.

The installation remains the largest employer in Northern New York and continues to influence nearly every aspect of life in Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties.

Local schools received more than \$32.4 million in federal Impact Aid during fiscal year 2025 because of military-connected students. Fort



**The Madison Barracks 9th Division of the 25th Field Artillery, on maneuver at the Pine Camp artillery range prepare to fire a 75-millimeter gun. In 1906, the area of Pine Camp near the communities of Black River and Deferiet was selected by the commanders of Madison Barracks for training. Courtesy of the 10th Mountain Division & Fort Drum Museum**



**Third graders John Carr, Scott Hyde and Joseph Trombley (from right) watch the complicated gauges and controls of an Army UH-1 "Huey" helicopter from Fort Drum that landed on the fields of General Brown Central School for a brief visit one morning in September 1984.**

year, Advocate Drum marks its 40th anniversary, continuing a partnership that began alongside the division's return to Fort Drum in 1985.

The North Country's contribution to the nation's defense did not end with the War of 1812 or even the Global War on Terror. Today, Fort Drum soldiers continue to help shape the future of military operations through training, experimentation and innovation.

Just as Pine Camp once prepared soldiers for conventional warfare and the 10th Mountain Division later became synonymous with mountain operations and light infantry combat, Fort Drum today is helping prepare soldiers for a battlefield increasingly shaped by autonomous systems, electronic warfare and unmanned aircraft.

Through initiatives such as the 10th Mountain Division's Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems Academy and Mountain Innovation Systems Lab, soldiers are developing and refining the skills and technologies that may define the next generation of military operations.

As the nation marks 250 years of independence, Fort Drum stands as a reminder that military readiness and community support have long gone hand in hand in Northern New York.

For more than two centuries, the region has answered the nation's call—from defending Sackets Harbor during the War of 1812 to supporting one of the Army's most heavily deployed divisions in the 21st century. Through Advocate Drum, that partnership continues to evolve, ensuring that military readiness and community support remain inseparable.

Forty years after helping prepare the region for the arrival of the 10th Mountain Division, Advocate Drum continues to strengthen the connection between soldiers and the communities they call home while helping ensure Fort Drum remains a cornerstone of America's defense for generations to come.

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Drum-related payroll totaled nearly \$1.94 billion. The installation spent nearly \$97.5 million on contracts, supplies and services and another \$23 million on utilities purchased from New York providers.

The past two years have brought a remarkable convergence of military anniversaries. In 2025, the Army celebrated its 250th birthday and the 80th anniversary of the 10th Mountain Division's historic assault on Riva Ridge during World War II. This

# North Leaders Ride ‘Long Shot’ Winner

**By Bert Gault**  
Times Staff Writer

*Editor’s Note: This story was published on Sept. 11, 1984 in the Watertown Daily Times*

The horse Rep. David O’B. Martin rode in February called a long shot has indeed made it to a bright future.

From the beginning, the North Country’s collective emotions seemed shared more by hope than expectation that the Army would decide to station all or most of its new light infantry division at Drum.

A couple of weeks after the possibility became known, Mr. Martin told revelers at a Republican victory celebration in Watertown that “the odds are long” that any more troops would be stationed permanently at Fort Drum once installation officials went from about 17,000 base-area determination, which sparked political and civic uprising that no military force could ignore.

Gov. Mario Cuomo, U.S. Sens. Alfonse M. D’Amato and Daniel P. Moynihan, Congressman Martin, the New York congressional delegation, state Sen. H. Douglas Barclay, Assemblymen Robert Nortz and John S. D. O’Neil, both houses of the state Legislature and the governing bodies of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties.

Local business leaders, civic organizations and service industries geared up to tell Army officials at two public meetings on stationing alternatives that the North

Country wanted and could accommodate the division.

Only three people publicly opposed bringing the troops here.

Community support for the division was listed early as a key to the Army’s stationing decision. Politics certainly played a role as well, but its importance is tempered by the realization that the Republican administration has flopped a plum in the state that produces the Democrats’ conventional nominee, Rep. Geraldine Ferraro, vice presidential nominee.

While the bankers’ bite remains to be tested, there is no question that Drum supporters have written a remarkable story of bipartisan “bootstraps” for North Country activism.

Congressman Martin and military officials reviewed Feb. 9 that Fort Drum was one of several military bases being considered for the home of all or part of the Army’s 17th active component division.

Mr. Martin, a second-term Republican from Canton, began to rally the troops.

He and his former Albany roommate, Assemblyman Nortz, met with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to lay the groundwork for the case for Drum.

The congressman also touted the North facility’s advantages in sessions with Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr. and Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the Army chief

See LONG SHOT 8

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# Long Shot

From T7

of staff.

Still, Mr. Martin told the GOP faithful at a late February dinner, "It's a long shot."

By then, though, Mr. Cuomo had pledged state aid for roads, housing and schools that might be needed if the division were to be stationed here. The governor, too, went to Washington to make the Drum pitch.

Proponents saw the possibility as a major boon to the economy of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties. But they stressed to the Army that Drum was the best possible site for the division and downplayed their own hopes for an economic revival.

The 930 Drum-promoted weather and terrain comparisons to many "coincidences" were said by the division might be dispatched. They said it offered opportunities for mutual support from and training of active Army and reserve units. They said it could enhance recruitment and retention programs by offering an assignment close to northeastern soldiers' hometowns.

The fort, they said, was large enough to handle the troops and provided contiguous land for living, relaxing and training. They said Drum was underutilized, which meant it would be "cost-effective" to expand its mission.

Fort Drum also was ideally located to meet the rapid-deployment goal of the light infantry division, proponents claimed.

The division could use Drum's own Wheeler-Sack Airfield, the Watertown International Airport, Hancock Field in Syracuse or the Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome to fly to any of the world's "hot spots."

The division is intended to be a well-trained, highly motivated unit with a high leader-to-soldier ratio that can quickly be deployed to "low-intensity" conflicts around the globe, according to Lt. Gen. Fred F. Mahaffey, deputy Army chief of staff for operations and plans.

Its 10,200 soldiers will use 1,600 wheeled vehicles, 100 helicopters, 100 motorcycles and six tracked vehicles. Their largest artillery pieces will be 105-millimeter, not 155-millimeter.

The Army predicts that the division could be set up in, say, the Persian Gulf in one-third the time it would take to deploy a more traditional "heavy" unit.

Bring it to Fort Drum, speakers at the first public forum on the proposal told Army officials in April.

The "public scoping meeting" at the State Office Building attracted 225 persons; 44 of them spoke in favor of stationing the division at Drum, and one, only Jack Scordo, opposed the move.

Speakers recognized that the division could create problems for road wear and disposal programs and some school districts. Mr. Scordo claimed that welcoming the troops to the North Country would destroy the region's quality of life and harm its agriculture and tourism businesses.

The Army's draft environmental impact statement cited these and other concerns but insisted mitigating measures were possible.

Page 24

Watertown Daily Times

Tuesday, September 11, 1984

# Drum Wins Division

## Expansion May Spark New Economic Boom



Congressman David O'B. Martin

Other reports on the Fort Drum expansion include:

• North country leaders banded together to promote wide-ranging community support for stationing the division at Fort Drum.

• The division will bring people, jobs and money, but officials are concerned about "boomtown" development.

• Arrival of the division flag will result in the greatest changes in Fort Drum operations since World War II.

• School officials are prepared to find the classroom spaces needed to accommodate soldiers' children.

See pages 10A and 10B.

By Alan Emory  
Times Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A final decision to station a major part of a new light infantry division at Fort Drum was expected to be announced today by the Army and Rep. David O'B. Martin, R-Carolin.

The division will be known as the 10th Infantry Division. It will be activated in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, and phased in over the next three years.

The result could be a 9 percent increase in Watertown area population and 1,420 more jobs for Northern New Yorkers at the Army post.

According to advance word received by The Watertown Times, the division headquarters and one brigade will be stationed at Fort Drum, as the "preferred alternative," along with the aviation combat brigade.

A second brigade will be stationed "temporarily" at Fort Benning, Ga., while the division's third brigade will be made up of existing National Guard and reserve forces.

The Guard-reserve brigade will train and participate in operations with the parent division.

The Pentagon estimates that there will be 8,960 more military personnel at Fort Drum, along with 11,200 dependents — a population increase of 20,160.

The division will be commanded by Brig. Gen. William S. Carpenter Jr., the famed "lonesome end" of West Point football teams.

General Carpenter has been at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the past several weeks working with a planning group on setting up the new division. Fort McPherson is headquarters for the Army Forces Command.

Army projections have indicated substantial residential and commercial development, with an increase in housing demand by at least 1,030 units. Construction of housing on the post will not be completed until at least two years after all troops have arrived some time in 1987, which could mean splitting up some families temporarily.

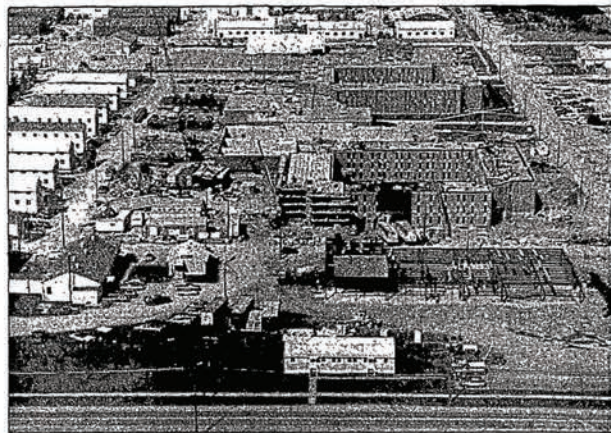
The Army anticipates an increase in average noise levels, a potential expansion of water supply facilities, more facilities to dispose of waste water, new means of solid waste disposal, including incinerators, but no significant impact on air quality.

