



U.S. wins first
knockout match in
24 years, advancing
to round of 16.

WORLD CUP, B1

NNY grads

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commencements inside. **C1 & C4**



Watertown Daily Times

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8 tourism operators get funds

New program launching
in Jefferson County

By **CRAIG FOX**

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WATERTOWN — Eight tourism-related projects are getting a financial boost through a new program implemented by the 1000 Islands International Tourism Council.

The Tourism Council has announced that the eight tourism-related projects are the inaugural recipients of the Jefferson County Visitors Investment Fund aimed at strengthening visitor experiences and generating lasting benefits in the county.

Administered by the Tourism Council, on behalf of Jefferson County, the Visitors Investment Fund will reinvest a total of \$315,000 in occupancy tax revenues to improve the county's tourism assets and create new reasons for travelers to visit, stay longer and return, according to agency director Corey Fram.

The program reflects the county's continued commitment to supporting strategic investments that enhance the visitor experience while contributing to vibrant communities and a stronger local economy, Fram said. The program is funded by the occupancy tax, supported by visitors who pay a 3% fee on overnight stays.

The program includes different kinds of projects for a variety of tourism operators, Fram said. So far, the Tourism Council has appropriated \$186,290 in funding for the eight projects that will end up supporting \$400,000 in improvements.

"It's very encouraging that operators are reinvesting in tourism and making improvements," he said.

Calling it a "highly competitive" program, Fram said, the fund received more than 30 applications seeking approximately \$700,000 in investment in Round 1 of the program. The deadline for Round 2 applications is Aug. 1.

See **TOURISM A4**

AMERICA 250



Drumbeats of the Revolution echoed through the St. Lawrence River and the north country



By **CHRIS BROCK**

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CAPE VINCENT — Northern New York was a couple of decades away from being settled in 1776, but as our nation celebrates its 250th birthday, it is notable that the fight for independence included a vital and strategic artery in our backyard.

The area was not the site of any of the great battles of the American Revolution. The American line of defense lay mostly along the Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers, and the land along the St. Lawrence River was mostly given up to the enemy, partially due to the presence of a British fort on Carleton Island on the St. Lawrence. Another distinction of the area is that it acted as an escape route for many Tories, loyal to the British crown, on their way to the safety of Canada.

Now, the St. Lawrence River shapes our lives through commerce, recreation and tourism. During the American Revolution, 1775-1783, troops and supplies plied the waterway, which also acted as a dividing line between our new country and Canada, then a collection of British colonies. Historic shadows of that British empire can still be found along the river.

See **DRUMBEATS A3**

MORE AMERICA 250 INSIDE

■ The Declaration of Independence: **A6**

■ Special Section: **D1**

Near the south marble staircase at Flower Memorial Library in Watertown is the painting, "The First Celebration of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson County," held at Independence Point. The painting, by George W. Breck (1863-1920) is melodramatic. This photo of the painting is courtesy of the Historic Town of Lyme Facebook page, which also posted, "The painting doesn't depict actual events, which were certainly much simpler than what's shown (no grand flag pole, no framed house, no people in fancy uniforms). In reality, the celebration would have been a gathering of rough settlers in a virtual wilderness. According to Julia Gosier, that party consisted of firing muskets, feasting, drinking, singing, dancing, and playing games."

5 takeaways from the Supreme Court rulings on Trump's power, elections, LGBTQ issues

By **JUSTIN JOUVENAL & JULIAN MARK**

The Washington Post

The Supreme Court term that ended Tuesday was one of the biggest in recent years, featuring cases that tested the limits of presidential power, the Constitution's grant of birthright citizenship and longtime civil rights protections for voters.

Here are some notable takeaways: One big question loomed over the Supreme Court term from the outset:

Would the justices embrace President Donald Trump's efforts to vastly expand presidential power, or check it?

At times during the term, Democrats lamented that the conservative majority was handing Trump almost monarchical authority. At other times, Trump lashed out at the justices for reining in his favored policies.

The truth lies somewhere between those extremes.

The administration ran up an

impressive string of victories on the court's emergency docket, allowing Trump for the time being to ban transgender troops from the military, gut the Education Department, freeze some foreign aid and strip deportation protections from hundreds of thousands of migrants while litigation plays out over those policies.

The justices also blessed Trump's move to fire the heads of the independent agencies that Congress had

sought to insulate from political influence.

But they also rebuffed some of Trump's boldest and most controversial assertions of power. They struck down his tariffs, his executive order limiting birthright citizenship, his deployment of National Guard troops to Chicago and his bid to exert greater control over the Federal Reserve.

