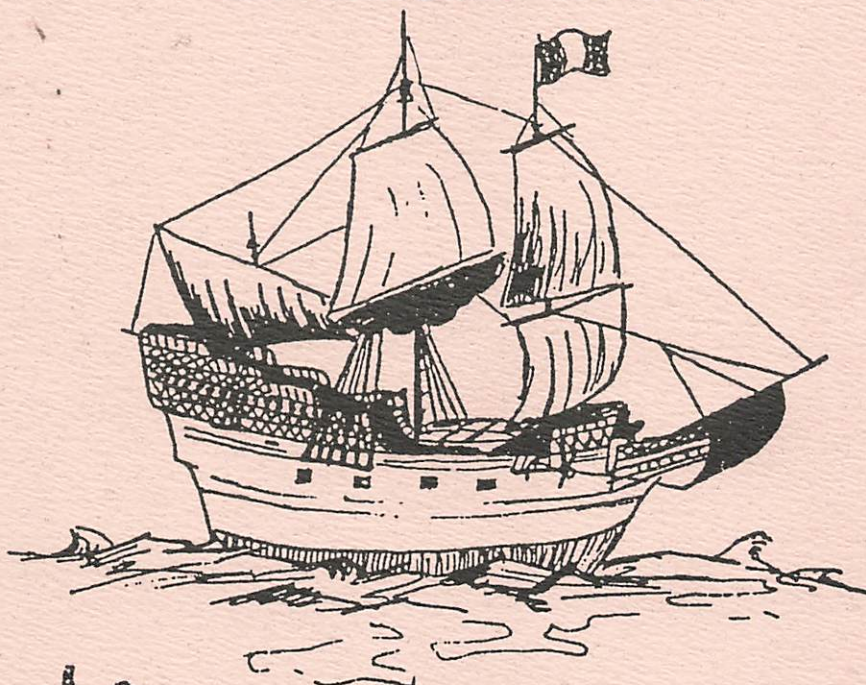


# JOURNAL

— OF THE —

Northern New York American-Canadian  
Genealogical Society



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Whole No. 27

1997



**Northern New York American-Canadian  
Genealogical Society**

PO Box 1256  
Plattsburgh, New York 12901-0120  
*Founded June 1983*

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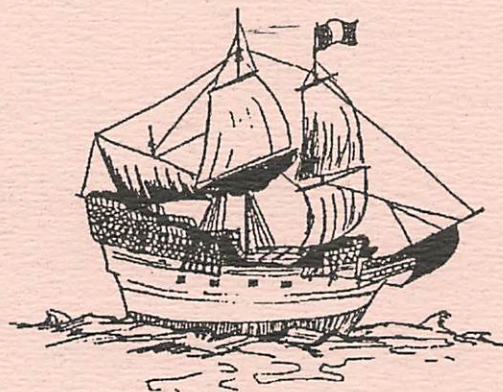
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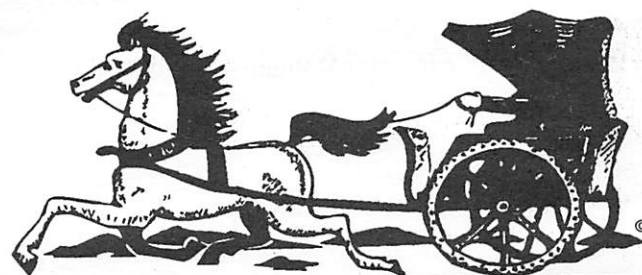


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President's Letter \_\_\_\_\_ 2

Announcements \_\_\_\_\_ 3

A Word from the Editor \_\_\_\_\_ 10

They Came in Ships \_\_\_\_\_ 11  
By Irma N. Repas

The Winch Family \_\_\_\_\_ 19  
By Oliver W. Winch

Adding Flesh to Family Skeletons \_\_\_\_\_ 27  
By Anastasia L. Pratt

The McMasters Prize \_\_\_\_\_ 29

Life in Northern NY \_\_\_\_\_ 30  
By Frank H. Watts

Conference Appreciation \_\_\_\_\_ 37

Swanton, Vt. Records \_\_\_\_\_ 38  
David Young #803

French/English  
Occupations \_\_\_\_\_ 46

The Chicoine Family \_\_\_\_\_ 48

By Andre Chicoine

Acadian Family Reunions \_\_\_\_\_ 49

Research in Clinton Co. \_\_\_\_\_ 51  
By Addie Shields

A Frechette Line \_\_\_\_\_ 56  
By Claude G. Frechette

Louis Durocher \_\_\_\_\_ 59  
By Marissa Peryea

French-Canadian  
Ancestors \_\_\_\_\_ 65  
By Thomas J. Laforest

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

New Members... \_\_\_\_\_ 70

Library — Additions \_\_\_\_\_ 73

Book Reviews \_\_\_\_\_ 77



QUERIES SECTION \_\_\_\_\_ 81

Publications Available...  
inside back cover

Society Information... \_\_\_\_\_ 92

## Family lines:

By  
V. & J. Cass and  
C. Krause



LeBellay \_\_\_\_\_ 26

Trudelle/Trudel \_\_\_\_\_ 54

Mailloux \_\_\_\_\_ 55

## PRESIDENT'S LETTER



### Meeting Schedule

All monthly meetings are on the 3rd Monday of the month, at 7:00P.M.; no meetings are held in December. The yearly General Meeting is held the day of the Fall Conference—after the last speaker. The conference times are: the third weekend of May & the fourth weekend of September.

**All meetings open to members.**

Dear Fellow Society Members:

Thank you all for your vote of confidence. I am pleased to have been elected as your new President. I intend to do a good job and with all of you in my corner, how can I fail?

Our Fall Conference was well attended, and our speakers all well received. Those of you who were unable to attend were missed.

Our inventory of books and micro materials has grown tremendously since last year. We do all in our power to make our library a pleasure for you to visit, and to the best of our ability, a gold mine of information for each one of you, near and far.

The "White Season" is nearly upon us and I hope you all manage to stay warm and well and eager to continue your journey into your past as upstanding

Sincerely,

*Barbara Seguin*



## Announcements

### Irish Passenger Manifests

If your Irish Immigrant ancestor sailed from Liverpool, England, and you know the name of the ship, the Merseyside Maritime Museum may have a manifest showing the passenger's city of origin. It is believed that 70% of the immigrants changed ships at Liverpool.

For further information write:

Merseyside Maritime Museum  
Pier Head  
Liverpool, England L31OW

[The above information has proved to be erroneous as member, David K. Martin#377, F.A.S.G., discovered when he made an inquiry at the Merseyside Maritime Museum. The following extensive information was sent to David regarding research in Great Britain, and is being included in its entirety as it may be an invaluable aid in directing researchers in the right direction, and helping them avoid some serious pitfalls.]

Merseyside Maritime Museum  
Maritime Archives & Library  
Information Sheet No. 69  
**How to Trace Your Northern European Roots  
Sources in Great Britain and Ireland**

#### 1. British, Irish and Other Ethnic Groups under the British Crown (Channel Islanders, Manx and Welsh.)

There is only one simple way of describing how one traces British and Irish roots in Britain and Ireland - **with difficulty.**

The difficulty is compounded by the following factors:

1. Most of the records have **not** been preserved in Britain.
2. Even if they have been preserved, they are not indexed and are often minimally informative.
3. Even if they do exist, people do not know where they are.
4. In those cases where they have been published and therefore in most cases indexed, usually by P.W. Filby in his extensive index publications (see Below), all these publications are **much more readily available in U.S.A. and Canada than they are in this country.**
5. No university or public institution in the United Kingdom has a department dedicated as a centre for emigration studies or research. The one exception may be in Northern Ireland where the Ulster Historical Foundation, in cooperation with the University of Coleraine, have for several

years now, been pursuing a research project into Irish emigrants, particularly those from Ulster.

6. There is a persistent belief that certain nonexistent records do exist. These records are usually believed to be in Liverpool. People persist in inquiring about them and no amount of correspondence disclaiming their existence seems to have made impact. People believe what they want to believe.

7. Worse still, it has been widely reported in various genealogical magazines, and more recently in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, that the Merseyside Maritime Museum offers, in association with its Emigration Gallery, the following facility:

"On a personal note if you have relatives who sailed from Liverpool for the New World you can check them out here through one of the Museum's computers."

This has resulted in a number of letters being sent to the Museum, accompanied by cheques in pursuit of nonexistent information. A letter of reply has been sent to the Editor of this newspaper clarifying the matter and enclosing literature. I have also tried to explain the personal research programme of the Maritime Museum. An offer has



also been made to write an article clarifying the matter. No acknowledgment has yet been received from the Editor.

The text of part of the letter may be of interest:

"The most we expect to be able to do in the foreseeable future, is to input the passenger lists of those 13 ships sailing from Liverpool to New York only, in one year, namely 1851. These lists contain some details about the country or township of origin in Britain or Ireland of about 6,000 emigrants. This is well under 10% of all those traveling out from Liverpool for 1851. This will just give people some idea of what could be done over a long period of time with concerted effort by committed and disciplined enthusiasts. The Churchill Fellowship Study, of which I enclose a copy, indicates my hopes for a multi-national effort.

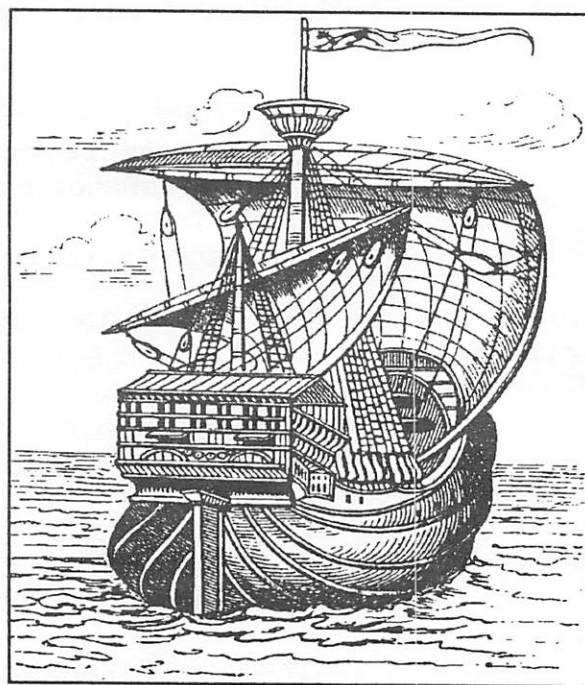
"No official passenger lists exist in Britain between 1775 and 1890, and those from 1890 onwards would be a very long term task indeed - a total of some 40,000,000 persons are involved, traveling on about 100,000 separate voyages, from which a quarter would need to be selected. What is, in fact, happening is that the New York passenger lists alone, are being gradually computer-indexed by the Balch Institute in Philadelphia,\* and the results are being published on an ethnic basis, Irish, German, Dutch, Swedish, Etc.

"Regrettably, the Canadian lists do not go back so far, nor is there a programme corresponding to that of the Balch Institute yet (as far as is known).

"My own personal interest is in the analysis of emigrant voyage narratives, and we are building up a database of these. I will be happy to submit an article on our Canadian emigrant archives publication in your newspaper, and I am always on the lookout for sponsorship for further research in Canada and the U.S.A. to increase our coverage. We are concentrating on copies of emigrant journals, letters or other narratives, and any illustrative material. Please forgive my extensive letter, but I wish to save more Canadians from having to write to us in vain."

The Information Sheet *Emigrants - Documents in the Public Record Office* (number 71 in the Public Record Office Information Sheet series, produced 1988), fails to take account of certain

crucial facts. First, it ignores the full extent to which material has been reprinted or published. The fact is that the early records, those prior to 1800, in the Public Record Office (PRO), have been extremely thoroughly scoured by scholars and have been largely published. Secondly, it fails, also, to recognize that during the 19th century, the period of mass emigration from 1820 onwards, a search in the Public Record Office is normally quite unnecessary, since the records kept in New World countries, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zealand, are in every case earlier in their starting date and more informative. US passenger lists in microfilm form can be purchased or



borrowed not only from the United States National Archives, but also from the American Genealogical Lending Library at Bountiful, Utah.\*\* It cannot be argued that this knowledge is more the province of the scholar than the archivist, because archivists should be aware of those records elsewhere that complement the records their own repositories hold. Thereby one can save searchers a great deal of frustration and time by simply referring them to the superior sources (which may also be nearer to them). Finally, where records have been printed, wear and tear is avoided by the use of the printed edition. Indeed, if the records have been printed, the information will be avail-

\*No longer. The J.F. Kennedy Centre in New Ross, Ireland, is doing it now (1995).

\*\*Microfilms are now also held by the Carl von Ossietzky University at Oldenburg, Germany.



able in many, many more places and thus, the frustration of people coming to the Public Record Office, often at considerable expense from overseas, to look for material that is readily available in their own country, can be avoided.

In fact, though, it is not necessary to be a comprehensive scholar of emigration in order to be able to point people in the direction in which they can find a very comprehensive account of the U.S.A. records that have and have not been published. In 1989, Dr. Michael Tepper, founder and director of the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, U.S.A. (GPC) published his definitive work *American Passenger Arrival Records*, an in-depth description of the passenger arrival records of the United States (only - it does not cover Canada). However, it does contain as an appendix, a **checklist of passenger lists publications**, the vast majority of which his firm has reprinted or commissioned. **So the early passenger lists c.1610-1820 are quite well covered by the GPC reprints.**

It has been the policy of the Maritime Archives & Library, (MAL) which is part of the Merseyside Maritime Museum, to try to acquire the most important and relevant of these publications. A list of the publications it has acquired is given at the end of this article. Unfortunately, Filby and Meyer's book *Passenger & Emigration Lists Bibliography* and their multi-volume work, *Passenger & Immigration Lists Index* (recently revised) are not held by MAL, but by the Liverpool Central Library.

To illustrate the superiority of U.S. lists, take the U.S. and British passenger lists for a particular vessel and voyage, namely the *Nevada*, (the ship on which Annie Moore traveled from Queenstown to New York, as the first Ellis Island emigrant ever) voyaging from Liverpool to New York, arriving there on 30 January 1892. Compare the list preserved in the Public Record Office at Kew, and the list preserved in the United States National Archives, and we shall find there are striking differences. The British Passenger Lists is in considerably better condition, but that is purely coincidental. What matters most is that the United States Archives Passenger List, though somewhat tattered, is considerably more 'information rich'. The British record gives names of

passengers, ages and occupations, just as the United States record does, but regarding national identity, the information is minimal! The British record divides the passengers into English, Scotch, Irish and foreigners, thus completely blurring all ethnic or national distinction within the class of those who pass through the Port of Liverpool (or in fact any other port - the

Liverpool lists are national records). It is also unfair to the Welsh and Manx. In contrast, the United States record has a column entitled *Country of Which They Are Citizens*, and so we find that there are passengers not only from Ireland and from England, but also from Russia and many other nationalities. So one can construct the ethnic composition of that particular boatload of emigrants with fair accuracy. There is also a column entitled *Intended Destination*. This shows that many **intended** to stay and look for work at New York, for example. Of course, they may well have moved on later, but it was not their intention. It was also indicated whether they were transient or intending protracted sojourn. This enables the researcher to distinguish those that were merely traveling, perhaps for a visit, or even for seasonal labour and those that were definitely intending to become emigrants.

In 1893, the U.S. Passenger Lists were required to give twice the amount of information than was contained in those lists previously compiled. They had to give the *last residence of the emigrants, whether they were able to read or write, their final destination beyond the seaport of landing, whether having a ticket through to such a final destination, whether the immigrant had paid his own passage, or whether it had been paid for him by any other persons or corporation, society, municipality or government, whether he was in possession of money and if so, whether more than \$30 and how much if \$30 or less, whether going to join relatives and if so what relative and his name and address, whether he had ever before been in the United States and if so when and where, whether ever in prison, or alms house or supported by charity, whether a polygamist, whether under contract express or implied to perform labour in the United States* (this was to keep out cheap foreign labour). Also searching questions about the immigrant's condition of health, mentally and



*physically, and whether deformed or crippled and if so from what cause. This produced a really detailed passenger manifest.*

One can easily see that where these instructions were adhered to we have a considerably more detailed source than the lists in the Public Record office at Kew, so from this date onwards, certainly, people are well advised to turn to the records in the United States, which will give them a considerably greater amount of information. Now from 1907, onwards the information required in a passenger list in the United States Archives is yet more detailed still. Twenty-one distinct questions are asked now. These include whether *the would-be immigrant is an anarchist*, and distinguish between *nationality and race or people*, and *request the name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in the country from which the passenger came*. Now the British passenger lists do not contain till 1921, even the address, let alone such extensive detail. And, of course, it is the information as to where the emigrant came from that people are so often looking for.

On Page 3 of P.R.O. Information Sheet, reference is made to the Treasury Registers covering the period 1773-1776 (T/47), and the title of the book *Voyages to the West* by Professor Bernard Bailyn is given as being a place to look for detailed work on the emigrants listed in these registers. No mention, however, is made of the fact that these registers have been printed word for word by G. Fothergill in 1913, and by Dr. Tepper in the Genealogical Publishing Company reprints within the last few years, and that these reprints are available by purchase through booksellers, particularly in the United States and Canada and, of course, through libraries. This is a clear example of a case where it would be highly possible for a searcher to come over to the Public Record Office at Kew, at the expense of an overseas flight, to the U.K. in order to examine records in the original, to go home admittedly may be satisfied with his discovery and perhaps thrilled to have seen the original record, but **in fact have found nothing that he could not have discovered readily through many major libraries in the United States and Canada, via Filby and Meyer (PIL) and the GPC reprint!**

On p. 4 reference is made to Professor Gla-

ziers' edited list of Irish immigrants arriving at the Port of New York (*The Famine Immigrants*, published in 1983). It should, also, have been pointed out that this is part of a programme of publication on an ethnic basis of the New York and other American ports' passenger lists. So Irish, German, Dutch, Scandinavian and other ethnic groups can be traced through **published records** in the United States, also in Continental Europe to some extent because the countries of Continental Europe are far more interested in their own emigrants than the British, and kept outgoing lists in far more detail from much earlier, usually from the 1860's, but in Hamburg from 1850. Once again, such knowledge would save people writing unnecessary letters and making unnecessary journeys.

It will, no doubt, be pointed out that for the Public Record Office to produce such a leaflet would demand scholarly input greater than that which they themselves might be expected to possess. But, surely, it is simply a case of bringing together the scholarly knowledge that does exist out side the Public Record Office, so that an information sheet that is useful to all is put together.

A new edition of *Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office* was produced last year. Clearly there has been little feedback on these points since the earlier edition. The same defective information recurs. The paragraph on p. 90, about passenger lists outward, even states that they give not only the name, age, and occupation of the passengers, but also 'some sort' of address. I have in front of me as I write the PRO passenger list of *Nevada* for 1892. It is clearly fully completed, it contains no kind of address whatever, nor is there a column for it. The passengers are simply broken down into English, Scotch, Irish, and foreigners and if that is an address, then the English language needs revising! On p.91, reference is made, as one would expect, to the Emigrants' Registers in the Treasury Series T47 between 1773-1776. Again, no reference whatever is made to the fact that these records have been explained that the records were only kept over the four year period for the very obvious reason, that they were compiled in the period leading up to, and in some cases, actually during the period of

the War of American Independence. It was clearly of concern to the British Government to know why and how many people were emigrating during that period. It is not my intention to nit-pick, but these are simply points that it is vital should be taken on board, if the public are to gain an accurate idea of what the Public Record Office have that is **unique, and which can only be seen there**. A considerable number of important publications are not cited in the bibliography. In PRO Information Sheet 71, no mention is made of records of New Zealand emigrants, extremely full in the early years, found in the records of the New Zealand Company in the PRO. However, *Tracing Your Ancestors* does mention this series (CO/208), although without indicating how full they are.

Much of the advice that can be given to those who are trying to trace their emigrant ancestors, is just the same as can be given to any other person who is trying to trace his ancestry. The fact that there are some 3,000 miles of sea between the researcher and a particular ancestral link does not really make any particular difference. It has been pointed out many times that, whether a person moved from London to Birmingham or from London to New York, no more cognizance was taken of the move by the authorities of his home town. What then is special about the facilities offered by the Maritime Archives & Library?

•First, we have built up a **select library of emigration sources in publication form**, which enable us to interpret the Port of Liverpool as an emigration port. Much of this material will be available elsewhere in the world, in the United States in particular, but we believe ours is a more comprehensive assemblage than anywhere else in the United Kingdom, with the possible exception of the Society of Genealogists in London. Furthermore, we also hold, in our general shipping records, material that may be of interest. Perhaps the most important and yet difficult to use source are the **Dock Registers**, the registers of ships that moved in and out of Liverpool dock by dock, compiled by the Dock Officers themselves. Although, some of this information could be obtained by consulting Lloyd's List, avail-

able in the MAL, it is therefore less reliable. The **Dock Registers** are the primary source and the nearest to fact that one can possibly get, since they were actually compiled **in the course of the business operations of the port**.

•The second useful source that we hold is the large collection of shipping photographs compiled by John McRoberts. Unfortunately, it only covers the days of steam **extensively**, but nonetheless, there is a fairly comprehensive coverage of British (and some European) passenger carrying ships from about 1870 onwards, which covers the great days of emigration by steam. It is this period that the **vast majority of continental emigrants** traveled from Liverpool to the United States.

It needs to be stated, once and for all, that **no British shipping company's surviving records, with one possible exception, contain any passenger lists that are relevant to emigration. The Cunard nominal passenger accounts survive from 1840-53\*** But these lists are data-poor in the extreme, giving neither the age nor the occupation of the passenger. When the dwarf, Charles Stratton, sailed to America in 1847, on the *Cambria*, he was described under his stage name "Gen. Tom Thumb." Cunard did not actually offer its services to emigrants till 1860, at least. The cost of passage was far too high - they were mail contact vessels - and these so-called passenger lists that basically compiled for accounting purposes. The second type of passenger lists that does survive is the **printed list**, compiled for purely social purposes, for cabin and second-class cabin passengers only, dating from the time when Atlantic travel had become a pleasure rather than something to be endured. These printed lists were not kept as a permanent record, but were simply circulated amongst the upper-class passengers to be kept by them as a souvenir. Over the course of time, these printed lists have been sent to maritime museums, local record offices, and in some cases, to the companies concerned, for their "archives" and a number of them have come into the hands of the Maritime Archives & Library. But it needs to be emphasized that these rarely give the names of emigrants, most of whom traveled 3rd

\*Microfilm now held in Maritime Archives & Library.



class or steerage as it was called before 1900, and certainly they do not give any information that enable one to establish whether these passengers are emigrants or travelers.

So there is clearly, in this area, much potential for scholars and archivists to co-operate! Just as the National Maritime Museum was by far the last to be founded of all the National Museums in the U.K., so emigration studies seems to be lagging far behind all other forms of social history research in the U.K. It is regarded, far too often, as being merely a sub-branch of genealogy or family history, rather than as the worthwhile investigation of one of the greatest movements of mankind.

What else does the Merseyside Maritime Museum contribute?

- It contains a permanent gallery devoted to emigration. Furthermore, in the Maritime Archives & Library, the Curator of Archives has built up an extremely extensive collec-

tion of narrative accounts of emigrant voyages both to the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. These have been obtained by initiating correspondence with archives and other organizations and, also with private individuals throughout the world. Regrettably, there has not been the staff infrastructure available to enable this material to be put on a computerized database. If people wish to get an idea of the variety and flavour of this material, the article published in the *Journal of American Ethnic History*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Fall 1993, based upon some 20 sources selected from this collection will, it is hoped, have the effect not only of informing, but of stimulating enthusiasm for a project which is surly of international interest.

The two publications described below, recently produced by the Merseyside Maritime Museum, expand upon the information given above.

#### **New Publications On Emigration (continued from above article)**

##### ***Regional Perspectives on Emigration from the British Isles, Price £2***

Papers presented at a Research Day School held at the Merseyside Maritime Museum in March 1996, include the following:

*Regional Emigration from Britain 1815-1939: Comparisons and Contexts*, Dr. Dudley Bains

*The United States Passenger Lists*, Professor Charlotte Erickson

*An Overview of the Migrant Passenger Records of Northern Europe*, Gordon Read

*British Regional Emigration to Wisconsin Around 1850: The Liverpool-Based British Temperance Emigration Society and Other Groups*, Dr. Bill Jones

##### ***Emigration - a Bibliography of works in the English Language held by the Maritime Archives & Library, Merseyside Maritime Museum, compiled by Helen Threlfall, Price £1***

Over 200 titles grouped under eight headings, General, Ships, USA & Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Southern Africa, Passenger Lists, Passenger and Family Narratives and Microfilms. Many of these publications listed here are not easily available, even in the British Library.

Please make cheques (in Sterling) payable to **National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside (NMGM)** and if ordering from an EC country outside the UK on behalf of a company or institution, please quote your VAT registration number.

##### **Postage and Packing Charges Within UK**

Orders of £5 or less £1.00

Orders of £10 or less £1.50

Orders over £30 £3.00

Orders of £20 or less £2.00

Orders of £30 or less £2.50

Announcements Continued...

## French Memorial Park



The French heritage of Clinton County is one of its greatest present-day assets. The contributions of the countless French settlers of the 1800's have given us a rich tradition of family life and faith. The cultural and educational impact of the French has molded our academic institutions and has produced scholars, musicians, artists, physicians, clergy, industrialists, and entrepreneurs.

The Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate came to Plattsburgh in the early 1850's, to minister to the spiritual and educational needs of the French. The Oblates staffed St. Peter's Church and coordinated the educational efforts of the parish creat-

ing the oldest Catholic School in the Diocese of Ogdensburg, Ecole St. Pierre. The Oblate Fathers moved from the area in 1989.

Recently the Oblate Fathers gave the piece of property on the corner of North Catherine and Cornelia Sts. [across the street from the Church] to St. Peter's. The gift was the first stage in creating a Memorial Park that would recognize the tremendous French influence in the area.

Anyone interested in developing ideas for this French heritage park are asked to contact Fr. John R. Yonkovic, Pastor, St. Peter's, 114 Cornelia St., Plattsburgh, NY 12901 or call 518-563-1692.

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### Final Announcement

#### *Index Of Families To St. Peter's Census*

There is now an index available to the book *St. Peter's Census Plattsburgh / Dannemora*, compiled by: Alice O'Hare

If you have purchased a St. Peter's Census you may receive an index. If you can pick it up at our library, in Keeseville, you may do so, if you are unable to come in, one will be mailed to you. For a mailed copy, we ask that you send \$1.50 to cover cost of packaging and postage.





## A Word From the Editor

The mail brings many varied pieces of family history, as varied as our members, each with its own personal history. Viewing this material is always an enjoyable adventure, and continues so as the story unfolds.

Often material sent along with the article may be questionable, that is, often maps or published articles are sent, sometimes with the intent that they be used with the article and sometime without a note of explanation. Please, be aware copyrighted material can not be used without permission in writing. If enough information (source: publication, author, publisher, addresses and/or phone numbers) are included by the member I can ask for permission to use the material in our journal, and rarely has a request been denied.

I recall one piece of history sent from, what looked like, a magazine article, very good in content, but the name of the magazine was unknown, I showed the article around hoping someone would recognize it, but to no avail. It could not be used. What a waste of a good article that was. If only the donor had photocopied the cover and the *content* page where all the pertinent information would be, it could have then been used.

Another point I wish to bring to our member's attention, is accuracy in your family information. Many members send material in and say this is what I have found, if anyone has added information or corrections to this, correspondence is welcome, or the material is circumstantial, can someone help. Fine, the material found and shared is listed as conditional. But, never list material that you are not sure of or that hasn't been proved, as

fact. Your family's information is so valuable, it should be as dependable as possible. None of us are perfect, we all make mistakes, but check your material, and then recheck it. You owe it to your ancestors and to your descendants that what you put down as your family's history is done in as careful and as conscientious a way, as possible.

On a lighter note, you perhaps have noticed that our membership is growing. We are delighted with this and wish to give our members who are getting the word out that we exist and can be helpful in the genealogical quest a big hand of applause. The word is getting out by word of mouth from members, from phone and mail inquires to the society or personal visits to our library, through inquiry's to the local parishes, etc. We are still a small society, but we are growing. We have interested hard working people, here in the north country, doing their best to be of assistance to all of our members. We take pride in our library, and that is also growing. In fact, if you have research books that you have used in your research and that you no longer use, you may wish to donate them to the library. We have made several acquisitions of valuable research tools this way.

And lastly, the journal is as good as you make it. What goes into it is what you contribute. Send in your genealogies, your family histories, family anecdotes, struggles, "roadblocks," successes, and how all this relates to the times and places your ancestor's journeyed from homeland to their final destination. I am hoping to hear from all of you soon. ENB



## They Came In Ships

Irma Newberry Repas#480  
44 Elm St., Plattsburgh, NY 12901  
Conference Speaker May 1997

In 1989, at the request of my daughter, Helen Arnold, I began to research my family history. Helen suggested that genealogy would be a good hobby for me in retirement, and she said it was cheap... a few letters, a few stamps, and who knows what could be found. It has proved to be a wonderful hobby — but not cheap. It is the most rewarding pursuit of my lifetime; every day that I find some time to devote to the research, or some aspect of it, I learn something new. I am also interested in the "Ice Man," that is known as *Otsie*. You have probably seen the documentary on TV. I like to think of him as *cousin Johannes* because the area where he was found is not all that far from southern Germany where my 7th great grandfather, and his family for 200 years before him, lived prior to immigration in 1709. If we are fortunate our ancestors left a trail that can be researched and studied. It is food for contemplation and then maybe we can relate what we have learned to our common ways. There is certainly one big gene pool that makes up a personal ancestry. Maybe we can trace physical traits and talents that we have inherited. For example, in 1991, I found my nose in Ontario, Canada. The male version was planted firmly on the face of a cousin, Martin Carpenter. I had looked for my nose for years. Our great-grandfathers (Carpenter) were brothers.

Today's topic, *They Came In Ships*, reminds me of little story that I will share with you. Our other daughter, Connie, was in her high school social studies class when her instructor absent mindedly asked her how her Repas grandparents got to the United States. She was offended by the thoughtless question, and replied, "the same way yours did, on a boat."

My topic *they came in ships*, is the logo of the Palatines In America Genealogy Society. It has active chapters in 10 States. The purpose is to promote German family research. The emphasis is on the people who came in the 1700's. They were the people of the first great exodus out of the Germanic states to America, a pattern that would continue more or less up until the early 1900's. In

practice the Society is useful to anyone involved in German family history. I should mention that in the 1700's, several thousand Germans left for Poland, and at this time descendants looking for lost kinfolk might consider researching there. I'm on my third two-year term serving on the New York State Board of Directors. It is an incentive for me to get my act together and leave northern New York for a few days twice a year. My heartfelt satisfaction is the opportunity to meet the descendants of the families that came in 1710, with my ancestors. I have found that 95% of my ancestry is made up of those who left Germany in 1709, and came to New York State. They seldom married outside of their nationality. Some of my various grandparents were surnamed Closs, Weiser, Gerlach, Hess, Seeber, Yordon, Ubelin, Muller, Schneider, Gonderman (Countryman), and Flegler, to mention a few. There are many more. Some of the families have histories already done, other lines are being researched.

Johann Jost Schneider, also arrived in 1710. The children of Johann Jost, Jr. are counted as Loyalists of Ontario, Canada. My father's grandmother was Maria Snider Newberry.

To make the story of the Palatines a little more interesting I will weave in the documented account of my 7th great grandfather, Johann Conrad Weiser, Sr., and that of Johann Pieter Wagner. Peter Wagner's life and times has been wonderfully told by a great granddaughter, Nancy Wagner Dixon, in her book, *Palatine Boots*, published in 1994. She researched the account for 20 years in her spare time. My Weiser family is covered in many reference books as well as by the State (history) of Pennsylvania. There is a very active Weiser Family Association in Pennsylvania. In 1996 they sponsored tours to Germany to celebrate the 300th birthday of Johann Conrad Weiser, Jr.. My account today will cover only the period up to the time when Conrad Weiser, Sr. and Conrad Weiser, Jr. move from Schoharie to the Tulpeshocken area in Pennsylvania.

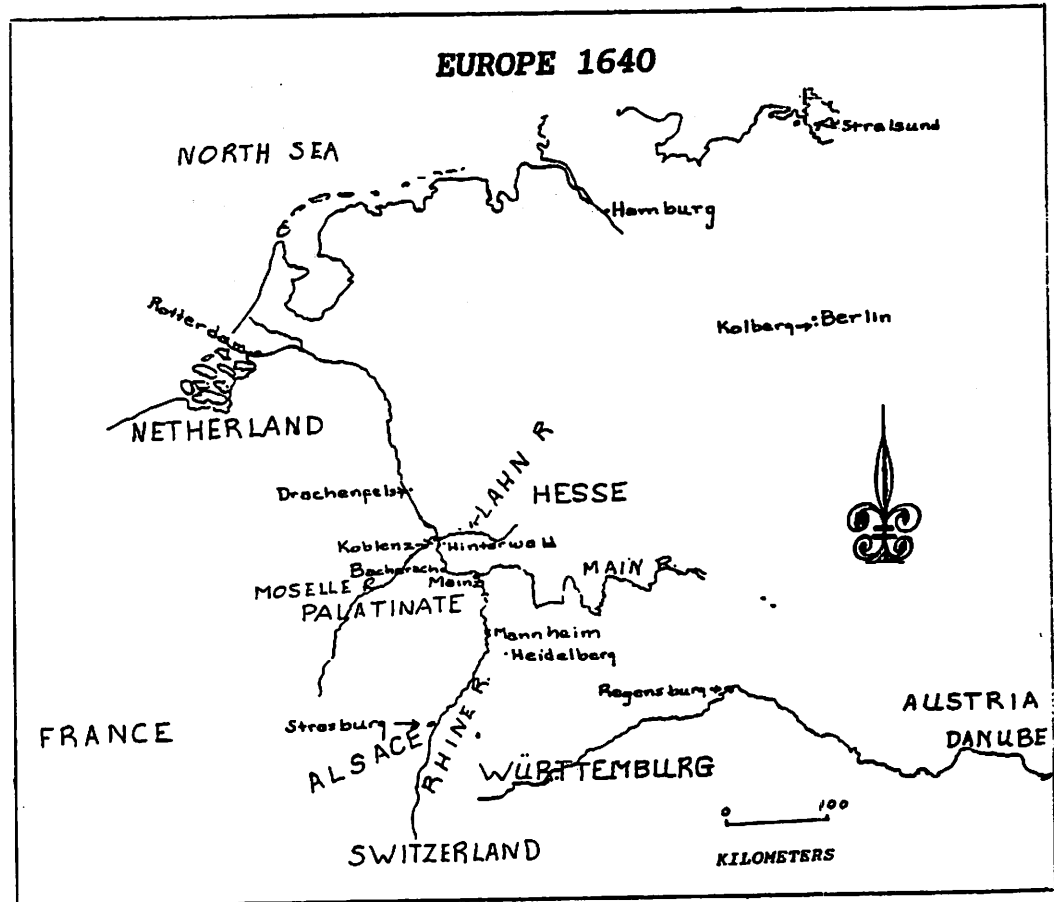
The 17th century in southern Germany, as



well as in all of Europe, is a nightmarish scene. Swedish, French, Austrian, English, Spanish, and Hungarian troops battled each other, as well as the Germans, on German soil. The troops engaged in fighting were outnumbered five to one by the hordes of camp followers made up of men, women, and children. No army regulations controlled these followers who lived a parasitic existence. Armies marched two days ahead of the camp followers who acted as beasts of burden to lug the cooking utensils, a little furniture, and the children. They were a ragged, poor, dirty, emaciated, sickly part of humanity. As an army advanced through a territory they helped themselves to whatever food and tools that they needed from the local farms. The camp followers lived off the soldiers leavings and took what the soldiers might have overlooked. After an area had been pillaged, famine, plague, typhus, and/or cholera was certain to follow. In 1688, Louis the 14th, King of France, ordered that the earth of the Rhine Valley be burned. The only castle to survive was the Marksburg, not far from the home of Peter Wagner. History tells us that Elector Wilhelm stood on the walls of his castles at Mannheim and counted in one day, twenty-three villages on fire. That the church and court records, somehow, managed to survive the ravages, is a miracle.