Residential fuel use could rise about 2 percent and gasoline consumption about 3 percent.

The Army sees short-term problems in health care, since troops will be arriving before the post hospital has been built.

Once the post hospital is operating it could drain medical support personnel from existing local hospitals.

The Army announcement today is not technically the "final" decision of the Defense Department. That will occur after environmental documents are filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and there has been a public and government review of the operational, economic and environmental situation.



Construction for the light infantry division will dwarf the largest series of construction projects at Fort Drum since World War II, the more than \$28 million in new construction completed in the past four years for the stationing of the 76th Engineer Battalion. This aerial view shows the battalion headquarters and classroom, two 300-man barracks, five-company administration and supply building, and the 600-man dining facility. Other projects included 232-units of family housing.

## 'Pooper Scooper' Needed?

### Amish Horses Pose Problem

By Jay Jochnowitz  
Times Staff Writer

OGDENSBURG — The city council considered Monday night if it may soon consider legislation to cope with traffic from Amish horses and the resulting manure on city streets.

Broaching the topic in diplomatic terms, City Manager Daniel W. Fitzpatrick asked the city council for some direction in creating a version of a "pooper scooper" law, tailored not only to dogs, but horses.

Citing "certain citizens of our country who use horsepower to locate themselves from one part of the city to another," Mr. Fitzpatrick said the city has received a number of complaints from residents and store owners about the problem of manure. "Said horsepower has a tendency to leave droppings on certain parts of city streets and city parking lots," Mr. Fitzpatrick said.

The city manager suggested Ogdensburg enact a new ordinance requiring owners of animals that leave manure on city streets or parking lots to clean it up with a shovel and a pail. "I wouldn't think of it as being an unusual request," he said.

The idea, which at first brought some jokes in the city council meeting, appeared to find favor with the city council. "It's easy to joke about but if you're living in a house where it's going on in front of your home every day, it's not so funny," he said.

It appears horses may not be the only animal the council may eventually include in the impending legislation. Describing horse manure as "the same situation, but a little bit bigger," than dog droppings, Mayor Lockwood said he feels the law should apply to dogs as well. "If what's good for the horse is good for the gander, then what's fair for the horse is fair for the dog, I suppose."

Mr. Fitzpatrick said he would examine the existing city code to determine whether a relevant regulation already exists.

Presently, no mention is made of either horse or dog droppings, and the only reference appears to come under public safety. In that section, the code states that "No person shall...cause to be...deposited any...debris or rubbish of any kind." Fines for offenses now range from \$10 or two days in jail for the first offense to up to \$100 or 15 days in jail for the third and subsequent offenses.

## Polls Open For North Primaries

By Jay Jochnowitz  
Times Staff Writer

OGDENSBURG — His name is Peter L. McDermott, but for the next nine days, call him Ishmael.

Like Melville's character, Mr. McDermott, of Hammond, felt an undeniable need to go to sea this week, to sail on a vessel of days gone by and feel the salt spray on his skin.

Fortunately, he also had a little vacation time coming to him.

Mr. McDermott, 32, recalls spotting a story in Saturday's Watertown Daily Times about a vacancy in the crew of the Providence, a Rhode Island based "tall ship" that docked in Ogdensburg for a three-day stay. He also remembers his disbelieving that the job could be his for the asking.

"I figured there'd be 900 people trying for it. Never in a million years would I have thought I'd get it," he said.

But after reading the story Saturday afternoon, Mr. McDermott, an insurance agent with Prudential in Ogdensburg, visited the ship and spoke with Capt. Albert P. Rodrick about the opening. "At first he said he'd see. Then we talked a little more and he said come back tomorrow morning and we'll talk again. Finally after we talked some more after that, he said, come tomorrow morning and bring your gear."

No stranger to sailing, Mr. McDermott came aboard the 110-foot Providence with some experience from a one-week trip in April on a 30-foot-sloop to Bermuda. He also owns a 17-foot Adelpi, and has been sailing since he was 20 years old.

All that, he admitted as he stood on the deck of the Provi-

## Before the Mast Hammond Man Sails on Tall Ship

By Jay Jochnowitz  
Times Staff Writer

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In between washing dishes and standing watch, Peter L. McDermott of Hammond enjoys a quiet moment on the deck of the Providence, Mr. McDermott signed on with the ship for a 10-day voyage back to Newport, R.I.

dence Monday. "seems so simple compared to this." The ship moves under six sails — 3,500 square feet of sheeting — and each one is hoisted and trimmed independently. At the very least, it takes three men to handle the rigging.

See SHIP — Pg. 20

## Seat at Papal Mass 'Saved' for Brzana

By Jay Jochnowitz  
Times Staff Writer

OGDENSBURG — Most Rev. Stanislaus J. Brzana, bishop of the Ogdensburg diocese, will enjoy special seating at a Papal Mass in Ottawa's National Equestrian Park Sept. 20, a church spokesman said Monday.

Bishop Brzana is not, however, expected to take an official part in the open-air Mass or meet personally with the Pope, according to John R. Murphy, chancellor of the diocese.

Bishop Brzana, Father Murphy said, will be seated closer to the Pope with other bishops and priests attending the Mass. Bishop Brzana will attend the Mass as a guest by

invitation of Canadian Archbishop Joseph-Aurele Plourde, Father Murphy said.

Most official duties involved in assisting at the event will be delegated to Canadian clergy, he added.

Bishop Brzana will be leaving Ogdensburg a day early and driving to Ottawa by car. He will be accompanied by Father Murphy and Rev. Albert J. Hauser.

Meanwhile, an estimated 30 buses were expected to head for Montreal early today from the Plattsburgh area, carrying parishioners to a 10:45 a.m. open-air Mass in Jarry Park. About 500,000 people are expected to attend and hear the Pope's sermon on "The Mystery of God and His Presence in the Hearts of People of Goodwill."

The Sept. 20 Mass will be celebrated at 3 p.m., with a sermon on "World Peace and the Responsibility of Civic Powers to Work for Peace." Rev. Msgr. Anthony A. Milia, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Watertown, who is coordinating the papal visit locally, said more than 50 busloads of people are expected to leave early that day for the Mass.

## 200 Teachers Apply Pressure

MASSENA — Approximately 200 teachers appeared before the Massena School Board Monday night in a show of solidarity on the eve of another contract negotiating session.

They stood and listened as Walter T. Clark, president of the Massena Federation of Teachers, read a statement saying, "Our bargaining team will go to the table tomorrow night with the flexibility needed to reach a settlement."

Massena Central is the only school district in St. Lawrence County operating without a teachers' contract, as state mediation has failed to bridge the gap between the two sides.

The board had to hold its meeting in the high school cafeteria to accommodate the crowd. Mr. Clark said the teachers were there to demonstrate "solidarity, interest and concern." He noted there were "no signs and no demonstrations — for now."

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# Anchor recovered in river could be war of 1812 Relic

*Editor's Note: This story was originally published Aug. 1, 1962 in the Watertown Daily Times*

CLAYTON — What does the word “Acraman” stand for, and what actually happened at Cranberry Creek and Bartlett’s Point, two largely forgotten naval and land skirmishes in the War of 1812?

Professional scuba diver Donald “Moe” Hunt of Watertown, who played a prominent role in the search for the historic cannon Old Sow, has recovered an anchor near Clayton and is keeping secret other discoveries of possible relics in the murky shallows of Goose Bay that may have some connection to those battles.

But Hunt intends to keep his secrets until Sunday, when scuba divers from throughout New York State gather at Merry Knoll Trailer Park for the annual outing of the New York State Scuba Divers Association.

Each year, Merry Knoll, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Eschenberg, serves as the gathering place for divers interested in recovering artifacts from sunken ships in the St. Lawrence River.

Hunt’s latest discovery is an anchor recovered off Whiskey Island above Clayton, not to be confused with Whiskey Island near Alexandria Bay. While searching a deep-water shoal, Hunt found a section of chain, followed it to a depth of about 75 feet, and discovered the anchor still attached.

Chiseled into the anchor is the word “Acraman” along with several numbers. Despite inquiries, no one contacted so far has been able to identify either the name or the markings.

Some believe the anchor may have come from a vessel sunk during the War of 1812 in either the Battle of Cranberry Creek or the engagement at Bartlett’s Point.

Others believe it is simply an anchor abandoned by a steam yacht during the late 1800s, when wealthy vacationers flocked to the Thousand Islands.

That explanation may ultimately prove correct because this style of anchor was not designed until about 1913, long after the War of 1812. Most an-

chors from the war period had wooden crossbars, while this anchor has an iron crossbar.

Nevertheless, it would be interesting to learn whether “Ac-

raman” was a trade name, the name of a ship, or something else entirely, and how the anchor came to rest on the river bottom.

Hunt’s discovery recalls Hough’s *History of Jefferson County* and its account of the naval skirmish at Cranberry Creek. According to Hough, one

American objective during the War of 1812 was to prevent Brit-

See ANCHOR T10

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ish forces from enjoying adequate supplies. To accomplish this, "letters of marque" were issued, allowing privately owned

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vessels to raid British supply ships.

On July 14, 1813, four American armed ships sailed from

Sackets Harbor to intercept and capture a convoy of British supply boats bound up the St. Lawrence River toward Kingston, Ontario. The American force was commanded by Isaac Chauncey.

The two ships proceeded upriver and established a base at Goose Bay on July 17. The next day they captured 15 gunboats carrying British supplies. One gunboat, the Julia, mounted a 13-pounder cannon and was taken into American service.

The Americans then attempted to surprise another British convoy by hiding their shallow-draft bateaux in Cranberry Creek.