See **RULINGS A4**

INSIDE

NORTH COUNTRY, C3

Historic locomotive to be housed at
Power & Equipment Museum in Madrid



WHAT'S INTRIGUING, A2

A giant telescope is going on a
10-year search for dark matter



LIFE & LIVELIHOOD, E1

The profound meaning and
mystery of deathbed visions

Thunderstorms likely;
highs in the mid-80s



DETAILS & LOCAL STATS, C6

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Find it inside

Advice	E3	Calendar	A2	Currents	E1	Kids Page	D6	Opinion	A6-7
America 250	D1	Classifieds	B4-5	Fort Drum	C8	Lookback	D7	Scoreboard	B2
Books	E6	Crossword	D7, E2	Graduates	C4	NNY News	C1	Sports	B1



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Drumbeats

From A1

On the last day of July 1926, 150 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a party of about 50 explorers landed at Carleton Island on the St. Lawrence River in search of historic lore.

After disembarking from a scow, they “walked over the land which has been the stomping ground of six peoples,” the Watertown Daily Times reported, “from the ages past when (indigenous peoples) had their dwelling there until centuries later when it was known to the white men and finally belongs to the Americans.”

Garret S. Jones (1887-1960) of Cape Vincent, a World War I veteran and amateur archaeologist, was the leader of the group.

“He conducted them over the early Indian trail beneath a jutting cliff made up of layer upon layer of shelf-like rock to the site of old Fort Haldimand, where only three stone chimneys, now crumbling into ruins, mark the spot where once a military fortification of the British empire stood.”

Those crumbling chimneys, the last of which fell into oblivion in the 1990s, were once beacons of history — tangible markers of the island’s heritage. A few decades before Watertown was settled, the land was among the first areas with significant European-related presence, and heavily fortified to secure the region during the late 18th century. Records describe the area as the oldest settlement in what would become Jefferson County, formed in 1805.

Carleton Island, 3 miles long by a half mile wide, lies about 3 miles off the village of Cape Vincent on the St. Lawrence River and 7 miles from Lake Ontario. It was originally called Deer Island when first used by British merchants in the 1770s and was also called Buck Island in its history. Its current name came from Maj. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Quebec during the late 1700s.

FORT OSWEGATCHIE/PRÉSENTATION

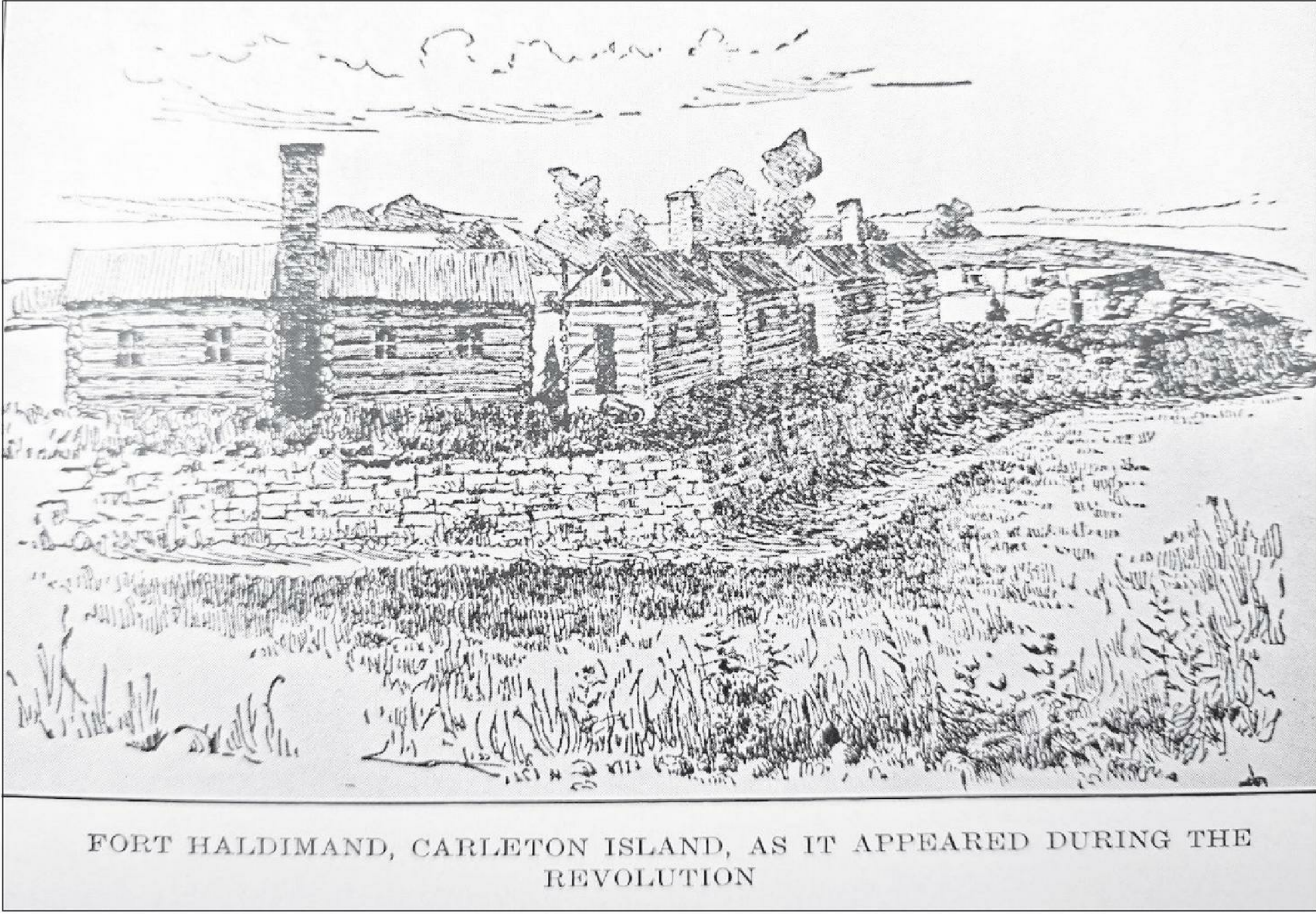
Further downriver, at what is now Ogdensburg, the British had occupied Fort Oswegatchie, which they captured from the French in 1760 and renamed. In 1749, French Sulpician priest Abbé Picquet established Fort de La Présentation where the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie rivers meet. By 1755, the settlement included 2,000 Iroquois loyal to France.

