



OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE WADDINGTON HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Historically Speaking

VOLUME 1

FALL 2022

No. 4

HELP US CELEBRATE WADDINGTON HISTORY & OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY!

We hope to see you at our upcoming "What's Your Story" event celebrating our first anniversary and highlighting Waddington History, on Sunday afternoon, October 30th from 2:00-3:30 pm, Upstairs in the Old Town Hall.

We've had an exciting first year as the newest historical association in St. Lawrence County and we want to thank all those who have supported our efforts with their donations, memberships, and help with events and projects. We hope the community will join our efforts to help Historian Kathy Putney showcase pieces of Waddington history that have been uncovered in the archives..

Our 90-minute program will include historical skits featuring MWCS drama club students and others, several historical exhibits of Waddington memorabilia, a presentation about our "Share Your Story" project, a chance to play Waddington Trivia, a craft project for our younger generation to make, and fall-themed refreshments to enjoy. We will also have a table for those wanting to purchase or renew annual memberships or buy a gift membership for others. Any donations and money earned will be used to support museum collections and upcoming restoration projects at St. Paul's.

**The Waddington Historical Association
invites you to help us celebrate our
First Anniversary and Waddington's rich history!**

What's Your Story?

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2022
2:00-3:30 PM OLD TOWN HALL UPSTAIRS**

WATCH Historical Skits featuring MWCS Drama Club Students
LOOK OVER Historical Exhibits Highlighting Waddington Memorabilia
LEARN how you can participate in our "Sharing Your Story" Project
PLAY Waddington Historical Trivia Crafts for our younger visitors
MINGLE and ENJOY Refreshments

THANK YOU TO ALL WHO SUPPORTED US DURING OUR FIRST YEAR!
Memberships available for purchase or renewal... check, cash, or credit card
Give the "Gift of History" - Donations help support upcoming
restoration projects and maintain museum collections

The following overview of Village of Waddington history was written by Gail Pruner (1964 MWCS graduate) as a paper for her history class in 1964. It was reprinted as an article for the SLC Historical Association's Quarterly publication in 1999.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF WADDINGTON BY GAIL PRUNER

The vicinity of Waddington was first noticed by Count Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, in 1673, and again is mentioned in Father Charlevoix's diary written on his trip in 1721.

The town itself was not established until the passing of a bill by New York State on May 5, 1786, for the protection of this frontier from the English. The bill declared that "On the Southeast side of the St. Lawrence River, will be sold at public vend, at the Coffee House in the City of New York. The fourth and eighth townships, will be sold by single lots..."

On September 10, 1787, Madrid was named and was the fourth township to be established out of the 10 new towns, and Mr. Macomb, with his bidders bought this section of the country.

Waddington found itself as a part of Clinton and Herkimer counties before belonging to St. Lawrence County. In 1793, the land was sold to William Edgar and in the next year to William Constable. Shortly after, he sold Madrid to Abraham, David and Thomas Ogden and Josiah Hoffman for \$60,000.

But again the ownership was changed after the death of Abraham Ogden when Thomas and David Ogden sold a third of Madrid to Joshua Waddington in April of 1803. By this time the land had been surveyed by Benjamin Wright and it was fully opened for sale.

The first white settlers were the Samuel Allens family, who founded a Dutch family homestead here. Land began to be sold in 1798, when Barton Edsel and John Sharp were the first to invest, although at the time there were from 12 to 15 residents. This was evident since there were this many in attendance at the Fourth of July celebration. (It is interesting to note that astonished Canadians sent a flag of truce because of the firing of guns and shouting all in honor of that day.)

The village now began to develop. It was located a few miles to the east of Ogdensburg on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River in the northeastern part of St. Lawrence County. The river, Brandy Brook, Big and Little Sucker Brooks and numerous gullies surrounded the level surface land consisting of sandy loam.

Lots along the riverfront were one-sixth of a mile wide and sold for \$2.50 an acre, while those back from the river a mile were sold in one mile squares at \$2.00 per acre. In 1800, there were eight purchases, while in the next three years there were only thirteen.

The settlers from New England, Vermont and Roxburghshire, Scotland, now begin coming; this included the Rutherford brothers who settled in the southwest part of the village now known as the Scotch Settlement.