The captured supplies reportedly included 69 prisoners, 270 barrels of pork, and 270 bags of pilot bread.

The British counterattack came on the morning of July 21, when four gunboats and approximately 250 soldiers entered Goose Bay and attempted a landing. The difficult terrain favored the American defenders.

According to American accounts, the British were repulsed after an all-day firefight that crippled their vessels and inflicted heavy casualties.

British accounts, however, state their vessels became trapped in the narrow creek channel and withdrew because the captured prizes were not worth the risk. After repairing

their boats, they retired from the bay. Captain Milnes, aide-de-camp to the British commander, was mortally wounded.

The entire American effort ultimately proved unsuccessful. Returning to Sackets Harbor with their captured supplies, the Americans were intercepted off Tibbetts Point by the British ship Earl of Moira, and the captured gunboat and most of the bateaux were sunk.

The engagement at Bartlett's Point occurred later, on Nov. 1, 1813. Gen. Jacob Brown had concentrated troops at French Creek (now Clayton) in preparation for an invasion of Upper Canada. British forces attacked, and American guns positioned on the high ground at Bartlett's Point repelled the assault. One British vessel was heavily damaged and towed from the battle.

Because Whiskey Island lies only a short distance upriver from Bartlett's Point, Hunt's discovery has led some to speculate that the anchor could have come from one of the vessels involved in that engagement.

Hunt himself remains cautious. While the inscription "Acraman" appears to be the strongest clue, no one has yet identified its meaning. Divers attending this weekend's New York State Scuba Divers Association outing hope that additional discoveries may help solve the mystery.

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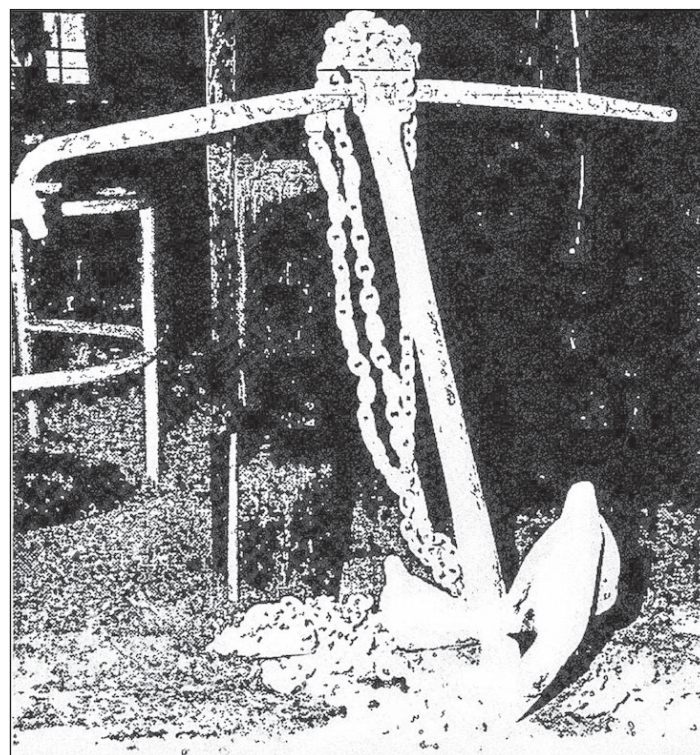
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This rusty anchor was recovered by professional scuba diver Donald "Moe" Hunt, Watertown, near Whiskey Island in the St. Lawrence River above Clayton bears the inscription "Acraman."

# SACKETS HARBOR AND THE WAR OF 1812

## A Matter of Moxie and Might

By David Inglehart

Staff Writer of the Times

*Editor's Note: This story was published on July 3, 1976. It is reprinted here in its entirety.*

The United States formally declared war on Great Britain on June 19, 1812. It had been less than 30 years since hostilities between the colonies and England had ceased, and in those years the fledgling states had been clamoring to establish for themselves a place among the nations of the world.

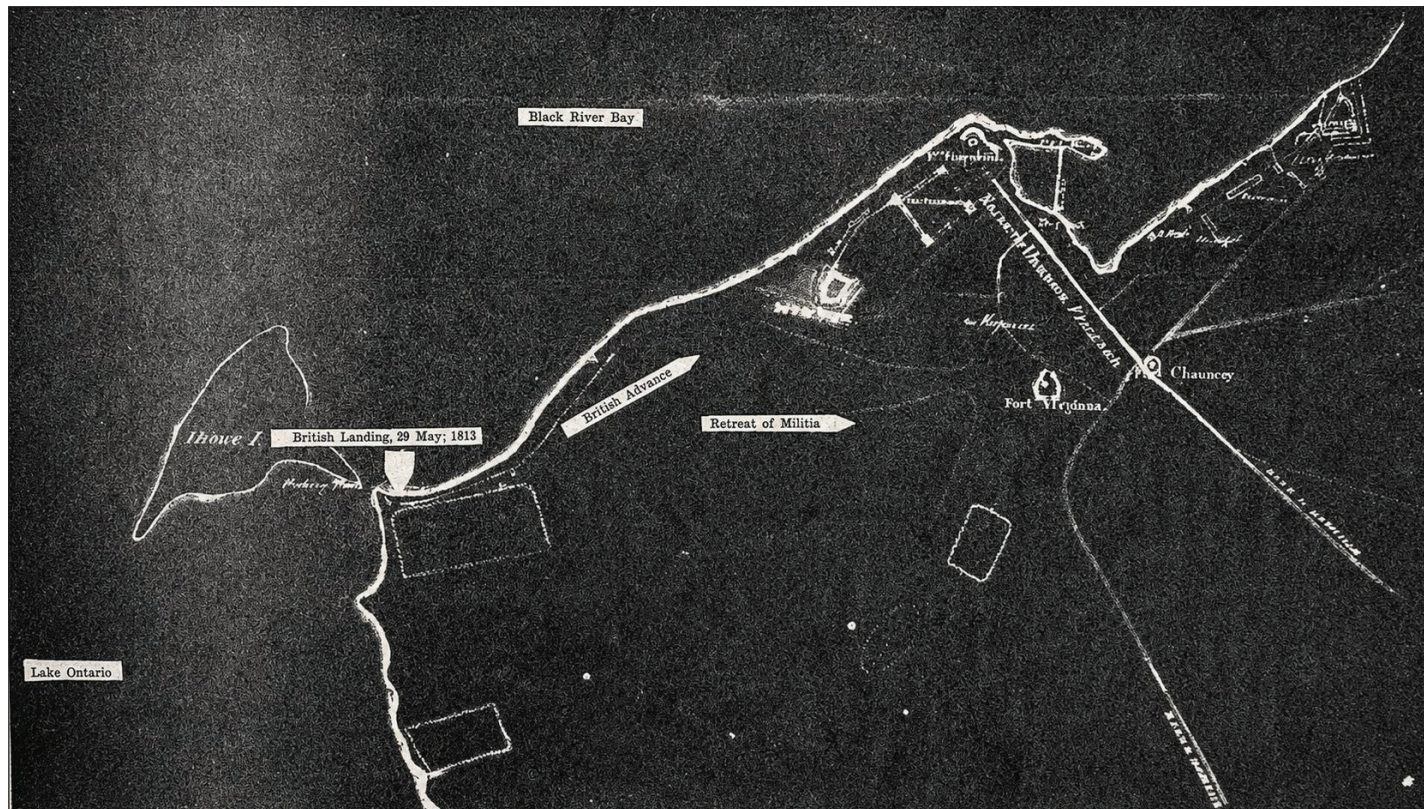
The U.S. had declared itself neutral during the Napoleonic Wars, which occupied Europe in the years preceding 1812. However, British outrages on the high seas, including the impressment of American sailors (who the British still considered Englishmen), turned American sentiments decidedly against the old foe.

With those sentiments, and with aspirations of acquiring new territory in Canada, the United States attempted to assert itself in the War of 1812.

Northern New York State was largely wilderness at the time. The average tree stood 135 feet high and crude roads led through primeval forests to frontier settlements. About 14,000 pioneers had made their way into the area by the start of the war, settling in such towns as Ellisburgh, Theresa, and Watertown.

As early as 1808, military forces were stationed in the area, primarily to enforce revenue laws between the United States and Canada. In that year a company of infantry and some artillery were stationed at the mouth of Black River Bay on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario. The place was called Sackets Harbor, named after Augustus Sacket, and it was to become a focal point in the ensuing war.

In 1808, President James Madison enacted an embargo which led to the establishment of several militia detachments



A map of Sackets Harbor during the War of 1812 published by the Watertown Daily Times in 1976.

on the southern shores of the St. Lawrence River opposite Kingston. British goods from Kingston had practically been a necessity for the new settlers of remote Jefferson County, and the embargo was violated and openly defied by them. Many stirring scenes were enacted as smugglers crossed the river with contraband.

Other military build-ups occurred when the governor of New York, Daniel D. Tompkins, ordered five hundred stand of arms deposited at Champion, and in 1810, when an arsenal was built nearby in the village of Watertown. On both sides of the border, military forces were preparing for the inevitable clash.

Construction of the brig Oneida at Oswego in 1809 was the first step in a race for naval superiority on Lake Ontario. The Oneida was sent to Sackets Harbor, where she was to help enforce the embargo. The presence of the warship there led to further fortification of the tiny port. It would soon become the

center for all shipbuilding and naval operations on the lake.

In May and June, 1812, the Oneida captured several British vessels for violation of the embargo and revenue laws. First there was the schooner Lord Nelson, owned by parties at Niagara, Upper Canada. The Lord Nelson had been on her way to Kingston, and was seized in American waters as a lawful prize for violation of the embargo. Later the schooner Ontario was taken at Cape Vincent, but it was soon afterward discharged. Another schooner, the Niagara, was captured and sold because of a revenue law violation.