From the spring of 1776 until the spring of 1782, British regulars, Loyalist militias and their Indian allies attacked American troops and raided into the Mohawk Valley. Continental soldiers with a supporting Indian levy moved against Fort Oswegatchie in 1779.

In January, the Fort La Présentation Association announced plans to build a \$2.9 million year-round museum at its property on Lighthouse Point in Ogdensburg.

On July 18 and 19, the Fort La Présentation Association will present Skirmish on the Oswegatchie, a Revolutionary War reenactment at fort property along Main Street. The theme: During the American Revolution, the British had possession of what was formerly Fort La Présentation, naming it Fort Oswegatchie and remaining there from 1760 to 1796. During that period, two American scouting parties were sent from the Mohawk Valley to gather information about the strength of Fort Oswegatchie.

Gates open at 10 a.m. on both days and close at 5 p.m. Admission on July 18 is \$5 for adults and \$2 for children ages 6-16. Admission is free for children on July 19. Parking is at 23



An illustration from the book, “History of the North Country” by the late Harry F. Landon, published in 1932.

Commerce Lane.

FORT HALDIMAND

A Fort Haldimand website is maintained by the nonprofit St. Lawrence River Historical Foundation. The site was founded and is directed by Dennis R. and Kathi McCarthy of Cape Vincent. They explain the island was a strategic point between the rebellious colonies and the loyal British colony of Canada. Large, British vessels which sailed Lake Ontario, could not navigate the St. Lawrence. Goods were brought to the island in small boats and transferred to the lake vessels.