The church, Catholic or Protestant, was the only source of any type of social service. If the communicants were indignant, so was the parish. When a period of war would subside for a time the foot-loose camp followers had no place to obtain food or shelter, so many formed robber bands or became vagrants.

As though there wasn't misery enough from



neighboring countries, the rulers of the German states had their own power struggles during the same time period. They burdened their subjects with unreasonable taxes in an effort to live up to the life style of the French Court. Laws differed from state to state, and each ruler imposed his religion on the area he ruled. Wurttemberg, on the southern border of Hesse, had made elementary education universal and compulsory for boys and girls, as early as 1565. Peter and Conrad lived in this area. The records indicate that Conrad's father had attended a Latin school. Had the people of the rich farm country of the Rhine been left alone, that is, without wars, they could have better survived the last frigid blasts of the ice age which occurred several times during the 17th century. The frigid cold caused famines. The whole century was a time of hunger in all of Europe. England fared no better. As you may recall, they were only emerging from a feudal system of government, and Charles the First had literally lost his head. They, too, were fighting each other, as well as countries on the continent.

Now, to get on with the story of our heroes,

Peter and Conrad. They were of the fortunate families that survived the 1600's, and left their family history in church and court records. Because both were named Johann, I will refer to them as Peter Wagner, a grandfather of Nancy Wagner Dixon, and Conrad, Sr., my 7th gr-grandfather. Let us take a look and see what kind of a salt brine, i.e., pickle, they were in at the beginning of a new century, the 18th.

Peter Wagner, was born in Lachenhausen, in an out of the way village, in 1687. Lachenhausen, derives it's name from the badger holes that once dotted the hillsides. Ein dachs is a badger. Peter Wagner was an only son. The Wagners had one servant, Marie Margarete Lauxin, daughter of the shepherd, Johann Jost Laux. By 1705, both of his parents were dead. At sometime before 1708, Maria Margarete found herself to be slightly pregnant. Peter was about 21. On the social scale, shepherds in rural medieval Germany were only a little better than the hangman, who was at the foot of the ladder. This would have been a social problem. Peter, so it would indicate, delayed the wedding as long as possible, to March 1708; baby Georg was born in May. His problem was that he had mortgaged his land to pay his taxes.

Conrad Weiser, Sr., though higher on the medieval social ladder than Peter Wagner, had plenty to worry about. The Weisers were relatively comfortable with plenty of land in the family. They farmed, worked as bakers, and kept the position of town magistrate in the family from generation to generation. A schultheissen, a magistrate, was the leading person in a village, and as such, enjoyed esteem and privileges. His function was to act as judge in disputes, and act as the go-between between ruler and peasants. The Weisers, were educated. For what ever reason, Conrad went into the military and served in the Wuttemberg royal mounted troops, the dragoons. He returned by 1699. The Weisers lived in Grossaspach, a village in Swabia, about 25 miles northeast of Stuttgart. Conrad had married Anne, a daughter of Hans Ubelin. Probably while Conrad was away, her father died in December 1693, from starvation, so I must assume that there was a great shortage of food. The church records indicate that Anne, Conrads wife died on May 1, 1709, at age 43 years, pregnant with her 15th child. On

June 24, 1709, Conrad, his new wife, and eight children left Grossaspach for London, 53 days after Anne's death. My 6th, great grandmother was Anna Barbara, one of Conrad's 8 children that emigrated. All the Weisers survived the trip to America.

What inspired 15,000 people to suddenly leave the Rhineland area? The reasons were: a hundred years of famines, due to war and extreme cold weather, heavy taxation, forced military service, the Golden Books. These were prepared in Germany based on hear-say evidence. It extolled life in a new land, the Islands of Caroline. The books were distributed up and down the Rhine Valley. They told of a land without taxes, free transportation to get there, and that farming tools would be provided to till the rich land. It was propaganda at its best and behind it was the English government. The only ones who were to gain from the Golden Books would be the English land owners who wanted to populate their estates in the colonies — New York, the Carolinas, and Jamaica. Rev. Kocherthal, a German Lutheran pastor, wrote one of the Golden Books after he had visited England. He knew nothing of the real situation. He was to learn much, because he was to lead the very first group, of about 50 people, in 1708. His group was settled in the area of Newburgh, NY. With him sailed the new Governor of New York, named, Lovelace. Lovelace, served only one year before he died. While he was alive this first group fared reasonably well for the time.

England was the protector of the Protestant cause in Europe. Queen Anne came to the throne in 1702, and the War of the Spanish Succession began in 1707. England attempted to secure religious rights and civil rights for Protestants on the Continent. Queen Anne's consort was a Lutheran, who had brought many of his coreligionists to England. The Royal Chapel in St. James Palace — Lutheran — owed it's existence to him. Under Queen Annes influence, the British government recruited and proposed to finance the German emigration to America. Precedent had been set by Charles the 2nd, who assisted the French Huguenots to settle in South Carolina. Marlborough was the leading personality/politician in Queen Anne's government. He was the person responsible for naming the new governor of New York, Robert



Hunter, to replace the deceased Gov. Lovelace. It has always paid to have connections. Hunter had fought under Marlborough in the military. Being named governor was Hunter's payoff! Actually, Hunter deserved this appointment. The new Governor, Hunter would sail with 2,800 Palatines for New York in 1710. They were transported in 11 ships.

Enough about English politics. Let's get back to Peter Wagner, who was in debt and Conrad Weiser, Sr., father of eight hungry children, with a new wife, and what money the family could provide to send him on his way to a new land. The trip down the Rhine took from 4 to 6 weeks. Boats didn't move on Sundays or holidays. There were 36 custom houses to pass where tolls were paid. At each, the cargo was inspected. At major points everything had to be unloaded. One account states that many were penniless by the time that they reached Rotterdam.

The *Palatines* flooded Rotterdam by the thousands in the spring of 1709. They filled inns, houses, camped on beaches in reed shacks, and in the open air without shelter. They weren't expected, and they weren't welcome. Food and shelter hadn't been provided, and there was no transportation to England. Finally, ships that were transporting military troops from England to the Continent carried the Palatines to England on their return trips. England was caught unawares. They had instigated the problem of a mass exodus, but hadn't prepared for it. Again they were crushed together in barns, tents, and on shipboard, awaiting what would be the hellish trip to New York. Those of the Catholic faith who had left the Rhineland were given the opportunity to convert or to be sent back. Some returned to the homeland by choice; Catholics were obliged to go, as well as some Protestants, just to reduce the numbers, as was 3000 Palatines who were sent to Ireland against their will. My Shimmel ancestors were in that group. Conrad Weiser, Sr., the new wife, and his eight children had left home in June 1709, they boarded a ship in England in December 1709, but the boat didn't sail until June 14, 1710 — a year later. Peter Wagner, his wife and baby son, sailed on the same boat with Conrad. They were to become friends. The friendship would last a lifetime. In her book, *Palatine Boots* Nan Dixon says

40 years later, June 14, 1750 was noted on the church calendar in the Mohawk Valley and it was celebrated as Immigration Day.

The English government had rounded up the eleven boats in which to transport the Palatines. They were boats that had been declared unfit to transport cattle to the colonies, so of course, the owners were delighted to have cargo. Each of the eleven boats had a German list master. Conrad Weiser was a list master for his ship. Four of the listmasters were to become troublesome malcontents; granddaddy Conrad was one! Conrad Weiser, Sr., grew to be a thorn in the side of Governor Robert Hunter and of the Province of New York generally. Of the 2,814 who set sail for New York, 446 died on the trip; 250 died upon landing. By family count there were 847 families. Baby Georg Wagner didn't survive.

When the Palatines disembarked from the ships not fit for cattle, they would find a life as bad or more so than they had fled. New York didn't want them. The city council was mad that 2,500 or so disease laden newcomers were on their doorstep, so the Palatines had to stay in tents on Hutten (Governors) Island, off shore. Disease continued, families split, and children were apprenticed if they were orphans or if their parents were out of money. Conrad must have been out of money because two Weiser children were apprenticed. The family lost all contact with one child for 22 years.

Before the Palatines had left England for America in the summer of 1709, they were read the terms under which they would live once they arrived in the colony. They all agreed to the version read to them in their own German language. They agreed to pay the cost of their settlement out of profits that they would make from manufacturing tar for the navy. When these costs had been paid, each would receive 40 acres of land in Schoharie. They thought that they were going to Schoharie. It was not to be.

In September 1709, a different plan was put into operation; a plan that had been discussed by the new Governor, Robert Hunter, with the Whig government. What took place is briefly told by Henry Jones in Volume 1, *The Palatine Families of New York 1710*.

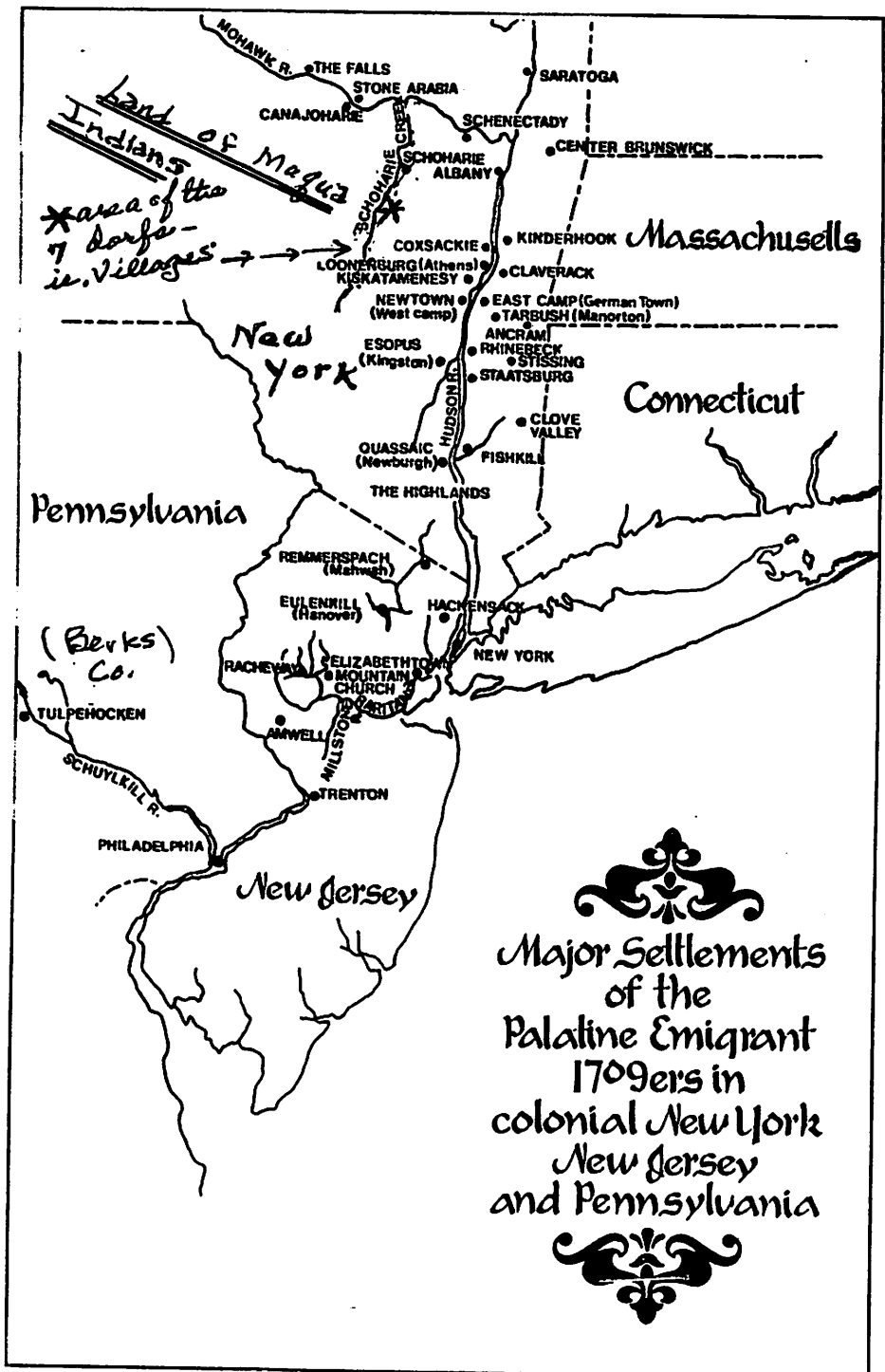
*On 29 September 1710, Governor Hunter*

entered into an agreement with Robert Livingston, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to purchase a tract of 6,000 acres on the east side of the Hudson for the purpose of settling Palatines there to manufacture naval stores. In October, many of the Germans began going up the river, clearing the ground, and building huts on the Livingston Tract. Gradually, small, distinct settlement appeared at East Camp called Hunterstown, Queens-bury, Annsbury, and Haysbury: the villages on the west side of the Hudson were Elizabeth Town, George Town, and New Town. Other 1709ers remained in New York City, and many of this group eventually made their way to New Jersey.

The Palatines grew increasingly dissatisfied with their status, which bordered on serfdom, and strongly demanded the lands promised them in London. Their rebellion was put down by the Governor, who disarmed the Germans and put them under the command of overseers and a Court of Palatine Commissioners, who treated them again as "the Queen's hired servants."

Dissension continued, as the Palatines bickered with their commissaries and found fault with the irregular manner in which they were being subsisted with inferior food supplies.

The settlements on the east side of the Hudson is now the town of Germantown. The camps on the west side is known today as West Camp; Rev.



Kocherthal established a congregation there and it continues today as the Lutheran Church. The NY Chapter, Palatines to America, has established a headquarters in a ca.1746 (stone) Reformed Church parsonage in Germantown.

Robert Livingston, a wily Scot, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, was able to dupe Gov. Hunter and personally benefit by the windfall of

tenant serfs who would become his charge customers at the camp store. Once England withdrew support for the Palatines, Livingston became the provisioner. The production was a flop for several reasons:

1. Livingston set the Germans to improving his estate rather than allowing them to work on tar production.

2. In 1711, three hundred Palatine men were sent on a second unsuccessful expedition against the French and Indians in Quebec. Conrad Weiser, Sr., a ship list master and a list master of Annesbury, was a Captain in the military from Queensbury.

3. Whether or not the trees would have produced enough tar, for caulking ships, is debatable.

4. The German farmers didn't like group work, they were used to working independently.

Gov. Hunter was somewhat misled. He really expected that the Whig government would pay the cost of tar production rather than charge it against the Palatines. The Whigs that sponsored the original scheme were driven out of office by the new Tory government, which was very much against the Palatine project. Gov. Hunter tried his best to help the Palatines, and in doing so nearly impoverished himself. He received no gratitude from the Palatines. Hunter became the scapegoat for the English government, which now refused his requests for funds and provisions. The Germans were abandoned to suffer their own fate, although the Governor still attempted to keep some control over them by requiring the Palatines to obtain permits if they wished to move elsewhere in New York or New Jersey. I will read part of a letter dated 6 July 1713, written by Johann Friederich Hager, the Reformed German clergyman. He was sent to minister to the Palatines by the Society For The Propagation Of The Gospel in London. He describes their terrible plight, to the Society back in England, of the winter of 1712-1713.

*...Pray do not take it ill that I trouble you with these lines. I have written several times, but I do not know whether the letters have come to hand. Thus have I likewise received none from my father, I do not know how long since, and therefore cannot be sure whether he is alive or dead.*

*The misery of these poor Palatines I every*

*day behold has thrown me into such a fit of melancholy that I much fear a sickness. There has been a great famine among them this winter, and does hold on still, in so much that they boil grass and [also] eat the leaves of the trees. Such amongst them have most suffered of hunger as are advanced in yrs. and too weak to go out labouring. I have seen old men and women crie that it should have almost moved a stone. I am almost resined with this people. I have given the bread out of my own mouth to many a one of these, not being able to behold their extreme want. Where I live there were two old people that, before I could be informed of their necessitous condition, have for a whole week together had nothing but Welsh turnips, which they did only scrape and eat without any salt or fat or bread; and in a word, I cannot describe the miserable state they are reduced to, and above all that, have no hope of any alternative; for one hears no news here, nobody receives any letters, which also hinders me now from drawing a Bill of Exchange for my halfyear's salary, due Ladyday(sic), 1713. The knife is almost put to my throat, whilst I am in a foreign country without either money or friends to advance one any. I had sown and planted some ground at my own charge, but it has now twice been spoiled. I have served hitherto faithfully as Col. Heathcote and others can bear witness with a good conscience and should I now be forsaken in this remote land without any pay, or means of subsistence, having neither received anything hitherto from my people nor anything being to be expected from them for the time to come. They cry out after me: I should by no means forsake them for they should otherwise be quite comfortless in this wilderness. Sir, I entreat you to recommend my case as much as possible, for I do not know where to turn myself otherwise...*

What was Conrad Weiser, Sr. and Peter Wagner up to during the winter of 1712-13? The Palatines had made contact with the Maqua Indians in the region of Schoharie. As a result, there was mutiny in the camps, and 150 brave families fled to the area where they had been told that they



would be settled — Schoharie. Eventually the people settled in 7 dorfs — villages, each named after a list master who had led them away. One village was named Weiserdorf for Conrad Weiser, Sr.. Peter Wagner settled in Gerlachsdorf, later he would be a list master. Fuchensdorf is now the village of Schoharie. That same winter Conrad, sent his son Conrad, Jr., to live with the Indians to learn their language. In his diary, written years later, Conrad, Jr., tells that the winter of 1712-13, was as bad for the Indians as for the Germans because the Indians shared their food with the Palatines who had fled Livingston Manor. They saved them from starvation. This was the beginning of the Weisers friendship with native Americans.

Conrad, Jr., at the age of 16, became the only Indian interpreter in the Valley. As such he was kept busy explaining cultural differences to the Germans and to the Indians. It was most necessary that friendly relations be maintained with the Indians neighbors; their safety depended on it.

The Palatines had purchased their land from the Indians that occupied the area, but they then found that they couldn't get clear title, for more reasons than I have time to discuss. It all boiled down to the fact that the Palatines didn't know that ownership rested with Gov. hunter. And by now, they weren't in the Governors good graces. In 1714, Hunter heard that old Weiser, Sr. planned to sail for England to put the problem before the king. This made Hunter boil, so in 1715, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Conrad, Sr.. Quote:

*Gentlemen: I am informed that one John Conrade Wiser a Covenanted Servant of his Majesty, who has been Guilty of Several Mutinous Riotous and other disobedient & illegal practices is now skulking in Country to avoid punishment. You are therefore on sight hereof to Issue your Warrant for the apprehending of the said Wizer and to cause him to be sent down in safe Custody to the City of New York that he may be proceeded against as the nature of his Crimes shall require hereof fail not*

*They never arrested old Weiser, though the "Albany Gentlemen" jailed young Conrad along with some other Palatine men and a woman until they could recognize the new*

*purchasers of Schoharie. Who to credit?*

The Governor told the Palatines that they would have to purchase their land (again) from the seven speculators or lease it from them. The seven speculators then sent the sheriff to Weiserdorf where the Palatine women took the matter into their hands.

*The seven partners, also known as "the gentlemen from Albany" to the Palatines, sent Sheriff Adams to Schoharie, according to Brown. Unfortunately for Adams, he arrived alone in Weisersdorf "to apprehend the most principal men and ringleaders of the whole" and old Conrad Weiser in particular. He intended to herd them back to Albany and jail, presumably for trespass. "But when the Sheriff began to meddle with the first man," unlikely rescuers appeared on the scene.*

*A picture of the Palatine woman as sweet, demure, or ladylike has never been fostered by their history. Observers described them as "broke before twenty-five years of age;" "often with beards they had to cut with scissors," and "with bare feet pounded to the consistency of leather." A mob of these women led by Magdalena Zeh dragged Adams through the mud puddles (or hog wallows, depending on the version of the story) of Weisersdorf. Then they rode him on a rail out of town, a favorite punishment of colonial mobs, nor did they stop at getting him out of town.*

*According to Simms, who either heard a different version or embroidered Brown's modest account, they "exhibited" him at the villages northward: Hartmansdorf, Brunnendorf, Smitsdorf, and finally at Fuchsendorf. This was a trip of some six or seven miles, and if it was hard on the ladies, it was pure misery for Adams. They dumped him off on a bridge, where Magdalena pulled up a stake and beat him "until two of his ribs made four and his organs of vision were diminished one half" in Simms' flowery language. As a final indignity she wet on his head, though by that time Adams was probably unconscious. After he came to his senses he crawled away half-blinded, and finally reached help seven miles out of Albany. He never made a second trip. From Palatine Roots, 1994, by Nancy*

Wagoner Dixon.

The following is another insight from *Palatine Roots* by Nancy Wagoner Dixon, describing further the Palatine plight and the change of heart of Governor Hunter.

*Another note of hysteria concerning the Palatines ended the year of 1716. The commissioners of Indian Affairs wrote to Governor Hunter that some of the Palatines at Schoharie had asked the Mohawk Indians to help them retain possession of the land of Schoharie, "and that Johann Conraet Weyser and his Son are at the head of these Destorbers." Since the son soon after became Peter Wagner's partner in a large land purchase, Peter probably had an intimate knowledge of the "Destorbers." Even though Weisersdorf sat at the far south of the line villages, it probably lay less than ten miles from Gerlachs Dorf.*

*The next year 1717, Governor Hunter ordered Johann Conrad Weiser together with three men from each village to appear before him. Opening the meeting by declaring "he wou'd hang John Conrad Weiser," he demanded to know why they went to Schoharie in the first place against his order, "why they wou'd not agree with the Gentlemen at Albany," and why they meddled so much with the Indians. Evidently their old acquaintance Robert Livingston sat in on the conference. When the Palatines referred to the English king, the governor erupted in a passion, and Livingston "added, here is yr King, meaning the Governor."*

*Hunter, otherwise accounted an intelligent man and a friend to many, seemed to fly into a rage whenever he confronted the Palatines.*

Not until 1719, did the Palatines raise enough

money to send old Conrad Weiser and two others to England. Pirates attacked the boat carrying the Palatines, and they beat old Conrad severely when he was found to be without cash. When the three Palatines reached England, after having been robbed at sea, the English jailed them for debt. Two men stayed in England until 1721, Conrad, Sr., stayed until 1723, going from office to office. Their effort was in vain, because by then Hunter's term of office was up and he was back in England telling his side of the story.

While Weiser was in England the new Governor, Burnet, decided to offer land to the Palatines in German Flats, now Herkimer. Peter Wagner left everything that he had worked for in Schoharie and headed for the Mohawk Valley, where he built a solid German style home which is now known as Fort Wagner.

Conrad Weiser, Jr. and his family moved to Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Eventually old Conrad joined him. When Conrad, Sr. returned from England he was a broken and bitter old fellow. He died and is buried on the Weiser homestead. His Pennsylvania grandchildren include a General in the Revolution, the hero of Brandywine, and another became the first speaker of the House of Representatives in the First and Third Congresses. Conrad, Jr. became a distinguished Indian Agent and peacemaker for the Federal government, and a judge. The Conrad Weiser, Jr. lands and homestead is now a Pennsylvania State Park, open to the public.

Considering the English sponsors and government's broken promises and sad treatment to the Palatines, when the Revolution erupted many Palatines sided with the Rebels in their fight for independence from the British. After the war many Palatines found their way to Upper Canada, where their descendants still live.



## WINCH FAMILY

by

Oliver W. Winch

Submitted by

Jennifer Payne Guarino#635

765 Shadybrook Ct., Brentwood, TN 37027

(JPG: The following is from *Collections and Recollections of a Long Life*, by Oliver W. Winch. It contains an introduction through page 13. The author published and printed this tract in Glens Falls, NY, in 1957.

I introduced the reader to Oliver W. Winch in the Fall 1996 issue of Lifelines.

I have tried not to change spelling or punctuation but I have tried to maintain this offering as it was originally printed.)

### INTRODUCTION

All living beings possess a common fundamental instinct: a resistance to extinction. We all desire to continue to live. No one has solved the mystery of physical death nor learned to extend physical life indefinitely. Our ancestors displayed this instinct in an attempt to preserve intellectual life by means of tradition (which may or may not have degenerated into myth) and, finally, written history. They held the hope of continued spiritual life.

The preservation of the experiences of humanity may be of great value in the development of the individual; it may be used to retard development. When the experiences of our predecessors are used to epitomize our progress and, at the same time, leave the intellect free to experiment with fresh experiences and fresh conclusions, unretarded progress will be maintained; but when our inheritance is used as a formula by which we inscribe our selves, stagnation is the result.

With these beliefs in mind, I have dared to record some of my experiences with the sincere hope that they may be beneficial to all who may read. I have not tried to write an autobiography because I have not, in my lifetime, broken into the inner circles of the great, therefore, do not expect consideration of most trivial experiences by the would-be great. Rather, I have chosen such incidents as will develop a philosophy of life both sane and helpful. While much that I have said is historical, my thesis is this: Eternal Right is ever on the Throne and will eventually triumph. Believing thus, we have the courage to approach success and failure alike with joyful faith.

No belief which is founded on truth need fear the test of the intellect. It is my hope that the test of the intellect will be applied to all my conclusions. It is my belief that the truth will not suffer thereby.

I have tried to portray incidents which show the development of educational thought, religious beliefs and social adjustments during the period covered by

my life. Wit and jollity are allowed to serve to make philosophy palatable. Besides, they are stabilizers to compensate for the frustrations of the past and to establish faith in the future.

O. W. W.

### THE WINCH FAMILY

The origin of the Winch family was so far back in antiquity that not even tradition throws any light upon the subject. One clue, the name itself, may tell a great deal about the characteristics of the clan. In the Indo-European languages, there is a root word which is spelled wi in the north and vi in the south. In Latin, we find such words as vir and vinci. From the Latin and from the German, we have obtained such words as vim, vital, vivacious, virile, vibrant, victory, vigil, vigor, viking, wince, winch, Winchester (Winch camp), etc. We have all heard of the great Italian painter, da Vinci (pronounced da Winchey).

These words are all connected with the idea of the strong, courageous warrior as distinguished from woman. They have no connection with the idea of homo the man as distinguished from the animal. The title Vinci was applied to the man who was quick tempered, ready to resent an intrusion, courageous in battle and persistent in his efforts to carry out his undertakings.

The history of the Winch family in the new world is the history of the new world. Representatives have always been present to take a constructive part in the building of the great American Republic.

#### The Winch Family in Massachusetts

Tradition says that two brothers named Winch came from England to settle in Boston soon after



the establishment of that post. Their descendents have lived in America about twelve generations being one of America's oldest families. This did not exhaust the family in England as we hear of people bearing that name who are taking or have taken important places in the advancement of the great British Commonwealth. Noteworthy among these was W.T. Winch, professor of psychology in Oxford University.

These two early immigrants formed a firm under the name Winch Brothers and they or their successors continued to furnish Winch shoes to the public for nearly three hundred years. In recent times, the firm became Winch and Hutchins and later, The Hutchins Shoe Company.

About this time, the Plymouth colony, under William Bradford, began the shipment of hides. It can be that the brothers turned to Bradford for their supply of hides for tanning into leather.

### **The New Hampshire Branch**

Tradition also says that the two original brothers dissolved partnership, one retaining the business at Boston while the other migrated to the north woods (New Hampshire). This man and his descendents did their part in the development of this colony of England which later became a state in the American union. In recent times, William Winch served as superintendent of schools in the city of Concord.

### **The Vermont Branch**

On file in the archives of the War Department in Washington, D. C., is a statement signed by Jason Winch in which he says that he was born at Framingham, Mass., in Sept., 1746. He enlisted with the minutemen and fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. During his lifetime, he lived at Framingham, and Roxbury, Mass., Fitzwilliam, N.H. and Hartland and Northfield, Vt. He is buried at the latter place.

The census of 1790 lists him as the head of a family of eight in Hartland. His son, Rev. Joel, became Presiding Elder (District Superintendent) of the Methodist Church and lived in Northfield. The vital records show that Katie Winch was married at Hartland to Squire Rice, August 22, 1799.

As there was no other Winch family in Vermont at that time, the three mentioned above must have been close relative of Nathan Winch.

See charts at the end of the book.

Early in the nineteenth century (shortly before the second war with England, 1812-14) two brothers, two sisters and a cousin crossed Lake Champlain from Vermont to take part in the industrial development of the Ausable river valley. This Winch migration was made up of Nathan, Ira, Susan (?), Eunice (?) and Samuel. The son of Samuel (who is buried in Wilmington) moved on to what is now Wisconsin. His grandson, Eli, became a prominent business man in that State.

The thirteen British colonies that revolted in America and set up an independent government stretched along the Atlantic in a thin, continuous line. This comparatively narrow territory was pierced by river valleys in various places. Most important of these was the Hudson-Champlain valley which presented the tide-water of the Hudson and the long, narrow Lake Champlain over the greater part of the entire distance. As travel by water was the only method used extensively in that day, this valley was a most important route into the interior. It still possesses that importance by water, air and rail. In 1777, the British under Burgoyne struck down this route to divide the united colonies into two parts which, then, would become a weakened prey to the British power. Fortunately, Burgoyne underestimated the force necessary to drive the whole distance and met with one of the most disastrous defeats in the history of the world. The entire army became prisoners of war as a result of the battle of Saratoga (near Schuylerville). The British made a second attempt in 1814 which met with disaster at Plattsburg.

To a person who casually views the war of the comparatively weak colonists in America against the most powerful nation in the world, success seems on the boundary line of the miraculous. However, the weakness of the colonists proved to be their strength. Four facts tended to place them on an equal footing, viz: 1. the wide open spaces and the lack of vital, strategic centers, permitting the colonists to fight a losing battle and to retreat beyond the reaches of the Royal army, there to recoup and reorganize for another battle; 2. the long and inadequate line of transportation across the Atlantic interposed hampering delays in recruiting and supplying the Royal army; 3. the

unwillingness of Parliament to grant the King funds and the unwillingness of the British people to enter the army forced him, with inadequate funds, to employ mercenaries from Germany; 4. the active aid of France, the only power in the world that could dispute with that of the British at that time, furnished morale to the Americans as well as more substantial aid.

Family tradition places the age of Nathan Winch at nineteen when he fought in the battle of Plattsburg but his statement made to the war department in 1855, makes his age twenty-nine. In September, 1814, he joined the New York militia and was thrown into the path of the invading British army. This citizen army, hastily gathered together, met the British, in force, at Plattsburg with the Saranac river as a rampart of defense. The right flank was supported by the American fleet in Cumberland bay under Commodore McDonough while the left flank was supported, more or less, by the wilderness without north and south roads.

Family tradition says that Nathan was in command of a cannon at the bridge which was on Bridge street. The militia undertook to destroy the bridge but succeeded, only, in removing the planking when the British charged in an effort to cross on the stringers. Nathan told a dramatic story of the battle at the bridge.

He described the British soldier as the best trained and most stubborn fighter in the world. On command of their officers, they formed in file and marched onto the stringers across the river until the hands of the leading soldier was about to touch the cannon placed at the stringer on the south side by the Americans. In the meanwhile,

the Americans were feverishly charging the old muzzle-loader with not too much powder and such odds and ends of scrap iron as could be hastily gathered. At the critical moment when only a hair's breadth lay between victory and defeat, with a mighty boom, the gun delivered its charge with disastrous effect on the British. Not a man was left on the stringer. Promptly, they formed again and repeated the operation and promptly again the Americans hurled defiance and destruction on them at precisely the critical moment. Stubbornly, the British continued these tactics until Nathan feared that, if there were enough of

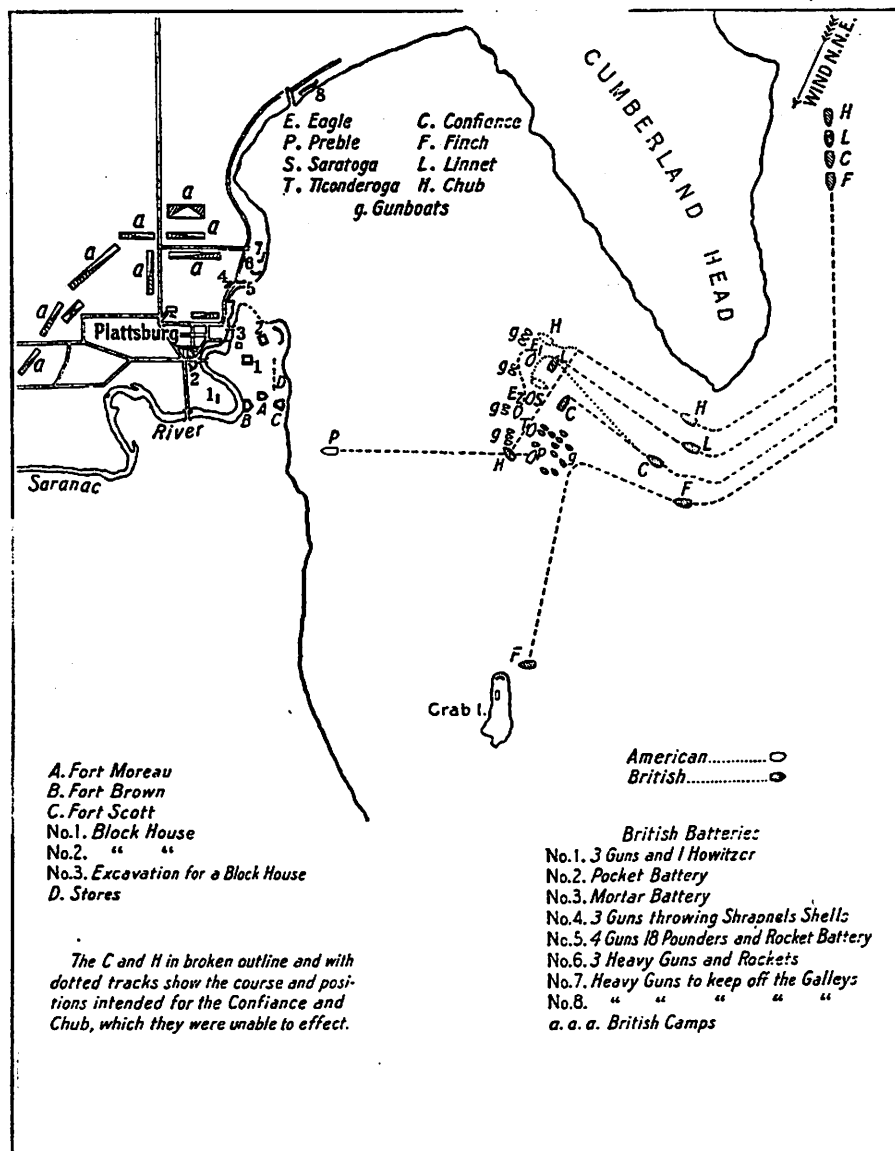


Diagram showing the British and American Batteries at Pattsburgh and the positions assumed by the vessels of the two squadrons during the engagement of Sept. 11, 1814.

them, the river would become filled with dead bodies and thus form a bridge upon which others might pass. The waters of the river became red with blood while numerous dead bodies retarded its flow.