Retaliation was inevitable, and it came at the foot of the Thousand Islands, above Brockville, where a band of Canadians captured and burned two schooners in a small fleet of trading vessels on their way to the lake from Ogdensburg. Upon the capture of the two boats, the rest returned to Og-

See SACKETS T12

### BATTLE OF SACKETS HARBOR AT A GLANCE

#### MAY 29, 1813

**Location:** Sackets Harbor, Jefferson County, New York

**American Commanders:**

- Brig. Gen. Jacob Brown
- Commodore Isaac Chauncey

**British Commander:**

- Lt. Gen. Sir George Prevost

**British Force:**

Approximately 1,000 to 1,200 troops supported by warships and gunboats.

**American Force:**

A combination of regular Army troops, sailors, militia and local volunteers.

**Objective:**

Destroy the American naval base, shipyard and military stores at Sackets Harbor, the principal U.S. military installation on Lake Ontario.

**What Happened:**

British troops landed west

of the village and initially routed portions of the local militia. American defenders regrouped under Jacob Brown and mounted a stronger defense. Fearing growing American resistance and uncertain about reinforcements, British commanders withdrew.

**Result:**

American victory.

**Why It Mattered:**

The survival of Sackets Harbor allowed the United States to continue shipbuilding operations on Lake Ontario and maintain a crucial military foothold on the northern frontier.

**Legacy:**

The battle established Sackets Harbor as one of the most significant military sites of the War of 1812 and helped launch Jacob Brown's rise to national prominence.

# Sackets

From T11

densburg.

As a result of this preliminary aggression, Governor Tompkins, for whom a fortification

at Sackets Harbor was named, wrote Gen. Jacob Brown of Brownville, and ordered him to call out the militia in Jefferson,

Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties. They were to be armed and equipped from the arsenals at Watertown and Russell, a village to the east along the Grasse River.

After concentrating a portion of the militia along the St. Lawrence, where it was feared the Canadians were preparing to attack, Brown headed for Sackets Harbor, where an attack from the lake was said to be imminent. The reports proved premature by one week.

On the morning of July 19, 1812, Canadians in a number of ships under the command of Commodore Earle of the Canadian Provincial Marine descended on Sackets Harbor. The defenders had been warned of the enemy's approach by the crew of an American boat captured and released by the Canadians off Cape Vincent. The crew brought the message that the Oneida and the Lord Nelson were to be given up or else the town would be burned.

A U.S. Navy lieutenant at Sackets named Woolsey tried to gain the lake in the Oneida upon receiving the news, but was forced to turn back

as the Canadians made their approach to Black River Bay. Returning to the harbor, he moored the Oneida so that one broadside — nine guns — could be brought to bear on the enemy. The rest of the guns on board were removed to batteries along the shore. The stage was set for the first battle of Sackets Harbor.

The main battery of guns at Sackets Harbor was located on the bluffs at Fort Tompkins. It was there that a single 32-pounder (firing a 32-pound ball), dominated several 24-pounders. The "Old Sow," as the gun was called, had been retrieved from the harbor, where it had lain half-submerged near the shore after being determined too heavy for the Oneida. Its nickname derived from the fact that while in the water, it looked like a pig wallowing in the mud.

A little before 8 a.m., July 19, the following enemy vessels sailed into Black River Bay: Royal George, 24 guns; Prince Regent, 22 guns; Earl of Moira, 20 guns; Simcoe, 12 guns, and Seneca, 4 guns.

After several alarm-guns aroused the militia in the vicin-

See SACKETST13

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# Sockets

From T12

ity, the Americans prepared to give the Canadians their first salvo with the 32-pounder. Due to a lack of 32-pound cannonballs, the inventive defenders, specifically Captain William Vaughan, decided to wrap a 24-pound ball in old pieces of carpet so that it would fit snugly into the oversized barrel. The result was disappointing if not ridiculous, as the first shot sent carpet and ball in every direction but straight. It was said that upon seeing the sight, the Canadians laughed so hard they could be heard on shore several hundred yards away.

The firing lasted for about two hours, the attacking vessels remaining just out of range of the smaller guns, while sending most of their own shots into the rocks below the American battery. One of the Canadian cannonballs, however, made it over the bluffs and landed intact not far from the Sacket mansion. It happened to be a 32-pound ball, and was immediately snatched up and carried to "the Old Sow."

The proper cannonball was all that Captain Vaughan needed, and his next shot struck the Royal George just as she was turning to deliver a broadside. According to the Utica Patriot, the shot "raked the ship," killing and wounding a large number of men.

The laughter had ceased and the Canadians had had enough. Commodore Earle headed his fleet out of Black River Bay, and the first battle of Sackets Harbor was over. But the next attack on the port

would be much more fiercely contested.

After the victory at Sackets, it became of prime interest to the United States to control Lake Ontario. But whereas the British had several warships already on the lake, the Americans had only the Oneida and the schooner Julia, which carried a long 32-pounder and two long sixes.

In order to remedy the situation, the national government appointed Commodore Isaac Chauncey to be commander-in-chief of the Navy on the lakes. At the time of his appointment, Chauncey was head of the navy yard at Brooklyn. He was a respected leader and an able organizer, and was to be instrumental in an attack on Canada.

Born in Connecticut in 1772, Isaac Chauncey went to sea early in life, and was master of his first vessel at the age of 19. He made several successful voyages to the East Indies in vessels owned by John Jacob Astor. In 1798 he entered the navy as a lieutenant and served gallantly in the Mediterranean during the Tripolitan War. He returned to the Mediterranean after the War of 1812, and later became a commissioner of the navy. When he died at the age of 67, he was president of the board of commissioners.

Chauncey's first action as Commodore of the lake's embryonic navy was to send 40 shipbuilders from New York City to Sackets. At their head was Henry Eckford, who had helped build the Oneida. Eckford immediately laid the keel of the U.S.S. Madison, named after the president. The Madison was a large frigate-rigged

See SACKETS T14



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# Sackets

From T13

corvette designed to carry 26 32-pounders and 300 men. Over the next two-and-a-half years Eckford would direct

construction of the entire fleet at Sackets. Meanwhile, several merchantmen were purchased

and fitted with guns. Among the ships brought into service in this manner were: Growler, Conquest, Pert, Scourge, Governor Tompkins, and Hamilton.

Over the course of the winter of 1812-13, the build-up at Sackets Harbor continued as thousands of troops made their way to the frontier outpost from every point in the nation.

Among the arrivals was the famous Gen. Zebulon Pike, who marched through a snow blizzard with 600 men from Plattsburgh. There were Gen. Henry Dearborn, and Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, and Gen. Winfield Scott, William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, James Fenimore Cooper, and Washington Irving. While ice lay on the lake, these men made plans for the invasion of Canada.

The first attack was to be made on York (now Toronto). As the capital of Upper Canada, the place was strategic politically as well as militarily. The plan for attack was developed by General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey, since it was to be a joint land and naval operation. The ice having

cleared out of the lake, some 1,700 soldiers crowded onto Chauncey's fleet and set sail for York on April 25, 1813.

Early in the morning of the 27th the fleet appeared before the village of York, and command of the land forces was given to General Pike. Directing the landing from the deck of the newly-built Madison, Pike became agitated when his troops were blown downwind into the fire of riflemen along the shore. He immediately called for a boat and in a matter of minutes was personally involved in the fighting.

Born Jan. 5, 1779, in Lambertton, New Jersey, Zebulon Pike was the son of an army officer, and entered the army while still a boy. In 1805, two years after President Jefferson had completed the purchase of the vast Louisiana Territory, Pike was commissioned to explore the present Minnesota region. The following year he left St. Louis with a party of 23 men on a reconnaissance in the direction of northern Mexico. While in what is now Colorado, he remarked upon an exceptionally high mountain, which came to be known as Pike's Peak. Re-

See SACKETS T22

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# From Grindstone to Moscow

*Editor's note: This story was published July 3, 1976 in recognition of Northern New Yorkers who shaped world affairs in the first 200 years of the United States.*

Charles E. Bohlen, who for more than 30 years was one of the government's most influential advisers on Soviet relations, was born Aug. 30, 1904, at his family's summer cottage on Grindstone Island near Clayton.

His parents, Charles and Celestine Eustis Bohlen, lived in Aiken, S.C., in the winters and spent summers in Jefferson County. Each had paid frequent visits to Grindstone Island and rented a place in the Thousand Islands before purchasing land on the northwest side of Grindstone.

They built their cottage in the style of Mrs. Bohlen's home in Aiken — with a half-moon design — and called it Midriver Farm.

Charles Bohlen was raised in Ipswich, Mass., and was graduated from St. Paul's



**Charles E. Bohlen.**

School, Concord, N.H., in 1923 and from Harvard University in 1927. As a Harvard man he was a member of the Porcellian Club, where he was given the name Chipper, later abbreviated to Chip.

After college graduation, he left on a tramp steamer trip around the world. When he returned in 1929, he passed a foreign service examination and began his diplomatic career assigned to the vice-con-

See **MOSCOW T21**

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**I**nnovation in Northern New York is not limited to universities and private industry. Fort Drum has increasingly become a center for military innovation as the Army adapts to rapidly changing battlefield technologies.

In 2026, the 10th Mountain Division established a Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems Academy to train soldiers to operate and defend against drones, one of the defining technologies of modern warfare. The division's Mountain Innovation Systems Lab is producing drone components on post, allowing soldiers to rapidly test, refine and field new ideas without relying entirely on outside suppliers.