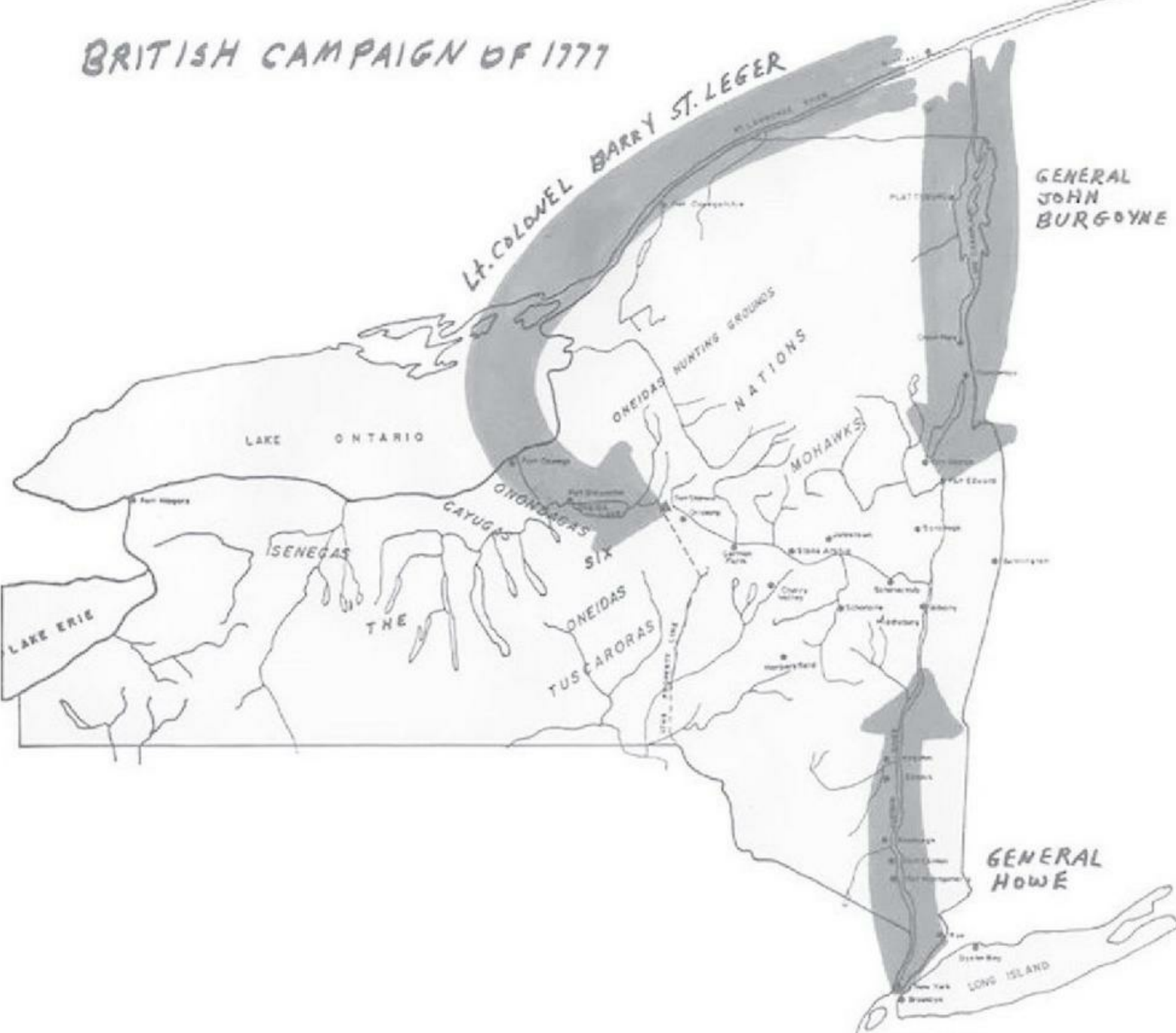
Carleton Island played a key role in British Gen. John Burgoyne’s campaign of 1777. It called for Burgoyne to advance south from Canada to Lake Champlain, capture Fort Ticonderoga, and then march south along the Hudson to Albany. There he would join Sir William Howe, who would advance north along the Hudson River from New York City, which was under British control.

British General Barry St. Leger was a third force. He led an Army from Montreal, Quebec, which traveled the St. Lawrence River, to Oswego on Lake Ontario. He then advanced southwest along the Mohawk River Valley. St. Leger’s Force was to act as a diversion, recruiting loyalists along the way and securing a western water route between Canada and New York City.

Col. St. Leger used a flotilla of 48 bateaux to transport troops, munitions and supplies up the river and to Oswego. The long, flat-bottomed boats were designed for shallow rivers, propelled by oars or poles. Unlike today’s river, reengineered for ship traffic, troops fought some rapids along the way. The colonel’s force of British regulars, Hessians, Native Americans and Loyalists halted at Carleton Island to reorganize and resupply before proceeding to Oswego.

The 1932 book, “History of the North Country,” by Watertown Daily Times Managing Editor Harry F. Landon, who died in 1958, gave further details on St. Leger’s stop on the island:

“On July 11, St. Leger proudly announced to his men that Fort Ticonderoga had fallen, and that his troops were to hold themselves in readiness to embark at an hour’s notice. Provisions for 500 men for 40 days were stored in the boats and ammunition prepared for use of the two 6-pounders and the two mortars which comprised the artillery of the expedition. On July 19, the long line of bateaux, (each 40-foot long) piloted by the



The St. Leger Expedition of 1777 was a failure for the British in the Revolutionary War. It was a supporting, diversionary campaign designed to aid General John Burgoyne’s invasion of New York. Led by British Brigadier General Barry St. Leger, the force of roughly 1,700–1,800 men (regulars, Loyalists, and Native American allies) moved from Canada along the St. Lawrence River, to Oswego and then down the Mohawk Valley with the goal of capturing Fort Stanwix (then known as Fort Schuyler) and subsequently joining Burgoyne in Albany. National Park Service

armed sloop Charity, set out for Oswego.”

“Southward and westward they moved, following the old Onondaga canoe route, past Henderson Bay where Samuel de Champlain (1530-1635) and his (Native American) allies had landed 150 years before, past Six Town Point where the mighty Montcalm had marshalled his host for the advance on Oswego.”

Another mission of Gen. St. Leger and his troops was to besiege Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk River, (briefly renamed Fort Schuyler, 1776-1781) near present-day Rome. The fort was occupied and defended by Continental Army forces from New York and Massachusetts, led by Col. Peter Gansevoort.