Meanwhile, the British forces succeeded in crossing the Saranac some distance west of Plattsburg. Thus the left flank of the American army was turned by a force that threatened the heroic center which had been making such an effective stand.

However, while the Americans had drawn defeat on the left and a stalemate on the center, the British fleet on the Lake was defeated and practically destroyed by the American fleet. There was nothing left for the British to do but to withdraw as rapidly as possible. Thus ended the last attempt to drive a wedge into the heart of America with the intent of separating the Republic into two parts for the purpose of individual destruction.

The war map of the battle visualizes the importance of the position at the bridge. The American fleet took a position at the entrance of Cumberland bay. As the British fleet essayed to enter the bay, they were met with a destructive fire that soon covered the water with wreckage of the enemy fleet. Had the British army succeeded in crossing the river in force, they could have captured the fortification and reversed the naval victory.

Now that the war was over, Nathan returned to Wilmington where he engaged in charcoal burning and general contract work. He married and became the father of ten children. His war record made him a hero in the eyes of the younger generation while his high temper and stubborn spirit filled them with awe. I have seen a "tin-type" of him - spare of frame, rudy faced and above everything else, the possessor of fierce, blue eyes. He was accorded an ever increasing rank as time passed until he was hailed as Major in the Army. He accepted this title of respect and, when under the influence of strong drink, would thump himself on the chest and shout:

*Here stands Major Nathan Winch  
Who never flinched and inch!"*

Posterity ever loves to relate mighty deeds performed by the men of old. These deeds are told and retold, each time with enlargements, until a

mere man becomes a hero, a demi-god and, finally, a full fledged god. Tradition ascribes deeds of daring of such extravagant proportions to Nathan Winch that modesty bids us to be silent. One however, may be recorded at this time as showing a reckless daring and stubborn determination. While travelling through the wilderness, he came to the Ausable chasm where the river flows half a hundred feet or more below the top of the cliff. Impatient of delay, he urged his horse onto the trunk of a tree which had fallen across the chasm. In this way, he cross-ed the stream.

For several generations after the two wars for American independence, the fourth of July was celebrated in a manner fitting to commemorate the dramatic events of the infancy and early childhood of a great nation. At daybreak, a salute by cannon opened the festivities. Young men trained in military tactics, disguised themselves as Indian warriors, colonial minutemen and the ever present clown while the children, women and old men supplied the audience. Bands blared popular airs and many throats gave voice to the general rejoicing. A mighty feast was prepared which fed the hungry and helped to spread good nature and cause the fourth of July to be remembered as the greatest American festival day.

One fourth of July morning, the boys of Wilmington arose early as usual on this great day to usher in the ceremony with customary salute. Imagine their surprise when they found that their beloved cannon had been stolen during the darkness. The events of the day were written by an unknown author under the title "The Chronicles of Wilmington" in the language of King James I. Tradition has it that the author was the editor of the Keeseville paper. He told the story as if it were a great battle and listed the participants by tribes. The members of the Winch family were referred to as the "tribe of Nathan" (the original Nathan Winch). Quote: "and of the tribe of Nathan were Ira and Cassius" (my father and uncle). A poet of the time sang of this stirring event. Concerning the cannon, he said:

*At the Black Brook forge, the gun was holed.  
The boys all laughed to hear it tolled.  
Ho, ho, ho! ha, ha, ha! 'twas lots of fun  
For these brave boys of Wilmington.*

Let us listen to Ira Winch: "Early on the



morning of the fourth, we climbed the hill west of Wilmington where we had left the cannon the evening before in order that there would be no delay in starting the salute at break of day. The gun was not there! It was no exaggeration to say we were speechless. What did it mean? What could we do? Wilmington was waiting to hear the glad call but there would be no glad call. We were paralyzed by indecision and inaction. Minutes sped by. And then, the answer to all our questions came in the boom of a gun rolling up the valley and over the hills from the vicinity of Black Brook. They owned no gun. It was our gun! There was no parley - there was no delay. We ran as one man and Black Brook was our destination. A high sense of indignation lent wings to our feet and endurance to our bodies.

"We took to the fields in contempt of the winding roads. A 'bee-line' will best describe our path. In due season, we reached Black Brook and, on coming over the hill, saw our beloved cannon in the hands of the enemy. In a flash, I saw a strong board fence between us and I then found myself in the headlong charge. We struck the fence - there remained no fence - it was flat on the ground. One of our boys ran to the gun, thrusting his arm into the mouth in an effort to tear it from its moorings and at the same time a Black Brook boy reached for the firing. I seized the one with the red hot firing iron and threw him on his back thus narrowly saving my comrade from a sudden death.

"The onslaught was so fierce that there was no fight. Not one of the enemy remained to greet us. We seized our treasure, commandeered an ox-team and cart, loaded the cannon thereon and departed in triumph for Wilmington.

"From time to time, we paused to permit the old gun to give its cry of defiance and victory. People crowded about us greeting us as heroes and showering all kinds of refreshments upon us. The day was well spent when we reached Wilmington but the celebration went on into the night. We were treated as a conquering army which had returned with a great victory in our grasp."

Thus ended the war between Wilmington and Black Brook.

Three leading reasons drove a large portion of the population of western Europe to America, the land of opportunity.

The organized churches, both English and Roman, sought to establish authoritarian rule over the intellect of each individual. Those who demanded that each man should have the right to interpret his religion in the light of his own experience and judgment subject only to the restraint of his own conscience resisted bitterly. This contest was most bitter: for, no contest engenders the bitterness that a contest over religion does. Those who lost the struggle at home fled to America where the long arm of the Church could not reach. The fact that the oppressed might reverse the situation and become the oppressor when opportunity offered is beside the point. It but reflects the spirit of that day. This was a great struggle for the freedom of the body, the mind and the spirit regardless of who oppressed whom.

The second reason was economic. Over population, (which is relative to the production of necessities) and shrinking markets placed an urge on men to change to new fields and begin life anew.

A third reason was political strife. The successful party turned upon the defeated with such fierceness that those who could fled the land and sought oblivion in the forests of the unknown.

I wish to speak of two families closely connected with the Winch family that came to America for two different reasons: they are the Ormsbee family and the Carpenter family. A Scotch-Irish sailor named Ormsbee left his ship and became a landsman for economic reasons. Joseph Carpenter fled to America to escape his political enemies. Both men came to the vicinity of Ticonderoga shortly after the war of the Revolution.

### **The Ormsbee Family**

A story is told of sailorman Ormsbee who once made a voyage and was long overdue. After three years, he was given up as lost. Funeral services were held and a monument was erected telling all who stopped to read that the deceased was lost at sea. One day he came home and read the inscription. In later life, he would refer to the matter and say: "I didn't object to the monument. I shall need it some day. But what I did object to was the fact that all my ruffled shirts had been cut down to fit the boys".

In relating the events of the voyage, he said: "Our ship was wrecked and for a long time we

drifted in an open boat. We were on the verge of death because of thirst and starvation. Then, in desperation, we decided that, if one should die, the others might survive until rescued by drinking the blood and eating the flesh of one of our own number. We drew lots and the lot fell on the captain. There was a knife but no man would use it. Then, all but the captain decided that we would either all die together or all survive together. It is needless to say that the captain acquiesced in the decision. Soon, we landed on an island and were, eventually, picked up by a ship."

Tradition has it that an Ormsbee was a follower of the celebrated Oliver Cromwell. However it be, the family has always had an Oliver on its roster. I was named after my grandfather and he, no doubt, was named after an earlier Oliver. I have known several men connected with the family by that name.

Oliver Ormsbee, son of the first Ormsbee in America, married Mary Ann Carpenter, daughter of Joseph Carpenter, early in the nineteenth century. They went to Clintonville on the Ausable river where Oliver operated his own forge for making iron. Iron ore was mined near by and the forest was turned into charcoal for smelting the ore. When the forest was used to extinction, the family moved to Saranac (often called Saranac Hollow to distinguish it from Saranac Lake, both on the Saranac river. While in Saranac, he served as a hammersman in a forge located there.

Little has come to me about Clintonville except that the family lived and did business there. It may be the shortness of the stay and the consciousness of failure gave no one any pleasant memories to relate. It was related that Oliver was robbed of the wood on his lot by timber poachers either by accident or by design. When he received a judgement in court, it took it all to pay the attorneys. Thus his business was ruined. For generations there prevailed a bitterness and distrust in the family against all members of the bar.

Oliver Ormsbee, whom I remember distinctly, was a tall, massive framed man standing six feet, six inches tall, an impressive Lincolnesque figure. I still see him in my mind's eye walking with great strides towards the house as I ran to meet him. He bent low and with both hands opened the pocket in his great coat. "Put your hand in there", he said,

"There may be something inside." Eager was I to explore the inside of the great pocket and great was my faith in one who never broke faith, yet, I hesitated and held my breath. What if I should fall in? Who would pull me out? Then I looked at those long arms. He was both able and willing to protect me. I breathed normally again and went into the very depth of the pocket. When I came up, I held up in triumph the delightful gift - a rare piece of fruit - a choice red apple!

He was a good natured man with a dry, sparkling good humor and yet with sadness of defeat written on his face. I have every reason to have pleasant memories of him. Did I not bear his own name? He never came to my home without bringing a present to me. This present might be anything from an apple to an overcoat. At one time, it was a pair of red-topped boots with copper-toe protectors which made me the envy of all the boys in my social group. I remember the twinkle in his eyes as he gave them to me and his remark: "I hope that they will keep your feet dry". I promptly put them on and went to be reviewed by an admiring acquaintance. A vanity which possesses and motivates all men as well as all women and pushes them into deeds of daring prompted me to wade in the forbidden pool of water. All unsuspecting of malicious dares, "You can't go there" and "It is too deep here", I waded on until the water cascaded over the tops of my boots and my feet had never been wetter in my life. I ran home where I was obliged to part with my precious boots during the period of my pennance.

Strange to say the lesson learned was not so much that of wet feet as a more important one: When you hear the glad acclaim of the crowd, beware of the hidden leer of envy or the lurking hiss of jealousy.

I became a great admirer of the family doctor. his gay sprightly team and beautiful sleigh, his long, black beard so carefully groomed which made him look so dignified and, most of all, his two overcoats. He wore an overcoat of ordinary weight and, over all, a coat of great weight reaching to the ground to protect him in his long rides over the hills facing marrow-searching chilly winds as they swept down from the north pole.

By the process of that subtle and most intangible grapevine, Grandfather became aware of my

new passion and the new overcoat was forthcoming. Mother, well acquainted with the sternness of necessity, urged that the coat be laid aside for emergencies. But what emergency could be greater than a day in school? Besides, its comforts and pleasures could only be known by wearing it.

The coat went to school and I was safely buttoned up in it. As soon as I came into the presence of my playmates, I became as Joseph among his brethren - they bowed down and said: "Behold the doctor!" The glory of the doctor became as gall in my mouth and as ashes on my head. There was burned into my character by this and similar experiences the principle that one must pay value for value. I had achieved glory and paid fellowship for it. I also learned that when one acquires an elevated position, he walks alone. If one wishes the joys of society, he must walk with the crowd.

I was five years old when Oliver Ormsbee died at the age of seventy-one. Mary Ormsbee slipped on the ice and fractured a leg soon after her husband died. She survived him by three years most of the time as a helpless cripple sitting in a chair where she had been placed or lying in bed.

### **The Carpenter Family**

Joseph Carpenter came to America during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. I have seen the records of the family upon which was my own name as a member of the fourth generation in America. The records were in clear bold, beautiful script by the hand of Joseph Carpenter. There was evidence that he was an educated man. He was a man of mystery in the family in that he might have said so much about himself and yet said so little. He was the first of my pioneer ancestors who showed an interest in keeping historical records.

Family tradition seems somewhat confused in an attempt to explain his presence in America. This tradition makes him a French nobleman fleeing from the wrath of Cromwell in the seven-teen-nineties! It is hard to understand this story as Cromwell died in 1658, about 135 years before the flight of Carpenter to America.

If we accept the statement of nobility and consider the events of chronological order, the matter becomes clearer. In the absence of complete records, the following is a hypothesis based on known facts in an attempt to reconstruct the

history of the family.

When Cromwell and his Roundheads won control of the British government, they brought to trial and executed the king, Charles I. Members of the Cavaliers fled to France. Among these refugees, there may have been a Carpenter, a member of the lesser nobility, who established his family there in exile and remained. After a few generations, the family would be accepted as French.

The French Revolution began in 1789 and came to a conclusion in 1794 in the reign of terror. Not only the king, Louis XVI, and his family were sent to the guillotine but the nobility and the talented as well. The fair land of France was drenched with the blood of the innocent as well as the guilty in one of the most vicious purges in history. Any suggestion of nobility was fatal.

If we could but step into a court at that period, we might hear the following:

President of the tribunal: "Are you a noble?"

The accused: "I was."

President: "Enough. To the guillotine. Another."

So, Joseph Carpenter came to America. The horror of what he saw and experienced in France and the fear of the long arm of the vindictive assassin sealed his lips and hushed any desire within him to speak of that terrible day.

Relics of his life in Europe were held as heirlooms, consisting of massive jewelry of solid gold. In my childhood, I saw several pieces of this jewelry.

The marriage of Mary Ann Carpenter and Oliver Ormsbee typifies the fusion in the melting pot of time of two irreconcilable forces and the happy results have rewarded the world with the American Democracy. It also typifies the union of the family of English-speaking nations into a force to establish world peace.

Ira Winch married Harriet Ormsbee in 1856. They soon moved to Clayburg where there was a forge for the manufacture of iron. Later, they moved into the wilderness where there seemed to be good prospects for establishing a farm. They located about three miles above Cold Brook (now Riverside) where they remained until he died on March 5, 1897. The farm was located on the edge of the plateau covering approximately a section of land. It was quite level and, under the forest, gave



the appearance of good farm land.

Ira Winch combined iron-making with farming, a practice of nearly everyone in that day. At one time, he was industrial instructor in the State prison at Dannemora. The practice of the inhabitants in that era was simple and devastating. The spruce and the pine were taken to the sawmill and converted into lumber. The hardwood was made into charcoal, usually on the spot. The land was cropped to produce hay, potatoes, grain, etc. The

able-bodied men divided their time between farming and industry. During a dry period, forest fires would get a start in the humus that had been collecting for centuries and, in a few hours, consume the farm potential leaving a mass of stones and boulders. The fertility of the soil disappeared in a flash. That which was left was fit only for the growth of a new forest. It will require 2000 years to restore conditions as they were when the first white man came. □



### Le Bellay/Bailey — Ancestral Line

Submitted by

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Rene Le Bellay  
Francois/Marg. Lelievre

Poilly, Normandie, St. Pierre et Paul  
26 Jan 1761

Marguerite Magnan  
Michel/Angelique  
Francois

Louis Belay  
Rene/Marg. Lelievre

St. Louis, Isle-aux-Coudres  
24 Oct 1791

Marg. Tremblay  
Francois./Marie  
Boulianne

Francois Bellay  
Louis./Marg. Tremblay

St. Etienne's La Malbaie  
22 Feb 1819

Marie Perron  
Antoine/Marie  
Imbault

Simon Bailey  
Marie Perron

Keeseville, NY  
1846

Zoe Rousseau (E. Frs./  
Marie Brooks)  
?

John B. Bailey  
Simon/Zoe Rousseau

Assumption, Redford, NY  
2 May 1881

Mederis Trudel  
Damase/Onime  
Beauregard

Mabel Bailey  
John/Mederis Trudel

Notre Dame, No. Adams, MA  
1910

Arthur Hanley  
Patrick/Eliz. Hurley

Francis Hanley/Bailey  
Mabel/Arthur Hanley

St. Peter's, Plattsburgh, NY  
1938

Madeleine Mayo  
Joseph/Maude  
Vassar

Victoria Bailey  
Frs./Madeleine Mayo

Our Lady of Lourds, Syr., NY  
1972

Daniel Cass  
Eugene/Betty West  
□

## Adding Flesh to the Family Skeletons

By

Anastasia L. Pratt #599

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Genealogists usually begin the long process of tracing their family trees by searching only for birth, marriage, and death dates. As the search continues, they wish to know more about the mysterious relatives whose lives they only understand according to these all-important dates. But, how does one find additional information? Family tree centers and city, county, and state record centers generally do not carry this information. However, that does not mean that the information is forever lost. Many sources are in fact available for just this pursuit. Of course, sources of research for very early ancestors are difficult to find.

One of the best sources for finding out about family members is also one of the most often forgotten. Newspapers tell a great deal about the past and help to explain what life might have been like during a certain time period. Obituaries are also quite useful. Although, we generally use them only to discover the date of death and the mentioned relatives, obituaries provide a glimpse into a deceased person's world. Which organizations and activities are listed? What does the obituary actually say about the person's life and death? Once we get beyond the notion of searching the obituary for relatives and dates, we can find a wealth of information. Delia Walworth's obituary, for example (found in the *Plattsburgh Republican*? December 25, 1880, p1 c6), speaks of her father and her family's early presence in Plattsburgh. It also contends that "she was born within a few rods of the place where she died and where she has always lived, with the exception of the time she lived in the City of New York. First, this information allows a descendent to realize that the family was sedentary and that for all intents and purposes the history of the family should be found in the same area. It also relates that the family lived in New York City for a while. If a piece of vital information — like the birth, death, or marriage of a family member — is missing from the family tree, this information gives a focus to future sources.

Another great source of information is pub-

lished city directories. Although these directories may at first seem to be a waste of time, they can be quite valuable for learning more about one's ancestors. When the directory is totally inclusive a researcher can look through the alphabetical listing for ancestors. The directory will give not only the name of the head of household but also his/her occupation and the use of the house. Andrew T. Wilson, for example, is chronicled quite thoroughly within the Directories of the City of Plattsburgh. When he first bought his house at 33 Broad Street, he worked at the Plattsburgh Shirt Company. He was variously employed by St. John's Cemetery in 1912, by Comstock in 1915, and by a taxi service in 1917. By 1920, Wilson was the proprietor of an auto-livery. And, in 1927, he and his wife branched out and opened the Wilson House, a rooming house, within their home. All of this information is included within the City Directory as are listing of houses with telephones and houses occupied by their owners (which shows which occupants rented homes). Although this information is not vital to a family tree, it helps to create a "real" person instead of the skeletal image usually found in family trees.

For the ambitious, an index of a family home also adds to a family tree. If one knows where an ancestor lived, one can learn about that ancestor's economic and social life. Consider that one's ancestors lived at the house at 33 Broad Street at some point in the past. Through visiting the county's Real Property Office, the current owner — in this case Keith Howe — can be determined. This information will also include the volume and page number upon which the deed will be found within the county Deed Room. Then, through using references to earlier sales of the property, ownership can be traced backwards. Unfortunately, not all deeds were properly recorded or even passed on at all. So, this process will not necessarily bring the researcher back to a desired date.

However, once the address of the family home is determined, a trip to the Assessor's Office will

help to ascertain the economic life of the house and neighborhood. The rate at which the taxes are assessed has always been a good indication of relative's wealth. Therefore, a house that had an assessment of \$7,530 in 1949, as did 33 Broad Street, was owned by relatively wealthy people who could afford to pay expensive taxes. Increases or decreases in tax assessments also explain a lot about a resident's economic status. In 1950 the taxes for 33 Broad Street were assessed at \$12,184. This increase of \$4754 should account for renovations on the house and property which means that the house's residents were prosperous enough to consider renovations. In to attain assessment records, which also include site plans and descriptions of the house, one must fill out a Freedom of Information Act form; generally the person or people at the Assessor's Office will assist with this formality.

An added bonus of using deeds is the presence of name changes and relationships within the deeds. For example, the Clinton County Deed Books record Eugene and Eliza Brown as both Browns and LeBrunns. Although this difference might be recognized by avid family historians with a French or French-Canadian background, its inclusion in official records indicates that other records might be listed in either name. The Deeds also explain relationships between owners of properties. When the Browns deeded 31 Broad Street to Berthe Brown Webb, they signed the deed over to their daughter. When Berthe Brown Webb signed the deed over to Harold and Berthe Brown Webb, she was including her husband on the deed. For those people who do not have a complete family history, this information is vital.

Wills may also be used to learn about ancestors. Those things which are listed within the will give some idea of that which the ancestor valued. For example, a will that lists only which pieces of jewelry should go to which daughter or daughter-in-law places great importance on the items listed. From this we can surmise that the person leaving the will was not the sole owner of a piece of property and that the pieces of jewelry were extremely important. We also can determine which people were important to the ancestor according to who was mentioned in the will as well as the current state of the ancestor's family as listed in

the will. Some wills will specifically mention daughters-in-law, sons-in-law, dependents, widowed children, and/or dead children. Unfortunately, as with the deeds, wills were not always filed. Trips to the Surrogate's Office and to the Probate Court might prove helpful. But, as with all records, some wills may not ever reappear.

Maps can also provide information about a neighborhood and its inhabitants. Insurance maps show the layout of the land, while zoning maps indicate that which the area is zoned to handle. From this information, one can learn whether a family lived among a city's industrial area or within a residential neighborhood. One can also determine from maps what was happening historically while one's ancestors lived in a certain area. Maps of the Battle of Plattsburgh (1814), for example, show that the area of Broad Street east of South Catherine was surrounded by battalions and warfare. So, it is not surprising to find that one's family home was rebuilt after the Battle.

Other information can be added once these primary bases have been covered. If, for example, an ancestor worked at the Plattsburgh Shirt Company, historical archives and resources can be used to learn about that company. Or, if the neighborhood holding the family home has changed frequently, one can use zoning and historical records to find out why the neighborhood changed and how it changed. During this phase of research, photographs, diaries, letters, and personal records are very important. For the fortunate, these records have been preserved in library archives or in personal homes.

Although none of these sources will add a large number of births, marriages, or deaths to a family tree, they do increase a person's knowledge of his/her family. They also help to focus our attention when we do not know where to search for an ancestor. For these reasons, as well as for the curiosity that leads us all to family trees, the process of learning more about an ancestor's life is fascinating and rewarding.



## The McMasters Prize For the Writing of History

As an encouragement of good historical writing about the North Country, the Clinton County Historical Association offers its twenty-third annual prize of \$150 for the best composition on a theme from the history of Clinton, Essex, or Franklin Countries. Authors need not be North Country residents.

A submitted paper should have a minimum length of 3,000 words and be of high literary quality, original and soundly researched with bibliography and foot-notes or end notes. It may be a piece of historical fiction if clearly indicated by the author. The manuscript must be completed, not merely in progress. All manuscripts become the property of the Clinton County Historical Association, which reserves the right of first publication in whole or in part. Authors should keep copies of their essays because the Association can neither return manuscripts nor provide copies.

The McMasters Committee of the Historical Association may decline to present an award in a year when no entry is considered worthy. The committee consists of James Dynko, editor of the *Plattsburgh Press-Republican*; Margaret Engelhart, author of *They Sought A New World* and former editor for Tundra Books of Northern New York; David Kendall Martin, teacher emeritus from Chazy Central Rural School and author of numerous books and articles on local history and genealogy (Mr. Martin is a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and editor of *Tree Talks*, quarterly of the Central New York Genealogical Society, and the *Antiquarian*); and Dr. Jack Myers, professor of history at PSUNY.

Manuscripts should not reveal the author's identity, but a cover letter including the manuscript's title, the author's name, address and telephone number should accompany the manuscript.

The deadline for submission of papers is February 1, 1998. The winner will be announced in the spring. Further information can be obtained from any committee member or from the office of the Clinton County Historical Association (518-561-0340). Manuscripts should be sent at any time before February 1 to:



The Director  
Clinton County Historical Association  
48 Court Street  
Plattsburgh, New York 12901



**Life in Northern New York**  
**The Town of Mooers, in Clinton County**  
**Fifty to Seventy Years Ago**

by

Frank Herbert Watts, c.1949

Submitted by Barbara Seguin #484, 90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400

**Chapter I**

The Town of Mooers, where I was born seventy-two years ago, lies in Northern New York State. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian border, on the east by the towns of Champlain and Chazy, on the south by the town of Altona and on the west by Ellenburg. As I understand, the town was originally a grant to old Amasa Moore from whom it derived its name.

My grandfather, John Watts, fought with the British at the Battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. In that historic battle, our fleet, under the command of Commodore McDonough, knocked the tar out of the British fleet and the British land army was forced to retreat through Beekmantown, Chazy, and Mooers into Canada.

After peace was declared in 1815, between America and England, my grandfather settled in Chazy, New York, where my father was born on September 26, 1837. My grandfather in 1846, moved to the town of Mooers in a section of the town then called Rockland, but which eventually became known as the Watts' Settlement.

The eastern part of the town of Mooers which later became known as Mooers Village, was settled by the following families; the Knapps, Fitches, Bosworths, Sheddens, Chandlers, and Silas Brooks, and his wife, Lucy Botsford Brooks, whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower. Silas and Lucy Brooks were my grandfather and grandmother on my mother's side.

There is, I believe, a society called the Botsford Society in Massachusetts today of which my mother, Cornelia Botsford Brooks Watts was a member in her life time.

Grandfather was an undertaker and a furniture dealer. Fifty years ago you could not go into a house in the Town of Mooers without running into the handmade chairs and tables which my Grandfather Brooks had made. He even made his own coffin.

C.M. Corkins told me that when old Horatio

Knapp first opened up his general merchandise store in Mooers Village, and his father, old Asa Corkins, opened up his store in Mooers Forks, that each had, and kept a barrel of Rye liquor, also one of Canadian high wines in one corner of the store with a dipper hanging beside the barrel where it was handy for a customer to take a drink of his favorite brand. They sold the rye at 16 cents and the high wines at 10 cents per gallon. This, however, was long before I came on the scene.

At Cannons Corners, five miles above Mooers Forks, there was a general store, a grist mill, and a saw mill, and down from Cannons Corners to the Forks on the English River were two shingle mills and one saw mill. The English River has its beginnings in Canada, flows into New York State, down by my old house, for a mile, then turns north and flows back through what used to be Blackman's Corners into Canada again.

The people in our town were in a class by themselves. They were old sock-ribbed Scotch and Irish Protestant. Some of them were immigrants from the old country. They feared nothing and no one except God!

The two outstanding families were the Davisons and the Armstrongs, while there were other families by the name of Lambertons, Letsons, Boas, Nortons, and Whitneys. Of all the families the Davisons were the most prolific. Old uncle David Davison was the father of eighteen children. His brother, Big Black Bill, and his other brothers, both were small men, all had large families. They were the kind of people who are the salt of the earth, both men and women.

These people including the Hart and Emerson families were all pioneers. They were honest, God-fearing people. The kind of people who have helped to make America what it is today, the greatest country on God's green earth. They were people who could turn out to the last man and woman to help a family in distress.

My father and mother bought the old Samuel

Miller property seventy-two years ago this last May, for in 1877 I was born there on May 18. My sister and I started school together when she was eight and I was six. It was a very simple matter for us to go to school because all we had to do was run through our orchard, jump over a stone wall into the school yard.

Our school days were pretty much alike all children's, but we were not allowed to loiter along the road. We were supposed to get right home for we all had our little chores to do. The school house was a large double school where we held church services every Sunday. Usually every fall, during the holiday season we would have revival preaching. Then that old schoolhouse would be crowded: the people and the preacher preached the old time religion about Christ and his Crucifixion. It was not a life service, but one of the Spirit. We did not realize it then, but these were the happiest days of our lives.

Now I would like to take you back to our mode of living, and how we got or gained that livelihood. We did not expect Uncle Sam to dole us out an allotment or to buy our crops, or to send subsidy checks from Washington. We did not have any eight hour day, but our days were from sunrise to sundown.

The old Union Soldiers received his munificent sum of four dollars per month payroll every three months, or forty-eight dollars a year.

Now how did we get our living with no handout from Washington? Well, we worked and went without. Things that the average American takes for granted today we had never heard of.

I can remember that in our orchard we had numerous red plum trees, and they were usually loaded, and would ripen around August. Then the children would pick and gather them up by the bushel. About this time, father would begin to gather a load of plums, early potatoes, and apples and I would go with him to Champlain Village, twelve miles away. Anything we thought we could sell, such as eggs — for ten cents a dozen, or butter — for fourteen cents a pound, we would peddle through the streets. We usually came home with quite a bit of money — anywhere from fifteen to twenty dollars. Now I have paid that amount for two days work.

In those days, like now, we had poor people

who were on the town and we had an official called Supervisor of the Poor, who would give a family an order for anywhere from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per week to be used at a certain store. But we also had poor people who were too proud to ask help of the town and would almost rather starve than go to the Supervisor of the poor for assistance.

We had no juvenile delinquency nor rape and child murders. What was the reason of all this? It was very simple when you stop to consider things as they were. The people of that day were taught to respect their parents and to fear God, and we were so busy from daylight until dark getting a living that we had no time for sex slaying or child murder.

In the neighborhood known as Emerson District of Mooers, I know of but one young man who turned out to be a failure, and he was an only child. In fact, he was a "mommie's pet." I went to school with him. At about twenty he married a young girl from a neighboring town. If I remember correctly, the wedding was December 1898 and in March 1899, he shot her with a 16 shooter. He was brought to trial, but was freed. In a few years he robbed a peddler's cart, was caught with the goods on him, and was sent to the Dannemora prison for three years. He went into prison weighing 300 pounds and came out weighing 125. He died in six months. That was one young man out of a score with whom I grew up and the only one who went wrong. I lay the downfall of that young man in his parent's lap.

Now that I am waiting to be called home with those who have gone before, I think of the many women I have known during the past seventy years. As a baby, as I grew to be a child, as I became a young man, and as I am now. I want to pay tribute to the majority of the women of that day, especially four with whom I came in daily or weekly contact. They were Mrs. Joseph Armstrong, or Grandma Armstrong, as we children called her, her two daughters, Mrs. David Davison, and Mrs. William Hart, and my mother, Mrs. C.B. Watts.

Fortunate, indeed, is the young man or woman who is reared under the influence of such women. They stand out today in my memory in the same class as Mary the mother of Christ and Mary Magdelene. That our young men were saints I do not claim. Once in a while there would be a fight,

but every one was back on good terms afterwards.

In the spiritual world, my mother stands out head and shoulders above any and all other women I have ever met. For seventy years she was recognized by all the town who knew her for her sense of righteousness. I never heard a slangy phrase or an angry word from her in my life, and she was always teaching us children the way of Christ, our Redeemer. Many are the times I heard her say to us children, when we got into a quarrel, as all children do, "little children, love one another," then, "the tongue is an unruly member which no man can tame," or else maybe she would say, "kindness pays the greatest dividend."

Night after night she would climb the stairs when, I know not how, she was worn out with her work of the day, and kneel beside our bed to hear my brother Norm and I say our prayers.

While we always had enough of the necessities of life we were simply [not] well-to-do, yet every Sunday Mother would get the children ready, and although we might have a neat patch on our elbow she would take us to Sunday School and church where for years she was the Sunday School Superintendent. She saw to it that we had learned our Bible verse every Sunday before leaving home.

One incident in regard to my mother stands out distinctly above all others. At that time, I was a married man with several children. We were living at the old house. My mother was there visiting. She must have been seventy or better, as I happened to come through the house, there was an old lady, a neighbor by the name of Esty, paying a call with Mother. I heard her say to Mother, "Mrs. Watts, do you not fear the hereafter?" My Mother looked at her and smiled a beautiful, contented smile and said, "Why, no, Mrs. Esty. Many is the time I have been so ill that I have thought I would not live through the night, yet my Savior has always cared for me, and when he calls me I shall be glad to go."

That brings up an other incident in which my father enters the scene. My father was a very forceful, energetic man and he always wanted things to move on the jump. One night, while he and Mother were visiting us Father slept with me, but for some reason or other he got it into his head that he wanted to see Mother before turning in. Mother was kneeling near the door in her evening prayer, and consequently, Father could not get in.

He came back and said to me, "Say, that is an awful woman to pray." I said, "Father, don't you think that Mother has accomplished as much with her prayers as you have with your pushing and crowding all the time?" He looked at me a minute and said, "I guess you are right, Bert."

Now the three other women that I mentioned as having a great influence upon my life were the type whom we call the "salt of the earth." They would advise you in good, old, blunt, Irish fashion regardless of your feelings, yet you had to admit afterwards that though the medicine was bitter, it was beneficial and hit the spot.

This Grandma Armstrong was not a blood relative, but we were taught, as children, to speak of her as such, and old Joseph Armstrong, her husband, in likeness was called Grandpa. One incident in particular in regard to Grandma Armstrong comes to my mind. I was a little shaver at the time when one morning Grandma came into our kitchen very early with her skirts wet clear to her hips. Mother said, "Why, Mrs. Armstrong, how in the world did you get as wet as that?" Grandma said, "I found some of our neighbors cattle in our garden and I got up early and drove them home to prevent the men folks from quarreling and fighting." I also, remember that the woman's skirt came to her ankles in those days, instead of just below the hips.

That I a man, now seventy-two years old, can remember back so many years to my childhood will seem incredible, but certain incidents are stamped firmly upon my mind. One of these incidents is stamped upon my mind as though it were a phonograph record and the one word "shot" was what stamped it there. When I was a trifle over four years old my Father came home from the Forks one afternoon and told my Mother, who was mopping the floor, "President Garfield has been shot." I can see my Mother to this day, leaning on the mop handle, facing the window of the kitchen, "What was that, Newell?" My Father had to repeat what he had said. All of this took place on July 2, 1881, and I have remembered it clearly to the present day, over sixty-eight years.

The next occurrence to imprint itself indelibly on my memory was when I was about six years old. I awoke one evening and heard quite a bit of talking out in our kitchen. I slipped out of bed, into the kitchen where most of the family was gathered

with a few of our neighbors. I could see that my oldest brother had been fighting and that he had taken quite a beating. It was a frightening sight for a child of six to see just after he had been awakened.