The effort reflects a broader shift taking place across the Army as lessons learned from conflicts in Ukraine, the Middle East and elsewhere reshape military training and doctrine. Fort Drum soldiers are receiv-

ing hands-on instruction in drone operations, detection, concealment, survivability and counter-drone tactics designed to prepare units for future battlefields.

As one of the Army's most heavily deployed divisions during the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the 10th Mountain Division helped shape modern military operations during the Global War on Terror. Today, the division is helping the Army adapt to a new era of warfare in which unmanned aircraft, artificial intelligence and rapidly evolving technologies are changing how soldiers fight and survive.

From mountain warfare in World War II to counter-drone operations in the 21st century, Fort Drum continues to play a role in developing the capabilities that will shape the future of the U.S. Army.

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# Division Flag Brings Greatest Impact Since WWII

By Marsha J. Davis

Times Staff Writer

*Editor's note: This story was published Sept. 11, 1984.*

Fort Drum will have a flag — a division flag — the symbol of an event to have the greatest impact on the installation and its relation to the North Country since the post's World War II-era expansion.

Stationing of the headquarters and brigade of the new light infantry division at Fort Drum will change its organization, landscape and population, both civilian and military.

Over the next three years, the 10th Mountain Division will bring thousands of soldiers and dependents to Fort Drum.

The civilian work force will be expanded and millions of

dollars in construction will be undertaken to accommodate them.

"We can handle the mission," Col. Terrence L. Eaton, post commander, said. But, he cautioned, the transition will be better handled if the Army "doesn't let the cart before the horse."

With "a planned troop build-up and allocation of resources in a logical manner," Fort Drum will adjust to its role as home of the division headquarters and brigade, he said.

One immediate change will be the organizational structure of the post.

Colonel Roche no longer will be post commander. He will become deputy civilian

See DIVISION T27

## Moscow

From T17

sulship in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he remained until 1931.

The State Department, which had opened a division of Russian studies in anticipation of the resumption of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, selected Bohlen as one of six men assigned to study Russian language, history and political theory.

By the time of the Potsdam Conference in 1945, Bohlen was so fluent in the language that he could explain the technicalities of baseball to Joseph Stalin.

No other diplomat attended more high-level conferences during World War II and the immediate postwar period than Bohlen. He was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's interpreter and sometimes adviser at the summit conferences with Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Tehran and Yalta, and President Harry S. Truman's interpreter at the Potsdam meeting.

He became a controversial figure when his nomination by President Eisenhower

as ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1953 was opposed by right-wingers, including Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

He also ran afoul of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. After more than four years as ambassador to Moscow, Bohlen was shunted to Manila, where he remained until Dulles died in 1959.

The disfavor was apparently due to Bohlen's close relationship to the Roosevelt administration.

Following the death of Dulles, the new secretary of state, Christian A. Herter, brought Bohlen back to Washington as his adviser on Soviet affairs.

Bohlen's last major assignment was as ambassador to Paris. He was appointed to the post in October 1962 by President John F. Kennedy, and assigned the difficult role of getting along with French President Charles De Gaulle during the period when France was loosening her ties with the United States. Bohlen remained in Paris for five years.

He returned to the United States and spent the last year of nearly 40 years in foreign service as deputy undersecretary of state for political affairs.

He died Jan. 1, 1974, in Washington Medical Center at the age of 69.

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# Sackets

From T14

turning in the summer of 1807, he received the thanks of Congress. He reached the rank of colonel of infantry in 1810, and in March, 1813, was commissioned a brigadier general.

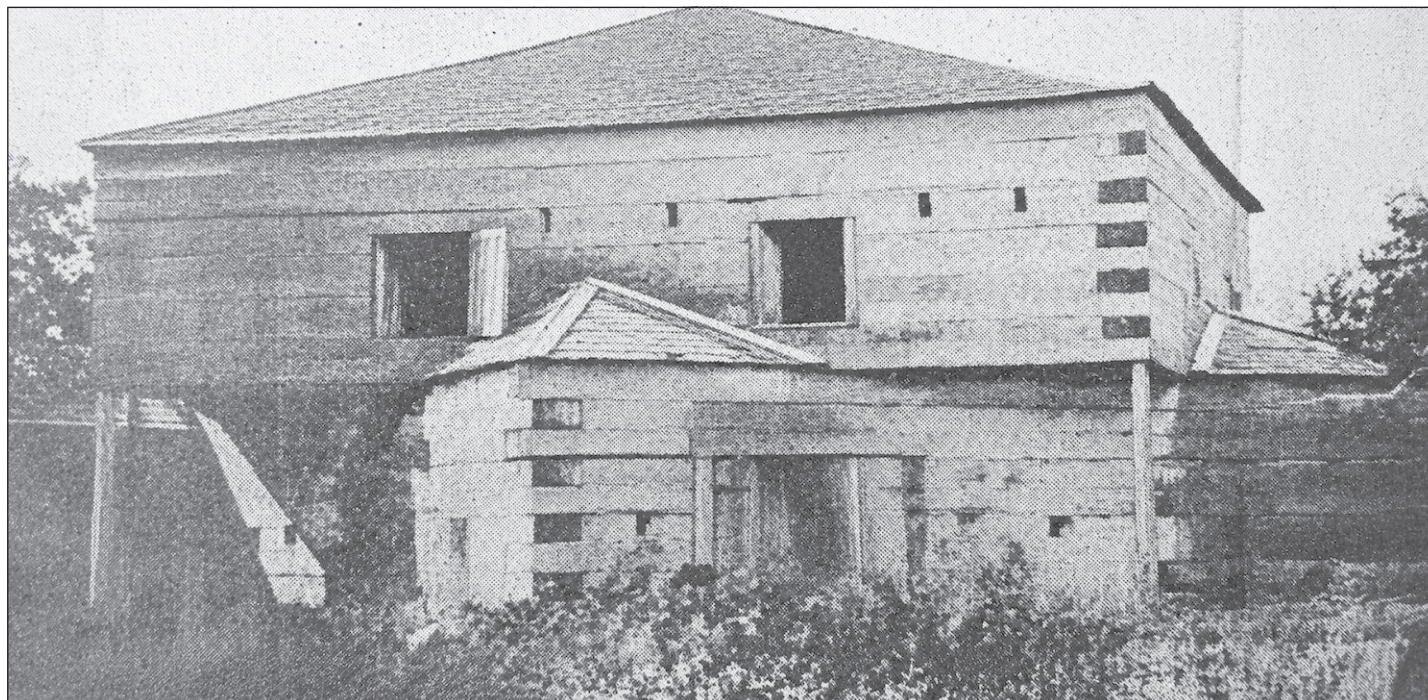
The bulk of the army having attained shore, Pike soon followed and took charge of the infantry regiments, rifle companies and artillery detachments. The Americans had difficulty moving their artillery across the soft ground and were attacked on their flank by British regulars using a six-pounder and a howitzer. The fighting was heavy, but the British were eventually overpowered, at which point Pike led a charge that forced them to begin a general retreat.

With help from its fleet, which was pelting the enemy position with grapeshot, the Americans advanced, taking several redoubts. They were stopped when they came into range of the guns of the main garrison, however, and the American artillery was brought forward to return fire. Soon the guns in the garrison were silent, and the Americans awaited the appearance of a white flag over the walls.

During this lull in the action, while Pike was busy interrogating a British sergeant, a tremendous explosion sent large stones and timbers raining down on the Americans. A stone powder magazine containing over 200 barrels of black gunpowder had blown up along the shore, sending deadly fragments hundreds of yards in every direction.

By the time the smoke cleared, Pike had been severely crushed by one of the large stones and some 50 Americans lay dead, along with 40 of the enemy. It is generally believed that the British deliberately blew up the magazine in a reckless last-ditch effort to stop the Americans.

Pike was taken out to the Madison, while the British defenders beat a hasty retreat for Kingston. After learning of the final victory of his army, he



**The blockhouse at Fort Virginia. Blockhouses formed a perimeter around Sackets Harbor, connected by a palisades stretching from Fort Pike to the western edge of the village.**

died.

The American troops then went on a rampage, burning and looting the village in spite of the fact that Pike had ordered that it be saved. The burning of the capital at York outraged the British, and a consequence of the act was the the burning of the White House and Capitol Building at Washington just 18 days later, Aug. 24, 1814.

The first phase of the invasion of Canada had been completed at the cost of a valuable leader and about 80 dead and 200 wounded. The next step the American plan called for was the capture of Fort George, at the western extremity of the lake opposite Fort Niagara. After Fort George, Kingston was to be taken, then Montreal, and finally Quebec.

From York, Chauncey sailed to a point four miles east of Fort Niagara. There the troops were sent ashore to make an encampment, and Chauncey left with most of the fleet to obtain supplies and reinforcements at Sackets. The victory at York had netted hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of booty, which was to be stored at the fortified port.

After Chauncey's arrival, an elaborate funeral was held for Pike, and his body was buried beneath the blockhouse floor at Fort Tompkins. It was later removed to the military cemetery at Madison Barracks,

and in 1900 the whole of the military cemetery was moved to a site along the road to Wassertown. More than 100 years later, in 1928, an unsuccessful attempt would be made by citizens of Colorado to move the body to the top of Pike's Peak.

The attack on Fort George was commenced on the morning of May 27, when Chauncey and Capt. Oliver Perry descended on the fort with the whole fleet and more than 4,000 men. While victory was approaching for the Americans there, however, a formidable enemy was approaching the depleted force at Sackets.

The enemy had not been idle during the spring of 1813. The Canadian Provincial Marine had been taken over by the Royal Navy, the most powerful navy in the world at that time. New vessels had been built to strengthen the old fleet, and command was given to an eager young officer, Sir James Lucas Yeo.

On the day of the attack on Fort George, the British fleet and the army garrisoned at Kingston set sail under the command of Sir Yeo and Sir George Prevost, Governor General of Canada. Their objective was the destruction of Sackets Harbor.