On April 1, 1808, a law was passed authorizing J. Waddington and D. And T. Ogden to build a canal and docks for the improvement of navigation. The project was to be constructed on the south channel (the Little River), of the Saint Lawrence River, which was 1,000 feet wide, with an eight foot drop in fifty rods and flowed 24,000 cubic feet per second. The wooden locks, built by the St. Lawrence Lock Company were fifty feet by ten feet with a two foot draft. Before completion, however, the lock was undermined and abandoned.

Twice an act was passed to extend the time for completion, and finally a stone lock was built. This was of little use since the dimensions allowed only Durham boats to pass. The toll collected was twenty-five cents per ton on all boats over two tons, or fifty cents for smaller boats. At the same time, a drawbridge with three openings to the island was built by D. Ogden.

The first post office for Waddington, under the name of Madrid, was established in Postmaster Alexander Richard's home on December 14, 1807. The mail was first brought by horseback and since has been transported by water, stage coach from Madrid, railroad, and on the Norwood Star Route.

The three-mile long Isle au Rapide Plat (Ogden Island) situated between the main channel of the St. Lawrence and Le Petite Sault (the Little Jump), or south channel, was the site for the mansion of D. Ogden which was begun in 1809. When the first settlers began obtaining land, this island was the scene of a few disputes. The first was with the Saint Regis Indians, who had lived, hunted, fished and laid claim to this land. Land agent Edsall forbade them to cut the valuable pine forest which they used for timber. In May 1803, representatives from both sides settled their differences by agreeing that Mr. Edsel could remove the already cut timber and sell it for, sixty cents a tree so long as the title of the land was presented to Madrid. Sixteen years later, the question of whether England or the US owned the island was settled with the boundary between Canada and the US was established north of the island.

According to Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813, there was a site for an Academy here, but nothing was never erected. The first school established was about 1810 and within a few years a school at Sucker Brook (District 3) and Charlton (District 2) were started.

In 1811, a year after Hamilton was made a port of entry with Matthew Myers as deputy collector, Madrid was partially divided. David Ogden became owner of the Village of Waddington, the dam, the water privileges, the mills, the Island, the land of the riverbed and 1,135 acres of water frontage, which went a mile back away from the shore.

By now the war of 1812 descended upon the shores. There was a company of militia stationed here for a few months under the command of captains Bester Pierce and George Wells. While they were here, they were involved in a skirmish on the Island with a detachment of Briton's in which Jacob Redington was wounded. In 1813, the only Council of War in St. Lawrence County was held on October 8 near White House Creek, when generals Wilkinson, Boyd, Portec and Sturtout were to decide where to invade Canada. Except for these acts and many enlistments, Waddington was not involved too deeply in any other wars.

Meanwhile, D. Ogden had settled the 750 acre island. By 1816, his house was completed with its three-foot thick walls, twelve fireplaces and part of his wife's dowry of slaves used for house servants and farm hands.

(Continued on Page 3)



The Ogden Mansion on Ogden Island is shown in the distance with the causeway connecting it to the mainland shown in the foreground.

During Waddington's early period, the people felt the need for houses of worship. On February 13, 1812, Trinity Church of New York City passed a decree granting \$3000 for the request of D. Ogden for aid in building St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The only conditions for this where that a Glebe of 300 acres adjacent to the village for income and a lot for the church were to be given. When the walls and roof were intact, one half the sum was given and the rest was to come when it was completed. The balance was paid by D. Ogden. The church, started in 1816, was made of the same stone as the mansion and Ellerslie. The \$8000 edifice is one of the finest examples of early church architecture in the North Country. On October 19, the parish was incorporated, and the first vestry was elected. It was for many years the center of the missionary work in the North Country, helping to establish parishes at Ogdensburg and Potsdam. (It is interesting to know that for 58 years the pews were sold annually, and for the past 106 years the present pipe organ has been in use.)

In 1825, the first Catholic Church in the County was established. Services in the log church on Franklin Road were held by missionaries. Two years later, Reverend Salmon came to render his services. In 1848, a stone edifice was built under Rev. Mackey. It is much the same today, except for what was rebuilt after a fire in the interior.

The next church to be constructed was the Presbyterian Church, organized as a Congregational Society on January 12, 1828. Before this, services had been held as early as 1807. By October 5, 1841, the church was re-organized by the Rev. Lewis Weeks. An edifice was built in 1844 and dedicated on January 6, 1849. On July 14, 1858, after the congregation chose to be connected with the Presbyterian Organization, they became part of the St. Lawrence Presbytery. After the church burned, a \$2,500 stone edifice was built and dedicated in 1889. Twice again fire struck and each time it was restored.