As we grew older we boys had to go into the fields with our father and work at whatever tasks there was to do. When fall came we had to go into the woods and help get our winter's supply of wood out. In those times we did not have circular saws with which to cut our wood. We had to do it all with the axe, buck-saw, and cross-cut saw.

I remember when my younger brother was about seventeen. He built a windmill and had a drag saw attached to it. When the wind blew he would start it up, roll a log on, and saw it. But our greatest trouble was that we would not get a steady wind and it would not continue long enough to saw all our wood so we junked the mill and went back to the old cross-cut saw.

One thing we knew had to be done. We had to see that the wood shed was full of wood every spring so as to have plenty of dry wood for winter.

I have been trying to gather incidents which happened in my childhood and early manhood, and the names of the people, old friends, and old timers, who helped to build the town and had a great influence upon the young growing generation of that day.

## Chapter II

Now I must write a little about our school chums. There were quite a few girls who went to school when I did, but those who stand out most distinctly after sixty years were my sister, May Watts, and Hattie and Addie Hart. The Harts lived across the English River from my old house, and so consequently, we meet them more often than we did other girls farther up the road.

My sister was one of the sweetest girls I have ever known, and Addie was a beautiful, bright little girl. Many was the time we played together. I presume we also quarreled, yet I cannot recall an instance when we did. I believe that in young girlhood and womanhood my sister and Addie were very close friends, yet my sister died quite young, at fifty-two of malignant cancer.

There were five of us Watts boys and one girl. Today beside my sister two of us boys have crossed the *great divide*. Still left is my brother Harvey,

seventy-seven, and Norman, seventy.

In '61 when Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, Clinton County responded with 1,000 boys, who donned the blue. Among those who came back in '65, I can recall a number whom I came to know personally in my early manhood. Although I had not arrived at the time of the war I naturally found out a great deal about it.

There was Captain C. M. Fitch, Lieutenant Adam Johnson, Lieutenant Charles Knapp. Corporal Newell A. Watts, who became my father. Private William Hart, Bill and John Hernan, James Armstrong, John Nichols, William Hewlett, Gasso, Manor, Pete Facto, and last but not least Nate Donaldson, Aram Sweet, and James Bradley. My father lost one brother in the War, and my mother lost two.

Most of these old boys in blue belonged to the 153rd Regiment New York Volunteers, and while some of them drank, the greatest number, I believe, did not. I know my father never made a barrel of cider nor would he allow a man to bring liqueur onto the premises. I have seen him run more than one man into the road for bringing liqueur there. I have always thanked God for that kind of a father.

We did not have movies in those days. In fact, I can remember only two exciting events aside from our yearly revivals. They were Memorial Day, when the G.A.R. or old Union soldiers would meet and march two abreast from the Village up to the Stone house Cemetery to decorate the graves of our dead. To us youngsters it was an interesting sight. Sam Barcomb who stood six feet four inches was the color bearer, and he carried the flag at the head of the parade. There were quite much the boys in blue who came back from the War of the Rebellion. William Hart who lived just across the English River from us was in the company and regiment as were my father and little old Jimmy Bradley. How he could argue with many others many the time. I have heard him say to Dad, "Newell, you fought for the Negro, but I fought for my country."

Jimmy was the only man who drank to excess whom I ever knew my father to let into our house, and then only if Jimmy was helpless and needed care.

My youngest brother was a six-footer and very



strong. I remember in one of those frequent blizzards we used to have up in that section, that one night down at the Whitney Corners he found Jimmy in a snow bank, three-quarters drunk and half frozen. His horse had dumped him out and gone back home, about five miles west of us. Norman picked the old fellow up, threw him over his shoulder, and brought him home. Father got several cups of black coffee down Jimmy, rolled him in an old buffalo robe, and struck him behind the stove. Next morning he took him home.

Father had a very tender spot in his heart for old Jimmy because they had marched side by side and fought side by side in some of the fiercest and bloodiest battles of the Civil War. One of those battles was the famous Battle of the Wilderness under General Baulas [Bullis]. I saw stated, not long ago, in a newspaper, that there were more lives lost in that battle compared with the number fighting, than in any other battle of the Civil War.

The next and only other exciting event that I can recall was the Fourth of July celebration down at the Forks. We had what was called the Weldon's Grove and race track. On the Fourth we always had a picnic, dancing, and a horse race. I can well remember Father telling us that if we got our corn and potatoes hoed by the night of July 3rd, we could go to the picnic, and you can bet your boots we always had it all done by the deadline.

On the morning of the Fourth, Father would give each of us twenty-five cents and away we would go. That twenty-five cents looked as big as cart-wheels to us. What boy or girl today would be satisfied with twenty-five cents with which to celebrate the Fourth of July. But, we were not only satisfied, we were happy, because we had never seen or known anything different. My Mother used to say, "A contented mind is a continual feast," and I believe every word of that.

So, I grew up to manhood in our town of Mooers. I worked in Eastern States, New Hampshire and Massachusetts off and on until I was twenty-three years old. I married a pretty little girl against my Father and Mother's wishes. I remember the night I went to get married. My Mother and Father begged me not to go. I would to God afterwards, that I had taken my Father and Mother's advice. It would have saved me untold heartache and sorrow.

In less than a year I buried my wife, despite the fact that five doctors tried their best to save her. She left a son who is now forty-eight and who works in a Post Office in Elmira, New York. My father and Mother took the child when he was two days old and reared him to manhood and educated him.

For a year or so after I buried my wife I went rather wild. I, a son of Christian parents, drank hard for a year and a half, I believe. Then I came back to my old home town, and took up life again that is, I believe that God directed my footsteps back to the old home for a purpose.

At that time there was an Evangelist who had been born and brought up in Mooers and had now come back to preach the Gospel of Christ Jesus as we in Mooers had never heard it preached before.

My brother-in-law John G. Fay and I had been giving moving picture exhibitions through the southern part of New York State. Fay was a ventriloquist, and also, a clown. We had one of the earliest kenetiscopes put on sale, I recall we had the Corbit-Fitzsimmon fight and quite a lot of other features.

We got home and someone said, "Let's go down to the revival meeting at the Forks and hear B.S. Taylor preach." So several of us walked down, John Fay, Charlie Lucas, my brother Norman, Charlie Vaughn, and myself.

Well, they were holding their services in the town hall. Right up tight to the rostrum was an enormous post or pole about the size of a telephone pole. The preacher, B.S. Taylor was speaking. There was no question but what he could preach the Word of God and preach it as I had never heard it before. He was a clown as well. He could put his arm around that pole and make a face that would make one roar with laughter. I turned to my brother-in-law, Fay, who was as I already have said was somewhat of a clown himself, and said, "John, you had better give up and join the preacher for he has got you beat a mile and can draw a far larger crowd than you can.

We went home after the services. In a few days I went back to work and did not get back to my old home town until the following summer. At that time this Evangelist had preached a Gospel that drew crowds from all parts of the United States. He had erected a tabernacle that would seat five

thousand people, and they were holding revival there again. This Evangelist had converted people whom I had known to be the lowest of the low in character. They were now shouting praises to their God, and asking for deliverance from sin. Some of those people became preachers afterwards. One man, John Wightman, who was so ignorant that in trying to lead a prayer meeting he murdered the English language, was so strongly influenced that he educated himself. The last I heard of him was when the town of Altona built a church and he became their regular preacher.

I believe it was the fore part of July, forty-six years ago, that again on a Saturday night my brother, Norman, Charlie Lucas, George Vaughn, and I went down to the camp meeting. We took a back seat. Then the sermon was ended and the call came for those who wanted to be saved to come forward for prayers. A tall, nice-looking lady came walking down the aisle, saying to this one and that one, "Won't you come to Jesus?" Finally she stopped right by us and asked, "Won't you come to Jesus?"

My remark reflected the wild period of adjustment, through, which I was passing, and may God forgive me. "I'd rather go to hell than go down there," I said.

An old gentleman just behind me put his hand on my shoulder and said, "Young man, aren't you going pretty far?"

Well, one word brought on another, and finally I promised this lady that I would go forward the next day, which would be Sunday.

Sunday I was on the camp-ground, but I tried my best to avoid meeting the young lady. You see, the devil had me across the barrel, and I wanted to back out on my promise. I circled the camp ground, trying to avoid meeting this young lady, for I knew if I did I would have to keep my word, as I had always prided myself on doing. At last I ran right into this Alice Brooks and she insisted that I come, which I did.

After kneeling in prayer I felt no change, neither did I feel like shouting. I did testify to the fact that I was going to do my part and if God was the God of love whom they preached, I expected he would do as well.

It was about ten days later that God, through his Spirit, bore witness to that my sins were forgiven. I remember going up the road to get our

cows from the pasture with tears streaming down my face. It was then that I met Jacob Davison, my neighbor, and knew my brother in Christ. He realized that something out of the ordinary had happened to me. When I told him he took my hand and put one arm around me, and said, "God bless you, Bert, you are all right now."

At that time four people crossed my path who had a great influence on my after life. First was Miss Alice Brooks of Covey Hill, Canada, who had led me to my Savior, then there were Jacob B. Davison, and his cousin, Joseph Davison, son of Davey Davison and grandson of Grandma Armstrong, of whom I have written. Those two men were more than brothers to me. When others, who should have stood by me and helped me failed me, these two men helped to establish my feet upon the rock, Jesus Christ, and kept me from slipping back into ungodly ways.

Jake Davison always made me think of St. Peter and Joseph Davison of St. Paul. The fourth person was Margaret M. Baker, of Chazy, with whom I fell in love and married as my second wife. She has been a hard working, faithful, honest wife and mother of twelve children, eleven of whom we raised to manhood and womanhood.

Today we are both in the twilight of our lives, having been married for forty-six years the 22nd of this coming November. We have seen lots of trials, lots of hardships, yet we have lots to be thankful for, ten healthy children, sound physically and mentally.

We lived in the town of Mooers for eighteen years then moved to Northhampton, where I lost my arm in less than a year after leaving Mooers, New York. Then in 1925, I bought a farm here in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and we moved here that fall.

I learned to do anything with one arm that the average man can do with two.

One of my boys has been in the Navy since 1937. Another one, Ralph, who was born here in Chesterfield went through the Pacific War against the Japanese.

Today our children are grown and left us. We are left alone waiting for the Great Reaper. When I look back through my life, I can see how inscrutable are the ways of God.

Nineteen years after I left Mooers, I returned

to my old home for a short visit and when I reached home I told my wife that the town of Mooers, as it was when we left it nineteen years before had ceased to exist. Most of my old friends and boyhood chums have been gathered in by the Great Reaper.

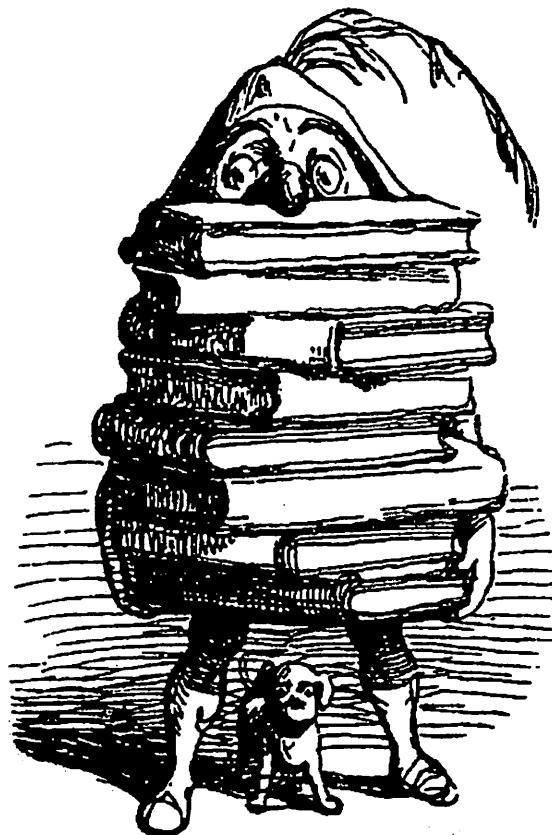
In the foregoing part of this story I have mentioned an old school mate of mine by the name of Addie Hart, but today she is known as Addie Hart Lamberton. She, it is, who is partly responsible for this story. Though I had not seen her for nearly thirty years, she drove into my door-yard with her son on July 9th. I was not only surprised, but greatly pleased to meet my old schoolmate again. There she stood, the picture of her mother, a well-preserved woman. We had a very nice visit talking over old times and friends of nearly seventy years ago.

Then I told her I had started this story relative to our home town of bygone years. She told me that she had read an article of mine printed in the Springfield Union, which she had cut out and

preserved in her Bible. She urged me to finish my story.

Well, there we stood and talked, both of us born in Northern New York around seventy years ago, and here we were after many years meeting here in Chesterfield, NH I, an old man with one arm; she, a fine well-poised woman nearly three-quarters of a century old, yet in my memory the same little girl, who years ago with my sister and other school children used to play, *this ring shall not go round*, yet one could see that there was a woman who had suffered much, but who had taken it in her stride. Here was a woman who could look you in the eye with calm serenity as if to say, "with St. Paul, I have fought the good fight. I have kept the faith and finished my course and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me in that day."

*The End*



## *In Appreciation*

We thank the following for enriching us and allowing us to better understand our ancestor, and the environment and hardships they encountered in the ages that they lived.

### **Spring Conference...**

Irma Newberry Repas  
*They Came in Ships* — the Palatines

Dr. Andre Senecal  
*The French in the Champlain Valley* —  
French Operated Newspapers

Julie Dowd, member of NNYACGS  
Using the Immigration Records as a  
means of Genealogical Research

### **Fall Conference...**

Colonel David G. Fitz-Enz, USA Ret.  
*The Final Invasion* — *The Battle of Plattsburgh*

Debra Kimok, a senior History Major at PSUNY  
Dr. David Kellogg author of *A Doctor at All Hours*,  
an exploration of the Doctor's papers as found  
in the Special Collection at PSUNY

Anastasia L. Pratt, member of NNYACGS  
*Thin-Shelled Frame Houses* — *the Worker's Houses*  
*in Plattsburgh's French Quarter 1894-1914* — and  
Stacey's research of the genealogical details that can  
be found while reading deeds...





## Birth — Marriage — Death Records of St. Albans, Vt.

Submitted by

David Young#803 RR 2 Box 198-1, Swanton, Vt. 05488

[These records were inserted in the land records of Swanton, Vt. and never included with other St. Albans records sent to Middlesex, Vt. All Vermont records are kept at Middlesex. As a result these records are all "missing". In the following records the m., b., d. listed after the name of the subject indicates the type of record it is.]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Abel — Belinda — b.		Asa/Emily	30 Jun 1820
Abel, Ansel — b.		Asa/Abigail	07 Apr 1800
Abel, Lovine — b.		Asa/Abigail	10 Aug 1801
Abel, Robert Banister — b.		Asa/Emily	07 Apr 1823
Abell, Asa — m. Abigail ?			09 Jun 1799
Abell, Benj. Bannistar — b.		Benjamin	13 Apr 1805
Abell, Grange — b.		Jeff/Sally	08 Nov 1796
Abell, Larry E. — b.		Asa/Emily	06 Nov 1818
Abell, Minerva — b.		Jeff/Sally	18 May 1799
Abell, Orrange — m.	Blake, Udica		22 Jan 1824
Aldrich, Calvin — m.	Smith, Caroline		11 Nov 1855
Alexander, Maurice — m.	Price, Rosina		29 Feb 1838
Alfred, James — m.	Parie, Hannah		20 Apr 1820
Allen, Elisha — m.	McGee, Mary Ann		24 Feb 1850
Arnold, Asa — b.		Randall/Eunice	01 Mar 1795
Arnold, Calvin — b.		Randall/Eunice	26 Mar 1793
Arnold, Nathan — b.		Randall/Eunice	20 Mar 1797
Arnold, Stephen — b.		Randall/Eunice	31 Oct 1799
Arseneault, Michael — m.	Nadeau, Julia		07 Oct 1846
Arsimson, B.F. — m.	Cook, Millcutt		30 Dec 1841
Asselstyne, Ezra — m.	Kennison, Polly		22 Feb 1834
Asseltyne, Henry — m.	Bell, Mary		18 Apr 1809
Austin, Robert Niles — m.	Nokes, Anna		30 Jan 1820
Bacon, Osborne — m.	Merino, Marie		13 Jan 1839
Baker, Benjamin — b.		John/Abigail	26 May 1801
Baker, Sally — b.		John/Abigail	06 May 1799
Bapett, John B. — m.	Bolack, Elizabeth		13 Aug 1822
Barber, Roswell — m.	Green, Polly		09 Feb 1816
Barker, Charles — m.	Sanborn, Persis H.		28 Mar 1844
Barney, Byron — m.	Marvin, Belinda		28 Jul 1849
Barney, George — m.	Goodrick, Eunice		03 Oct 1831
Barney, John — b.			04 Mar 1804
Barney, John — m.	Butterfield, Esther		10 May 1826
Barney, Rufus L. — m.	King, Hannah		02 Dec 1824
Barney, Samuel — m.	Narvin, Mary Caroline		16 Nov 1848
Barton, A.W. — m.	Conant, Mary		17 Apr 1831
Barton, Armand — m.	Conant, Mary		17 Apr 1831
Baxter, Thomas — m.	Stephens, Olive		01 Dec 1831
Becor, Marshall — m.	Bellrose, Elizabeth		28 Aug 1842
Belden, Hiram — m.	Abell, Irma		03 Feb 1830

<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Belrose, Francis — m.	Campbell, Olive		04 Sep 1841
Benton, Arkin — b.		Sylvester	17 Aug 1797
Benton, Harriet — b.		Noah/Nancy	20 Feb 1799
Benton, Minerva — b.		Noah/Nancy	29 Oct 1800
Berry, Eliza Cornell — b.		Jon./Eliza	26 Mar 1826
Berry, Helen Minerva — b.		Jon./Eliza	19 Feb 1828
Berry, Jonathan — m.	Cornell, Eliza		16 Jan 1825
Biendiff, Daniel — m.	Percy, Lydia		12 Feb 1846
Blackmore, Nathaniel — m.	Lamkin, Ornwilla		08 Mar 1796
Blake, John, Jr. — m.	Barker, Maranda		12 Aug 1841
Blake, Joseph — m.	Green, Minerva		11 Nov 1830
Blodah, Joseph — m.	Flam, Abigail Lea		26 Jul 1838
Blodgett, Jonathan M. — m.	Powers, Mary		15 Mar 1851
Bobbins, Polly — b.		Sam./Phoebe	? Feb 1809
Boides, John — m.	Obsee, Mary		01 May 1846
Bowers, Benjamin — m.	Page, Eliza		15 Jul 1821
Bradley, Franklin — m.	Fisk, Virsa		09 Mar 1823
Brench, John — m.	Hill, Betsey		08 Jan 1804
Brennan, Polly — b.			18 May 1802
Brewer, Renseleau — m.	Honsinger, Pheobe		01 Sep 1845
Brindridge, Daniel — m.	Truax, Diana		23 Aug 1846
Brown, James — m.	Adams, Sally		16 Jun 1814
Brown, Jonathan — m.	Berry, Nancy		07 May 1822
Brown, Stephen — m.	Bascom, Nancy		15 Sep 1814
Brusseau, Paul — m.	Devaney, Lucy		12 Jan 1844
Bullard, Charles — m.	Ingram, E.		24 Oct 1826
Bullard, Samuel M. — m.	Pickle, Elizabeth M.		14 Nov 1849
Burnell, Galen — b.			27 Feb 1803
Burnell, Nathan — m.	Pratt, Serina		05 Oct 1815
Burnor, Sophia — b.		Manoph/Jane	30 Jun 1800
Butler, Joseph S. — m.	Stearns, Augusta		24 Aug 1811
Butler, Joseph — m.	Stearns, Eliza		09 Mar 1819
Butterfield, Alonzo — m.	Wright, Eunice		18 Mar 1833
Butterfield, Augustus — m.	Adams, Rhoda		13 Feb 1810
Butterfield, Clark — m.	Hathaway, Louisa		23 Nov 1805
Butterfield, Esther — b.			07 May 1807
Campbell, David — m.	Foster, Eunice		08 Sep 1814
Campbell, Henry — m.	Greeno, Julia		19 Jul 1851
Campbell, Owen — m.	Abel, Elifa		19 Mar 1848
Carlin, John — m.	Asseltine, Peggy		09 May 1804
Carpenter, Ed. — m.	Robinson, Olive		14 Feb 1822
Castor, William — m.	Sumricks, Polly		02 Sep 1827
Chamberlain, Jonathan — m.	Limmond, Mary		17 Aug 1822
Chase, Aaron — m.	Harris, Mary		17 Jan 1822
Church, Eratus — m.	Davis Roxa		24 Mar 1822
Church, Ira A. — m.	Tyrrelle, A. W.		07 Mar 1848
Clark, Drown — m.	Robie, Adaline		10 Aug 1849
Clark, Lawrence — m.	Barney, Esther L.		07 Dec 1843

<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Clarke, Norman — m.	Liggle, Juliette		22 Jul 1846
Coach, Lawrence — m.	Gonis, Adaline		10 Jun 1851
Coburn, Josiah — m.	Foster, Abigail		02 Dec 1824
Collins, Goodnick — m.	Saebrider, Mary		26 Jan 1823
Colton, Harmon — m.	Manzer, Rhoda		04 Jul 1841
Comme, Israel — m.	Lanny, Juliet		03 Apr 1822
Comstock, Isaac — m.	Forbes, Sarah		02 Dec 1824
Connisgay, Dr. A.P.L. — m.	Goodrich, Lucy L.		14 Jun 1840
Conroy, Alice — b.		Mathias/Alice	04 Jun 1831
Consort, Esther — d.			17 Feb 1818
Cooper, William F. — m.	Edson, Cynthia		25 Dec 1825
Corvitt, Cornelius — m.	Lackviews, Sarah		09 Jul 1834
Coter, John — m.	Guche, Mary		27 Oct 1822
Cox, Charles, — m.	Winters, Anna Caroline		11 Sep 1851
Craig, Abram — m.	Allen, Lucy		24 Aug 1850
Crampton, David — m.	?, Lavina		30 Apr 1826
Crawford, Nathan — m.	Fillemore, Polly		29 Oct 1801
Cutting, Chares — m.	Averill, Laverne		19 Nov 1843
Darby, Harvey, Jr. — m.	Aseletyne, Huldah		15 Mar 1846
Davis, John L. — m.	Crawford, Caroline		05 Apr 1846
Davis, William — m.	Hoadely, Anna		07 Jan 1802
Dean, Robert — m.	Jackson, Polly		25 Dec 1823
Decelof, Nicholas — m.	Clark, Polly		05 Dec 1809
Derby, Malvin B. — m.	Doty, Sarah		25 Jan 1848
Dodge, James — m.	Lacky, Betsey		12 Jan 1797
Donaldson, David — m.	Ayers, Harriet		09 Apr 1826
Donaldson, G. — m.	Aselstyne, Mary		15 Mar 1832
Donaldson, Hanson — m.	Ayers, Mary		18 Jun 1826
Donaldson, Hugh — m.	Lake, Naety		08 Nov 1846
Dorman, Dwight — m.	Bullard, Lucy		31 Jul 1843
Dowling, Legman — m.	Chloe, Mariane		25 May 1835
Dudley, Moses — m.	Busbee, Rosanna		13 Jul 1845
Dukes, Andrew — m.	Asseltine, Lyercia		29 Mar 1801
Dullop, Francis — m.	Adams, Jane — m.		13 Feb 1810
Durwin, Wilson — m.	Sanborn, Betsey		25 Jan 1849
Eager, Benjamin — m.	Smith, Elita		01 Aug 1801
Eldrin, Stephen — m.	Smart, Polly		04 Sep 1822
Emery, Issah — m.	Newton, Glennny		01 Jan 1809
Fargo, Harley — m.	Perry, Lucy		27 Dec 1824
Farrar, William — m.	Fay, J. Charlotte A.		08 Jun 1824
Faswell, William — m.	Sutters, Lucy		24 Jan 1829
Faucelet, Marshall — m.	Baird, Sophia		27 Dec 1850
Ficarsimon, B. — m.	Cook, Millicent		30 Dec 1841
Fisher, James — m.	Edson, Nancy		29 Oct 1827
Fisk, James Edgar — b.		Jon./Anna Minella	24 Apr 1841
Foss, Nathaniel — m.	Ingalls, Irma		12 Aug 1827
Franklin, Susanna — b.		Oliver	07 Feb 1797
Franklin, Syntha — b.		Oliver	22 Feb 1800

<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Goodrick, Franklin — m.	Perrizo, Minerva		04 Dec 1828
Graham, Betsey — b.		James	09 Sep 1795
Graham, Elvina — b.		James	19 Nov 1799
Graham, Harriet — b.		James	24 Dec 1800
Graham, James — b.		James	05 May 1803
Grasbourn, John — m.	Coller, Anna		23 May 1816
Graves, Capins — m.	Howerice, Catherine		30 Nov 1822
Green, David — m.	Wallace, Sally		20 May 1821
Greeno, Adolphus — m.	Larose, Mary		24 Jul 1851
Griffin, Orrisonol — b.		Joel	08 Oct 1797
Harrington, Eli — m.	Brooks, Esther		26 Jan 1797
Harrington, Lana — b.		Eli/Esther	04 Mar 1798
Harvey, Calvin — m.	Hicks, Polly		06 Apr 1829
Hatch, Dwight — m.	Roby, Mary		31 Aug 1847
Hatch, Ezibell — m.	Randall, Sally		06 May 1814
Hathaway, Abagail — b.			07 May 1819
Hathaway, Augusta — b.		Austin/Esther	06 Jun 1824
Hathaway, Elizabeth — b.			22 Jul 1821
Hathaway, Mary Ann — b.		Austin/Esther	17 Apr 1817
Hawk, Erastus — m.	Sawyer, Lucina		21 Mar 1848
Heald, Amos — m.	Benjamin, Sophia		17 Jul 1843
Henderson, John — m.	Gove, Fanny		01 Oct 1826
Hoadley, William — m.	Wood, Reconcile		29 Jul 1804
Hoit, Gates — m.	Dewey, Elizabeth		? Feb 1803
Holikes, Alexander — m.	Curley, Nancy		03 Jan 1832
Honsinger, Emanuel — m.	Smith, Mary Ann		01 Jan 1851
Hopkins, Herman R. — m.	Ingalls, Mary		24 Oct 1830
Hopkins, Herman — m.	Percy, Elman		19 Dec 1839
Howard, Alexander — m.	Butler, Clarilysa		30 Nov 1822
Howe, Howard — b.		Amy Howe	04 Jan 1796
Hubbard, Clark Brigham — b.		C.P. Hubbard	05 Jul 1817
Hubbard, Clark — b.		Clark/Arthresa	27 Feb 1799
Hubbard, Clark, Capt. — m.	Hull, Rachel		09 Jan 1823
Hubbard, Geo. Franklin — b.		Clark	17 Aug 1820
Hubbard, Patty — d.	Wife of Clark		19 Oct 1820
Hungerford, Henry — b.		Simeon/Elizabeth	31 Jul 1800
Hungerford, Joseph — b.		Simeon/Elizabeth	10 Nov 1795
Hungerford, S. Rice — b.		Simeon/Elizabeth	17 Mar 1798
Hurlbut, Chauncey — m.	Munsel, Charlotte		22 Feb 1818
Ingalls, Allea Betsey — b.		Parker/Mabel	11 Apr 1806
Ingalls, Darius — m.	Chapman, Abina		17 May 1826
Ingalls, Mabel — d.	Wife of Parker Ing.		27 Jul 1807
Ingals, Harvey — m.	Warner, Juney		04 Jul 1809
Ingals, Parker — m.	Ingals, Mable		05 Dec 1799
Ingals, Tilpha — b.		William/Mabel	30 Jan 1801
Jackson, Polly — b.		Iside/Polly	23 Jul 1803
Jenison, Samuel — m.	Janes, Emily M.		14 Dec 1848
Jennison, Nathan E. — m.	Hubbard, Betsey		05 Jan 1824

<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Jewel, Ezra — m.	Burnelle, Sophia		03 Dec 1818
Jewell, Ephrianna, — m.	Hotoidger, Octavio		05 Feb 1809
Joyal, John B. — m.	Lafountain, Madeline		10 Jan 1825
Jud, Alanson — m.	Noble, Sally		04 Dec 1817
Jud, Ira — m.	Smith, Roxana		24 Oct 1815
Keith, Edward — m.	Burnal, Cloe		05 May 1804
Kittle, Sylvester — m.	Sweet, Patricia		24 Sep 1822
Lackey, Willis — m.	Hogle, Dorothy		07 Mar 1819
Lafountain, Peter G.R. — m.	Smith, Julia		23 Mar 1816
Lake, Benana — m.	Crofford, Sarah		29 Dec 1819
Lamkin, Howard — m.	Orcutt, Betsey		01 Jan 1828
Lamkin, Issiah — m.	Orcutt, Lucinda		01 Mar 1826
Lamkin, Philo — d.			01 Jun 1825
Lamkins, Hiram — m.	Palmer, Sarah		01 Mar 1831
Lamphere, Theodore — m.	Crawford, Mary Ann		17 Jun 1848
Lampkin, Noventi — m.	Smith, Betsey		02 Feb 1806
Laplack, Peter — m.	Laflam, Celina		30 Jul 1846
Laselle, Emerson — m.	Grant, Dorothy		23 Dec 1844
Latham, Amery — b.		Benjamin/Lois	01 May 1797
Latham, Fanny — b.		Berry/Lois	16 Apt 1799
Lathan, Andrew — m.	Barrett, Betsey		28 Oct 1824
Lathan, Hanson — m.	Aldrick, Abigail		01 Jan 1827
Lawrence, Chester — m.	Mason, Polina		29 Nov 1848
Lawrence, David — m.	Cook, Bennett		17 Oct 1842
Leplosh, Joseph — m.	Gagnon, Caroline		19 Oct 1844
Letart, Ambrose — m.	Frumoin, Rholla		25 Oct 1822
Lewell, John M. — m.	Taylor, Mary		07 Apr 1849
Lewis, Asa — m.	Richardson, Anna		06 Mar 1812
Loiselle, Leander — m.	Leploch, Sophia		07 Jan 1844
Lowes, William — m.	Batteau, Nancy		19 Feb 1796
Lucas, Nicholas — m.	Davis, Lydia		07 Oct 1822
Lyon, Joel — b.		Luther/Betsey	30 Oct 1808
Manner, Gideon — m.	Baxter, Sally		26 Oct 1803
Mansion, William — m.	Duclos, Mary		28 Mar 1831
Manson, William — m.	Howard, Dulsina		01 Jun 1801
Manzer, Stephen — m.	Marvin, Stephen (sic)		04 Dec 1844
Martin, Julius — m.	Laven, Madeline		03 Nov 1805
Marvin, Theodore B. — m.	Meigs, Samantha R.		05 Oct 1848
Mason, James — m.	Marvin, Sabrina		28 Oct 1827
Mason, John — m.	Moore, Ruth		22 Oct 1811
McClure, Norman — m.	Aselstyne, Ruth		06 Dec 1849
McGee, Eliza (sic) — m.	Harrigan, Lucinda		06 Jul 1845
McGregor, Duncan — m.	Honsinger, Mary Ann		01 Jul 1847
McLane, John — m.	Rolet, Catherine		13 Nov 1846
Mead, C.W. — m.	Powers, Sophona		26 Oct 1844
Mead, Caesar A. — m.	Good, Mary		02 Oct 1825
Mead, Norman Powell — b.		Caesar/Mary	06 Aug 1826
Meigs, Benjamin — m.	Jackson, Belinda		17 Mar 1817



<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Meigs, Daniel — m.	Lapell, Caroline		22 Aug 1824
Meigs, Edwin — m.	Foster, Clamissa		01 Jan 1844
Merchand, John Frs. — m.	Howard, Nancy		29 Jan 1809
Meunier, Theodore — m.	Meigs, Harriet		09 Sep 1840
Miller, William — m.	Franchine, Lucy		17 Jan 1840
Minger, Reubin — m.	Hadley, Phoebe Ann		22 Dec 1830
Minor, William — m.	Cunningham, Mary		04 Jul 1846
Mix, Martin — m.	Weeks, Sally		05 Nov 1840
Moon, Amos — m.	Hoit, Hannah		01 Jul 1802
Moore, Charles — m.	Donaldson, Jane		25 Jan 1844
Moore, Richard — m.	Green, Louise		29 Feb 1842
Morgan, Rubin — m.	Hawkings, Lydia		29 Sep 1822
Mullen, James — m.	Mooset, Rosanna		09 Mar 1852
Niles, Arson — m.	Carriay, Caroline		01 Mar 1842
Noakes, Robert D. — m.	Barney, Ann		02 Apr 1849
Norton, Reuben — m.	Dunton, Caroline		22 Aug 1850
Olford, Ashley — m.	Baker, Betsey		07 Oct 1800
Orcutt, Morris — m.	White, Pheobe		17 Nov 1814
Otis, Joshua — m.	Armesbury, Permily		02 Aug 1826
Page, Benjamin — m.	Green, Polly		18 Jun 1826
Pain, Joseph — m.	Mansfield, Lydia		30 Jun 1817
Parizo, Oliver — m.	Greeno, Loraine		19 Jul 1851
Parks, Arthur — m.	Sawyer, Susan		04 Mar 1828
Parsons, Dr. Chas. — d.			15 Mar 1828
Patrick, Noyes — m.	Geer, Clence		05 Feb 1797
Payne, Peter — m.	Fisk, Parasanier		02 Mar 1820
Pease, Hubbell — m.	Murphy, Maria		25 Oct 1844
Pease, Joel H. — m.	Murphy, Lucinda		19 Jan 1843
Percy, Davis — b.		Earl/Bulah	29 Jan 1799
Percy, Elizabeth — b.		Earl/Bulah	10 Jan 1795
Percy, Elka M. — b.			15 Sep 1812
Percy, Elledice — b.		Earl/Bulah	06 Mar 1809
Percy, Hosea B. — b.			01 Apr 1815
Percy, Lucy — b.		Earl/Bulah	27 Apr 1804
Percy, Polly — b.		Earl/Bulah	29 Nov 1806
Percy, Sylvenus — b.		Earl/Bulah	25 Jan 1799
Percy, William — b.		Earl	14 Feb 1822
Phelps, John — m.	Pratt, Betsey		29 Jan 1804
Phelps, Philo — m.	Turnn, Sarah		18 Sep 1818
Pierce, James — m.	Abell, Sally		17 Dec 1817
Pierce, Melvin — m.	Joyal, Minerva		13 Apr 1848
Pierce, Nathaniel — m.	Griffin, Aurilla		19 Oct 1825
Pitcher, Benjamin — m.	Pitcher, Olive		06 Nov 1825
Platt, John — m.	Lackviews, ?		27 May 1834
Pooler, Geroqe — m.	Edson, Rebecca		04 Sep 1831
Powers, Justus — m.	Blodgett, Eliza. Sophrina		09 Oct 1848
Powers, Wiliam Henry — m.	Aselstyne, Irene		11 Nov 1846
Pratt, Ezekiel — m.	Mead, Lois		12 Oct 1824