St. Leger arrived at the fort on Aug. 2, 1777, and demanded its surrender. Col. Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment, refused. Fearing that a large force of 3,000 rebels was marching on his lines, and with growing discontent among his native allies, St. Leger abandoned the siege on Aug. 22.

The American Battlefield Trust explains, “Instead of capturing the critical Mohawk Valley, St. Leger would have to retrace his steps to come to the aid of Burgoyne, whose entire force of 5,800 men was hemmed in

by the American forces at Saratoga. St. Leger did not arrive in time; on Oct. 17, 1777, Burgoyne was forced to surrender his entire army, forever changing the course of the American Revolution.”

St. Leger retreated to Montreal along the route he took in summer, with another stop at Carleton (Buck) Island. Landon wrote that St. Leger’s force was “beaten and discouraged” when it arrived.

“Off Point Peninsula, a number of British boats were wrecked in a high wind, and there is an old legend that a paymaster in one of the wrecked boats buried his gold somewhere on Point Peninsula,” Landon wrote. “Numerous treasure hunters throughout the years have dug for it, never securing anything for their plans excepting exercise.”

Landon also noted, gruesomely, that it was from Carleton Island that the last British raid upon the Mohawk Valley during the Revolutionary War was launched: “The Tories and their Indian allies had ravished it from one end to the other. Men, women and children had been butchered and their scalps carried back to Carleton Island.”

The McCarthys, on their website (www.srhf.info/p/fort-haldimand), explain the island acted as headquarters for naval operations on Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. It was also where two major vessels and several gunboats were built. By 1782, the entire west end of the island was occupied.

The site adds: “When the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution in 1783, the British army abandoned new activities on Carleton Island. A new need arose to resettle Loyalist families who were displaced from the Mohawk Valley.”

Carleton Island was formally ceded to the United States following the War of 1812. About 80 years later, a grand villa was built on the island.

Owners over the years have included General Electric. Interest in the island’s history began to surface again in 2022 when it was announced the Carleton Island Villa, one of the most well-known landmarks on the St. Lawrence River, although in shambles, had been sold for \$300,000 after being vacant for more than 70 years. A new controversial development has been proposed.

Kenneth J. Knapp, Clayton, an

archaeologist and the conservator of the North Country Archeology Center located at the Depauville Free Library, is an expert on pre-contact Native American cultural resources and history of the Thousand Islands-Upper St. Lawrence Valley and Eastern Lake Ontario lowlands region of New York. He told the Times in 2024, “The Native American history on the river stretches back to almost 13,000 years and you can expect the same on Carleton. It’s arguably the most significant historical island in the Thousand Islands. It’s rich in history in that it has not only the Native American stuff, but it has a major chunk of Euro-American history, which you can’t find on any other island in the Thousand Islands.”

VAST TRACTS OF THE UNEXPLORED

Following the War for Independence, the state began focusing on the disposing of the vast tracts of unsurveyed land and largely unexplored lands in Northern New York.

Of particular concern were Tories on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, building new homes for themselves in the wilderness, and perhaps, some worried, awaiting their chance for revenge.

“It was probably with all this in mind that the state of New York decided to establish the first line of defense along the trails leading from Canada in the form of sturdy settlers who might be depended upon to fight at the drop of a hat when their homes were threatened,” Landon wrote.

In 1787, the Board of Land Commissioners directed the Surveyor General to lay out 10 townships in two ranges of five each.

Word of “The Black River Country” spread to settlers in New England and beyond, and the tales they heard about it were dreamy: corn planted without plowing and growing to over 11 feet and of wheat yielding 25-30 bushels an acre. However, more realistic souls listened more intently to tales of the water power possible in the turbulent Black River.

A traveling missionary commenting on the universal contention of the pioneers in their new homes along the Black River said that he had not “seen an unhappy person for 90 miles on that river.”

Among those moving to what is now Jefferson County were veterans of the Revolution — no strangers to a sense of adventure. As a result, more than 350 Revolutionary War soldiers are buried in the county.

MACOMB’S PURCHASE

In 1791, Alexander Macomb (1748-1831) of New York City, an Irish-born merchant who accumulated wealth during the American Revolution and who supported the British, sought new opportunities, looked north and was the primary purchaser of roughly 3.6 to 4 million acres of land in Northern New York with associates William Constable and Daniel McCormick.

“Macomb’s Purchase” remains the largest land transaction in state history. It included the Thousand Islands and Adirondack regions — all confiscated by the state from the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy at the end of the American Revolution. It was about 12% of the state’s total area. The deal was designed to promote settlement in regions including modern-day Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Franklin counties.