Because of its magnificent water power supply and the lack of competition to destroy its small industries, Waddington was thriving through the 19th century. The earliest recorded industry was a sawmill on the Big Sucker Brook owned by J. Waddington and A. Hamilton. Other sawmills were: one built by Richard Harrison and owned by John Rutherford, with a capacity of 2,400 feet a day, one on the Island belonging to Richard Harrison and later to E. S. Crapser, and that of Horace Montgomery with a capacity of one and one half million feet per year.

Sylvanius Pratt's trip hammer mill was important for the fact that the first scythe and axe made by machine in the United States were made here. This establishment burned.

About 1826, the first paper mill in the county was started by Thayer, Whitcomb and Wales, for the production of wrapping and writing paper from flax.

In 1831, George Redington started a lumber market to Montreal, Quebec, Albany, Troy and New York. About the same time, bad luck struck when the dam broke, destroying the lock. Within three years, Isaac Ogden, who took over after D. Ogden's death, had a new bridge built on stone piers, which filled the gap so the water could be controlled in the south channel with one opening left for boats to pass. The dam was also repaired. When this was closed, the water stopped, allowing repairs to be made cheaply. The canal extended from the dam parallel to the river. The circumstance offered an unlimited supply of water for hydraulic purposes.

From 1834-40, the Ogdens operated a quarter furnace to produce pig iron and casting. The furnace was twenty-six feet

square, twenty-eight feet on the outside and had a diameter of six feet by ten inches on the inside. Bog ore found in the swamp near the Grasse River was used, costing \$3.00 per ton to be delivered at the furnace. This price contributed to his failure.

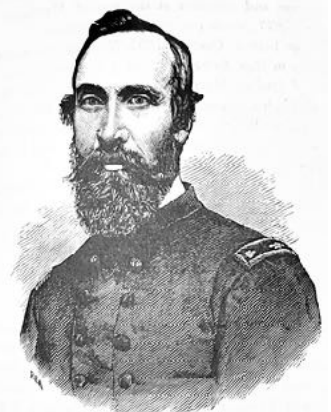
The last church to be constructed in the village was the Methodist Society formed in 1847, as part of the Lisbon-Louisville circuit until 1849. After a committee was formed to get a loan, a brick church was started and dedicated in November 1854, by Reverend A. A. Fackerell. The circuit consisted of three classes (the Village, Charlton, Putney). After the church was rebuilt in 1892, fire struck two times, each time it was rebuilt and rededicated.

Nathaniel Taggart built a stone grist mill for Howland and Aspinwall of New York to be leased to J.V.C. and H.S. Northrup. After sixteen years, it was sold to L.J. Proctor and improved by an added roller machine. The only other mill of this type was built in 1855.

After fifty-seven years of traveling nine miles in alternative years from Waddington and Columbia Village (Madrid) for town meetings and after twenty years of being an incorporated village since April 26, 1839, Waddington's people decided on November 2, 1859, but the towns should be divided. The division was as follows: that the Northwest portion of the organized No. 4 of Madrid and Ogden Island was to be the twenty-ninth town erected in the County and called Waddington, and the Southeast portion was to be called Madrid. Complete organization came in March, 1860.

In 1859, a graduate school of four departments was organized in a two-story building. At this time there were 314 pupils in the district with a daily attendance of 200. In 1866 the school became a Union Free District with a Board of Education consisting of three members. By the end of the century the system had fourteen districts.

Now the Civil War was passing over the Country. One of the Waddington's most famous individuals was Major J. T. Rutherford, a descendent of Thomas Rutherford. This gallant man served in the Ninth New York Cavalry and rose from private in 1861, to lieutenant because of his gallantry in the second battle of Bull Run and his conduct at Berryville. He held the position of first lieutenant until 1864, when he was promoted to captain. He also participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mechanicsville, Kilpatric's raid, Cold Harbor, the Battle of the Wilderness, and Sheridan's campaign. This man, a member of the Legion of Honor, received many medals and in later life served his community.



MAJOR JOHN T. RUTHERFORD.