<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Pratt, Ira A. — m.	Wait, Luina		25 Oct 1822
Pratt, Maria — b.		John/Betsey	04 Mar 1797
Prince, Henry — m.	Virginia, Hannah		22 Jan 1839
Reynolds, Thomas — m.	Shuntiff, Mary		20 Jun 1821
Robinson, Elita — b.			09 Mar 1817
Robinson, Harriet — b.		Paul	09 Sep 1808
Robinson, Luther — d.			15 Jan 1811
Robinson, Mary — b.		Paul	31 Mar 1811
Robinson, Paul — m.	Jenison, Elizabeth		13 Mar 1825
Robinson, Sparrow — b.			06 Sep 1814
Robinson, Stephen — b.		Paul	25 Jun 1805
Robinson, Thomas — b.		Paul	07 Jul 1803
Roby, Charles — m.	Hubbell, Polly		30 Jul 1820
Rootet, Francis — m.	Nica, Edise		08 Jun 1850
Rootet, John — m.	Kanan, Eliza		05 Nov 1849
Rupell, George — m.	Orcutt, Cynthia		31 Jan 1831
Rupell, Ira — m.	Ladd, Aristrus		16 Apr 1848
Ryan, J.B. — m.	Hatch, L.		28 Sep 1841
Sanborn, Lorenzo — m.	Hyde, Mary H.		01 Jan 1851
Sartwell, Horace — m.	Loiselle, Melissa		20 Mar 1850
Sawyer, Asa — m.	Hayes, Lucy		07 Jan 1832
Seargent, George — m.	Winters, Emily		01 Jan 1851
Searles, Alonzo E. — m.	Rice, Caroline A.		10 Jul 1850
Sequin, John P. — m.	Bolack, Peggy		03 Jan 1822
Shattuck, Berry — m.	Jackson, Lydia		08 Jan 1821
Shaun, Edward — m.	Butler, Sophia		04 Mar 1851
Sheldon, Palmer — m.	Fox, Donna		26 Nov 1815
Shutts, Henry — m.	Dunbar, Lois		01 Oct 1814
Sisco, Uri — m.	Potter, Roby		30 Mar 1823
Smith, John — m.	Robeson, Caroline		26 Nov 1844
Smith, John — m.	Clark, Caroline		20 Mar 1850
Smith, Rufus B. — m.	Olmstead, B.B.		25 Nov 1855
Smith, Simon — m.	Sawyer, Olive		? Aug 1803
Smith, William — m.	Clows, Nancy		12 Feb 1818
Spaulding, Sylvanus — m.	Joyale, Orphy		20 Jul 1850
Squires, Hiram — m.	Purvien, Hance		25 Jun 1838
Stearns, George W. — m.	Wood, Betsey		18 Apr 1824
Stearns, Nathaniel — d.			28 May 1824
Stephens, Harrison — m.	Jackson, Sally		24 Feb 1825
Strong, Nathaniel — m.	Brown, Sally		20 Sep 1813
Tabor, Hiram — m.	Stephens, Caroline E.		15 Jun 1845
Thayer, Whellock — m.	Church, Samantha		07 Dec 1843
Thomas, Herman — m.	Thompson, Harriet		22 Jan 1840
Titehout, Burges — m.	Deline, Sally		11 Feb 1815
Toof, Pomeroy — m.	Perry, Phoebe		01 May 1832
Towles, John W. — m.	Nashburn, Malissa		05 Sep 1847
Valentine, A. Goodrich — m.	Emery, Sally		15 Apr 1812
Van Duzee, Ira A. — m.	Ryan, Mary Ann		07 Jan 1827

<u>Name</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Date</u>
Vancelet, Marshall — m.	Baird, Sophia		?
Wait, George — m.	Harrington, Annis		02 Dec 1819
Warner, Issac — m.	Eager, Elwin		31 Dec 1827
Warner, Truman H. — b.		Truman/Anna	15 Jul 1811
Warner, Truman — m.	Ingalls, Anna		11 Dec 1808
White, William — m.	Green, Anna		21 Feb 1821
Willard, Henry — m.	Colfix, Sally		02 Jan 1818
William, Fanny C. — b.			20 Feb 1821
Wilson, James — m.	Sawyer, Dolly		30 Dec 1810
Winters, William — m.	Moss, Parmelice		19 Feb 1843
Wood, Abm. Loring Moore — b.		Cornelius/Sarah	17 Nov 1821
Wood, Benj. Doolittle — b.		Cornelius/Sarah	11 Jan 1824
Wood, Cornelius — m.	Strong, Sally		18 Dec 1811
Wood, Ebin H. Corman — b.		Cornelius/Sarah	03 Feb 1826
Wood, Homer C. — m.	Wood, Elizabeth		01 Dec 1803
Wood, Lucy Stearns — b.		Cornelius/Sarah	17 Nov 1817
Wood, Mary Ann Aug. — b.		Cornelius/Sarah	07 Jan 1818
Wood, Nathan — m.	Brown, Olive		? Nov 1802
Wood, Nathan — m.	Hathaway, Phoebe		18 Feb 1810
Wood, Nathaniel Streans — b.		Cornelius/Sarah	28 Sep 1819
Woodward, Elli — m.	Reynolds, Ruth		07 Feb 1809
Wright, Josiah — m.	Phelps, Polly		18 Jun 1815
Wyman, Samuel — m.	Hathaway, Lucy		27 Feb 1816

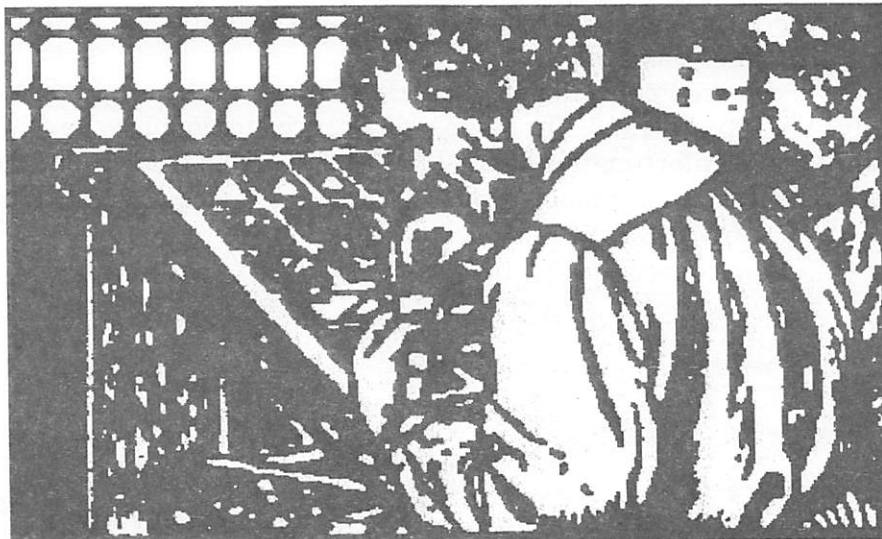


## French-English Occupations

Submitted by  
Barbara Seguin #484  
90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958

French	English	French	English
Aide de sous-commis Agriculteur	 Helper to Asst. Clerk Husbandman/ Farmer	Chaudronnier Chaudonnier Chaufonier	Boilermaker Tinker/Brazier Person responsible for lime
Apothicaire Apprenti- Armurier	Pharmacist Apprentice Gun smith	Chef/Patron Chevalier Chirugien Cloutier	The Boss Horseman/Cavalry Surgeon Nail Maker & Dealer
Archer Armurier Arpenteur Arquebusier Avocat Artisan Aubergiste Banquier	Bowmen/Archer Armorer/Gunsmith Land Surveyor Match Gunsmith Barriester/Lawyer Handcraftsman Innkeeper Money agent/ Banker	Cocher Commis Commissaire de la Marine Commissaire d'artillerie Compatable	Coachman/Driver Clerk Purser
Batelier Bedeau Berger Boucher	Boatman Church caretaker Shepherd Butcher	Concierge Confiseur Contremaitre Controleur	Arms Steward  Bookkeeper Caretaker
Boulangier Brasseur Bucheron Cannonier	Baker Brewer Woodcutter Gunner — cannon	Cordier Cordonnier Coureur de Bois Coutelier	Confectioner Overseer/Foreman Superintendent Rope Maker Shoemaker
Capitaine de Melice Capitaine de Naivre	Captain of Militia  Captain of the Navy	Couturiere Couvreue en Ardoise Cuisinier	Trapper Knife Maker Seamstress Slater/roofer
Capitaine des troupes Capitaine de Vaisseau	Troop Captain  Port Captain	Cultivateur Domestique Drapier Ecclesisstique	Cook Farmer Servant/maid Draper/Clothier
Cardeur comber Chapellier Charbonnier Chardonnier Charpentier Charpentier de Naivre	Carder — Wool Hatter Charcoal worker Coal Dealer Carpenter Shipwright	Eculer  Ecolier Fauconnier Ferblantier	Clergyman Squire/Riding Master Student
Charron Chasseur	Wheelwright Fowler/hunter	Fermier Fecheur Forgeron Fourreur	Falconer Tinman Tenant Farmer Fisherman Blacksmith Furrier

French	English	French	English
Garde	Guard/Watchman	Ouvrier/ Travilleur	Workman/Laborer
Geolier	Jailer	Passeur	Ferryman
Gerant	Manager	Patissier	Pastry Cook
Greffier	Registrar/Recorder	Peintre	Painter
Huissier	Usher/Bailiff	Precepteur	Tutor/Teacher
Ibeniste	Cabinetmaker	des Enfant	
Imprimeur	Printer	Corsaire	Privateer
Jardinier	Gardener	Quincaillier/ taillandier	Ironmonger
Labourer	Ploughman	Receveur	Tax Collector
Libraire	Bookseller	des Droits	
Macon	Mason/Bricklayer	Relieur	Bookbinder
Magistrat	Judge	Repondant	Bondsman
Maitre	Master Teacher	Sage-femme	Mid-wife
Maitre de Barque	Shipmaster	Serre/Frein	RR Brakeman
Maitre de Poste	Postmaster	Serrurier	Locksmith
Maitre d'hotel	Headwaiter/Butler	Soeur Hospitaliere	Sister-of-Charity
Marbrier	Marble Cutter	Soldat	Soldier
Marchand	Merchant/ Shopkeeper	Syndic	Trustee
Marguiller	Church Warden	Taillandier	Edge Tool Maker
Marine	Sailor/Marine	Tailleur de Pierre	Stonecutter
Matelot	Sailor	Tambour	Drummer
Medecin	Physician	Tapissier	Upholsterer/ Tapestry Worker
Megisseur	Tanner/Leather Dresser	Tisserand	Weaver
Menuisier/ Farinier	Joiner/Carpenter	Tonnelier	Cooper
Meunier	Miller	Truchement	Interpreter to the Natives
Mineur	Miner	des Sauvages	
Orfevre	Goldsmith Silversmith	Vacher	Cowboy





## The Chicoine — Dozois/Cotton/Firmin Families of North America

by

André Chicoine # 0870R

105 J.-P. Vincent # 19, Longueuil, Qué. Canada J4G 1Y4  
514-670-1761.

The recently published dictionary of the Chicoi(s)ne families in North America and France<sup>1</sup> indicates that there are two lineages in Canada and the United States, one established in Verchères, near Montréal, and the other in Barachois, in the Gaspé region.

The lineage of Verchères descends from Pierre Chicoisne, born in Channay-sur-Lathan (Anjou) in 1639. Many Chicoisne families of France also come from this small community, located near Tours (Indre-et-Loire). In France, the patronymic was traced back to the mid-16th century. The "s" was lost after crossing the Atlantic.

Pierre Chicoine arrived in Montreal around 1662. Having lived a while on the island of Montreal, he moved to Longueuil, on the south shore, as one of the first twelve pioneers. He married Madeleine Chrestien in 1670. With Pierre Boisseau, in 1678, he bought a seigneurie, located between Verchères and Contrecoeur. The seigneurie became known as Bellevue and was divided in two fiefs, the one close to Verchères belonging to Pierre Chicoine.

Five other generations kept the fief until the end of the seigneurial system, in 1854. Having bought the other half, the entire original seigneurie was the property of the Chicoine family in 1861. Furthermore, most of the seigneurial domain stayed in the family at least until 1913. The stone windmill, built in 1732, was unfortunately demolished in 1985, but the last stone manor, built

around 1766, can still be seen in the Verchères region.

Of the three surviving sons of Pierre and Madeleine, two had a descendancy. Pierre, the oldest, kept the surname and Paul, the youngest, chose the name Dozois. Descendants have been found in six provinces and 29 states. The genealogical importance of this lineage is confirmed by a descent of at least 3930 individuals: 3520 Chicoines and 410 Dozois.

The lineage of Barachois goes back to Jean or Jacques Chicoine and Marie Beaudot. The origin of this family is not yet known. The ancestor was a fishery merchant around 1750 in Barachois, known nowadays as St-Pierre-de-la-Malbaie, between Gaspé and Percé. In 1758, Wolfe burned all his possessions and took his son to pilot one of his ships in the St-Lawrence river.

Two sons had descendants. Jean-Baptiste Chicoine and Aubin Chicoine dit Cotton; the Chicoine's branch further subdivided into Firmin, thus forming three specific branches. The dictionary lists 400 individuals: 138 Chicoines, 210 Cottons and 52 Firmins. So far, this lineage has only been found in the Québec province, mostly in the Gaspé peninsula.

<sup>1</sup> Les Chicoine d'Amérique du Nord et les Chicoisne de France, dictionnaire généalogique 1630-1995, 457p., available from the author.



## Acadian Family Reunions

Family: Arceneaux  
Reunion date: 8 Aug 1999  
Location: Carencro  
Contact: Robert Arceneaux  
Address: PO Box 53054, Lafayette LA  
70505  
Telephone: 318-233-4061

Family: Babineau/Granger  
Reunion date: 13-14 Aug 1999  
Location: Rayne  
Contact: Nolan Babineaux  
Address: 9815 Trendale Dr. Green-well  
Springs, LA 70739  
Telephone: 504-261-7909

Family: Bergeron/Callouet/Gau-treaux  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Addis  
Contact: Anna Newnam  
Address: 350 Georgia Ave., Port Allen,  
LA 70767  
Telephone: 504-343-8417

Family: Blanchard  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Pierre Part  
Contact: Sally Blanchard  
Address: 103 Gary St., Pierre Part, LA  
70339  
Telephone: 504-252-9655

Family: Bourg/Bourque  
Reunion date: 31 Jul 1999  
Location: Bourg  
Contact: George Bourg  
Address: PO Box 304, Houma, LA 70361  
Telephone: 504-872-6635

Family: Bourgeois  
Reunion date: 31 Jul 1999  
Location: Vacherie  
Contact: Norman Marmillion  
Address: 227 Hwy 18, Vacherie, LA 70090  
Telephone: 504-265-7690

Family: Breaux/Braud  
Reunion date: 6-8 Aug 1999  
Location: Breaux Bridge  
Contact: Lynn Breaux  
Address: PO Box 51964, Lafayette LA  
70505  
Telephone: 318-233-5352

Family: Broussard  
Reunion date: 31 Jul-1-2 Aug 1999  
Location: Lafayette  
Contact: Brent Broussard  
Address: 120 Canebroke Ln, La-fayette,  
LA 70508  
Telephone: 318-989-8676

Family: Chiasson/Bernard  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Lockport  
Contact: Kevin Allemand  
Address: PO Box 117, Raceland, LA 70394  
Telephone: 504-532-6381

Family: Comeaux  
Reunion date: 14-15 Aug 1999  
Location: Lafayette  
Contact: Conrad Comeaux  
Address: 103 Glynnwood Ave, Lafayette,  
LA 70506  
Telephone: 318-234-5906

Family: Cormier  
Reunion date: 7-8 Aug 1999  
Location: Rayne  
Contact: Ronald Cormier  
Address: 222 Wilree Dr., New Iberia, LA  
Telephone: 318-367-5725

Family: Dugas/Guilliot  
Reunion date: 15 Aug 1999  
Location: Carencro  
Ken Dugas  
Address: 123 Meadow Lane, Lafayette,  
LA 70506  
Telephone: 318-989-0228

Family: Duhon  
Reunion date: 6-7 Aug 1999  
Location: New Iberia  
Contact: Dudley Duhon  
Address: Duhon Road, Lafayette, LA 70506  
Telephone: 318-984-1907

Family: Gravois  
Reunion date: 6-8 Aug 1999  
Location: Vacherie  
Contact: Roland Gravois  
Address: 3621 Plymouth Pl,  
New Orleans, LA 70131  
Telephone: 504-393-1264

Family: Guidry/Pettipas  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Houma  
Contact: Daniel Guidry  
Address: 104 Marie Dr., Houma, LA 70364  
Telephone: 504-851-6544

Family: Guilbeau(x)  
Reunion date: 14 Aug 1999  
Location: Carencro  
Contact: Carrol Guibeau  
Address: 200 W. Musique Rd.,  
Carencro, LA 70520  
Telephone: 318-896-6868

Family: Hebert  
Reunion date: 6-8 Aug 1999  
Location: Abbeville  
Contact: Russell Gaspard  
Address: 1113 Coulee Kinney Rd.  
Abb. LA 70510  
Telephone: 318-893-4119

Family: Henry/Lirette  
Reunion date: 31 Jul 1999  
Location: Chauvin  
Contact: Vivian Pellegrin  
Address: 4607 Bayouside Dr., Chauvin,  
LA 70344  
Telephone: 504-594-5449

Family: Landry  
Reunion date: 14-15 Aug 1999  
Location: Grand Coteau  
Contact: Michael Landry

Address: 205 Kevin Dr., Lafayette,  
LA 70507  
Telephone: 318-264-1742

Family: LeBlanc  
Reunion date: 13-15 Aug 1999  
Location: Erath  
Contact: Presley LeBlanc  
Address: PO Box 439, Erath, LA 70533  
Telephone: 318-937-8160

Family: Lejeune/Young  
Reunion date: 14 Aug 1999  
Location: Crowley  
Contact: Annette Huval  
Address: 107 Chip St., Scott, LA 70583  
Telephone: 318-269-1921

Family: Martin  
Reunion date: 7-8 Aug 1999  
Location: St. Martinville  
Contact: Ried Martin  
Address: 314 St. Martin St.,  
St. Martinville, LA 70582  
Telephone: 318-394-3217

Family: Mouton  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Lafayette  
Contact: Scranton Mouton  
Address: PO Box 2145, Lafayette,  
LA 70502  
Telephone: 318-235-9025

Family: Pitre/Pete/Pitrie  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Cutoff  
Contact: Loretta Jambon  
Address: PO Box 88, Matthews,  
LA 70375  
Telephone: 504-532-2907

Family: Prejean/Lebreton  
Reunion date: 6-7 Aug 1999  
Location: Eunice  
Contact: Raymond Prejean  
Address: PO Box 40, Lawtell,  
LA 70550  
Telephone: 318-543-2395

Family: Richard  
Reunion date: 6-7 Aug 1999  
Location: Lafayette  
Contact: Eddie Richard  
Address: PO Box 456, Scott, LA 70583  
Telephone: 318-235-0538

Family: Robichaux  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Montegut  
Contact: Mildred R. Pellegrin  
Address: PO Box 53, Montegut,  
LA 70363  
Telephone: 504-594-3135

Family: Roy  
Reunion date: 7-8 Aug 1999  
Location: Lafayette  
Contact: Ed Roy  
Address: 17 Courtyard Cir., Lafayette,  
LA 70508  
Telephone: 318-234-5906

Family: Savoie/Savoy  
Reunion date: 7 Aug 1999  
Location: Grand Coteau  
Contact: Dale Savoie  
Address: Award Masters, 3219 Johnson St.,  
Laf. LA 70503  
Telephone: 318-984-1414

Family: Simon  
Reunion date: 14-15 Aug 1999  
Location: Eunice-Lafayette

Contact: Curley Simon, Jr.  
Address: 110 Percy Forman Rd., Lafayette,  
LA 70506  
Telephone: 318-984-2281

Family: Theriot/Crochet  
Reunion date: 31 Jul 1999  
Location: Houma  
Contact: Nadine T. Bourdreaux  
Address: 7447 Hwy 996, Belle Rose,  
LA 70341  
Telephone: 504-473-6053

Family: Thibodeaux  
Reunion date: 6-7 Aug 1999  
Location: Charenton  
Contact: David Thibodeaux  
Address: 501 W. Adm. Doyle, New Iberia,  
LA 70560  
Telephone: 318-365-6838

Family: Trahan (Leger)  
Reunion date: 7-8 Aug 1999  
Location: Crowley  
Contact: Julius Trahan  
Address: Rt. 2 Box 210A, Kaplan, LA 70546  
Telephone: 318-643-8180

Family: Vincent  
Reunion date: 13-15 Aug 1999  
Location: Kaplan  
Contact: Charles Vincent  
Address: 420 W. 1st St., Kaplan, LA 70548  
Telephone: 318-643-7080 ☐



## Researching Some Clinton County Records

by

Addie Shields#4

29 North Point Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

Each town and village in Clinton County has their Vital Statistics from the date of the mandate by the State of New York in the year 1880. Before that time the enumeration of families in the United States Federal Census is the best source especially with the 1850 Census which enumerates each child. Then being more explicit is the census taken by the French Priests at St. Peter's following the building of that church in 1853. This census gives the maiden name of the wife as well as the occupations of the older children and the location of their residence.

Added to this in the Roman Catholic line are the Repertories of the RC Churches in the County. The Repertories list baptisms, and some such as the volume of St. Anne's at Mooers Forks, St. Edmund's of Ellenburg and St. John the Baptist of Keeseville, also list sepultures, as well as Volumes 110 and 111 of Coopersville, Redford, Dannemora, Rouses Point and Champlain. lists sepultures/deaths as well.

There are no surviving New York State Census Volumes for the area of Clinton County until the year 1892. The Clinton County Clerk's Office has this 1892 volume, as well as the 1905, the 1915, and the 1925 volumes. These are in open ledger form and can be searched in that office.

The *McLellan Cemetery Records*, consisting of 153 cemeteries within Clinton County, were prepared by the McLellan Family from 1933 to 1966, and were at the time of the Bicentennial copied for the Reference Room of the Plattsburgh Public Library. They are still available for research in that facility. In 1977, Jack Stewart, copied the McLellan set for the Office of the Clinton County Historian. In 1980, Addie L. Shields, working with the Supervisors of the Towns and Villages received permission from those individual supervisors to assume the costs of the printing of their segment of the McLellan Cemetery Records for their offices. The segment of each town or village was printed by Central Printing of the County. Presently, each Historian of each area has his/her segment of the McLellan Cemetery Records.

Following the death of Mrs. McLellan, the originals of these records were given to the Special Collection of the Benjamin Feinberg Library of SUNY at Plattsburgh. In 1981, Addie Shields, through an arrangement with Woody McLellan was allowed to copy the Cemeteries of the Islands of the Lake, the originals of which were given to the St. Albans Public Library along with the compilations of the cemeteries in Franklin County, of which St. Albans is the County Seat. Copies of cemeteries in Chittenden and Addison Counties were added to the collection.

The original work in this compilation was started by Hugh McLellan, who was joined in the effort by his son, Charles Woodberry-Woody, and Woody's wife Hulda (Bredenberg) McLellan. The McLellans were very modest in their effort in that nowhere does a signature appear, only their initials to attest to the hours of dedicated work. They created this compilation because of their knowledge that cemeteries had no records only what were on the gravestones. An Index was created using abbreviated letters for the 14 towns as CM for Champlain and CZ for Chazy, with numbers after for the numbered listings of the cemeteries within that town.

There are 3 cemeteries within the City of Plattsburg that the McLellans did not copy. These are the St. Peter's and Mount Carmel — burials from St. John's, both located on the west side of South Catherine Street. Just before Mount Carmel a right onto Main Mill Street will bring you to the Jewish cemetery. All of these have good records within their respective offices, which probably influenced the McLellans not to undertake the copying of this information as, in a way, it would have been a duplication.

There are also cemeteries in the Town of Dannemora that have not been copied. Especially in the cemeteries in Standish and Lyon Mountain the inscriptions were of another language that he appears not to be able to decipher, and decided not to undertake same.

The cemeteries within the Town of Chazy,



which were copied by the Historian, Nell Jane Barnet Sullivan, were given by her to be added to the McLellan compilation.

The Historian, Sarah Baker copied the Protestant cemetery at Redford. Later Edna Finn and Betty Dora redid this volume. Ted Genette copied the Roman Catholic cemetery in Morrisonville, which is at the top of the Hill and beside the Protestant cemetery.

Fairview cemetery in the village of Ausable Forks and Town of Black Brook was copied in 1978 by Mrs. Alexander Shalton of Jay with additions by Barbara Bombard.

In planning a trip to Clinton County to re-

search a family, it might be advisable to first visit the office of the Town or Village Historian or Clerk where the family lived and check the records within that government office. The Town Clerk or Historian can guide you in the right direction and save you time.

Complete sets of the McLellan Cemetery Records of Clinton County are at the Plattsburgh Public Library, the Clinton County Historians Office at the Government Center, and the Special Collections Library of the Feinberg Library at SUNY. Michael Burgess, Librarian at the Special Collections, is presently making copies of these records for the Library at NNYACGS at Keeseville.



## **No Wonder I'm Tired**

There are 240 million people in America.

One hundred million are over 65.

Ninety million are under 21.

This leaves 50 million people to work.

But, 18 million are in the armed forces.

This leaves 32 million to do the work.

But, 6 million are on welfare.

This leaves 26 million to do the work.

But, 15 million work for the government.

This leaves 11 million to do the work.

But, 10 million are in school.

This leaves 1 million to do the work.

But, 750,000 are sick or disabled.

This leaves 250,000 to do the work.

But, last week 249,998 were in jail.

This leaves 2 people to do the work.

And since you don't do much...

No wonder I'm so tired!

Author unknown



# Trudelle/Trudel Lebellay/Bailey

Submitted by

Joan Cass, Vicki Cass, Connie Krause#749  
223 Milford Dr., Syracuse, NY 13206



Jean Trudelle  
Jean/Marg. Noyer

Parfondeval, Mortagne, Perche, Fr.  
mar., Beauport, Que.  
14 Nov 1655

Marguerite Thomas  
Jean/Marguerite  
Fredery (Belgium)

Jean Trudel  
Jean/Marg. Thomas

L'Ange-Gardien, Que.  
8 Jan 1691

Louise Mathieu  
Jean/Anne Letarte

Ambroise Trudelle  
Jean/Louie Mathieu

Beauport, Que.  
27 Set 1734

Angelique Parent  
Etienne/Marie  
Chevalier

Ambroise Trudelle  
Amb./Angel. Parent

L'Ange-Gardien, Que.  
8 Nov 1762

Isabelle Cote  
Joseph/M-Jeanne  
Roussin

Louis Trudelle  
Amb./Isabelle Cote

St. Joachims, Chateauguay, Que.  
9 August 1802

Francoise Henault  
Joseph/Archange  
Lefebvre

Louis Trudel  
Louis/Francoise Henault

St. Clement, Beauharnois, Que.  
31 Jan 1826

Marie Roy  
Joseph/Catherine  
Reed

Damase Trudel  
Louis/Marie Roy

St. Antoine-Abbe, Beauharnois, Que.  
1 Oct 1860

Onesime  
Beauregard  
Gabriel/Madeleine  
Gervais

Mederis Trudel  
Damase/Onisime Beauregard

Assumption, Redford, NY  
2 May 1881

John Baptiste Bailey  
Simon/Zoe  
Rousseau

Mabel Bailey  
John/Mederis Trudel

St. Peter's, Plattsburgh, NY  
1910

Arthur Hanley  
Patrick/Eliz. Hurley

Francis Hanley/Bailey  
Arthur Hanley/Mable Bailey

St. Peter's, Plattsburgh, NY  
1938

Madeleine Mayo  
Joseph/Maude  
Vassar

Joan Bailey  
Francis/Madeleine Mayo

Our Lade of Lourdes, Sry., NY  
1962

Norman Cass  
Eugene/Betty West

Kristin Cass  
Norman/Joan Bailey

Mark Hochter





## Mayo/Mailloux/Maillaut Genealogy

Submitted by  
 Connie Krause #749, Joan Cass, Vicki Cass  
 223 Milford Dr., Syracuse, NY 13206



Toussaint Maillaut	Bishop of Lucon, Poitou, Fr.	Claude Bouchere
Jean Maillaut Toussaint & Claude Bouchere	1690 Fort St. Louis, Que.	Roberté Peladeau Jean & Jeanne Roy
Jean Maillot Jean & Roberté Peladeau	27 Jul 1718 Chambly, Que	Marguerite Vasher Jn. Guy & Marg. Benoit
Louis Basile Maillot m-2 Jean & Marg. Vasher	18 Feb 1765 Chambly, Que	Cath. Sanssoucy Jos. & Catherine Lienard
Charles Mailloux Ls. Basile & Cath. Sanssoucy	1 Jul 1799 Chambly, Que. St. Mathias	M-Genevieve Hervé Jos. & M-Madelein Barsaloup
Antoine Mailloux Chas. & M-Madelein Hervé	1829 St. Cesaire, Rouville, Que.	Angelique LaTouche Ls. & Angelique Planté
Joseph Mailloux Antoine & Angel. LaTouche	? Coopersville, NY	Flavie/Fora Bessette Abraham & Juliette Regnier
George Mayo Joseph & Flavie Bessette	? Chazy, NY	Julia Mousseau ?
Joseph Mayo Geo. & Julia Mousseau	1910 Altona, NY	Maude Vassar Guillaume & Juliette Hebert
Madeleine Mayo Jos. & Maude Vassar	1938 St. Peter's, Plattsburgh, NY	Francis. (Hanley) Bailey Arthur Hanley & Mabel Bailey
Constance Bailey Frs. & Madelein Mayo	9 Jun 1962 Syracuse, NY Immaculate Conception	Robert Krause, Jr. Robert & Mildred Kerwin
Robert Krausse III Rob't & Constance Bailey	9 Oct 1992 Syracuse, NY Blessed Sacrament	Theresa Quinn Bernard & Marg. Donovan

## A Sixth Line of Frechette in Canada and the United States

by

**Claude G. Frechette#857, Genealogist**  
**4480 Promenade Paton #1205**  
**Laval, QC, Canada H7W 5E1**  
**514-688-3188**

Yves Phlem dit Le Breton

Ancestor of Hivon Families, and a sixth Line of Frechette, the  
 descendants of PIERRE FRECHETTE married to JULIE PEPIN.

### Generations:

1. Guillaume Phlem & Marguerite Peroine, from St-Jean-de-Morlaix, diocese de Tréguier, Basse Bretagne, France.
2. Yves Phlen (Flemme) dit Yvon, b. in Ploujean, suburb of Morlaix, d. 25 Sep 1749  
 Sainte-Anne-de-La Pérade (SALP), PQ, Champlain, m. 8 Apr 1724, Marie Lereau, Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orléans, (Sixe & Marie Deblois).
3. Charles-François Phlem dit Hivon, b. 16 Apr 1731 (SALP), m. 22 Feb 1751  
 (SALP) Marie-Jeanne Gendron, b. 17 Mar 1731 (SALP) (René & Nicole Lafontaine/Larioux).
4. François-Marie Phlem dit Hivon, b. 24 Aug 1759 (SALP), d. 15 Feb 1840 (SALP),  
 m. 18 May 1780 (SALP), Marie-Angélique Vallée, b. 3 Jun 1857 (SALP) (Joseph & Angélique Tessier).
5. François Hivon, b. 4 Mar 1783 (SALP), d. 25 Jul 1854 (SALP), 10 Feb 1817  
 (SALP), Elisabeth Fraser, b. 28 Dec 1795 (SALP) (Jean & Marguerite Vallée).
6. PIERRE HIVON DIT FRECHETTE, b. 18 Feb 1818 (SALP), m. 12 Sep 1843 (SALP),  
 JULIE PEPIN DIT LACHANCE, b. 1 Apr 1824, St-Pierre-les-Becques (Hyacinthe & Claire Lafeur).
7. Alfred Frechette m. Justine Petit Lachance, 30 Jun 1873, Precious Blood, Woonsocket, RI.  
 Clair Frechette, m. Délina Lacoursiere, 21 Apr 1873, St-Casimer, Portneuf.  
 Délia Frechette, m. Pierre-Jean Grandbois, 12 Sep 1881, St-Casimer.  
 Onsimé Frechette, m. Carrie Tait, 20 Apr 1885, Notre-Dame, Ottawa, Ontario.  
 Philippe Frechette, m. Caroline-Catherine Lepire, 5 Oct 1873, Precious Blood, Woonsocket, RI.  
 Victor Frechette, m. Louise Ranger, 12 Apr 1880, Precious Blood, Woon, RI.
8. Family of Clair Frechette & Delina Lacoursiere:  
 Adelma, m. Clémentine Paquin, 23 Feb 1903, St-Marc-de-Carrières, PQ.  
 Alma, m. Alfred Tessier, 9 Aug 1904, St-Casimer.  
 Auréa, m. Joseph Grimard, 30 Apr 1900, St-Casimer.  
 Auréa, m. Séraphin Briere, 7 Aug 1910, St-Marc-des-Carrières.  
 Corine, m. Eugene Sirois, 9 Jul 1913, St-Casimer.