Macomb hoped to quickly subdivide the land. But he was unable to sell the tract fast enough and went bankrupt. Another factor was the economic downturn during the “Panic of 1792” — Wall Street’s first crash.

As settlements sprang up along the banks of the St. Lawrence in the north, others appeared south along the Black River. “As early as 1796, when the land was being surveyed, a raft in which a party of surveyors was being ferried across the river at the (future) site of Watertown was dashed over the falls and several whites and Indians perished, including Peter Pharoux, who had originally came to Northern New York as an agent for the Castorland Company,” Landon wrote. The Castorland Company bought a large tract of land from William Constable.

WATERTOWN ORIGINS

As the new century dawned, Henry Coffeen and friend Zachariah Butterfield appeared in 1799 from Schuyler in the Mohawk Valley on an inspection trip to what was known as Black River country. They went back to Schuyler just long enough to pack up their families before returning to the north country. Coffeen bought a large tract of land from what is now Public Square down to the river and built his first cabin there.

See DRUMBEATS A4



Public Square, Watertown, late 1800s. Watertown Daily Times

Drumbeats

From A3

Zachariah Butterfield returned about the same time as Coffeen and built his cabin near Coffeen's. Hart and Isaiah Massey came from Vermont around this time as well. Hart and Massey built a hut toward the easterly outlet of the present Paddock Arcade. Massey built a little tavern on what would become the American Corner at Public Square.

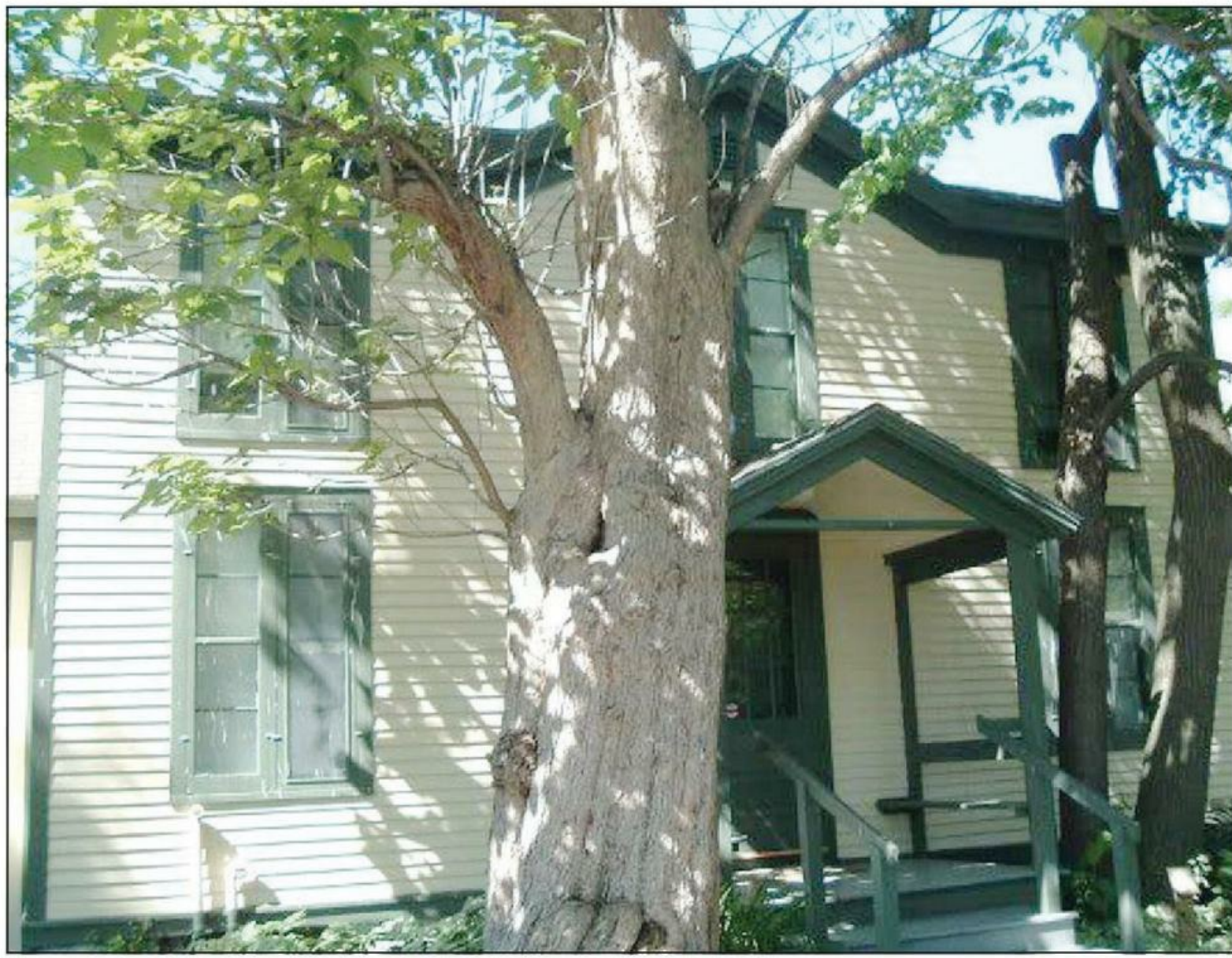
The Hart Massey house, on the grounds of the Jefferson County Historical Society, was built in 1802 or 1803 and it has been moved two or three times during its long history. It is believed to be the first frame house in the community. In 1812, Massey built the first brick house in the county, on Rexford Place near Stone Street.