As Yeo arrived off Stony Point, a fleet of flat-bottomed bateaux from Oswego, laden with reinforcements for Sack-

ets, was sighted and attacked. The Americans didn't see the British gunboats until too late, and half of their number were taken. The rest escaped.

Meanwhile, the dispatch schooner *Lady of the Lake* had sailed into Sackets Harbor, firing its alarm guns to notify Lieutenant Col. Electus Backus of the U.S. Light Dragoons that the British were close by.

Backus had been left in charge at Sackets while General Dearborn was at the other end of the lake with the vast majority of the army. He had a fighting force of only 250 dragoons, and the vulnerability of the port was no doubt brought startlingly home to him as the alarm guns sounded. He had been instructed by Dearborn to notify General Brown of the New York Militia in the event of an attack.

Brown arrived at Sackets with about 1,000 men, principally the Jefferson County militia and the Albany Volunteers. He placed these two groups opposite Horse Island, to the west of the village, where the British were expected to land. Here he hoped to force the inexperienced, untrained troops of the militia into the vital battle, getting them to at least get off the first volley. Behind them he placed the regular army dragoons under Backus, forming a second line of defense.

The Americans would have

to face 1,000 British troops, among them the Royal Scots, the 101st Newfoundland regiment, the Canadian Vincibles and the pride of the British Army, the King's Eight.

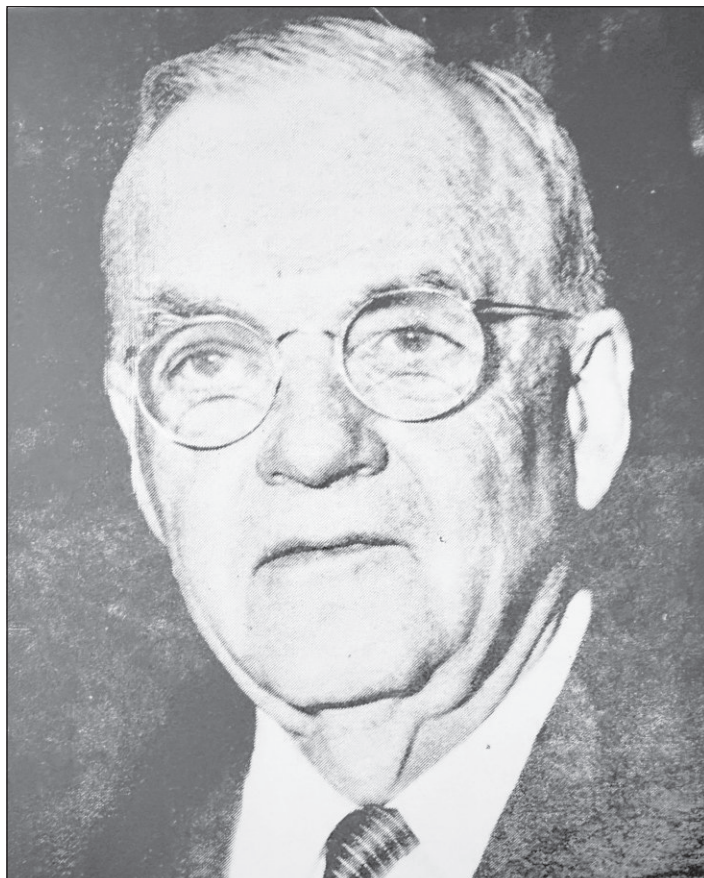
They came early on the morning of May 29, making their way to shore in 33 flat-bottomed bateaux and a number of gunboats. As they skirted Horse Island, the American artillery opened up and the fire was returned by the British gunboats.

First to come ashore were the fierce Royal Scots, who charged bayonets fixed, without firing a shot. Against the orders of Brown, who wanted a volley, the militia fired sporadically. Advancing through the unconcerned British shock troops scattered the militia, sending them into the woods at a dead run. Many had retired for the day.

An angry, disgusted Brown charged after his men in an attempt to rally them, while one exception to the rout, Capt. Samuel McNitt, managed to return about 100 men to a position on the extreme left of the American line. There they kept up an annoying fire on the continually arriving enemy.

The brunt of the fighting had fallen to the Albany Volunteers and the dragoons. These troops were being pushed back in spite of the fact that they

# John Foster Dulles: A Northern New York Connection to World Affairs



**John Foster Dulles**

John Foster Dulles helped shape American foreign policy during some of the most consequential years of the Cold War, but his connection to Northern New York began long before he became secretary of state.

Dulles' father, the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, served as pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Watertown before leaving to join the faculty of Auburn Theological Seminary. During those years, the Dulles family lived in Watertown, and John Foster Dulles attended school here as a boy.

Although his career eventually took him to Washington and diplomatic capitals around the world, Dulles maintained close ties to Northern New York throughout his life. He regularly returned to Main Duck Island in eastern Lake Ontario and frequently traveled through Watertown on visits to the region.

Before becoming secretary of state, Dulles participated in major international negotiations following World War II. As secretary of state under President Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1953 until 1959, he became one of the principal

architects of American Cold War strategy.

Dulles played leading roles in strengthening NATO, supporting the creation of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and shaping U.S. responses to international crises involving the Soviet Union, Communist China and the Middle East. During his tenure, he became one of the most recognizable American diplomats of the era.

Following Dulles' death in 1959, Watertown Daily Times Editor John B. Johnson wrote that Northern New Yorkers admired him not because they fully understood the complexities of international diplomacy, but because they knew him personally. Johnson described Dulles as a frequent visitor who remained loyal to the region and comfortable among its residents despite the immense responsibilities of public office.

Dulles died in 1959, but his association with Northern New York remains a reminder that one of the most influential American statesmen of the 20th century maintained deep roots in the region throughout his life.

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# Sackets

From T22

were backed by the guns at Fort Tompkins, which were busy thundering away at the British columns.

Brown had failed in his initial attempt to bring the militia back into action and, returning to Colonel Backus' position, found the situation growing desperate: Backus had fallen and thick smoke was rising from the vicinity of the supplies on the other side of the village.

Fearing at first that the enemy had attacked his rear, Brown was relieved to learn that the fire had been set by those guarding the supplies taken from York, out of fear that the day had been lost. It was now up to Brown to see to it that the day would not be lost.

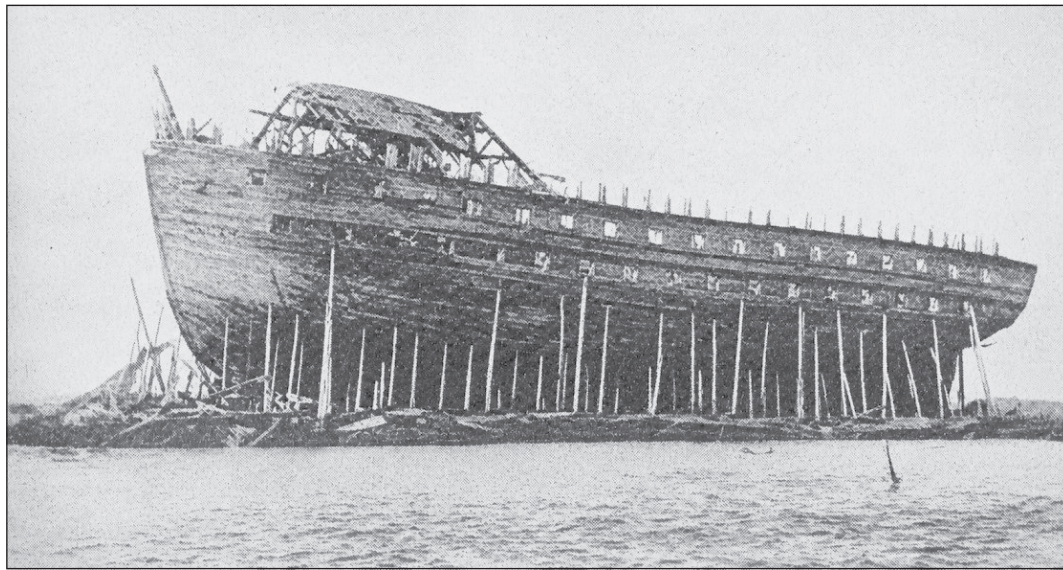
Hearing that many of the routed militia had gathered on the roads to Adams and Watertown, Brown went after them. He came upon about 500 men on the roads, and ordered them back into the fight with threats of courts-martial and execution if they did not. He also claimed that Backus was winning, a claim that took great liberty with fact.

Informed at this time by a Major Swan that the Americans had expended their ammunition, Brown responded: "It may be so, but tell no man!" It was thus by a ruse that Brown managed to turn the militia around and lead them, full of new resolve, against the British flank.

As the militia took up its position, good fortune joined its side: the British believed they had fallen into a trap and were being cut off from their boats.

Sir George Prevost, supposing the militia to be reinforcements of regulars in large numbers, sounded the retreat while the boats could still be reached. In a matter of minutes the tide had changed and the British were falling back so fast the Americans could not keep up.

Leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field, the British reached their ships. Then at about 10 a.m., Prevost sent a message ashore under a white flag demanding the sur-



**With its bow pointed toward Lake Ontario, the unfinished 'New Orleans' waited patiently to have its picture taken long after the War of 1812 had ended. The ship was of enormous dimensions. Pierced for 120 guns and designed for a crew of 1,300 it had a beak of 56 feet and would have drawn 28 feet of water. Both the 'New Orleans' and a sister ship the 'Chippewa,' were begun in the fall of 1814 at Sackets Harbor, specifically to surpass the British giant 'St. Lawrence,' completed early in the fall at Kingston.**

render of the post. It was an audacious act and the answer was suitably contemptuous.