8. Ererstine Frechette, m. Georges Houde, 2 Jun 1914, St-Casimer.  
Irenée Frechette, m. Dorilla Demers, 18 Jan 1934, Ste-Cunégonde, Montreal.  
Marie-Louise Frechette, m. Wilbrod Douville, 2 Apr 1894, St-Casimer.  
Rose-Anna Frechette, m. Honoré Rivard, 30 Apr 1900, St-Casimer.
8. Family of Onesime Frechette & Carrie Tait:  
Euclide, m. Alice Truchon, 21 Sep 1917, Ste-Anne, Woon, RI.  
Onesime-Joseph, m. Mary Lily Greer, 5 Oct 1926, American-United Church, Montreal.
8. Family of Philippe Frechette & Caroline-Catherine Lepire:  
Jodeph-Alfred, m. Marguerite Detavernier, 18 May 1917, Ste-Anne, Woon, RI  
Joseph-Esdras, m. Celina Camire, 11 May 1903, Ste-Anne, Woonsocket, RI.  
Louis-Philippe, m. Léa Lussier, 12 Jun 1900, St-James, Manville, RI.  
Marie-Anne, m. Joseph Dufresne, 23 Nov 1903, Ste. Anne, Woon, RI.  
Rose-de-Lima, m. Nazaire Bergeron, 29 Jul 1919, Ste-Anne, Woon, RI.
8. Family of Victor Frechette & Louise Ranger:  
Alfred, m. Julia Daley, 14 Jun 1920, St-Charles, Woon, RI.  
Alfred, m. Irene Taillon, 10 Jun 1967, Precious Blood, Woon, RI.  
Charles-David, m. Laura-Celina Boucher, 26 Jun 1919, Our-Lady-of-Victories, Woon, RI.  
François, m. Eva Brunette, 27 Nov 1906, Precious Blood, Woon, RI.  
Marie-Louise, m. David Mathewson, 31 Mar 1902, Precious Blood, Woon, RI.
9. Family of Adelma Frechette & Clementine Paquin:  
Charles-Auguste, m. Juliette Belisle, 3 Sep 1928, St-Marc-des-Carrieres, Portneuf.  
Jeanne, m. Leo St-Michel, 9 May 1936, Immaculate-Conception, Montreal.  
Philippe, m. Marie-Ange Cuerrier, 10 Jun 1939, St-Denis, Montreal.
9. Family of Alfred Frechette & Julia Daley:  
Alfred, m. Viviane Vitiello, 18 Jan 1947, Ste-Anne, Woon, RI.  
Florence, m. Arthur Proulx, 15 Feb 1947, St-Charles, Woon, RI.
9. Family of Euclide Frechette & Alice Truchon:  
Annette, m. Rudell Doyle, 20 Nov 1954, St-Vincent, North-Bay ON
9. Family of François Frechette & Eva Brunette:  
Evelyn, m. Addison-Hubbard Cutting, 1 Jul 1944, Holy-Family, Woon, RI.  
Helene-Antoinette, m. Armand Beaudreau, 19 Sep 1927, Holy-Family, Woon, RI.  
Marie-Loretta, m. Ivor Booth, 11 Jun 1932, Holy-Family, Woon, RI.  
Norman, m. Violet Doura, 11 Oct 1950, Holy-Family, Woon, RI.  
William R., m. Juliette-Marguerite Hause, 3 Oct 1938, Holy-Family, Woon, RI.  
Yvonne-Louise, m. Ovila-Toussaint Saint-Onge, 12 Jun 1937, Holy-Family, Woon, RI.
9. Family of Joseph-Alfred Frechette & Marguerite Detavernier:  
Marceau, m. Rose-Medora-Armande Desmarais, 25 Oct 1947, St-John-Evangelist,  
Slaterville, RI.
9. Family of Louis-Philippe Frechette & Léa Lussier:  
J.B. Antoine, m. Juliette Lizotte, 3 Jul 1937, St. Anthony, New Bedford, MA.



Beatrice-Irene, m. Ovila Lafreniere, 31 Jul 1922, St. James, Fisherville, MA.  
 Donat-Charles, m. Blanche Gagne, 18 Aug 1934, St. Anthony, New Bedford, MA.  
 Emillienne, m. Amede l'Heureux, 27 Jan 1924, St. James, Manville, RI.  
 Eva, m. George-Normand Massé, 6 May 1929, St. Anthony, New Bedford, MA.  
 Raymond-Gerard, m. b. 29 Nov 1907, St. James, Manville, RI.  
 Roland-Esdras, m. Georgianna Davignon, 30 Jul 1928, St. Anthony, New Bedford, MA.  
 Rose-Alba-Pamela, m. George Whalley, 31 Dec 19...  
 Rose-Regina, m. Raymond Geguin, 25 Nov 1929, St. Anthony, New Bedford, MA.  
 Theresa, b. 1917, RI.

10. Family of Charles-Auguste Frechette & Juliette Belisle:

Denise, m. Gilles Lavigne, 14 Sep 1957, Immaculé-Conception, Montreal.  
 Jeanne, m. Alcide Lévesque, 9 Jul 1949, Immaculé-Conception, Montreal.  
 Marius, m. Huguette Piché, 19 Jun 1954, St-Louis-de-Gonzague, Montreal.

10. Family of Norman Frechette & Violet Doura:

Gary-Alan, m. Denise-Lucille Caron, 17 Sep 1977, St-Joseph, Woonsocket, RI.

10. Family of Philippe Frechette & Marie-Ange Cuerrier:

Lise, m. Ronald Collins, 20 Sep 1958, St-Eusebe-de-Vergeil, Montreal.  
 Normand, m. Nicole Beauchamp, 14 Dec 1968, St-Eusebe-de-Vergeil, Montreal.

10. Family of Marius Frechette & Huguette Piché:

Francine, m. Michel Deschênes, 4 Aug 1979, St-Edouard-de-Framton, Dorchester Co.  
 Marie-Christine, m. Christian Lacerte, 26 Jul 1986, St-Sévere, St-Maurice Co.

In, conclusion, all the Frechette enumerated above would like to know they descend at the sixth generation from Pierre Hivon dit Frechette from Sainte-Anne-de-La Pêrade, PQ, and at the second generation from Yves Phlem dit Yvon from Sainte-Famille, Ile d'Orléans, PQ.

### References

Tanguay, Cyprien (Abbé), Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes.  
 Répertoires de N.M.D. Sainte-Anne-de-La Pêrade and Montreal.  
 American French Genealogical Society Publications, Pawtucket, RI.

### NNYACGS' Deceased Members

Since the last journal came out we have lost two members of our society, Bob Venne and Edna Finn. Bob lived in Champlain, NY, and was well know to many. Bob, was a collector of history. He was a member of our society for only a short time, but during that time we came to know him for his good humor, common sense, and generosity.

Edna, lived in Saranac Lake, NY, where she was a historian and genealogist. She was generous to the society with help and advise. Many members have benefited from a personal call or letter with some help in the quest for a better knowledge of their ancestors. These two people will be missed by all.



Louis A. Durocher

Louis Alexander Durocher, known as Pip to his grandchildren, was the fourth-born child of Louis Napoleon and Cecelia Columbe. He was the most outgoing of all their children, hardworking, friendly, easygoing, and always ready to laugh, the joy of life bubbling up in his jolly laugh.

Louis had natural intelligence, but not much schooling. He may have graduated from eighth grade or he may have had even less formal education. In 1885, a few years before he started attending school, the Sister's of the Holy Cross of St. Laurent, Que., Canada took charge of the Sallaz Academy. At that time a bilingual education was adopted. They had half days of English and half days of French. Louis' brother, Nelson, felt this accounted for his having reached only the fourth grade.

Louis Alexander didn't enjoy farm work, but he loved to tinker with engines. He could play music by ear. Before he married he played in a band, to earn money, at square dances. He played the harmonica, mouth harp, and the violin. His great-grand son, Travis Christopher Allen, remembers Pip playing for his grandchildren and gr-grandchildren. His music always stopped tears.

When Louis was a young boy living in Clayburg, New York, he went with his father to Morrisonville,

## Louis Durocher - 1889-1991

From  
*Generations: The Story of the Durocher/Gagné  
Family*  
Editor

Beverly Durocher Morgan

Submitted by  
Marissa Peryea#908  
268 Tom Miller Road  
Plattsburgh, NY 12901

NY, to buy a carding mill, although they didn't have sheep on the farm in Clayburg. A carding mill takes wool and combs it and takes all the dirt out of it so it's ready to be made into yarn. Always enterprising, Louis decided to card wool for people. That was his way of making an income. He had a gasoline powered donkey engine, a small engine with two big fly wheels, that was the source of power for the carding mill.

Farmers came to him bringing their wool. Years later he would reminisce with a hardy chuckle, "People would weigh their wool and when they got their carded wool back they would come back and accuse me of keeping their wool. 'You see that's all that's left on the cart. Where do you think that the stuff on the floor came from? If you want that dirt in the bag, I'll put it in a bag for you.'"

He and Blanche Gagné married in October of 1923, and the newly weds stayed on the farm in Clayburg from that date until January of 1924, while he finished his jobs.

At this time, Louis and Blanche moved to Plattsburgh where he went to work at the Berst Foster and Dixfield — B.F.D. (later the Saranac Pulp and Paper, Inc., then the Diamond Match Co., and now is run by Georgia Pacific) for a blacksmith in the mill.

At 25, Louis was probably one of the younger employees in the maintenance department as an apprentice — of sorts. He worked there from 1924 to 1928. During that time he bought the house at 3 Champlain Street in Plattsburgh, NY, for \$3,500, and paid it off in less than three years.

Daughter, Fleur Ange remembers, "Dad was very tiny and he was the only one who fit inside the

pipes when welding was required. That's how he got to be a welder. According to the people who worked with him he was very talented and it wasn't long before he worked his way up. I heard Dad talk about doing blacksmith welds, the joining of two pieces of metal together. Other jobs he did at the mill were lathe work and different kinds of repairs. He was well prepared when he bought Rascoes Welding Business."

He bought the shop at 24 Durka Street on September 7, 1930 for \$10,000 and \$3,261.73 in interest. Even though times were hard he had the shop paid for by 1942. He continued to be called to do work at the mill even after he had his own business. When there was a difficult job that needed to be done at Plattsburgh Air Force Base they called Louis Durocher Welding.

His granddaughter, Marissa recalls, "Pip worked a lot of hours. He was punctual about coming home at 12:00 and 6:00 for his meals, and then did more work after 6:00, working until 10:00 or 11:00 at night. Mim would wait up for him. Mim did the bookkeeping for the business."

His son, Arthur recalls, "Dad could fix anything. He designed a tire-puller for Fort Edwards Express. He could have gotten big money for that, but he only charged for material and a bit of time."

Louis was not a good enforcer to collect on money due him for his work. The only way he collected his money was the next time a debtor wanted some work done, Louis refused until the previous bill was paid. He would never have thought to bring someone to court.

Daughter-in-law, Vicki and son, Arthur recall that he did much work for free. To the clergy and religious he would only ask for a prayer, and often fixed bicycles and other children's vehicles for the neighborhood kids. His shop was always open to his friends, and many people would come down and visit with him.

Fleur Ange recalls that her father bought her her first roller skates and that she used to skate throughout the streets of the City of Plattsburgh. "I have fond childhood memories of Dad teaching me how to swim and ice skate. I remember getting ice skates for Christmas. We went to Grandma Durocher's in Clayburg, and he went skating with me. He had skates that clip on your shoes. I don't remember how old I was. There was a breeze blowing and there was a big patch of ice. It was such a wonderful feeling. The first time I put on skates it was like I had skated all my life (probably because of the roller-skating). My Dad made us an ice rink every year."

When Louis Alexander became a diabetic, around the age of 75, he worked at the shop for a few hours in the daytime. His old customers came to the house where he'd weld with a portable welder. Around 1989, when he was 90, he sold the shop and equipment. Fifty-nine years earlier he had taken on a shaky venture in difficult economic times and with craftsmanship, hard work, and his ready smile he had made it a profitable business well known throughout the area.

Louis Alexander Durocher died at home on October 19, 1991. He is buried at St. Peter's cemetery in Plattsburgh. He was of sound mind until his last breath. His last days were not clouded with failing memory as had happened with his siblings and grandparents. Perhaps he benefited from his wife's forward thinking in diet and health care.

His hearty laugh rings out in memory still from the home he bought for his bride, Marie Blanche Elodia Gagne Durocher, in the 1920's.

The above chronicle is from interviews by Marissa Peryea with Arthur Durocher, son; Vicki Durocher, daughter-in-law; Marie Blanche, wife; Fleur Ange Peryea, daughter; and Beverly Morgan, niece.

**Louis Alexander Durocher/M-Blanche Gagné Family**

1. Louis Alexander **Durocher**, m. 15 Oct 1923, at St. Patrick's, Sherrington PQ, Marie Blanche Elodia Gagné. Their children were all born in Plattsburgh, NY.

1.1. Fleur Ange, b. 1 Nov 1924, m. 17 Aug 1946, Guy Lewis **Peryea**, b. 4 Jan 1923 at Altona, NY. He d. 11 Feb 1989. Their children were all born in Plattsburgh.

1.1.1. Thomas Louis, b. 30 Jun 1947, m-1, 27 Jun 1970, Rita Ruth Rock; m-2, 4 Jan 1991, Susan Jane Scarsboro; m-3, 24 May 1997, Gloria Steeves. Rita Rock mother of both children, both born in Plattsburgh.

1.1.1.1. Thomas Guy, b. 5 Feb 1971.

1.1.1.2. Rebecca, b. 9 Mar 1974.

1.1.2. Michael Norman, b. 26 Aug 1948, m. 19 Aug 1973, Anne Martin. (div.) Children born in Plattsburgh.

1.1.2.1. Jerry Michael, 20 Sep 1974, m. Anna Benway.

1.1.2.1.1. Dylan Michael, b. 7 Oct 1996.

1.1.2.2. Carrie Anne, b. 9 Jan 1976.

1.1.3. Gayla Marie, b. 24 Mar 1950, m. 4 Apr 1973, Jeffrey Paul **Lacross**.

1.1.3.1. Matthew Donald, b. 18 Dec 1975 in Japan.

1.1.3.2. Angela Louise, b. 22 Oct 1979 in Plainfield, NJ.

1.1.4. Guy Peter, b. 8 Dec 1951, m-1, 22 Apr 1978; m-2, 21 Oct 1978, Karen Frances Larose.

1.1.4.1.

1.1.5. Teresa Anne, b. 29 Aug 1956, m. 2 Jul 1979, Philip Raymond **Desautels**.

1.1.5.1. Erin Elizabeth, b. 2 Jun 1983 in Plattsburgh.

1.1.6. Mark Alexander, b. 12 May 1958 (twin).

1.1.7. Martin Alex, b. 12 May 1958, m. 4 Sep 1983, Maria Ximena Cadena.

1.1.7.1. Louis Martin, b. 31 Mar 1990.

1.1.7.2. Roy Anthony, 2 Feb 1993.

1.1.8. Marissa Eva, b. 22 Mar 1960.

1.1.9. Michelle Elise, b. 13 Mar 1961, m. 1 Oct 1994, Robert Sydney **Brown**.

1.1.9.1. Christopher Edward, b. 5 May 1997 in Boston, MA.

1.2. Herman Magloire, b. 26 Oct 1926, m-1 25 Jan 1947, Florence

Cleland, b. 20 Apr 1928, d. 7 Apr 1980; m-2, Gladys Leona Parent, b. 8 Jul 1921, she d. 23 Mar 1997. Children all born in Plattsburgh.

1.2.1. Louis Herman, b. 24 Feb 1960, m-1 5 Jul 1981, Debra E. Suher (div); m-2; m-3, 29 Apr 1989, Lisa Claire Comeau (1st m. to Andrew J. Twellinger) in Pine Bush, NY. Children of Louis and Lisa follow:

1.2.1.1. Andrew Joseph Twillinger, b. 24 Jul 1979 in Middletown, NY.

1.2.1.2. Robert Louis, b. 25 Dec 1989 in Newburgh, NY.

1.2.1.3. Scott Herman, b. 4 Aug 1992 in Newburgh, NY.

1.2.2. Marie Ann, b. 17 Apr 1962.

1.2.3. Lawrence William, b. 21 Aug 1967, m. 16 Sep, Danielle Elise Sileo in Mesa AZ.

1.2.3.1. Chelsea Lynn, b. 14 Apr 1992 in Peoria, AZ.

1.2.3.2. Emily Alyssa, b. 8 Mar 1996 in Peoria, AZ.

1.3. Arthur Alfred, b. 16 Oct 1928, m. 14 Jun 1952, Theresa (Vicki) Lambert in Plattsburgh.

1.3.1. David Alan, b. 10 Apr 1953 in Plattsburgh, m. JoAnn Dolores Lloyd.

(div)

- 1.3.1.1. Emily Nicole, 9 Oct 1985 in Peterborough, NH.
- 1.3.1.2. Erin Lynn, b. 10 Oct 1987 in Peterborough, NH.
- 1.3.2. Richard (Ricky), b. 25 May 1956 in Plattsburgh, m. 24 Nov 1989, Mary Dolores Dauphin in Oswego, NY. Children born in Sodus, NY.
  - 1.3.2.1. Daniel Richard, b. 20 Aug 1992.
  - 1.3.2.2. Ethan David, b. 13 Nov 1996.
- 1.3.3. Robert Arthur (Bobby), b. 4 Aug 1959 in Plattsburgh, m. 9 Jun 1984, Robin Lynn Delosh in Canton, NY.
  - 1.3.3.1. Ryan Jonathan, b. 3 Aug 1987 in Ft. Myers, FL.
  - 1.3.3.2. Danielle Ashley, b. 30 Dec 1989 in Potsdam, NY.
  - 1.3.3.3. Trent Robert, b. 24 Jan 1993.
- 1.3.4. Diane Marie, b. 28 Feb 1965 in Oswego, NY.
- 1.3.5. John Fitzgerald, 29 Jul 1967, m. 29 Jul 1995, Suzzara Chase.
- 1.4. Donald Leo, b. 28 Jan 1930, m. 11 Apr 1955, Eleanor Beverly Jacobson in Plattsburgh. Children born in Plattsburgh.
  - 1.4.1. Lois Jeanne, b. 3 Feb 1956, m-1; m-2, 23 Apr 1984, Robert Christopher Allen in Kauai, Hawaii. Children of Lois and Robert born in Plattsburgh.
    - 1.4.1.1. Travis Christopher, b. 8 Mar 1986.
    - 1.4.1.2. Brent Justin, b. 17 Jul 1989.
  - 1.4.2. Daniel Leo, b. 26 Oct 1957, d. 19 Aug 1989 (hi by pick-up truck).
  - 1.4.3. Beth Marie, b. 5 May 1959.
  - 1.4.4. Amy Laurie, b. 20 Aug 1963.
  - 1.4.5. Monique Lee, b. 25 Mar 1969, m. 25 May 1991, Randy Hart.





Thomas J. Laforest traces his own origins to Agen, in the ancient province of Guyenne in southern France. He is a 9th generation direct lineal descendant of Pierre Laforest *dit* Labranche, who arrived in New France (Canada) circa 1665. On his maternal side, the Ackermann family were from Bavaria.

*Captain Laforest retired from the Navy in 1970 after 13 years at sea and 17 ashore, served during 3 wars. He held 4 seagoing commands – 3 destroyers and a fleet oiler. During his naval service he was Flag Secretary to the Commander 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean; Professor of Naval Science, University of Michigan and Foreign Liaison Officer of the Navy, Washington, D.C. He also served as Defense and Naval Attache, American Embassy, Rome, Italy.*

*In a second career, from 1971 to 1986, he was a teacher of social sciences (history, geography and political science). Professor Laforest taught at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., University of South Florida and Eckerd College, both at St. Petersburg, Florida, and at the Clearwater Campus of St. Petersburg Junior College. He is conversant in French, Italian, Spanish and German, specializing in translating from the French.*

Now in a third career, he organized a publishing company, The LISI Press, to translate and produce the series of Volumes entitled, "Our FRENCH-CANADIAN Ancestors." You are encouraged to examine this growing Collection of Family Names, to be found on the internet in the Genealogy Mall, address:

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*Tom Laforest has traveled worldwide, over a 10 year period, with residences in the Philippine Islands, France, Germany and Italy. He would welcome correspondence from former shipmates, students, friends, acquaintances and customers at the following e-mail address:*

e-mail: [lisipres@gte.net](mailto:lisipres@gte.net)



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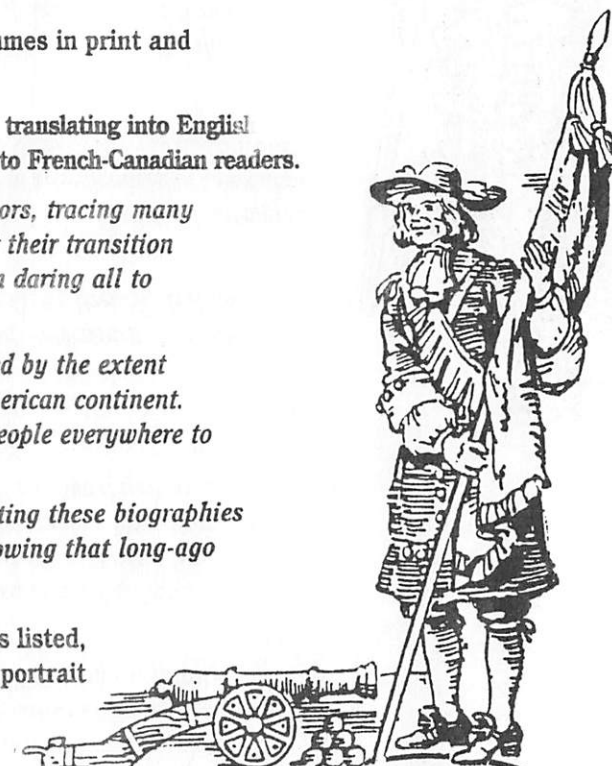
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- 21 ADAM, Pierre
- 18 ALBERT, PIERRE
- 7 ALEXANDRE, Raoul *dit*
- 10 ALLAIRE, Charles
- 9 ALLAIN (Alain), Simon
- 3 ALLARD, Francois
- 26 AMIOT, Philippe
- 18 ANCIL, Jean *dit* St-Jean
- 5 ANGERS, Lefebvre *dit*
- 19 ARCHAMBAULT, Jacques
- 25 ASSELIN, David & Jacques
- 16 AUBIN, Michel
- 4 AUBUCHON, Jacques  
*dit* Le Loyal
- 12 AUCLAIR, Pierre
- 1 AUDET, Nicolas
- 4 AUDY, Le Roy *dit*
- 4 AUGER, Le Maistre *dit*
- 6 AYOT, Hayot *dit*

**Vol. B**

- 15 BACON, Gilles
- 16 BACQUET, Francois  
*dit* Lamontagne
- 28 BAILLARGEON, Jean
- 8 BAILLY, Carpentier *dit*
- 13 BALAN, Pierre *dit* Lacombe
- 13 BARBEAU, Jacques
- 5 BARIBEAU, Francois
- 4 BARICOURT, Baril *dit*
- 8 BARON, Nicolas
- 14 BARRETTE, Jean
- 6 BASTIEN, Vanesse
- 13 BAUDRY, Urbain *dit* Lamarche
- 3 BAUCHÉ *dit* Morency  
Guillaume
- 7 BAUDOIN, René
- 21 BAUDON, Jacques *dit* Larivere
- 7 BEAUBIEN, Trottier *dit*
- 4 BEAUCHEMIN, Pinard *dit*
- 6 BEAUCHENE, Bourbonnais *dit*
- 4 BEAUCOURT, Champou *dit*
- 18 BEAUDET, Jean
- 19 BEAUDRY, Toussaint
- 13 BEAUDRY, Urbain
- 7 BEAUFORT, Limousin *dit*
- 6 BEAULAC, Lefebvre *dit*
- 8 BEAULIEU, Hudon *dit*
- 25 BEAULIEU, Philippe *dit*
- 4 BEAUMIER, Massé *dit*
- 25 BEAUMONT, Couillard *dit*
- 12 BEAUMONT, Vincent
- 4 BEAUNOYER, Le Maistred *dit*
- 5 BEAUPRÉ, Baribeau *dit*
- 16 BEAUPRÉ, Bonhomme

- 2 BÉDARD, Isaac
- 16 BÉGIN, LOUIS
- 8 BÉLAIR, Lupien *dit*
- 5 BÉLAND, Jean
- 6 BÉLANGER, Jean
- 22 BÉLANGER, Nicolas  
*dit* Catherine
- 7 BELCOURT, Trottier *dit*
- 6 BÉLISLE, Lefebvre *dit*
- 8 BELLEC, Bertrand *dit*
- 7 BELLECOURT, Trottier *dit*
- 6 BELLEFEUILLE, Houde *dit*
- 6 BELLEFEUILLE, Rivard *dit*
- 1 BELLEFONTAINE, Fortin *dit*
- 8 BELLEMARE, Gelineau *dit*
- 1 BELLERIVE, Couture *dit*
- 7 BELLERIVE, Crevier *dit*
- 7 BELLOU, Hamelin *dit*
- 1 BELZILE, Gagnon *dit*
- 6 BENANCOURT, Lefebvre *dit*
- 27 BENOIST, Gabriel *dit*
- 16 BENOIT, Paul *dit* Livernois
- 19 BERGERON, André
- 11 BERNARD, Brouillet *dit*
- 24 BERNARD, Pierre
- 23 BERNIER, Jacques  
*dit* Jean de Paris
- 8 BERTRAND, Paul *d*  
*dit* St. Arnaud
- 1 BÉRUBÉ, Damien
- 5 BRESLAND, Jean
- 12 BESSET, Jean
- 12 BIGALETTE, Caouet
- 8 BILLY, J. François de
- 20 BINET, René
- 4 BIRON, Pierre
- 8 BISSON, Gervais & Florent
- 13 BISSONNETTE, Pierre
- 20 BLAIN, François
- 1 BLAIS, Pierre
- 1 BLANCHET, Pierre
- 21 BLONDEAU, François
- 4 BLONDIN, Leclerc *dit*
- 5 BLOUF, Jean
- 15 BLOUIN, Méry *dit* Laviolette
- 18 BLUTEAU, Jacques
- 14 BOILY, Guillaume
- 18 BOIS, Jacques *dit* Labaguette
- 7 BOISJOLY, Fafard *dit*
- 7 BOISSONNEAU, Vincent  
*dit* Saintonge
- 6 BOISVERT, DeNevers *dit*
- 7 BOISVERT, Joubin *dit*
- 19 BOIVIN, Pierre
- 2 BOLDUC, Louis
- 16 BONHOMME, Nicolas  
*dit* Beaupré
- 10 BONNEAU, Joseph  
*dit* Labécas

- 25 BORDELEAU, Antoine
- 3 BOUCHARD, Claude
- 27 BOUCHARD, Michel
- 13 BOUCHART, Claude D'Orval
- 6 BOUCHER, Gaspard & Pierre
- 10 BOUCHER, Jean
- 4 BOUCHER, Marin
- 12 BOUFFARD, Jacques
- 21 BOUGRET, Prudent *dit* Dufort
- 4 BOULANGER, Lefebvre *dit*
- 15 BOULAY, Robert
- 8 BOURASSA, Bourasseau *dit*
- 8 BOURASSEAU, Jean
- 6 BOURBAUT, Élie Paul & Pierre
- 15 BOURBONNAIS, Brunet *dit*
- 4 BOURGINVILLE, Herou *dit*
- 14 BOURGET, Claude
- 7 BOURGUIGNON,  
Dessereaux *dit*
- 10 BOURGUIGNON, Verreau *dit*
- 14 BOUTET, Jean *dit* Leboeuf
- 12 BOUTIN, Antoine *dit* Laplante
- 20 BRABANT, Pierre *dit* Lamothe
- 27 BRADET, Fradet *dit*
- 6 BRANTIGNY, Étienne  
DeNevers *dit*
- 17 BRASSARD, Antoine
- 12 BRETON Élie *dit*
- 27 BRIÈRE, JEAN
- 3 BRINDELIÈRE, Gravel *dit*
- 13 BRISEBOIS, René Dubois *dit*
- 12 BRISETOUT, Jean Besset *dit*
- 9 BROCHU, Jean *dit* Lafontaine
- 9 BRODEUR, LeBrodeur
- 23 BROUSSEAU, Denis
- 14 BROUARD, Nicolas-Martin
- 11 BROUILLET, Michel  
*dit* Laviolette
- 7 BRUNELLE, Limousin *dit*
- 15 BRUNET, François *dit* Bourbon
- 8 BRUNSARD, Laurent  
*dit* Langevin
- 8 BUISSON, Bisson *dit*
- 10 BUSSIÈRE, Jacques  
*dit* Laverdure
- 20 BUTEAU, Pierre

**Vol. C**

- 3 CAMPAGNA, Mathias & Pierre
- 3 CANTIN, Quentin
- 12 CAOUET, Pierre
- 4 CAPEL, François
- 4 CARIGNAN, Duclos *dit*
- 2 CARIGNAN/SALIERES  
Regiment Index of  
Names, VOL 2)
- 6 CARON, Robert
- 19 CARPENTIER, Claude

- 8 CARPENTIER, Noël *dit* Larose
- 8 CARSY, Pagé *dit*
- 5 CARUFEL, Sicard de
- 1 CASSE, Antoine
- 17 CAUCHON, Jean
- 12 CAUCHON, René *dit* Laverdiere
- 24 CHABOT, Mathurin
- 16 CHALLIE, Mathurin
- 28 CHALIFOUR, Paul
- 6 CHAMBEAU, Lemire *dit*
- 4 CHAMPOU, Pierre
- 18 CHANDONNET, Charles  
*dit* Léveillé
- 4 CHATEAUGUAY, Perrot *dit*
- 10 CHARBONNEAU, Olivier
- 24 CHARET, Étienne
- 26 CHALEBOIS, Jean
- 3 CHARLES, Étienne
- 22 CHATEAUNEUF, Desraniot *dit*
- 23 CHATILLON, Mignault *dit*
- 12 CHENAY, Bertrand  
*dit* Lagarenne
- 13 CHENEVILLE, Bouchart *dit*
- 18 CHEVAL, Jacques-Joseph  
*dit* St. Jacques
- 10 CHOLET, Sebastien  
*dit* Laviolette
- 2 CHOUINARD, Jacques
- 17 CHRÉTIEN, Michel *dit* Lebrun
- 26 CHRÉTIEN, Vincent
- 3 CHURCH, The Role of in  
New France
- 8 CLERMONT, Dubord *dit*
- 15 CLICHE, Nicolas
- 5 CLOUTIER, Zacharie
- 16 CODERRE, Emery *dit*
- 8 COMEAU, Pierre
- 19 CORBEIL, André  
*dit* Tranchemontagne
- 28 CORRIVEAU, Paul
- 4 COSSET, Jean
- 6 COTÉ, Jean
- 19 COTINEAU, François  
*dit* Laurier
- 8 COTRET, René de
- 25 COUILLARD, Guillaume
- 5 COULOMB, Lesieur *dit*
- 14 COULOMBE, Louis
- 7 COURVAL, Beaudoin *dit*
- 12 COUREURS DES BOIS  
in New France
- 21 COURTEAU, Pierre
- 8 COURVILLE, de Billy *dit*
- 6 COURVILLE, Lefebvre *dit*
- 1 COUTURE, Guillaume
- 20 CRÉPEAU, Maurice
- 3 CRÉTE, Jean
- 7 CREVIER, Christophe
- 9 CRIME & PUNISHMENT

in New France  
7 CYRENNE, Deshaie *dit*

## Vol D

3 DAGENAIS, Pierre *dit* Lépine  
2 DAIGLE, Jean *dit* Lallemand  
10 DALLAIRE, Charles  
21 DAMOUR, Louis-Léopold  
14 DANCAUSE, Pierre  
28 DANDURAND, Antoine  
22 DANIAU, Jacques  
5 DARAICHE, Bèland *dit*  
2 DARGY, Desrosiers *dit*  
21 DEBIEN, Étienne  
8 DEBILLY, Jean-François  
1 DEBLOIS, Grégoire  
10 DÉCAIRE, Jean *dit* Dehoux  
20 DECELLE, Gabriel *dit* Duclos  
8 DECOTRET, René  
25 DEFOY, Louis  
12 DELMARRE, Louis *dit* Gasion  
9 DE LA VIGNE Le Brodeur *dit*  
1 DE LESSARD, Étienne  
16 DELISLE, Louis  
4 DEORME, Dubé *dit*  
7 DELORME, Fafard *dit*  
25 DEMERS, André & Jean  
11 DEMOGRAPHY of New France  
6 DE NEVERS, Étienne  
22 DENIS, Pierre *dit* Lapierre  
11 DENIS, Pierre-Corentin  
*dit* Quimper  
11 DENNIS, Denis *dit*  
6 DENONCOURT, Lefebvre *dit*  
25 DERBANNE, Guyon *dit*  
5 DERIVE, Sicard *dit*  
2 DEROUEN, Drouin *dit*  
20 DESAINT, St. Pierre *dit*  
4 DESALLIERS, Lesieur *dit*  
7 DESAULNIERS, Trottiér *dit*  
24 DESCHAMPS, Hunault *dit*  
27 DESCHÈNES, Miville *dit*  
6 DESCORTEAUX, Lefebvre *dit*  
22 DESFORGES, Jean  
de St. Maurice  
8 DESLOSSÉS, Laspron *dit*  
2 DESCAGNES, Jacques  
13 DESGROSEILLERS,  
Bouchard *dit*  
7 DESHAYES, Pierre  
2 DESILETS, Desrosiers *dit*  
6 DESILETS, Lefebvre *dit*  
25 DESLAUNERS, Legault *dit*  
19 DESLAURIERS, Ménard *dit*  
25 DESMARCHAIS, Durand *dit*  
7 DESMARETS, Lepelé *dit*  
28 DESPATIS, Forget *dit*  
2 DESPINS, Giguère *dit*  
7 DESPINS, Lefebvre *dit*  
25 DESPRÉS, Couillard *dit*  
22 DESRANLOT, Jean  
7 DESRIVIERES, Trottiér *dit*  
7 DESROCHERS, Houde *dit*  
2 DESROSISERS, Antoine  
7 DESRUISSEAU, Houde *dit*  
7 DESRUISSEAU, Trottiér *dit*  
7 DESUREAU, François *dit*  
LeBourguignon et Laplante  
25 DION, Guyon *dit*  
1 DIONNE, Antoiné *dit* Sansourcy  
6 DIZY, Pierre  
2 DORÉ, Louis  
13 D'ORVAL, Bouchard *dit*  
17 DOUVILLE, Em Morand *dit*  
7 DOYON, Jean  
18 DRAPEAU, Antoine  
23 DROLET, Christophe

2 DROUIN, Robert  
4 DUBÉ, Mathurin  
12 DUBEAU, Toussaint  
9 DUBOIS, François  
13 DUBOIS, René *dit* Brisebois  
8 DUBORD, Guillend  
*dit* Lafontaine  
24 DUBREUIL, Claude  
5 DUCHENE, Lesieur *dit*  
4 DUCHESNE, Perrot *dit*  
11 DUCHESNE, Pierre  
9 DUCHESNEAU, René  
*dit* Sansregret  
20 DUCLOS, Decellé *dit*  
4 DUCLOS, François  
21 DUFORT, Bougret *dit*  
14 DUFOUR, Robe.  
5 DUFRESNE, Rivard *dit*  
3 DUGUARY, Pierre  
*dit* Lafranchise  
4 DUHAME, Le Maistred *dit*  
4 DULAC, Aubuchond *dit*  
4 DULONG, John P., (French  
Canadian Geology Research)  
28 DUMAS, François  
3 DUMONT, Gueret *dit*  
26 DUMONT, Lambert *dit*  
25 DUMONTIER, Dion *dit*  
20 DUPLESSIS, Sirois *dit*  
10 DUPONT, François  
5 DUPONT, Gilles  
25 DUPUIS, Couillard *dit*  
25 DURAND, Pierre  
20 DURIVAGE, Jetté *dit*  
25 DUROCHER, Joseph & Olivier  
7 DUSABLON, Lefebvre *dit*  
15 DUSAULT, Toupin *dit*  
7 DUTAUD, Charles  
2 DUTREMBLE, Desrosiers *dit*