Around 1800, most of the area's settlements were along the rivers

because there were no roads to get back into the wilderness. Just about everyone in those early days was a farmer. As soon as a home was built, a pioneer started cutting down trees and planting corn around the stumps.

Sackett Harbor, which would be key in America's next war with Britain, the War of 1812, (often called the "Second War for Independence") was founded in 1801 by Augustus Sacket, who recognized the commercial advantage of the deep, natural harbor of the Black River Bay and the plentiful timber resources. The village's proximity to Canada, only 30 miles across Lake Ontario, meant profitable trade with Canada and Great Britain. The village quickly became a major shipping and shipbuilding center.

Abram and Nathan Jewett came from New Hampshire to the Watertown area with an ox team, two barrels of pork, and one barrel of meal. William Huntington, who had served under Gen. George Washington at



Valley Forge, also came from New Hampshire, making the trip in nine days.

By 1804, Watertown was a little

village, crude, unkempt and unlovely. Cyrus T. Huntington reported in his journal that it was possible to plow by March 28 and that the Huntington

The Hart Massey House on the grounds of the Jefferson County Historical Society was built in 1802 or 1803. It is believed to be the first frame house in Watertown.

Jefferson County NY Wiki

family had "cow cabbage" for dinner that day.

Farmers went south to more fertile lands. The fact that they were settling near a river meant little. Rivers were important mainly as a means of transportation, and the Black River was too rough except for short spans. Because the river would serve no purpose, few mentioned it in their journals. Also, if the early settlers who were not farmers looked at water as a means of power, then they thought the Black River was too turbulent even to be dammed. Thinking in terms of sawmills and gristmills, the smaller falls at Big Sandy Creek, now Burrville, were sufficient.

See DRUMBEATS A5

Rulings

From A1

In the end, the court showed that it was willing to support a muscular view of presidential power as long as it was in keeping with longtime conservative legal goals, but that it would not accept some of the sweeping and novel assertions of authority that Trump sought.

One winner emerged from a blockbuster term of election and campaign cases: the Republican Party.

In a landmark ruling, the conservative majority significantly weakened the last pillar of the Voting Rights Act, which required states to draw congressional districts to ensure the voting power of minorities under certain circumstances.

That decision touched off a furious push by Republican-controlled states to carve up districts mostly held by Black Democrats across the South ahead of November's midterms.

The Supreme Court also allowed Texas to redraw its congressional maps to help Republicans win up to five more seats. The move came at Trump's behest.

And in one of the term's final opinions, the justices knocked down restrictions that had blocked political parties from coordinating their spending with individual candidates. GOP party committees have a more than \$100 million advantage over their Democratic counterparts, so this could be a major gain for Republicans.

Democrats did notch some wins before the court. The justices rejected a conservative challenge to Mississippi's practice of tallying mail-in ballots that arrive after Election Day. More than a dozen other states have similar rules, and mail-in voting tends to be more popular among Democrats than Republicans.

Another victory for Democrats came when the justices approved a plan pushed by California Democrats to redraw the state's congressional

maps to offset Texas's gerrymander.

Operatives in both parties still expect Democrats to win the House, and possibly the Senate, in the November midterms. But most analysts say this term's rulings gave Republicans a notable boost.

Trump aggressively cut the federal government in the opening months of his second term, and the Supreme Court largely agreed he could do it.

The conservative majority ruled again and again for Trump, upholding his moves to radically downsize the federal workforce and give the president nearly unfettered control over the executive branch.

In emergency rulings, the justices allowed Trump to fire members of the National Labor Relations Board, Merit Systems Protection Board, Consumer Product Safety Commission and Federal Trade Commission without cause.

The rulings cut against a nearly century-old precedent saying Congress could create

independent agencies whose leaders the president could remove only for good reason. The justices struck down that precedent, embracing the "unitary executive theory," which envisions a president with near-total control over federal agencies and employees.

The justices also cleared the way for Trump to fire 16,000 federal workers, cut much of the Education Department, and slash \$800 million in National Institutes of Health grants for research that was intended to benefit minority communities.