And stone tannery was built by Judge Jason Fenton, and about 1875 was bought by Peter Dalton, turning about 2,800 hides per year until it's burning. The trip hammer mill built before 1812 was transformed by Benjamin Bentley to a foundry in 1840, and operated until it burned in 1874. It was rebuilt and owned by Mayette and Allison to produce plow stoves and small castings.

The main paper mill was that which Henry James bought as a flour mill with water and power rights and changed to a paper mill after 1876. This mill employed about twenty-eight people who turned out 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of paper a day for a newspaper.

The Town Hall, with its wide massive steps, has an antique appearance. This was constructed for \$15,500, in 1884 by Isaac Johnson, a former slave. He and William Akin designed the forty-five by ninety-foot building with twenty-foot auditorium, sixty-foot tower, and nine-foot high basement. This hall has been used for just about all occasions, including an opera house, dance hall, basketball court, dining room, roller skating rink, auctions, rummage sales, and ice cream socials. The basement provides the town and village offices.

Late in the 19th Century, Waddington's prosperity began to decline due to improved transportation facilities to other parts of the county, state, etc. The Whitcher Boom Plan was started about 1894, with the purpose of connecting the Village with Canada to help build up the business again. Another plan was to start a stock company with a large amount of capital to secure enough land to build a city, to erect factories, and to generate electricity throughout the County. Both of these plans failed. At this time, Waddington's only newspaper called the Waddington Recorder, was started on April 19 by George Logan. This continued for a few years.

Any 1902, the St. Regis Paper Company built a dock, and in 1909, the Norwood and St. Lawrence Railroad came for the purpose of caring the pulpwood to Norfolk and Raymondville and to transport manufactured milk products. Waddington now became the most easterly port in the U.S. for Canadian pulpwood.

Shortly there after, the Hamilton Dairy came into existence and by 1917 was swallowed up by the Waddington condensed Milk Company, Inc. It contained a 100 by thirty-foot icehouse. They were four receiving stations in the U.S. for milk and eleven in Canada for cream. Because of the 200,000 pounds of milk capacity per day, the average employment was forty people, who were needed for the production of condensed, evaporated, sterilized, and powdered milk, and cream. The conveniences brought Runkles Brothers., a cocoa and chocolate plant for the purpose of manufacturing chocolate candy mix and milk powder.



Waddington Milk Company, Inc.

In 1919, the \$20,000 brick library was built as a gift of A. Barton Hepburn. The first floor is the library, incorporated in 1921. The next year, \$300 was received from the 1909 Old Home Week for books.

The bank, organized in 1919 was started by the citizens of Waddington who bought stock. In 1927, a bank was built of brick with Indiana limestone trimming for \$45,290. The building was twenty-eight by sixty feet.

In February 1930, a \$112,972 high school building of natural colored brick was opened. It is located on the corner of Public Square and the athletic field. A sixty-five by forty-foot gym, a stage and side seats were situated in the basement.

The year before this the federal government had authorized a bill for the upstream end of the pulp dock to be widened and deepened. In 1944, New York State's Legislature finally passed a bill for the development of the St. Lawrence River Power Project and on May 6, 1954, the Willie Dondero Act was passed, officially starting the huge project.

This change the village greatly. Actual work in the Village began in 1955, when two dikes were built so the Little River could be dewatered, widened and deepened. By 1957, this section was dry and two years later the water was raised to flood creeks, inlets, former farms and places of business.

During this time other changes have taken place. All businesses on St. Lawrence Avenue were taken over by the Power Authority and demolished. Homes were moved to new locations, rebuilt or raised. The main industry, the Milk Company, was closed and accidentally burned on March 29, 1958. These losses were justified by the fact that through careful planning the whole village had not been fated to be moved other like others, because of its high elevation. It was found that the new Lake St. Lawrence would not cover very much of the town.

The advantages and gains were also great. These included the relocation of Route 37 from St. Lawrence Avenue to Lincoln Avenue, additional bridges, a sewage plant, water supply plant with pumping stations and new water lines, a quarter of a mile park with such facilities as parking lots, two tennis courts, and two basketball courts, boat launching facilities, benches, a softball and football field, paved walks, new sidewalks on St. Lawrence Avenue, a beach, an improved pulp dock, and an artesian well.

As a highlight to the events of Waddington's past history and the conclusion of the Seaway and Power Project in 1959, a celebration was enjoyed for four days. It celebrated 100 years of being a separate town and 120 as an incorporated village.