## Vol E

12 ÉLIE, Jean *dit* Breton  
16 ÉMERY, Antoine *dit* Coderre  
14 ÉMOND, René  
18 EXPLORERS - Marquette and  
Joliet  
19 Radisson and Groseilliers  
20 Étienne Brûlé  
21 René-Robert Cavellier  
Sieur de La Salle  
22 Pierre de Varennes et de La  
Verendy *dit* Boumois  
23 Claude Allouez

## Vol F

7 FAFARD, Bertrand/François  
21 FALARDEAU, Guillaume  
3 FAMILY NAMES, Origins of  
24 FAMOUS MEN of New France  
Charles LeMoynes de Longueuil  
25 Pierre Le Moynes d'Iberville  
26 Jean-Baptiste  
Le Moynes de Beinnville  
27 Jean Talon  
28 Frontenac  
29 Champlain  
30 Cadillac  
13 FAUCHER, Léonard  
*dit* St. Maurice  
5 FAUGUETTES, Sicard *dit*  
23 FAUTEUX, Pierre  
20 FECTEAU, or Filteau  
15 FERLAND, François  
6 FEUILLEVERTE, Rivard *dit*  
20 FILION, Michel  
1 FILLES DU ROI  
20 FILTEAU, Pierre

11 FISET, François Abraham  
19 FISSIAU, Jacques  
*dit* Laramée  
4 FLORET, Leclerc *dit*  
4 FLORET, Pinaud *dit*  
25 FLYNN, John  
13 FOLKLORE in New France (1)  
14 FOLKLORE in New France (2)  
15 FOLKLORE in Québec  
16 FOLKLORE in Canada  
17 FOLKLORE in the United  
States  
28 FORGET, Nicolas  
11 FORTIER, Antoine  
1 FORTIN, Julien  
*dit* Bellefontaine  
6 FOUCAULT, Lemire *dit*  
27 FOUQUIER, Guillaume  
26 FRADET, Jean  
7 FRANCHÉVILLE,  
Hamelind *dit*  
28 FRANCOEUR, Leclerc *dit*  
23 FRASER, Augustin  
10 FRÉCHETTE, François  
25 FRENET, Michel  
5 FRENY, Lesieur *dit*  
5 FRIGON, François  
*dit* L'Espagnol

## Vol G

12 GAGNÉ, Louis  
1 GAGNON, The Ancestors  
22 GAGNON, Robert  
28 GALARNEAU, Jacques  
16 GARAND, Pierre  
23 GARIÉPY, François  
24 GARNEAU, Louis  
2 GARNIER, Charles  
*dit* Boisfontaine  
4 GARNIER, François  
13 GARNIER, Jeanne  
12 GASION, Louis  
Delamarre *dit*  
6 GAUCHER, Lemire *dit*  
21 GAUDREAU, Giles  
15 GAUDREAU, Jean  
26 GAULIN, François  
2 GAULTIER, Jean  
*dit* Larouche  
11 GAUTHIER, Jacques  
2 GAUTHIER, Jean  
9 GAUTHIER, Joseph-Élie  
14 GAUTHIER, Mathurin  
*dit* Landreville  
10 GAUTRON, Michel  
*dit* le Rochelle  
8 GÉLINAS, Étienne & Jean  
Gelineaud *dit*

13 GENDREAU, Pierre  
*dit* Lapoussière  
25 GENDRON, Nicolas  
16 GENEST, Jacques  
*dit* Labarre  
24 GERBET, Mathurin  
2 GERVAIS(E), Jean  
10 GERVAIS, Talbot *dit*  
17 GIGNAC, François  
2 GIGUÈRE, Robert  
22 GINGRAS, Charles and  
Sébastien  
26 GIRARD, Joachin  
15 GIRARD, Pierre  
11 GIRARDEAU, Laurent  
21 GIROUX, Toussaint  
14 GOBEIL, Jean  
28 GODBOUT, Nicolas

6 GODEFROY, Jean & Thomas  
25 GODIN, Charles  
6 GONNEVILLE, Lemire *dit*  
9 GOSSELIN, Gabriel  
4 GOUIN, Mathurin  
11 GOULET, Jacques  
5 GRANDMAITRE, Bèland *dit*  
6 GRANDPRÉ, Bouchard *dit*  
3 GRAVEL, Joseph-Macé  
*dit* Brindelière  
1 GRÉGOIRE, Deblois *dit*  
4 GRENIER, Garnier *dit*  
4 GRENIER, Jean-François  
15 GRENON, Pierre  
17 GRIMARD, Hélie and  
Pierre Moreau  
23 GROLEAU, Pierre  
19 GRONDIN, Jean  
7 GRONDINES, Hamelin *dit*  
6 GROBOIS, Boucher *dit*  
9 GUAY, Jean  
3 GUÉRET, Jacques *dit* Dumont  
10 GUÉRIN, Guillaume  
*dit* St. Hilaire  
16 GUIBAULT, Pierre  
9 GUILLEMET, Nicolas  
7 GUOLLET, Pierred *dit*  
Lajeunesse  
14 GUIMOND, Louis  
9 GUY, Jean  
25 GUYON, Jean

## Vol H

23 HALLÉ, Jean-B.  
5 HAMEL, C. & J.  
7 HAMELIN, Louis & François  
9 HARRISON, Samuel  
26 HAYET, Jean  
6 HAYOT, Thomas  
25 HÉBERT, Couillard *dit*  
15 HÉBERT, François *dit* Lacombe  
2 HÉBERT, Louis  
11 HENCKEL, Jacob  
4 HÉROU, Jean *dit* Bourgainville  
18 HERVÉ, Sébastien  
16 HINSE, Joseph  
16 HOTTE, Pierre  
7 HOUDE, Louis  
7 HOULE, Houdé *dit*  
26 HUARD, Jean  
8 HUDON, Pierred *dit* Beaulieu  
24 HUNAU, Toussaint  
22 HUOT, Mathurin

## Vol J

21 JACQUES, Louis  
24 JALBERT, Gerbert *dit*  
22 JANVIER, Jean et Étienne  
Bique *dit* Norbert et  
Lespine  
23 JEAN, Pierre  
23 JEAN de PARIS, Bernier *dit*  
20 JETTÉ, Urbain  
26 JOBIDON, Louis  
26 JOBIN, Charles  
28 JOHNSON, George  
26 JOLIBOIS, Charlebois *dit*  
4 JOLICOEUR, Pierre  
Champou *dit*  
26 JOLY, Charlesbois *dit*  
15 JONCAS, Pierre  
*dit* Lapierre  
7 JOUBIN, Jean *dit* Boisvert  
5 JOUINEAU, Jean & 3 Pierre's  
23 JOURNEAU, Tom  
6 JUDICIAL SYSTEM,

- New France (1)  
7 JUDICIAL SYSTEM,  
New France (2)  
17 JUGNAC, François  
19 JULIEN, Jean  
5 JUNEAU, Journeau *dit*  
5 JUNO, Journeaud *it*

## Vol K

- 1 KING'S DAUGHTERS  
1 Index of Names

## Vol L

- 18 LABAGUETTE, Bois *dit*  
6 LABAYE, Lefebvre *dit*  
16 LABARRE, Genest *dit*  
2 LABBÉ, Pierre *dit* Lacroix  
10 LABÉCASSE, Bonneau *dit*  
14 LABELLE, Guillaume  
15 LABERGE, Robert  
7 LABISONNIERE, Trottiard *it*  
18 LABOURLIERE, J.B.  
*dit* Laplante  
9 LABRANCHE, Labrest *d it*  
11 LABRANCHE, Pampalon *dit*  
18 LABRECQUE, Pierre  
10 LABRIE, Mignault *dit*  
6 LABROQUERIE, Boucher *dit*  
6 LABRUYERE, Boucher *dit*  
1 LACASSE, Antoine Cassé *dit*  
5 LACERTE, Rivard *dit*  
6 LA CERISAYE, Lefebvre *dit*  
7 LACHANCE, Pépin *dit*  
21 LACHAPELLE, Lorrain *dit*  
8 LACHARITÉ, Jean Laspron *dit*  
7 LA CHASSE, Millet *dit*  
6 LACISSERAYE, Lefebvre *dit*  
13 LACOMBE, Balan *dit*  
6 LACOURSE, Bourbonnais *dit*  
8 LACOURSE, Gelineau *dit*  
5 LACOURSIERE, Rivard *dit*  
24 LACROIX, Joseph-David  
2 LACROIX, Labbé *dit*  
8 LACROIX, Lefebvre *dit*  
25 LADEROUTE, Séguin *dit*  
20 LADOUCEUR, Louis Ledoux *dit*  
11 LA DURANTAYE, Morel *dit*  
20 LAFETÉ, Théroux *dit*  
23 LAFLAMME, Quémeu *dit*  
17 LAFLÈCHE, Richer *dit*  
23 LAFLEUR, Sévigny  
6 LAFOND, Pépi *dit*  
9 LAFONTAINE, Broche *dit*  
8 LAFONTAINE, Dubord *dit*  
25 LAFONTAINE, Gendron *dit*  
24 LAFONTAINE, Gerbert *dit*  
20 LAFONTAINE, Marion *dit*  
3 LAFONTAINE, Quentin *dit*  
5 LAFORECE, Pépin *dit*  
27 LAFOREST, Benoist *dit*  
25 LAFOREST, Bordeleau *dit*  
9 LAFOREST, Pierre  
*dit* Labranche  
7 LAFRAMBOISE, Fafard *dit*  
9 LAFRANCE, François  
Dubois *dit*  
7 LAFRAYNAY, Fafard *dit*  
8 LAFRENIERE, Baron *dit*  
16 LAGACÉ, Mignier *dit*  
16 LAGACHETTE, Mignier *dit*  
7 LAGANIERE, Hamelin *dit*  
12 LAGARENNE, Cheney *dit*  
5 LAGLANDERIE, Rivard *dit*  
5 LAGORCE, Perrot *dit*  
27 LA GRANGE, Moreau *dit*  
8 LAGROYE, Lefebvre *dit*  
6 LAHAIE, Lepelé *dit*  
28 LAINÉ, Bernard  
10 LAROCHELLE, Gautron *dit*  
8 LAROSE, Carpentier *dit*  
26 LAROSE, Rose *dit*  
10 LAROCHE, Gaultier *dit*  
8 LASAVANE, Laspron *dit*  
5 LASERTE, Vacher *dit*  
8 LASPRON, Jean  
6 LASSISSERAYE, Lefebvre *dit*  
7 LATAILLE, Lefebvre *dit*  
8 LATOURELLE, Dubord *dit*  
5 LATULIPPE, Jouneau *dit*  
15 LAURENCE, Noël  
19 LAURIER, Cotineau *dit*  
19 LAUZÉ, Jean *dit* Matha  
4 LAUZIER, Pinaud *dit*  
24 LAUZON, Giles  
3 LAVALLÉE, Pasquid *dit*  
5 LAVAUTE, Sicard *dit*  
12 LAVERDIERE, Cauchon *dit*  
10 LAVERDURE, Bussiere *dit*  
26 LAVERDURE, Valiquet *dit*  
25 LAVERDURE, Verret *dit*  
25 LAVERDURE, Vignault *dit*  
1 LAVERGNE, François  
9 LAVIGNE, Le Brodeur *dit*  
8 LAVIGNE, Lavasseur *dit*  
18 LAVIGNE, Nadeau *dit*  
5 LAVIGNE, Rivard *dit*  
10 LAVIGNE, Soucy *dit*  
15 LAVIOLETTE, Blouin *dit*  
11 LAVIOLETTE, Brouillet *dit*  
10 LAVIOLETTE, Cholet *dit*  
8 LAVIOLETTE, René Maillot *dit*  
18 LAVIOLETTE, Poitevin *dit*  
11 LAVOIE, René  
16 LEBEL, Nicolas  
25 LEBEL, Philippe *dit*  
25 LEBLANC, Daniel  
11 LEBLOND, Nicolas  
14 LEBOUF, Boulet  
7 LEBOURGUIGNON  
Dessureaux *dit*  
10 LEBOURGUIGNON, Verreau  
*dit*  
9 LEBRODEUR, Jean *dit* La  
Vigne  
17 LEBRUN, Chretien *dit*  
4 LECLERC, Florent  
2 LECLERC, Jean  
28 LECLERC, Jean  
6 LECLERC, Robert  
15 LECOMTE, Hébert *dit*  
20 LEDOUX, Louis  
4 LEFEBVRE, Claude  
*dit* Boulanger  
7 LEFEBVRE, Gabriel-Nicolas  
*dit* Lataille  
8 LEFEBVRE, Louis *dit* La Groye  
6 LEFEBVRE, Pierre  
5 LEFEBVRE D'ANGERS, Simon  
18 LEFRANÇOIS, Charles  
6 LEFRISÉ, Côté *dit*  
26 LÉGARE, Nicolas  
25 LEGAULT, Noël  
3 LEGENDRE, Jean-Baptiste  
10 LEHOX, Décarie *dit*  
9 LEHOX, Jacques  
4 LE LOYAL, Aubuchon *dit*  
4 LE MAISTRE, François  
*dit* Le Morille et Le Picard  
9 LE MALOUIN, Rinfret *dit*  
4 LE MARCHAND, Jacques  
5 LE MARQUIS, Charles  
2 LEMAY, Michel *dit* Poudrier  
28 LEMELIN, Jean  
6 LEMERISE, Lefebvre *dit*  
24 LEMIEUX, Pierre

- 6 LEMIRE, Jean  
24 LÉONARD, Simon *dit*  
2 LEPAGE, Germain  
20 LEPAGE, Louis  
21 LEPAGE, Pagesi *dit*  
7 LEPELÉ, Jean *dit* Desmarests  
6 LEPELÉ, Pierre  
4 LE PICARD, Le Maistre *dit*  
17 LÉPINE, Lucas *dit*  
3 LÉRIGÉ, Clément *dit* Lapalnte  
1 LE ROY, Nicolas  
3 LE ROY, Simeon *dit* Audy  
5 LESIEUR, Charles de la Pierre  
5 L'ESPANGNOL, François  
Frigon *dit*  
3 LESPÉRANCE, Lalonde *dit*  
22 LESPINE, Biqué *dit*  
1 LESSARD, Étienne  
27 LETARD, François  
23 LETARDIF, Olivier  
19 LETENDRE, Pierre *dit*  
Laliberté  
3 L'ETOURNEAU, David  
28 LETOURNEAU, Nadon *dit*  
8 LAVESSEUR, Jean & Pierre  
3 LAVASSEUR, Laurent  
18 LÉVEILLÉ, Chandonnet *dit*  
1 LÈVESQUE, Robert  
9 L'HÉRAULT, Simon  
*dit* L'Heureux  
9 L'HÉUREUX, Simon  
*dit* L'Héault  
4 LIFE of the PEOPLE  
in New France  
7 LIMOUSIN, Hilaire *dit* Beaufort  
6 LINTOT, Godefroy *dit*  
16 LIVERNOIS, Benoit *dit*  
24 LIZOT, Guillaume  
18 LOISEL, Louis  
9 LOMBRETTE, Simard *dit*  
7 LONGVAL, Fafard *dit*  
6 LORANGER, Rivard *dit*  
6 LORMIERE, Martineau *dit*  
21 LORRAIN, Pierre *dit* Lachapelle  
4 LOTTINVILLE, LeMaistre *dit*  
17 LUCAS, Jacques *dit* Lespine  
8 LUPIEN, Nicolas Baron *dit*  
11 LUSSIER, Jacques

## Vol M

- 7 MACONE, Falard *dit*  
18 MADORE, Labouliere *dit*  
19 MAGUET, Pierre  
23 MAHEU, Pierre  
Sieur Des Hazards  
13 MAHEU, René  
19 MAILLE, Pierre,  
26 MALLET, Pierre Mallet *dit*  
6 MAILLOT, René  
6 MAISONVILLE, Rivard *dit*  
8 MAKANA, Trudel *dit*  
26 MALLET, Pierre  
26 MALOT, Hayet *dit*  
9 MALOUIN, Rinfret *dit*  
7 MARANDAI, Millet *dit*  
12 MARCEAU, François  
4 MARCHAND, Jacques le  
3 MARCLTTE, Jacques & Nicolas  
20 MARION, Georges  
*dit* Lafontaine  
6 MARINGOUIN, Tessier *dit*  
23 MARQUIS, Charles  
9 MARSAN, Pierre *dit* La Pierre  
6 MARSOLAIS, Lemire *dit*  
17 MARTEL, Honoré *dit*  
Lamontagne  
26 MARTIN, Joachim

- 6 MARTINEAU, Mathurin  
*dit* Saintonge  
4 MASSÉ, Jacques *dit* Beaumier  
5 MASSICOT, Jacques & Nicolas  
19 MATHA, Lauzé *dit*  
17 MATHIEU, Jean  
12 MATTE, Nicolas  
25 MAULAY, Pierre  
25 MAURICE, Vignault *dit*  
19 MÉNARD, Jacques *dit*  
Deslauriers  
3 MERCIER, Julien  
13 MERCURE, François *dit*  
Villeneuve  
2 MICHAUD, Pierre  
7 MICHEL, Pierre *dit* Michaud  
24 MICHEL, Olivier  
10 MIGNAULT, Jean *dit* Labrie  
23 MIGNAULT, Jean *dit* Châtillon  
9 MIGNERON, Abraham  
*dit* Lajeunesse  
16 MIGNIER, André *dit* Lagacé  
5 MILITARY ROLE in  
New France  
22 MILHOMME, Pierre Petit *dit*  
7 MILLET, Nicolas *dit* Marandais  
28 MILOT, Jean  
6 MIRE, Lemire *dit*  
27 MIVILLE, Pierre  
25 MOFFET, Maulay *dit*  
2 MOISAN, Pierre  
5 MONEY, PLAYING-CARD  
in New France  
11 MONGEAU, Pierre  
6 MONGRAIN, Pépin *dit*  
6 MONBRUN, Boucher *dit*  
6 MONTPLAISIR, Dzy *dit*  
23 MONTREIL, Sédillot *dit*  
17 MORAND, Pierre  
27 MOREAU, Jean  
17 MOREAU, Jean & Étienne  
17 MOREAU, Paul & Hélie  
Grimard  
12 MOREL, Guil  
11 MOREL, Olivier de la Durentaye  
3 MORENCY, Bauché *dit*  
16 MORIN, Noël  
7 MORINVILLE, Raoul *dit*  
11 MORISSET, Jean  
6 MYRE, Lemire *dit*

## Vol N

- 18 NADEAU, J. Ozanie *dit*  
Lavigne  
28 NADON, Pierre  
4 NAMES, EVOLUTION  
of FAMILY  
24 NAU, François  
6 NEVERS, Étienne de  
6 NIVERVILLE, Boucher *dit*  
22 NOBERT, Biqué *dit*  
19 NOEL, François  
5 NORMANDIN, Daniel  
9 NORMANVILLE, Godefroy *dit*

## Vol O

- 20 OTIS, Jean-Baptiste  
*dit* Langlais  
9 OUELLET, René  
24, OUMET, Jean

## Vol P

- 20 PAGE, Lepage *dit*  
8 PAGÉ, Raymond *dit* Quercy  
21 PAGÉSI, Jean *dit* St-Amand  
7 PAGNOL, Hamelin *dit*

11 PAMPALON, François  
dit Labranche  
1 PAQUIN, Nicolas  
1 PARADIS, Pierre  
7 PARÉ, Amaud & Jean  
9 PARÉ, Robert  
19 PARENT, Pierre  
3 PARROT, LA Frédéric  
3 PASQUIER, Isaac dit Lavallée  
28 PATERNOSTRE, Nicolas  
10 PATRY, André  
5 PAYAN, Jacques dit Saintonge  
21 PAYER, Conrad-Christophe  
12 PÉLADEAU, Jean  
dit Saint-Jean  
2 PELCHAT, René  
4 PELLERIN, François  
Garnier dit  
15 PELLETIER, Guillaume  
7 PÉPIN, Antoine  
6 PÉPIN, Étienne dit Lafond  
5 PÉPIN, Guillaume  
dit Tranchemontagne  
4 PÉPIN, Robert  
26 PERRAULT, Jacques  
4 PERROT, Nicolas  
5 PERROT, Paul dit Lagorce  
2 PERROT, Pierre  
22 PETIT, Pierre dit Milhomme  
2 PHANEUF, Claude-Mathurin  
25 PHILIPPE, Jean  
16 PHOCAS, Romain  
dit Raymond  
13 PICHE, Picher dit  
13 PICHER, Pierre  
dit Lamusette  
14 PIET, Jean dit Trempe  
1 PILOTE, Léonard  
4 PINARD, Louis  
8 PIPARDEAU, de Cotret dit  
3 PLAMONDON, Philippe  
dit Lafleur  
21 PLANTE, Jean  
5 PLOUFFE, Blouf dit  
10 PLOURDE, René  
6 POISSON, Jean  
18 POITEVIN, Jean  
18 POITRAS, Jean  
7 POMPERT, Trotter dit  
1 POMERLEAU, Vaschon dit  
4 PONCEAU, Therrien dit  
1 POTHIER, Jean-Baptiste  
18 POTVIN, Poitevin dit  
2 POUDRIER, Lemay  
12 POULIN, Claude  
15 POULIN, Jean  
2 POULIOT, Charles  
6 PRÉCOURT, Vanasse dit  
5 PRÉVILLE, Rivard dit

10 PRIVATE PROPERTY  
in New France  
3 PROU, Jean  
22 PROU, Pierre  
5 PROVENCHER, Sébastien  
  
Vol Q  
4 QUÉBEC, Life of the People in  
23 QUÉMENEUR, François  
dit Laflamme  
3 QUENTIN, Nicolas dit  
Lafontaine  
8 QUENCY, Pagés it  
11 QUIMPER, Denis dit

Vol R  
27 RACINE, Étienne  
4 RACLOT, Sisters  
4 RAICHE, Louis Pinard dit  
23 RANCOURT, Joseph-Noël  
7 RAOUL, Alexandre  
28 RASSET, Jean  
7 RAULT, Raoul dit  
16 RAYMOND, Phocas dit  
4 RENAUD, Grenier dit  
1 RHÉAUME, René  
8 RICARD, Jean Riquart dit  
21 RICHARD, Pierre  
7 RICHER, Pierre dit Laflèche  
4 RIGAUD, Judith  
9 RINFRET, Jean dit LeMalouin  
2 RIOUX(X), Jean  
8 RIQUART, Jean  
5 RIVARD, Nicolas de la Vigne  
6 RIVARD, Robert  
14 ROBATAILLE, Pierre  
1 RONDEAU, Pierre  
6 ROQUETAILLE, Godefroy dit  
26 ROSE, Noël  
24 ROSS, William  
2 ROUDIER, Jean dit Saintonge  
19 ROUILLARD, André  
dit Larivière  
27 ROULEAU, Gabriel  
10 ROUSSEAU, Jacques  
13 ROUSSEAU, T.  
2 ROUTHIER, Roudier dit  
1 ROY, Nicolas  
1 ROY, Le Roy dit  
3 ROY, Simeon

Vol S  
11 SAINDON, Michel  
21 ST-AMAND, Pagés dit  
6 ST-ANTOINE, Lefebvre dit  
8 ST-AMAUD, Bertrand dit  
8 ST-COSME, Bisson dit

7 ST-CYR, Deshaies dit  
26 STE-MARIE, Lambert dit  
7 ST-FRANÇOIS, Crevier dit  
10 ST-HILAIRE, Guérin dit  
18 ST-JACQUES, Cheval dit  
18 ST-JEAN, Ancil dit  
12 ST-JEAN, Jean Péladeau dit  
8 ST-LOUIS de Billy dit  
7 ST-MARC, Fafard dit  
7 ST-MARS, Fafard dit  
22 ST-MAURICE, Desloges dit  
13 ST-MAURICE, Faucher dit  
4 SAINTONGE, Baril dit  
7 SAINTONGE, Boissonneau dit  
27 SAINTONGE, Létard dit  
6 SAINTONGE, Martineau dit  
5 SAINTONGE, Payan dit  
27 SAINTONGE, Saint-Yves dit  
4 SAINT-AUGUSTIN  
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## ...Library...

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Since the Fall of 1996, much has been added to our shelves. Many acquisitions are from our members. The Society thanks all of you. Some are given to us as a result of the review process from various book publishers and individuals selling their books. We also continue to purchase material as it becomes available. Should any of you have a particular area of interest, don't hesitate to contact the Society with your ideas. They will be seriously considered and, if found to be beneficial to the general membership, will be added to our inventory ASAP.

#### Donations:

- A Little History of Little Canada — Ft. Edward, NY*, donated by Joan Hess Mullen.
- A Thoroughly Wide Awake Little Village — Keeseville, NY*, donated by David Martin.
- Lake Champlain - Reflections on Our Past — Verstang*, donated by R. Ward.
- History of Methodism In Plattsburgh, NY*, 2nd Ed. 1977, donated by R. Ward.
- You Can Hear the Ice Talking — Ways of People & Ice on Lake Champlain* by Posen, donated by R. Ward.
- A Doctor at All Hours* by Alan Everest, donated by R. Ward.
- Farm Directory & Reference Book — Jefferson & Lewis County, NY 1918*, donated by R. Ward.
- Pioneer Homes of Clinton County.* by Alan Everest, donated by R. Ward.
- History of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception — Albany, NY*, donated by R. Ward.
- Plattsburgh, NY Telephone Directories, 1955-56*, donated by R. Ward.
- Plattsburgh City Directories — 1964-68 & 1970-72*, donated by Gloria Pratt.
- Landholders Of Northeastern New York 1739-1802 — Bowman*, donated by Gloria Pratt.
- 10,000 Vital Records of Eastern New York 1777-1834 — Bowman*, donated by C. Burakowski.
- Marriage Repetoire of Cap-de-La-Madeline 1678-1920 — Champlain Cty., PQ*, donated by Marcel Charland.
- Lauren Family History & Genealogy 1629-1995*, donated by Anita Lauren.
- F.H. Dagenais/Dashnaw*, donated by V. Kane.
- Fragmenta Genealogica Vol 4 — F.A. Crisp*, donated by Wm. Marquis.
- The Descendants of Charles Le Marquis*, donated by Wm. Marquis.
- Immigrants to America Appearing in English Records — Frank K. Smith*, donated by Wm. Marquis.
- Handy Index to the Holdings of The Genealogy Society of Utah (Eastern States) — M.J. Brown*, donated by Wm. Marquis.
- The Lives & Times of Our English Ancestors Vols 1 & 2 — Frank Smith*, donated by Wm. Marquis.
- Handy Guide to English Genealogy Records*, donated by Wm. Marquis.
- Genealogy Handbook for England & Wales*, donated by Wm. Marquis.
- The Clifford Family* (revised & Updated), donated by Wm. Marquis.
- The Collins/Robert French-English Dictionary*, donated by Barbara Seguin.
- Burials-Ste Anne de Beaupre 1670-1844 (Montgomery Cty. PQ)*, donated by Marie Gennett.
- The Hancocks of Coopersville/Death Ledger*, donated by Susan Mooers-Cl. Cty. Historical Society.
- Index to St. Peter's Census*, compiled and donated by A. O'Hare
- Indexes, compiled and donated Robert Venne (dec.):
- The Living Stone — Cooperville.*
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*Index to Rouses Point 1877-1977* by P. Barcomb.

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*Indians from New York in Ontario & Quebec, Canada: A Genealogy Reference* Vol 2, donated by Elizabeth. Botten.

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*GH The Connecticut River-New England Historic Waterway* — Delaney, donated by B. Faulstich

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McLellan Cemetery records & Index — complete set in the process of be copied by Michael Burgess:

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Essex & Essex Jct.

St. Albans — 2 Vols

Fairchild & Franklin County

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*Directory to Collections of N.Y. Vital Records 1726-1989 — with Gazetteer* by Bowman & Lynch.

*American Vital Records from The Gentleman's Magazine* — London England 1731-1868.

*What Did They Mean by That — Dictionary of Historical Terms for Genealogists* by Paul Drake.

*Genealogical Research Directory-Nat'l. & International 1997.*

*Clues to our Family Names* by Lou Stein.

*Stamper Footprints - Eleven Generations* by Betty Stamper Latham.

*Family Record - Dr. Sam Adams-United Loyalists of Vt. & Upper Canada* by R.F. & D.G. Adams.

*The House of Wemyss — 1000 Year History.*

*Tracing my Plalatine Roots* by E. Paukett.

*Seward — and Related Families* 2nd Ed. by George C. Seward.

*Jennie M. Burnett Hendricks-Chas. H. & Burton B. Hendricks.*

*Town of Marbletown N.Y. Families* Vol 1 - Historical Collection by Dorothy Pratt - Town Historian.

*I Will Remember You* by Fran Ford.

*Les Tremblay Book #1 - France 1167-1647.*

*Les Tremblay Book #2 - Quebec 1647-1786.*

*Turner - a Letter from A.J. Turner about the Tribe of John & Johann.*

*Pioneers of Old Frederick County, VA.* plus 2 area maps.

*TRAHAN—Descendants of Guillaume* by Michael Conover 4 Vol Set.

*Ignatius Cemetery - Lowell Vermont* by Lori Ann Gendron.

*Getting to the Roots of the Family Tree: The Story of a Saxon Family* by Elizabeth M. Tillman.

*William Tilton: His English Origins and Some American Descendants* by William Haslet Jones.

*The Battle on Snowshoes* by Bob Bearor.

*7,000 Hudson-Mohawk Valley (NY) Vital Records 1808-1850* by Fred Q. Bowman and Thomas J. Lynch.

*Ethan Allen and The Green Mountain Heroes of '76* by Henry W. Dupuy.

*Moissin de Bernier* Tome 12, by Cyril Bernier.

*The Journal of William Gilliland — 18th Century Pioneer of the Champlain Valley* by Fuller Allen, J.D.

#### New Purchases:

*Chazy Lake: Facts & Fiction & Folklore* by King and Lapointe.

*Mariages de Vercheres 1724-1966.*

*Census of Clinton County — 1925* by C. Rabideau.

*Chateauguay Lakes* by Whalen.

*St. Regis Falls History — Water over the Falls.*

*St. Regis Falls & It's Past — Looking Back Upstream.*

*Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français 1608-1760* Drouin New Hardbound 3 Vol set.

*History of Polish American Culture* by S. Wloszczewski.

*History of Washington County, NY and the accompanying index.*

*Gribbel & Elkins Family.*

*Vicissitudes of Ft. Montgomery,*

*Miller's Manual* by D. Miller — shows one how to use Drouin, Jette, Tanguay, PRDH, etc.

*Legendes de Perce P.Q.*

*Census of Montreal 1741.*

*French Canadian Surnames — Aliases, Adulteration & Anglicization.*

#### Microfilm:

*U.S. Census — 1790-1840*, donated by Plattsburgh Public Library.

*Canadian Census — 1851-1891*, donated by E. Finn.

*History of Barnet, Vt. — Wells*, with material on Outbreak of French & Indian War.

*Genealogy Collection Pomfret, Vt. — Vail*

*Genealogy Collection State of Vt. Vol #2.*



Quebec (Canada) 1181 (C-13205), donated by Gloria Pratt.

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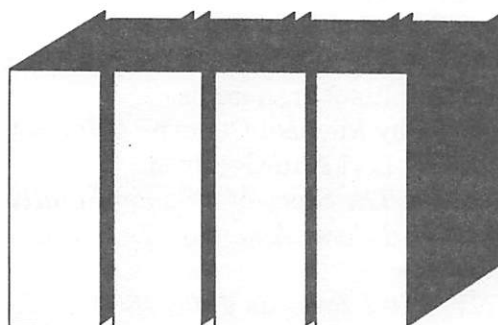
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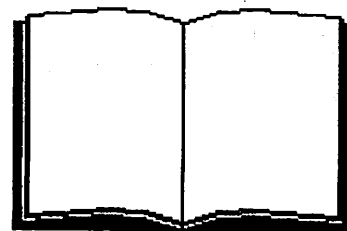
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## ...Book Review...



### ***Trahan, Descendents of Guillaume —1611-1682*, by Mitch Conover**

This is a comprehensive listing of over 35,000 — 15 generations — of Guillaume Trahan, an Acadian, his descendents and allied families. It comes in four volumes. The greater part of the fourth volume is an index of the total works. The front of each volume has several pages of pictures of both individuals and family groups. The four volumes total 1887 pages. Besides being a very functional set of books of the Trahan families, it also looks very good. It has a blue hard cover, 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size with gold lettering. It was printed by the Wise Publications Printing of Sulphur, Louisiana. The cost of the set is \$150.00 (price includes shipping and handling; Canadian orders require postal money order payable in U.S. funds) from Mitch Conover, 300 Strasbourg Drive, Lafayette, LA, 70506-5130.

This is now available on CD ROM, and consists of over 60,000 individuals, and has brought up to date through July of 1997; the cost is \$75.00 (price includes shipping and handling; Canadian orders require postal money order payable in U.S. funds) from Mitch Conover, 300 Strasbourg Drive, Lafayette, LA, 70506-5130.

Also available is four volume set of *Broussard's: Descendents of Francois and Nicolas* @ \$155.00 per set. (price includes shipping and handling; Canadian orders require postal money order payable in U.S. funds) from Mitch Conover, 300 Strasbourg Drive, Lafayette, LA, 70506-5130.

### ***Tracing My Palatine Roots — Johannes Nichaus Schaeffer, Early Palatine Settler* by Eleanor Paukett**

This concise, compact book is well done. It begins in Palatinate in the Rhine area of Germany in the seventeenth century, continues with their migrations to the Hudson Valley, Mohawk Valley, and other places they settled. It is well documented with maps, pictures, dates, places, and relates

incidents and happenings as it follows the Schaeffer Family through eight generations. It has Bibliography. It was published in 1996; is 68 pp. ; \$9.00 in US funds includes postage and handling. It may be purchased from Eleanor Paukett #30 RR3, E. River Road, Box 149, Greene, NY 13778.

### ***Ignatius Cemetery — Lowell, Vermont* — by Lori Ann Gendron, Compiled October 1996**

This is compilation of the Ignatius cemetery of Lowell, Vt., contains 408 entries and an index. It spans the years from 1902 to 1996. Many entries contain multiple records of family members. This book is spiral-bound. The cost of \$15.00, American, includes shipping and handling, and may be purchased from Gloria Pratt, 53 Pleasant Ridge Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-5836.

### ***Getting to the Roots of the Family Tree: The Story of a Saxon Family* — by Elizabeth M. Tillman.**

This is a three volume set. This impressive work, covering over 600 years, is the first detailed history of the Tillman family ever compiled. It contains records of where they lived; pilgrimages on which they went; their involvement in the Peasant's Revolt in Norfolk, Jack Cade's Rebellion in Kent, and Riots at Lyme Regis; church wardens running a money-lending business, and concealing it by booking transactions in the names of fictitious cows; and a pilgrimage on which one man stayed with Good King Wenceslas.