Prevost then asked, and was denied, permission to send surgeons ashore to take care of his wounded. Brown answered that Americans were "distinguished for humanity as well as bravery."

Soon after the fighting ended, the Americans were employed in putting out the fires which had been set in the stores. A new ship, the General Pike, had also been launched, but was not severely damaged.

Commodore Chauncey, having received word of the attack on Sackets, raced back across the lake and arrived on June 2. Fort George had been taken, and it was time to solidify and increase the American domination of the lake.

In the summer and fall of 1813, Sackets Harbor's physical strength was growing increasingly stronger. New fortifications, more men, more supplies, and more ships from its yards were making Sackets into a veritable stronghold. Several cannonades were outfitted late during 1813, but there would be no more attacks on the post.

General Dearborn retired in 1813, and was replaced by Gen. James Wilkinson, who was by all accounts incompetent.

In August, 1813, Wilkinson gathered the largest military force ever to sail the Great

Lakes, and prepared to sail down the St. Lawrence to attack Montreal.

The plan mortified Commodore Chauncey, who thought sailing down the St. Lawrence before Kingston was foolhardy, especially when it would leave Kingston in full possession of the enemy in the rear. He argued that by taking Kingston, the entire British fleet on the lake would be in American hands, securing the lake once and for all.

Chauncey's objections were overruled by the War Department in Washington, and his attempt to capture Montreal with the army, in fact, did not even make it to Montreal. After sailing several miles below the rapids, it was forced to go into winter quarters at a spot at the Big Salmon River at what is now Fort Covington.

In the spring of 1814, Napoleon put his first abdication in at Fontainebleau, and the British now concentrated on aiding the Canadians, who consequently found supplies and troops easier to obtain. They were prepared to invade in large numbers.

During the summer, Chauncey and Sir James Yeo were once again vying for control of Lake Ontario. Neither ship had been built by mid-July as the conflict between the American ship Jefferson and Yeo's had a large American victory. The Superior, launched

on May 2.

The Jones and Pike came for the Superior half-finished from Albany, but ready for use to hasten construction. Sackets was inaccessible, so they were taken up the Mohawk, across Oneida Lake and down the Oswego River to Oswego. The heavy gear consisted mainly of 21 long 32-pound guns, 10 24-pounders, cannonades and 10 cables (large spools of hemp).

On the evening of May 28, the cargo was loaded onto 18 boats and sent from Oswego in the company of a fine corps. The plan was to sneak up as far as Stony Creek, avoiding a British blockade and from the head of the creek to transport the gear overland to Henderson Harbor, where it could be taken by boat to Sackets. The material was crucial to Chauncey, for without it the Superior could not sail and would be lord of the lake.

On the way north from Oswego, one of the supply boats was lost in the dark and fog. Under such conditions, it was decided that it was taking all the way to Sandy Creek. It would be safer for the other boats to head up Big Sandy Creek, five miles to the south.

At dawn the lost boat was sighted by the British and, encouraged, several gunboats were sent looking for the rest of the convoy and learned late in the day that it had sailed up Big

Sandy. The next morning the gunboats glided up the narrow stream, a confident expedition of 200 men anticipating an easy American victory.

The British did not know the militia's fine corps would be waiting for them.

Gen. Jacob Brown had also thought to lead a squadron of cavalry, some light artillery and some infantry to welcome any of the enemy.

At about 10 a.m., having landed alongside a thicket, the British marched and sailed into a dead-end ambush that forced them to give up the fight, themselves and their ships, all in the space of ten minutes.

The Americans had remained hidden in bushes alongside the stream, and when the British upstream far enough, had opened up with destructive volleys. Blocked from all sides, the British surrendered.

After this surprise, the Americans still had the task of transporting them to Sackets.

This was done for the most part by oxen. However, one of the cables, a huge bundle of hemp to be used for various parts of the rigging and anchors of the Superior, proved too unwieldy and too heavy for travel by oxen. The cable was 22 inches in circumference and weighed 9,600 pounds.

After a delay of a week, the men of Colonel Allen's cavalry militia regiment from Ellisburgh volunteered to carry the cable on their shoulders. It took 200 men, one-and-a-half days, to cover the nine or 10 miles from Belleville, Smithville, and Sackets.

For the rest of the summer, the Superior gave Chauncey mastery of the lake, remaining supreme for the rest of the war. Yeo realized that unless the warships at Kingston were launched, he would lose control of the lake.

With 112 guns, the St. Lawrence was the largest warship in world history at the time. But the "master of all" of the American vessels was to outlast it, and the New Orleans and the Chippewa, both completed in 1815, were under construction when peace was signed in Ghent, Belgium, on Dec. 24, 1814.

# The Military Man With the Thrice-Honored Name

By Marion Evans

Times Dexter Correspondent

*Editor's note: This story was published July 3, 1976 in the Watertown Daily Times.*

A township, a village and more recently a large central school district locally honor a national military figure of the War of 1812 — Major General Jacob Jennings Brown.

Brown, who is considered the founder of the Village of Brownville and whose surname is also the basis for the name given the adjoining Town of Brownville, was similarly honored in 1954 when school districts serving the villages of Brownville, Glen Park and Dexter and the surrounding area were consolidated and called the General Brown Central School District.

Although not a lifelong resident of Northern New York, Brown spent an important segment of his life here and his prominence in military affairs stemmed from service in Jefferson County.

Born May 9, 1775 in Falls Township, Pa., Brown was the second child and second son of Samuel and Abi White Brown. His Quaker family was prosperous, and Jacob received a good education. He became a teacher in New Jersey at age 18, but about 1795 took up surveying for a time before returning to teach in a Quaker school in New York City.

Brown became interested in Federalism, began writing political essays and came to the attention of Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris. He served briefly as military secretary for Hamilton and studied some law.

Early in 1799, a large acreage in Northern New York was sold to Brown's father. Jacob and his younger brother, Samuel, set out to locate the purchase.

One account relates:

*"It was a rough and forbidding forest through miles of*



Gern. Jacob Brown. By John Wesley Jarvis

*unbroken forest and when they arrived at the mouth of Philomel Creek with its early spring freshet waters tumbling wildly into Black River, Brown felt that this was the ideal spot to build a community."*

There appeared to be unlimited water power to operate mills. He therefore set up camp, started a small clearing and built a 20-foot square log cabin. Meantime he sent a messenger back to Pennsylvania to notify his father to come on with the rest of the Brown family.

Having the small cabin

ready for occupancy, Jacob Brown and his brother Samuel started constructing a 25-by-30, two-story cabin which was completed for a store in the spring of 1801 and operated by Samuel Brown and his father.

"In the fall of 1800, they built a sawmill at Brownville and in the late fall of 1801 they set up a grist mill there. Prospective settlers had begun to drift in and purchase lands in late 1799 and early 1800. Seeing a need for roads, Jacob urged that a highway be built from the Mohawk Valley to the St.

Lawrence River.

"In 1801 he was instrumental in having a road started from Redfield via Adams to Brownville and another from Utica via the Black River Valley to Brownville. In the summer of 1802 he caused a bridge to be built across the Black River at Brownville."

On April 1, 1802, the township of Brownville was set off from the town of Leyden and named for Brown. The first town meeting was called at his home, and after it was adjourned to the Brownville Hotel for March 1, 1803, Ja-

cob was chosen the first supervisor.

The start of Brown's military career came when he was commissioned a captain in the militia in Jefferson County in 1808. He received promotions until he became a brigadier general in the United States Army on July 9, 1813, major general on Jan. 24, 1814, and in 1821 he commanded the entire United States Army under the title of general-in-chief.

According to one historian, he was "perhaps the ablest commander in the War of 1812."

Brown was responsible for the beginning of construction of Madison Barracks at Sackets Harbor in 1816 and also for the construction of the military road from there through Brownville to Plattsburgh.

When the Army divided into north and south divisions, he was given command of the north division with its headquarters in Brownville, where he had a staff of 42 officers. The headquarters remained at Brownville until 1821, when Brown became commander-in-chief.

It is said that during the seven years he commanded the United States Army, he was one of the social lions of Washington, D.C., and a prominent figure at presidential receptions and in the drawing rooms of the diplomatic corps.

Brown died on Feb. 24, 1828, at the age of 53, after several years of ill health. He was buried in Washington, D.C., but later his monument was erected in Brownville Cemetery in his memory.



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# Division

From T21

personnel manager for the division chief, Brig. Gen. William S. Carpenter, the legendary West Point football team's "lonesome end."

General Carpenter will be commander of both the post and the division. His staff will run the division.

Housekeeping at Fort Drum, however, will remain the duty of Colonel Roche and his staff, which is expected to be expanded.

"Should the division be activated, somebody has to be around to turn out the lights," said Lt. Col. Hal S. Eaton, deputy post commander.

Colonel Roche, who will be "mayor" of the post, will see his staff and its duties remain unchanged.

"It will take more staff to do the work. We are short now in many areas," he observed. He noted, for example, that Robert Cullen is the fort's sole planner.

The new civilian employees will have to be justified and authorized.

The post is currently staffed at 13 percent of what is authorized, according to Edward M. White of the post civilian personnel office.

Colonel Roche said Fort Drum has had difficulty attracting civilian workers into New York State at the pay levels that could be offered. With the arrival of the division, it is expected that grade levels in various departments will rise with the additional responsibilities of the offices.

As an example of increased duties, the Directorate of Industrial Operations, which has the responsibility of ordering food, clothing, spare parts, petroleum and fuels and contracting for services, will take on providing these services for the division.

Construction ranging from family housing to a sewage-treatment plant, recreation center, theater and swimming pools will be needed.