After six years of split day sessions, a new \$1,540,000 Junior Senior High School plus in addition to the Waddington Elementary school was opened in 1962. Previously, the Madrid-Waddington Central School has been formed on June 30, 1956, by joining Madrid Central School to the Waddington Union Free High School.

The newest improvement is that of the post office now located in the Reynolds Block. Before the fifty-five years which the office spent in the McKee Block on the west side of Main Street, it was in the homes, offices or stores of the post masters. As time went on the accommodations became too crowded, mainly because of the new families brought here by the Seaway. On April 1, 1956, the floor space was doubled and 200 new boxes were added. Shortly here-after, it's status change from third class to second class. But quarters were still found inadequate, so in answer to a request to Senator Keating and Congressman Kilburn, better facilities acquired causing a transfer on February 1, 1963.

In conclusion, I believe we could say Waddington is an interesting as well as important place. In its early years it was a very prosperous center of industry. The Seaway, even though it has destroyed the historical, picturesque appearance of the village, has modernized and greatly improved it. Since looking into its history, it is easier to appreciate this beautiful little village on the shore of the blue Lake St. Lawrence.

TO OUR MEMBERS...

We look forward to communicating with you via this quarterly publication. It's our way of sharing historical and current information with those of you who have purchased annual memberships. In addition to the quarterly newsletters, members also receive early notice of upcoming events and an invitation to the Annual Meeting/Social in November.

WHA'S MISSION: "TO BE THE CARETAKERS OF OUR COMMUNITY'S HISTORY FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS"

EMAIL:

info@waddingtonhistory.com

WEBSITE:

www.waddingtonhistory.com

PHONE:

315-388-3041 (Leave message)

FACEBOOK PAGE:

The Waddington Museum and the WHA share a Facebook Page.

Page Editor: Mary Hamilton

Page Administrators: Kathy Putney and Mary Hamilton

<https://www.facebook.com/WaddingtonMuseumandWHA>

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Kathy (Badlam) Putney

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Email: waddhistorian@gmail.com

WHA BOARD MEMBERS:

Mary (Badlam) Hamilton, President

MaryAnne Martin, Vice-President

Mary Brady, Secretary

Katherine (Paradis) Hayes, Treasurer

Sue (Hunter) Parisian, Katelyn

(Bernard) Osoway, James Miller

WHA COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Bobbie Davis, Patty VanPatten, Ashlee

Dumas, Mary Loomis, Sean Tiernan,

April Sharlow, Tracey Putney, Jean

Denison, Linda Henry

WHA MEETINGS: 4th Tuesdays

7 PM - Old Town Hall Upstairs Room

MESSAGE FROM THE WHA PRESIDENT

Mary (Badlam) Hamilton



THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT THIS YEAR

We are excited about our upcoming event "What's Your Story?" on Sunday, October 30 from 2:00-3:30 PM in the Upstairs Room of the Old Town Hall. It's a celebration of our first anniversary and a way to help promote Waddington's rich history. As part of your membership donation and in addition to this quarterly newsletter, you were promised a November social and while its a few days before November, we thought it would be good to have it before the weather turns and the holiday rush has started. We are opening the event to the public as well, to have a chance to expose residents to some of the historical information the Museum has in its collections.

The reminder of the year will see us participating in "Christmas in Waddington" and holding one more painting fundraiser. We have held five painting fundraisers to date that have contributed almost \$2000 to our treasury because of the generosity of the class instructor, Patty VanPatten.

An overview of this year shows a long list of events for a first year organization, all in an attempt to show the community the importance of knowing and revisiting Waddington's history. We feel we've done a good job following our mission of "being caretakers of our community's history for present and future generations." We are looking at ideas for next year that include helping the Village make use of St. Paul's as a venue for small concerts, lectures, and other events. We will also be looking at restoration and maintenance projects for St. Paul's and the Museum... anywhere we can help.

We have a great group of members and volunteers who are responsible for our success this year and we appreciate each and every one of them. We are always looking for more volunteers so let us know if you are interested in helping out by emailing: info@waddingtonhistory.com

Have a Great Holiday Season!

WADDINGTON HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION'S "SHARE YOUR STORY" PROJECT

So many of us who have been fortunate enough to live in Waddington, whether we were born and raised here or moved here from somewhere else, have experienced that "hometown" feeling our little community provides. We want you to have ways to share the stories you have from living here, whether it was 60 years ago or 30, there are lots of memories and as a result, there are lots of stories waiting to be told.