The court ruled the Trump administration had to repay \$2 billion for foreign aid work already performed, but could unilaterally freeze billions more in foreign aid approved by Congress that had yet to be spent.

The one clear line the court drew was in blocking Trump from firing Federal Reserve governor Lisa Cook, saying the Fed has a special history that gives its board members added protection.

The high court ruled against LGBTQ+ activists on a slew of issues, most prominently by upholding bans on trans women playing on female sports teams. The court also

largely knocked down a ban on "conversion therapy" for minors and halted California policies that discouraged notification of parents when their children were socially transitioning at school.

The decisions continued the court's trend of emphasizing free speech, religious and "parental rights" over LGBTQ+ causes. Last term, the court's conservatives upheld a Tennessee ban on transition treatments — such as puberty blockers — for trans minors. They also ruled in favor of parents who sought to opt their children out of lessons featuring storybooks with LGBTQ+ themes.

There's more to come. Next term, the court will probably consider a case involving preschools that want participate in Colorado's universal pre-kindergarten program while denying admission to the children of LGBTQ+ parents. The justices also took a case involving Washington state laws that provide medical care to homeless transgender youths.

The court's 6-3 decision rolling back the 1965 Voting Rights Act was one of its biggest rulings on race in recent years. The conservative justices limited the scope of Section 2 of the act, which was

meant to combat discriminatory gerrymandering that weakened the power of Black and Latino voters.

The effects of the decision have already rippled into other areas of antidiscrimination law, with the Trump administration saying it applies to agriculture programs and employment.

Race also loomed over the court's decision letting the Trump administration cancel temporary immigration protections for Haitian immigrants. The Haitian plaintiffs alleged that the Trump administration's decision to cancel their temporary protected status was driven partly by racial animus. They cited, among other things, Trump's false claims that Haitians in Springfield, Ohio, were killing and eating their neighbors' pets.

The court's conservatives said those comments were not enough to prove that race had factored into the administration's decision, with Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr. saying the comments were not "overtly racial."

Justice Elena Kagan, a liberal, responded, "It is hard to imagine the statements being made today of any White community."



North American Fiddlers Hall of Fame and Museum

1121 Comins Rd., Osceola NY

Fiddlers Host Double Celebration Sunday, July 5th

~ Central Chapter ~

NYS OLD TYME FIDDLERS



12:30pm - "Dish to Pass" Independence Day Picnic
2:00 - Free Concert
"To Honor USA & Memory of Jessie Gotham"

HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE • FREE PARKING • NO SMOKING • NO PETS

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Old Tyme Fiddlers Assn.

The Sunday Concert Series is made possible by the NYS Council on the Arts with the support of the Office of the NYS Governor and the NYS Legislature.

Tourism

From A1

The Tourism Council has finalized paperwork for three of the projects, with agreements pending for the remaining projects.

Visitors Investment Fund Guidelines and Round 2 applications are available at visit1000islands.com.

These are the Round 1 Projects:

- SS Islander Dive Park & Visitor Experience Enhancement Initiative, Village of Alexandria Bay, \$25,000: enhances entrance point into the St. Lawrence River for divers accessing the SS Islander Dive Site.
- Scenic Chairlift
- Carthage Park Recreation Trail Upgrades, Village of Carthage, \$25,000: allows for programmatic elements and equipment to be installed at Carthage Village Park.
- Climb Higher Experience — Attracting Visitors Through Adventure, Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of Jefferson County, Redwood, \$25,000: adds recreation equipment to boost attraction of out-of-area campers, visitors and student group markets.
- David S. Smith Public Conservation Area Public

Experience, Dry Hill Ski Area, Watertown, \$25,000: allows the ski resort to regulate speed of chair lift, allowing for product expansion into fall for foliage tours to group and leisure markets.

Kiosk, Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust, Evans Mills, \$12,100: allows for construction of information kiosk to complement parking lot and driveway upgrades at trailhead.

■ Outdoor Expansion and Upgrades, The Roxy, Cape Vincent, \$25,000: supports outdoor dining renovation and restoration at village hotel and restaurant.

■ Nature at Home/Nature Play, Zoo New York, Watertown, \$25,000: supports multifaceted project that includes new exhibit areas for programming.

■ Outdoor Recreation Expansion, Angel Rock Properties, Inc., Cape Vincent, \$25,000: adds recreational amenities to property, upgrading facility and allowing for day-use among visitors.

Saranac Lake Antique Show & Sale



July 17 and 18, 2026

Friday 9am-5pm Saturday 9am-4pm
The only antique show in the Adirondacks!
Saranac Lake Civic Center, 213 Ampersand Ave., Saranac Lake, NY
Admission \$5 – Good for both days. Early Buyers: Friday 8am \$20.00

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