Priorities will determine which of these projects is de-



**An artists rendering of the future Brigade Headquarters at Fort Drum released in the late 1980s after the 10th Mountain Division was assigned to Fort Drum.**

veloped first.

The construction list was developed using the Department of Defense construction manual of authorized facilities based on preparation according to Capt. Philip Smith, deputy director of the Department of Engineering and Housing.

Some of the items, such as a central heating plant, already are working their way through Congress. However, with the arrival of the division troops and expansion of post facilities, the heating plant might be redesigned.

"It would be the same concept but a bigger facility," Captain Smith said.

Construction of new barracks may not begin soon. Colonel Roche said, "We will look at rehabilitating the World War II barracks, putting in better latrines, lights and heat. The barracks would be habitable over the next four to six years through rehabilitation."

Priority construction items are family housing, the commissary (the current one is barely adequate), and utilities expansion, the colonel said.

There will be a need for expanded sewage treatment facilities and more water wells, he said, noting work on the sewage plant "must be up front."

Some of the family housing

needs could be met under the new fifth-year move-away-at-Fort Polk, La.

One of those calls for a private builder to construct housing, not necessarily to government specifications, with the government guaranteeing a certain percentage of occupancy. The government subsidizes some of the construction costs and guarantees the housing will be rented at a certain rate.

The other program has a private contractor build to government specifications on or adjacent to government land. The military assigns families to the housing. After 20 years, the latter has the option to buy the housing or deed the land, if it is federal, to the private contractor.

Improvement of the Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield runway is an item Colonel Roche would like to see as a priority.

The last things to be built will be quality-of-life improvements, he said.

"Ripple effects" from examining telephone and electrical service capacity to the post and post housing construction are expected.

"There will be new post construction to support. We assume our present mission to support National Guard and Reserve training is to be

unchanged, and we have no indication that it is not. Colonel Roche said, then the existing cantonment area will stay where it is.

"We will build to the north and west along County Road," he said. Both brigade support facilities and quality-of-life items would be in that section. The new military-concentrated family housing would extend beyond the 232 units built for the 76th Engineer Battalion.

"We would probably extend construction along Pearl Street Road," the colonel said.

"The thousand people will not appear here magically. Colonel Roche said. "It will take time. There is a process that has to go one through. Stationing will shift funding does," he added.

The division is being created from existing Army forces, so spaces and funding for them must be reallocated. Factors such as moving expenses of the troops and their families will be considered in assigning the division's soldiers to Fort Drum.

"A price tag will be put on all the variables," the colonel said.

Soldiers who have been stationed at Fort Drum eventually should see services offered all military personnel expanded

beyond what is now available.

Whereas no ambulance or emergency service is now available through the Wilcox Hospital Clinic after routine hours in the winter, those services eventually would be provided. The dental clinic would be expanded to add an ophthalmologist to its staff.

Family advocacy programs will be broadened, and expansion of other social programs will benefit the large number of military retirees living in the North Country, according to Maj. Robert Aleva, director of personnel and community activities.

Turning to the civilian community, Colonel Roche urged continuation of the dialogue that increased in the years Fort Drum and surrounding communities spent involved in discussions over the possible role of the division.

"It is important the civilians be active in the planning so they do not get surprised or overwhelmed. We must continue to work closely together, sharing information and concerns," he said.

And Colonel Eaton advised: "Keep your sense of humor."

# Battle of Cranberry Creek

By Ernest G. Cook

*Editor's note: This column was published under the headline, 'Interesting People, Events and Places on Oct. 31, 1931 in the Watertown Daily Times.*

Most historians pass rather hurriedly and lightly over the battle of Cranberry Creek, fought in July, 1813, in what

is now the township of Alexandria. Fought as it was apart and by itself and in the wilderness it did not get the publicity that other events of the war did. However, Nathaniel W. Freeman, 80, of Alexandria, feels that it was, after all, an important battle. Mr. Freeman's grandfather, Nathaniel

Freeman the first, was in the section at the time and a trader so that he often visited Canada in his business deals. This trading greatly increased after the war and it was on one of these visits to Kingston after the war was over that Mr. Freeman obtained a very good account of the event, as seen by the British

themselves.

This battle of Cranberry Creek was fought within about a mile of the Freeman home, although there was not a clearing in the town when the event took place, or at least no clearing to speak of. Mr. Freeman has plowed up articles of war and cannon balls that came

from this battle when working his land.

The battle has too many details to describe, but the main event was the capture by the Americans of 15 British boats loaded with supplies for the British forces at Kingston and elsewhere.

The capture was effected by Major Dimock of the Forsyth Rifles regiment. Major Dimock with two boats, the Fox and the Neptune, went down the St. Lawrence River in as quiet a manner as possible, looking for this British fleet. The day was a dead calm, but the American boats were fitted with sweeps, or oars, and they could proceed without sails. On the afternoon of July 20th, they

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See BATTLE T29

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# Battle

From T28

discovered the fleet they were looking for and the British boats could not move because of the calm. The plan of capture was worked out by Major Dimock and he did actually capture the 15 supply boats and the armed convoy. Major Dimock took the captured prizes into Goose Bay and went up Cranberry Creek just as far as he could, for he suspected that other British boats would be out and he knew that the British man of war, the Elmira, carried 18 guns and he would be no match for such a foe as that.

And, sure enough, the British warship, the Elmira, with a number of gun boats and other ships, did move along the river, evidently looking for the supply boats. When they discovered that the Americans had them up Cranberry Creek the British commander placed his man of war at the mouth of the Creek and he knew he had them bottled up. They never

could come out as long as he remained there.

He did more, did the British commander, he sent small boats up the Creek loaded with 600 armed men. He proposed to give the Americans a little excitement. And there was plenty of it, but mostly for the British themselves, who retreated. Those Americans were skilled woodsmen and knew how to take care of themselves in the forest.

Soon after the war ended Mr. Freeman's grandfather was in Kingston and was talking with the sergeant at the fort and recalling events of the war. They mentioned Cranberry Creek and when the British officer learned that Mr. Freeman was from that very location the two lived over again the events. The battle was well fought, and won by the Americans by their superior knowledge of the location, the wilderness and how to fight in such conditions. But the British officer said it was some battle. When they went into the battle they had about 600 men. The next morning at roll call only 80 men answered. It must not be supposed that all of those failing to answer

were killed or wounded. The great majority of them had fled

the place and hid in the woods, or run to other parts, just to get

away from what they thought was an American ambush.

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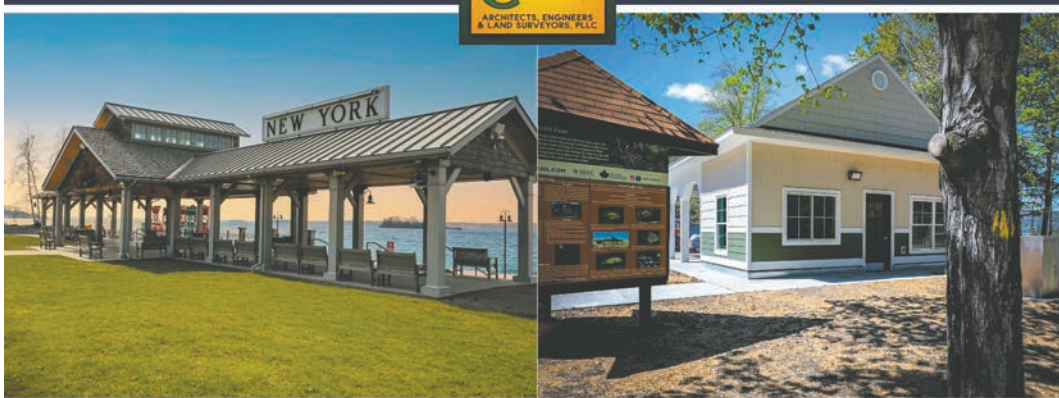
*In 1976 the Watertown Daily Times published short stories on each one of these men who fought in the Revolutionary War and later arrived in the North Country where they are buried. There are at least 138 known Revolutionary War veterans represented.*



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## Fort Drum troops played key role in Battle of Mogadishu rescue

*Editor's note: This story is an adaptation of an editorial published by the Watertown Daily Times in 2018.*

The 10th Mountain Division's role in the 1993 Battle of Mogadishu is often overshadowed by the story told in *Black Hawk Down*, but Fort Drum soldiers played a critical part in rescuing U.S. Army Rangers and Delta Force troops trapped during the two-day battle.

Soldiers from the division's 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment joined the rescue mission on Oct. 3-4, 1993, during fierce fighting in Mogadishu, Somalia. Eighteen U.S. service members, including two from the 10th Mountain Division, were killed and about 80 were wounded in the battle.

The division had deployed to Somalia in December 1992 as part of Operation Restore Hope, a multinational humanitarian mission to secure major cities and transportation routes so food and relief supplies could reach civilians during the country's civil war. As the mission shifted from humanitarian re-

lief to United Nations peace-keeping operations, U.S. forces became increasingly involved in confrontations with Somali militia loyal to warlord Mohamed Farrah Aidid.

When elite Army Rangers and Delta Force operators became pinned down after two Black Hawk helicopters were shot down, 10th Mountain Division infantrymen joined an armored rescue convoy that fought through hostile streets to reach the trapped troops and evacuate the wounded.

The contributions of Fort Drum soldiers later were documented in a series of *Watertown Daily Times* stories by reporter Ed Perkins. His reporting on the division's rescue mission was later cited by author Mark Bowden in *Black Hawk Down*.

Retired U.S. Air Force Col. Randall Larsen has said the 10th Mountain Division has not received full recognition for its role in the battle. He directed the documentary *Black Hawk Down: The Untold Story*, which highlights the division's contributions during the operation.

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