The WHA has a way you can help us and the Museum. All it requires is letting us listen to your stories about Waddington. We all have things to share, as we organize our memories into stories. Not only would we like to listen to your stories but, with your permission, we would like to record them for our archives. Everyday memories of everyday people have historical importance, and it is of great value for us to gather and preserve these stories before they disappear forever.

We are very flexible in how we approach this chance to record your stories. You are in charge and we want you to feel comfortable with how it is done and by whom. We encourage family members to become involved as sometimes it's easier to talk with someone you know.

Sue (Hunter) Parisian has done research on the best practices when it comes to starting a project of this type and together with Historian Kathy (Badlam) Putney, they are ready to help interested parties share their memories of Waddington. They would be very happy to discuss the process in detail. If interested, please email us at: info@waddingtonhistory.com or call us at 315-388-3041. There is absolutely no charge to you for this project.

We sincerely thank you for your time and interest.

THE HISTORIAN'S CORNER

With Kathy Putney

I would like to share an article about a famous stage and film comedian buried in Waddington. The following is a compilation of newspaper clippings from the New York Times and local papers written about Maclyn Arbuckle and his wife, Elizabeth Carlisle Arbuckle. Waddington, New York

April 1, 1931

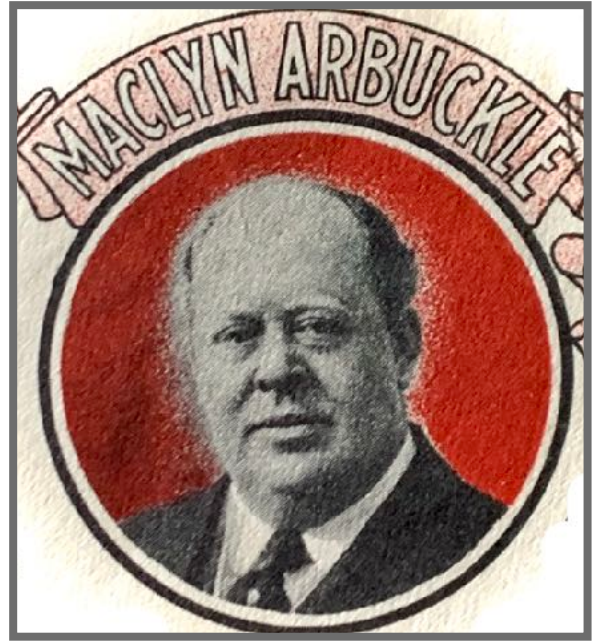
Funeral services for Maclyn Arbuckle stage and screen star, who died Tuesday night will be held in Saint Paul's Episcopal Church here at 2:30 on Friday afternoon. Telegrams and condolence from celebrities of the theater and movie world were received at the home today. The body of Maclyn Arbuckle, stage and screen actor who coined the phrase "Nobody loves a fat man," tonight was lying in state while friends prepared to bring down the final curtain on the closing scene of his life.

Arbuckle, who began his young manhood as a Texas lawyer, died late last night in Waddington, NY. He had been ill since 1926 after overwork undermined his health in Hollywood. Arbuckle made his greatest stage hit as the sheriff in "The Last Round-up". He was born in San Antonio TX in 1860 and was educated in the English and classical school in West Newton, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1887.

He joined Peter Baker a year after his admission to the bar and made his stage debut at Shreveport LA, in "The Emigrant," December 25th, 1888. Arbuckle traveled throughout the United States with various road companies. In March of 1918, Arbuckle organized and was president and star of the San Antonio Pictures Corporation, producing his own photo plays. Later he appeared in various motion picture productions for California producers.

He first visited northern New York with the Edward Groom players of the James K. Young Company. After playing a number of towns the troop was stranded in Waddington. It was there that his romance with Miss Elizabeth Carlisle, daughter of the late Samuel S. Carlisle of Waddington, took place and led to their marriage.

When Elizabeth Carlisle married Arbuckle, he was just another struggling young actor without a cent to his name and in fact without a job or prospect of one. His company had gone broke in Waddington, but he often told friends that its failure was the luckiest thing that ever happened to him, because it gave him his wife. Through those years of struggle and travel which every young actor knows, Arbuckle and his wife went together. it made no difference to them when or where he played. They were inseparable through long, tedious seasons of one-night stands, barn theaters, all night journeys in day coaches and precarious living. Elizabeth Arbuckle saw him through it all. She saw him rise to fame, saw him become one of the beloved comedians of his day, after great success in "The Country" and "Daddy Dumplings" and "The Roundup". She saw the motion pictures reach out for



him and went with him to Texas and to California. She was not an actress, yet she played the tiny role to be near him in his work.

Together they settled in California to meet the demands of his motion picture work, but when about eight years ago he was stricken ill, and old age began to take its toll, the thoughts of Mr. and Mrs. Arbuckle turned back to Waddington where the struggling young actor had first seen the pretty village girl. They lived quietly in their summer camp called Dundee located on the banks of the Saint Lawrence River just outside the village. Mr. and Mrs. Maclyn Arbuckle are buried side by side in old Brookside cemetery in Waddington.

Another interesting side note in the newspaper articles tells how Arbuckle bought his birthplace home and removed the old window frames and brought them to be installed in his Waddington home. It states:

"Window frames in the house where Maclyn Arbuckle, stage star, died Tuesday night, came from a humble building on the Salado Creek, near San Antonio, where he was born 65 years ago. According to J. Frank Davis, friend and confidante of the actor. Arbuckle was born in this shack as his mother was prevented from getting into the city in the throes of an epidemic. In 1916 he returned to the city with a theatrical group and bought the house in which he was born. He had the window frames removed and installed them in the country home he occupied at Waddington NY according to Davis."

Nothing remains today of Maclyn Arbuckle's home, but years ago the Waddington historian was told this house was located along River Road (St. Lawrence Avenue) close to what is now Greene Street. The Museum recently found a picture of the Arbuckle home, referred to as Camp Dundee. We are also fortunate to have many of the Arbuckle papers and memorabilia from his stage and screen career, some of which will be on display at the upcoming "What's Your Story?" event on October 30th from 2:00-3:30 PM at the Old Town Hall sponsored by the Waddington Historical Association (WHA).

It's been an amazing FIRST year filled with events to bring attention to Waddington... the 'LITTLE' Town with a 'BIG' History!
We so APPRECIATE all the support we have received from the community and look forward to future events.



The WHA is a 501c3 non-profit organization making your donations tax deductible.

WE HAVE A NEW WEBSITE:

www.waddingtonhistory.com

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS ARE NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE!

EASY AS 1...2...3....

- **GO To Website & Click On "JOIN TODAY"**
- **Choose Your Level of Support**
- **Complete Name & Credit Info**

Memberships include a quarterly newsletter, early notification of events and an invitation to our annual Fall membership social.

There is NO obligation to attend our monthly meetings.

Your financial donations allow us to support the Waddington Museum and Historian and help preserve and maintain our town's historical collections.

Give the Gift of **HISTORY** *this year!*

A gift of membership to the Waddington Historical Association is a gift that gives all year.

- Membership includes: a quarterly newsletter, an invitation to the annual membership meeting/social in November and early notice of upcoming events.
- Gift Acknowledgement Cards will be provided for you or will be sent to those you are purchasing the membership for.
- Makes a perfect gift for family, friends and associates
- Membership levels include:

Junior, Individual, Family, Sponsor and Patron

For more information:

email: info@waddingtonhistory.com

or call 315-388-3041



Waddington Historical
Association
PO Box 221
Waddington, NY 13694

POSTAGE

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CANDID PHOTOS FROM OUR LATEST EVENTS



JOIN US FOR A
STAINED-GLASS TOUR
of ST. PAUL'S
Sunday, OCTOBER 9
(During Pumpkinfest)
4:00-5:00 PM
St. Paul's Church
on Lincoln Avenue
Free to Public

Bobbie Davis will lead this tour of the windows of Waddington's first church and share information about families whose names are on the windows and how they helped establish our town.

The event is sponsored by the Waddington Historical Association in their attempt to bring more of our community's history to life.



Waddington Historical Association Presents
"Faces of Faith"
The History of Waddington Churches
Thursday, Aug. 4th
7:00-8:30 PM
St. Paul's Church on Lincoln Avenue

Our Churches have played an important role in the history of our amazing little town. Join us as our guest speakers share some of that history.

Donations to the WHA for future church restoration projects will be accepted.