This book also explains how the author traced this unusual information, so it is of interest to anyone wishing to research a family history, something more than a genealogical tree. Most of the time period covered by this work is prior to 1837, and required extensive research in church records and city and county archives. The book covers six centuries of transcriptions and translations of original records, the locations of which are in-

cluded. The book is further improved by a collection of illustrations, mainly line drawings of places occupied, including old houses still standing which can still be visited, some as much as 700 years old.

Some chapter subjects include the Norfolk Family, Henry the Henchman, the Musbury Family, the Colyton Family, the Lyme Regis Family, John Tillman the sailor and the sixth voyage of the East India Company. Devon miscellany, the New Zealand Family, Naval connections, migration to London, the carriage lamp-making business, the Kent Family, and migrations to the U.S.A. Most Tillmans in America are descended from two early immigrants of the Kent branch of the family, which occupies by far the biggest chapter in the book. The variation "Tilghman" will be familiar to many Americans, recalling Bill Tilghman, the western lawman (commemorated on a U.S. postage stamp), Tench Tilghman, who carried George Washington's handwritten dispatch of the British surrender at Yorktown to Congress, and Tilghman Island in the Chesapeake Bay. There is an everywhere index of about 2,000 non-Tillmans mentioned in the book. 1997, 1179 pp., illus., maps, index, paper, \$55.00 #T344

Visa/MasterCard/Checks/Money Orders are accepted, and please add \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

Heritage Books, Inc., 1540—E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, Md. 20716

Phone 1-800-398-7709 — Monday to Friday 10 am to 4 pm — Fax 1-800-276-1760 — 24 hours — Credit card orders only on 800 lines.

***William Tilton: His English Origins and Some American Descendants*** — by William Haslet Jones.

In this book the English home of William Tilton and his sons John and Peter Tilton has been traced to Wolston, Co. Warwickshire. Part One of the book presents the Tilton family line and the female lines of Bayley, Dafferne, Focell, and Pycroft in England from 1500 to 1725. Parish registers, probate court records, and manorial records are presented to establish proof of the family origins. The Tilton name is traced back seven generations with certainty in England.

Part Two of the book presents findings of the first six generations of the Tilton family in America, from 1640 to 1800. The family first settled at

Lynn, MA. The sons quickly migrated to Hampton, NH; Martha's Vineyard, MA; Long Island, NY; and later to New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Appendices include details on President Millard Fillmore's Tilton ancestry, and a summary of Tilton names found but unable to be connected to known family branches. An everypname index, pedigree charts, bibliography, photo and maps add to the value of the book, which contains 2,500 names. 1997, 214 pp., maps, bibl., append., index, paper, \$19.50 #J551

Visa/MasterCard/Checks/Money Orders are accepted, and please add \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, Md. 20716

Phone 1-800-398-7709 — Monday to Friday 10 am to 4 pm — Fax 1-800-276-1760 — 24 hours — Credit card orders only on 800 lines.

***The Battle on Snowshoes*** — by Bob Bearor

*"I awoke in my blankets the next morning, at the site where Rogers and the remnants of his Rangers had passed the cold terrible night, and as dawn appeared I looked over the snow-and-ice-covered lake.*

*I rolled up my blankets, took a drink of brandy in salute to those brave men of both sides, and then headed back towards home. The research was over; it was time to write the book."*

On the afternoon of March 13, 1758, in the snow-covered Adirondack Mountains near Fort Ticonderoga, the famous Captain Robert Rogers and his New England Rangers lay waiting in ambush. They never expected the punishing defeat they were about to suffer at the hands of the capable and underrated French partisan leader, Langis (Langy).

This original work tells the story of the Battle on Snowshoes from a new perspective. The author, an experienced Adirondack hunting guide and a French partisan re-enactor, based this book on actual field experience as well as the usual book research. Bob Bearor trekked over the sites in period clothing and equipment, made countless camps throughout the hills (even in minus-20-degree weather), searched out travel routes, and tried to substantiate the times and conditions recorded in journal entries. He even re-lived the

day of the battle exactly as recorded in Rogers' own journal. In this way, he has been able to separate fact from fiction as accurately as possible.

Bearor writes knowledgeably about the weather and geographical conditions, the forts and the weapons, equipment and provisions used by the participants. He also describes events leading up to the battle and provides biographical information about the two charismatic leaders, Rogers and Langis. While accounts of Rogers' exploits are numerous, here we finally learn more about Langis, the real hero of this contest.

Several detailed maps enhance the exciting account of the battle. The story is brought to life with excellent re-enactment photographs. Bearor also examines some of the theories and myths that distort the history of this event. A comprehensive bibliography and everyname index complete this extraordinary book. 1997, 89 pp., illus., maps, subject index, paper, \$15.00 #B106

Visa/MasterCard/Checks/Money Orders are accepted, and please add \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, Md. 20716

Phone 1-800-398-7709—Monday to Friday 10 am to 4 pm — Fax 1-800-276-1760 — 24 hours — Credit card orders only on 800 lines.

***Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76, with a Sketch of the Early History of Vermont* — by Henry W. DePuy.**

The Green Mountain state, Vermont, played a vital role as a strong fighter for freedom and independence that contributed heavily to American patriotism and The Spirit of 76. Before the American Revolution, there were stirring events on Lake Champlain, which was situated between the French province of Canada and the English colonies, and claimed by each.

It was 150 years, the grand highway of the warlike expeditions against each other, and the scene upon which their bloodiest and most hotly contested battles were fought. Many of the heroes of the American Revolution received their war experience here.

The life of Ethan Allen, Hero of Ticonderoga, is detailed with his position against the Stamp Act and Tea Tax, imposed on the colonists by the

British Crown. Allen was also involved in the New Hampshire grants and the boundary disputes and questions of statehood that arose from them.

Exciting narratives describe his leadership of the Green-Mountain Boys and his plans for attacks, exploits, and battles: Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill, Saratoga (a map shows the route of General Burgoyne, previous to his surrender), St. Johns, Fort Chambly, Hubbarton, Cambridge, and Bennington.

Ethan Allen was captured, and there is an account of his captivity, cruel treatment, and expected execution by the British, as well as the incredible sufferings of other prisoners. He eventually survived his captivity and returned to Vermont as a military hero and a true American patriot, becoming an author and an agent from Vermont to Congress. Vermont declared independence as a state, and admitted as an Independent State in 1789.

This 1861 reprint is the authors tribute to Revolutionary ancestors who bravely provided for his freedom as an American citizen. A new everyname index lists all the names that appear throughout. (1861) reprint, c433 pp. illus., map, new index, paper, \$27.00 #D168.

Visa/MasterCard/Checks/Money Orders are accepted, and please add \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, Md. 20716

Phone 1-800-398-7709—Monday to Friday 10 am to 4 pm — Fax 1-800-276-1760 — 24 hours — Credit card orders only on 800 lines.

***7,000 Hudson-Mohawk Valley (NY) Vital Records 1808-1850* — by Fred Q. Bowman & Thomas J. Lynch**

In the towns and cities of New York, prior to 1880, official records of marriage and death were rarely filed. This is a serious impediment to research, of course, but newspapers can often be used to overcome this deficiency, as they contain a wealth of information about the marriages and deaths of local people. Moreover, newspaper notices of marriages and deaths often contain details lacking in the more frequently sought cemetery, church, and town books. So it is with some relief that Fred Q. Bowman and Thomas J. Lynch joined forces to produce this list of 7,000 marriages and

deaths from the newspapers of the Hudson-Mohawk Valley area, giving researchers a much-needed boost in their search for vital records.

Typically the marriage notices give such information as the names of the bride and groom, the date of the marriage, the place, the names of parents, and the name of the officiating minister. Death notices, on the other hand, provide the date and place of death, age at death, sometimes cause of death, occupation, and names of survivors.

All 7,000 entries in this work, naming as many as 20,000 individuals, were taken from the following newspapers in the Hudson-Mohawk Valley area: *Rome Citizen*, *Herkimer Herald*, *Bunker Hill*, *Mohawk Courier*, *Montgomery Phoenix* and *Fort Plain Advertiser*, *West Troy Advocate* and *Watervliet Advertiser*, *Albany Gazette*, *Daily Albany Argus*, *American Eagle*, *Ulster Telegram*, *Newburgh Journal*, *Putnam Democrat* and *Democrat Courier*, *Westchester Republican*, *Highland Democrat* and *Hudson River Chronicle*.

Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert St./Baltimore, MD 21202-3897. 368 pp., cloth, 1997, ISBN 0-8063-1530-X \$30.00. For phone orders only, CALL TOLL-FREE: 1-800-296-6687 or FAX 1-410-752-8492. Visa/Master Card/Checks/Money Orders accepted, please add \$3.50 per book (\$1.25 for each additional book).

***The Journal Of William Gilliland, 18th Century Pioneer of the Champlain Valley*** — by Fuller Allen, J.D.; edited by David Kendall Martin, F.A.S.G.; includes an introduction by Betty J.

Baldwin, M.L.S.

A native of Armagh, (northern) Ireland, William Gilliland (1734-1798) settled at what is now Willsboro, New York, in 1765, the pioneer settlement on Lake Champlain north of Crown Point. He developed a huge estate in the present-day counties of Essex and Clinton. His journal recounts his arrival, names his fellow settlers, and mentions distinguished visitors, such as Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New York; General Guy Carlton, Governor of Canada; and Benedict Arnold. He describes his activities in laying out lots, developing mills, and surveying the line between New York and Canada. He also names numerous plants and trees. Guilliland gives touching accounts of the drowning of his daughter and his own imprisonment for debt. He describes events of the Revolutionary War. Also included in the journal are the earliest minutes for the Town of Willsboro as settlers organized their government.

The price for this hard cover book is \$24.95 plus tax and shipping. Order from the Clinton County Historical Association & Museum, 48 Court Street, Plattsburgh, NY 12901 — Phone 518-561-0340.

***Moissin de Bernier, Tome 12***, by Cyril Bernier, Author and Editor. Contains 40 biographies of the Benier line from 1656 to 1986. 1995. St-Eustache. 273 pp. Price \$18.00 plus \$5.00 postage & handling. May be purchased from Cyril Bernier 227 rue Foisy, Saint-Eustache, Québec, J7P 4B5, Québec, Canada. 1-514-623-8208. ☐

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE

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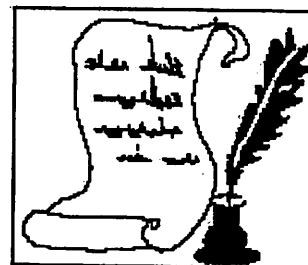
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(This change of address notice is essential for the delivery of your Journal and other Society correspondence.)



# QUERIES

*... ask, and you shall receive*



**Q-974**

## **COUTURE BELANGER dit BAKER TAILLON ARMELIN ATKINSON**

I am seeking information on Marie Celina dit Lina Couture. She was born in Canada ca.1855. She married Jean Baptiste BELANGER dit John BAKER in Ellenburg, NY on 2 Jun 1873. She had nine children, maybe more. Sometime after 1900, she moved to Southbridge, MA, to live with her daughters, Anna TAILLON and Cordelie ARMELIN or Carnilla or Lillian ATKINSON. Lina worked in a wool mill while there. She died sometime around 1912 or maybe later, and is buried in Southbridge, MA. Any information would be greatly appreciated.

*Brenda Baker #898 152 Jackson Road, Frankfort, NY 13340*

**Q-975**

## **GRAVEL DAUPHINET**

I am looking for any info on Robert GRAVEL, ca.1809 and his wife Genevieve DAUPHINET, ca.1812. They lived in Ausable in 1850. She went by the name Jane GRAVEL. I need info on parents, births, children, etc.

*Charlene Pisano #910 900 Snyder Hill Road, Lititz, PA 17543 or e-mail tonychar@success.net*

**Q-976**

## **SOULARD GRANBOIS**

I am looking for any info of Paul SOULARD and his wife, Rose GRANBOIS, ca.1810. They had a daughter, Rose SOULARD, ca.1839, died 15 Sep 1898, in Black Brook, NY. Did they have any other children? Who were there parents? Any info would be greatly appreciated.

*Charlene Pisano #910 900 Snyder Hill Road, Lititz, PA 17543 or e-mail tonychar@success.net*

**Q-977**

## **SOULARD GRAVEL DESMARIS**

I am looking for info on Rose SOULARD and Thomas GRAVEL. They were married Oct 13, 1866, in St. John the Baptist, Keeseville, NY. I need birth info on both. Rose was also married before to a Gilbert DESMARIS, on 6 May 1856. Who was Thomas SOULARD, son of Rose? He was born in 1867. Could he have been known as Robert GRAVEL? What about the DESMARIS children?

*Charlene Pisano #910 900 Snyder Hill Road, Lititz, PA 17543 or e-mail tonychar@success.net*

**Q-978**

## **GRAVEL PERROTT/PARROTT**

I am looking for Robert GRAVEL, ca.1869, son of Thomas GRAVEL and Rose SOULARD. He had two children with Rose PERROTT/PARROTT, Joseph, b. 4 Sep 1892 and Annabell Emma/Mabel, b. 1 Jun 1887. The children were born in Lyon, Mt. NY. I need any info about Robert. Were he and Rose PARROTT married? When and where?

*Charlene Pisano #910 900 Snyder Hill Road, Lititz, PA 17543 or e-mail tonychar@success.net*



- Q-979 ST. MICHEL WHITE**  
Need info on Clara WHITE, b. ca.1860, in Keeseville or Dannemora, NY, married to Edward H. WHITE, date and place not known. They lived in Watertown, MA, where she died 4 Jun 1950. They had no children.  
*Frederick W. Darling #761 87 Narragansett Drive, Plymouth, MA 02360*
- Q-980 ST. MICHEL COLUMBE**  
Need info on Catherine ST. MICHEL, b. ca.1845, in Cadyville, NY. She married Elzear COLUMBE, on 16 Oct 1861 in Plattsburgh, NY. Where and when did they die? Did they have children?  
*Frederick W. Darling #761 87 Narragansett Drive, Plymouth, MA 02360*
- Q-981 ST. MICHEL TREMBLAY**  
Need info on Lydia ST. MICHEL, b. ca.1850, maybe in Cadyville, NY. She married Pierre Charles TREMBLAY, 5 Aug 1875, in Cadyville, NY. Where and when did they die and did they have children?  
*Frederick W. Darling #761 87 Narragansett Drive, Plymouth, MA 02360*
- Q-982 MORIN TESSIER MONTVILLE/MANDERVILLE COLLINS PATNAUDE  
MAYOTTE KNAPP MACOMBER CHADWICK ROWE**  
Other surnames I am interested in are: MORIN and TESSIER from Coopersville, NY; and MONTVILLE/MANDERVILLE COLLINS PATNAUDE, MAYOTTE, KNAPP, MACOMBER CHADWICK and ROWE all of Plattsburgh, NY.  
*Frederick W. Darling #761 87 Narragansett Drive, Plymouth, MA 02360*
- Q-983 CLIFFORD BAKE**  
Who were Charles CLIFFORD, b. 1823, d. 12 Oct 1898; Harmony CLIFFORD, b. 1826, d. 27 May 1910; Polly, wife of John L. CLIFFORD, b. 1779, d. 26 Aug 1857, was related to Maranda CLIFFORD, b. 31 Mar 1810, d. 2 May 1888. Maranda is in the Cadyville Cemetery, Prot. side with her husband Joseph Maxium BAKER.  
*Rose M. Hanson Griffin #466 170 Scenic Drive, Southington, CT 06489-4009*
- Q-984 BAKER**  
Looking for the parents and siblings of Joseph Maxium BAKER, b. 14 Jul 1806, d. 18 May 1886, buried in Cadyville Cemetery, Prot. side. He was an early member of the Westeyan Methodist Church of Cadyville, NY.  
*Rose M. Hanson Griffin #466 170 Scenic Drive, Southington, CT 06489-4009*
- Q-985 BAKER PARDY**  
Looking for the parents and siblings of David BAKER, b. 1840, d. 12 Feb 1908. He was one of "Lincoln's Avengers". His wife was Avaline PARDY, they are buried in the Cadyville Cemetery, NY.  
*Rose M. Hanson Griffin #466 170 Scenic Drive, Southington, CT 06489-4009*
- Q-986 JEROME MINCKLER**  
Seeking info on Josephine JEROME. She was born in Altona, NY, 17 Nov 1867, and died in Lyon Mt., NY, 13 Apr 1919. Her father was Fred Jerome, b. in Canada. Her husband, Andrew Jackson MINCKLER — mar. date unknown. It is believed to be in Altona, NY ca. 1879. NY State records no help.  
*Janet Minckler DuVal #827 1375 Hinesburg Road, So. Burlington, Vermont 05403*

**Q-987**

**MINCKLER**

Seeking any info on Andrew Jackson MINCKLER, b. in Ellenburg, NY, 13 Jan 1860. He died in Lyon My, NY, 20 Jun 1936. It is believed his father was Louis MINCKLER, b. 29 Dec 1824, d. in Altona, NY 28 Apr 1878. His mother, Julia A., b. ca. 1847. Parents info found on U.S Fed. Census for 1870 and 1880. Altona, NY records were burned — state records no help.

*Janet Minckler DuVal #827 1375 Hinesburg Road, So. Burlington, Vermont 05403*

**Q-988**

**GRAVES POIRIER GARRANT BUSHEY**

I would appreciate any info about Richard GRAVES, and his wife, Louise POIRIER, whose children: Philippe, 1842; William, 1844, Louise, 1848; and Lucie Anne, 1850, were born in Plattsburgh and baptized at St. Peter's, 1853. Also any info about Louis GARRANT and Angelina BUSHEY, whose daughter Rosa married William GRAVES at Plattsburgh, NY.

*Heather E. Huntley #906 272 Kibbe Road, East Longmeadow, MA 01028-1310*

**Q-989**

**LAVALLEY HEWITT LANGEVIN**

Joseph LAVALLEY, Jr., b. 1833, was married in 1854, at Coopersville to Ann HEWITT, b. 1836 in England. Can anyone give me info on his parents, Joseph LAVALLEY and Adelaide LANGEVIN?

*Heather E. Huntley #906 272 Kibbe Road, East Longmeadow, MA 01028-1310*

**Q-990**

**RIVARD/RIVERS COBB MORAN**

Seek ancestors of Pierre/Peter RIVARD/RIVERS. Pierre RIVARD, son of Augustin and Mary RIVARD, was b. at Three Rivers, Canada East, 6 Apr 1820, and came to the United States in 1839, settling on a farm in Clintonville, NY. On 20 Oct 1852, he was married to Polly COBB, dau. of Ebenezer and Elizabeth MORAN of Jay, NY. They had six children: Ebenezer, Charles, John, Mary Ann (my grandmother), Emily, and Peter A. Peter Rivers d., 6 Oct 1900, and is buried in the old Catholic Cemetery in Keeseville, NY. Polly COBB RIVERS, b. 26 Jan 1832, d. 17 Apr 1923. Being a Protestant, she could not be buried in the Catholic Cemetery and is buried, instead in, the Evergreen Cemetery, in Keeseville, NY, near her son, Charles.

D.D. Rivers, Peter's brother, was b., 25 Nov 1832. He married Sarah COBB, sister of Polly COBB RIVERS. Sarah was b., 25 Feb 1828, and d., 27 Dec 1907. D.D. RIVERS, is buried near Peter in the Catholic Cemetery in Keeseville. Sarah is buried with her parents in North Jay, NY. Their children were, a dau., Myra, who married her double cousin, Charles, and two sons, Fred and Arthur RIVERS.

*Pauline Boull #217 HCR-1, Box 343, Elizabethtown, NY 12932*

**Q-991**

**COBB MORAN**

Seek ancestors of Ebenezer COBB, and Elizabeth MORAN. Ebenezer, b. ca.1784, possibly in Vermont. Elizabeth, b. ca.1788, also possibly in Vermont. Elizabeth MORAN COBB, age 86, d. at 1:00 in the morning of 23 Jun 1874, and Ebenezer COBB, age 89, d. at 8 A.M. of the same day. His gravestone gives his age as 90. Ebenezer was a soldier in the War of 1812. Their children were: Polly, Sarah, Elizabeth — d. at age 11, Ebenezer, and Matt. Ebenezer is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Keeseville. Ebenezer and Elizabeth are buried in North Jay, NY.

*Pauline Boull #217 HCR-1, Box 343, Elizabethtown, NY 12932*

Q-992

**ARCHAMBEAU/SHAMBO BETTS BULL**

Seek info on ancestors of Peter ARCHAMBEAU/SHAMBO, who was b. 4 Jul 1823. Peter's parents are believed to be Nicolas and Delia SHAMBO from Canada. Peter married Alvira BETTS, dau. of Hezekiah and Sally ROYCE. She was b. 19 Oct 1833. They had four children, but only two lived to adulthood. One my husband Friend's, grandmother, Carrie SHAMBO BULL. She always said she was related to Admiral Dewey, probably through the BETTS line. Peter d. 4 Nov 1891 and Alvira, d., 2 Jun 1899. They are buried in Westport, NY.

*Pauline Boull #217 HCR-1, Box 343, Elizabethtown, NY 12932*

Q-993

**BETTS ROYCE TALBOT**

Seek info on the ancestry and/or siblings of Hezekiah BETTS, b. 10 Sep 1798, mar. Sally ROYCE, 27 Mar 1820. He d. 17 Apr 1835, leaving his wife with eight children. Hezekiah is buried in the old Mather Cemetery in Whallonsburg, NY. Sally mar. a TALBOT. She d. 7 Feb 1892, burial place unknown.

*Pauline Boull #217 HCR-1, Box 343, Elizabethtown, NY 12932*

Q-994

**MAILLOT/MYOT MASSE/MACE/MORSE MENARD**

Need proof of parents and exact birth place of Alanson MAILLOT/MYOT, b., 1822 in Quebec. He mar. Orelia MASSE/MACE/MORSE, 26 Dec 1846, in Denmark, Lewis Co., NY. He d. 26 Mar 1866, in Big Spring, Adams Co., Wisc. He was in the Civil War in Co. D. 11th Reg. Wisc. Inf. Their children were: George Washington, b. 1848; Lewis, b. 1852; Mary Louise, b. 1858; James A. b. 1860; William Alanson, b. 1864; and Lavina, b. 1866. He was possibly the son of Pierre MAILLOT and Marie Louise MENARD, mar. 8 Jan 1816, in the Parish of St. Charles, St. Charles-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. Known children: Joseph Prime, bpt. 1819; Lambert, bpt. 1821; Marie Adeline, bpt. 1823, all in Boucherville, Chambly Co. Quebec.

*Lorraine Cook White #920 PO Box 416, St. John, Wash. 99171-0416*

Q-995

**BOULE/BULLEY EMMERICK LYONS**

The following is the info that I have: my Father: Harmon Mitchell BULLEY, b. 30 Jun 1900, resided at 96 Oak St. Plattsburgh, graduated from the NYS Normal and Training School, 22 Jun 1923 — a.k.a. Plattsburgh State. According to City Hall birth records: my father's father, Henry Nelson BOULE, was age 23 at the time of my father's birth, my father's mother, was Marian Elizabeth EMMERICK — from Chateaguay, age 21 at the time of my father's birth. According to St. Peter's (Plattsburgh, NY) baptismal records: my father is listed as Richard Harmon BOULE, bpt. 22 Jul 1900, his father is listed as Eugene Henry BOULE, and his mother is listed as Maria EMMERICK.

I am deeply interested in finding family members from my father's mother's side, because she disappeared from the family soon after my father was born. My mother told me not ask questions about her to my father, because it caused my father grief. All I know is that she may have left the family because her husband was unfaithful.

After looking into history, where would a young woman go to sustain herself independently from a husband? Did she have an education? A profession? Why did she never contact my father? She did will him her estate, but I wasn't born when that occurred. My mother said this inheritance made their lives financially better. According to lawyer's letters that I found, in the attic of my mother's house, Marion EMMERICK's name was Marion LYONS. I don't know how this happened, because my mother said Marion never got a legal divorce from Henry BOULE, and that she never remarried.

I hope that relatives can be located that have a clearer picture of this part of my family history than I do.

*Melinda Borshoff #939 225 Delamaine Drive, Rochester, NY 14621*

**Q-996**

**BARLOW CLARK EELS DUKETT EDMONDS GAY DARRAH HARTSON STEVENS WILCOX KENNESTON**

I am researching the above names, if anyone has these names in their family lines I would like to share info. Also, I am looking for a copy of the *History of Peru, NY* by Lincoln Sunderland. Can anyone help me?

*Florence Arnhart #711 116 Oaklawn Drive, Conway, AR 72032-6702*

**A-996**

**BARLOW CLARK EELS DUKETT EDMONDS GAY DARRAH HARTSON STEVENS WILCOX KENNESTON**

This is a partial answer to the above Query asking for a copy of the *History of Peru, NY*. This book is out of print and a discussion with the author leads us to believe that it will not be reprinted. If a member has one they wish to part with or one may be found in a second-hand book store. Good luck.

*Gloria Pratt #599 53 Pleasant Ridge Rd., Plattsburgh, NY 12901-5836*

**Q-997**

**LECOMPTE/STORY/STOREY BUTTELL BROOKS**

Need info on Louis LECOMPTE/STORY, b. ca.1815 in Can., m. Marguerite ?. Children: Avilla, b. 1842; Ubair/Gilbert, b. 1843; and Marceline, b. 1848. The family came to the USA in 1849, and settled in Malone, NY. Louis' next-of-kin in his will was, Martha BURRELL, Betsie BROOKS, and Maria LECOMPTE BURRELL, all of the Malone area. This family may have originally come from New Hampshire or Vermont, before going into Canada.

*Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St Regis Falls, NY 12980 Tele: 518-856-0583*

**Q-998**

**STORY CARR CUNNINGHAM**

Need info on William Albert STORY, b. late 1800's, m. Mary CARR, possibly of NH; and Susan Francis STORY, m. to Charles Ambrose CUNNINGHAM. They lived in Escatt, Ontario in the late 1800's.

*Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St Regis Falls, NY 12980 Tele: 518-856-0583*

**Q-999**

**FRENCH LEGER STORY JARVIS DUPEY BARNABY**

Need info on John FRENCH, 1825 - 1890, in Canada, m. Julia LEGER, 1828 - 1887, in Canada. Their children were: John, 1844 - 1937; Mary, 1848 - 1938; Delia, 1851 - 1951; William, 1867 - 1939; Joseph; Julie; and Betsey, 1861 - 1947. John moved to Escanba, Mich; Mary, m. Gilbert STORY, in NY; Delia, m. John JARVIS of Malone, NY area, then settled in St. Albans, Vt.; Betsey/Nancy Ann, m. Artemas DUPEY (1856 - 1940), from upper, NY, they moved to Rapid River, Mich.; William moved to Superior, Wis., and while visiting his sister, Delia JARVIS in Vt. had a heart attack and died; nothing is known of Joseph and Julie. John and Julia FRENCH, while their children were still young moved to NYS. They were in Malone, Franklin Co., NY, in the 1800's. John and Julia FRENCH, d. in Mich. I am also trying to connect a lady, Xenia/Zenia FRENCH of Malone, NY area, m. ? BARNABY, and also moved to Mich. in the same time period as the children of John and Julia FRENCH. I have pictures I'd be willing to share, if interested.

*Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St Regis Falls, NY 12980 Tele: 518-856-0583*

- Q-1000 GAUTHIER/GOKEY LAREUA/LARAUULT/LAROE ST. ANDREW**  
Need info on Hypolite GAUTHIER, b. in Montreal, Can., d. 1855, in Rouses Point, NY/Coopersville, area. He came to the Rouses Point area in the mid 1800's. He had a son, Joseph GAUTHIER/GOKEY, b. 1833, m. Elizabeth/Isabella LAREUA/LARAUULT/LAROE (I have her line back to the 1600's), but I need Selinda LAROE, 1866 - 1953, of Champlain/Rouses Point, NY area. Selinda, m. Nelson ST. ANDREW, 1834 - 1937.  
*Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St Regis Falls, NY 12980 Tele: 518-856-0583*
- Q-1001 RACINE dit BEAUCHÉ(S)NE DESLANDES dit CHAMPIGNY MARSIA/MASSÉ/MACIAS CHALES**  
Joseph RACINE dit BEAUCHÉNE, son of Joseph and Marguerite DESLANDES dit CHAMPIGNY, mar. Marie-Charlotte MARIA/MASSÉ/MACIAS, in 1798. Where in Canada did the mar. take place, and who are Marie's parents? Another mar. is found to a Marie CHALES — is this a reference to the same person or a second marriage?  
*Julie A. Reising #819 311 Eagle Avenue, Philadelphia, NY 13673*
- Q-1002 MICHAUD PERRIN**  
Need any info available for a George MICHAUD, s. of Henri. He mar. Louise PERRIN ca. 1880, at St. Damien Joliette. They moved to Cohoes, NY in 1898.  
*Cecelia Ploof-Gorman #662 1230 7th Avenue, Watervliet, NY 12189-3216*
- Q-1003 BROOKS BROW WARREN**  
I need birth and death info on Albert A. BROOKS and wife Malvina BROW, mar. in Swanton, Vt. in 1892. Their children were: Harold A.; Carroll; Leo A.; Maurice; Allen; Hester; and a daughter who mar. a Ralph WARREN. I recall an "Uncle Cooney" visiting his nephew, Harold A., in Troy, NY. Albert's gr-grndfather was Adonis BROOKS, where did he come from in Canada. He was in Whitehall, NY before moving to Swanton, Vt. ca. 1777-79. Anything on Albert and Adonis would be helpful.  
*Cecelia Ploof-Gorman #662 1230 7th Avenue, Watervliet, NY 12189-3216*
- Q-1004 BALLOU COOK**  
I am seeking info on Francis E. BALLOU, b. in Can. ca. 1819, m. Charlotte COOK, in Can. They emigrated to Connecticut. A son, Stephen, was b. in 1845.  
*Ralph Ballou# 707 Greymont Dr., Nashville, TN 37217*
- Q-1005 LeMIEUX SYLVESTER**  
Need parents of: Francois LeMIEUX and Marguerite SYLVESTER, mar. 1786, and further details of their marriage.  
*A.D. O'Hare#584 7 Willow St., Hudson Falls, NY 12839-2223*
- Q-1006 DODGE BROOKS McGIBBONS**  
Searching for the parents of Elizabeth McGIBBONS, who was born, 1848, in Vermont. Her parents were born in England. She was raised by Hiram DODGE and Electa BROOKS. The Dodge's, in their will, stated she was adopted. Elizabeth is in the 1860 Franklin Co. NY Census with the Dodges. I need to find her in the 1850 with parents. She was married to William McGIBBONS of New York and died in Oklahoma in 1926. Would appreciate any info on her ancestry.  
*Jean Dickey #895 East 26103 Moffat Rd., Newman Lake, WA 99025*

- Q-1007 BOUCHER/BUSHEE/BUSHA/BUSHEY PAGÉ**  
I am seeking birth and marriage info on Joseph BOUCHER/BUSHEE/BUSHA/BUSHEY, b. ca.1800, and Marie-Joseph PAGÉ, and the bap. of their son, Oliver, b. ca.1826, and mar. (rehabilitated) 6 Jul 1848, at St. Joseph's, Coopersville. The family resided in the Champlain Islands and St. Alban's, Vermont prior to moving to Clinton County, NY.  
*Giles W. Casaléggio #882 19 Juniper Terrace, Ringwood, NJ 07456-2606*  
*201-835-1814*
- Q-1008 MASSÉ/MOSS ROLET RICARD/RECOR**  
I am seeking birth and marriage info for Jean/John MASSÉ/MOSS and Marcelline ROLET. Their dau. was baptized on 9 Feb. 1850, at St. Joseph's, Coopersville, as Emelie/Malvina MASSÉ/MOSS, and mar. Jules RICARD/RECOR, residing in West Chazy, NY.  
*Giles W. Casaléggio #882 19 Juniper Terrace, Ringwood, NJ 07456-2606*  
*201-835-1814*
- Q-1009 RICARD/RECOR LAFONT/LAFOND**  
I am seeking birth and marriage info on Pierre/Peter RICARD/RECOR, and Zoe LAFONT/LAFOND. Their son Jules, was bapt. at St. Joseph's, Coopersville, on 1 Jul 1843. Pierre and Zoe are listed in the St. Peter's, Plattsburgh census in 1857, as living in Port Jackson, with children: Emilie, Louise, Adeline, Julie, Joseph, Jule, Edouard, and Baptiste.  
*Giles W. Casaléggio #882 19 Juniper Terrace, Ringwood, NJ 07456-2606*  
*201-835-1814*
- Q-1010 BURBAGE/BURBRIDGE ALLARD TRUDO**  
Looking for info on John BURBAGE and Arelia ALLARD, parents of Eliza BURBAGE TRUDO — born in England, came to United States ca.1831.  
*Ellen Kilbride Christopher #822 3666 West Valley Green Drive, Davie, FL 33328-2626*
- Q-1011 TRUDO/TRUDEAU KENTAL/QUINTAL RECORD DUQUETTE GAGNON/GONYO**  
Looking for parents of Bartholomew Trudo, b. 16 Aug 1816, in Can., d. in Altona, 22 Dec 1876. Probate records indicate Bartholomew's heirs were Louisa, wife; sons: John B., Samuel, George, and William TRUDO; dau.: Mary KENTAL/QUINTAL, Anna RECORD, Louisa RECORD, Julia GAGNON/GONYA.  
*Ellen Kilbride Christopher #822 3666 West Valley Green Drive, Davie, FL 33328-2626*
- Q-1012 GIBEAU/GIBAUT/GIBAU/GIBEAULT/GIBAUD DUQUETTE GIROUX FONTAINE GIGAUX**  
Looking for pars. of Domitelle/Mathilde GIBEAU. She mar. Amable DUQUETTE, ca. 1843. In 1837, Baptiste GIBAU and Philomene GIBAU were godparents to their child, Amable. In 1857, Cecile GIBEAULT, was a godmother to David. In 1859, Ovide GIBAUD and Marie GIBAUD, were godparents for Francois Xavier. In 1860, Joseph GIBAUD and Marie GIROUX were godparents to James. In 1867, Paul FONTAINE and Philomene GIGAUX were godparents to Paul. Family rumor is that Domitelle's mother was an Indian.  
*Ellen Kilbride Christopher #822 3666 West Valley Green Drive, Davie, FL 33328-2626*



- Q-1013 DUQUETTE TRUDO BOWBRIDGE**  
Looking for info regarding Emmett DUQUETTE. Someone with this name was buried in a family plot in Springfield, MA, in 1925. He was buried with David DUQUETTE, 1857-1943, and Julia TRUDO DUQUETTE, dau. of Bartholomew and Eliza BOWBRIDGE.  
*Ellen Kilbride Christopher #822 3666 West Valley Green Drive, Davie, FL 33328-2626*
- Q-1014 BERNARD/BARNARD**  
Maxim BERNARD family moved from Cap St. Ignace, Quebec to the States. One child died and is buried in Keeseville, one child served in the Civil War. The name of BERNARD changed to BARNARD. Trying to trace movement from Canada and where they lived here. 1850 Keeseville census does not show their living there.  
*Phyllis C. Barnard #580 172 Sunview Drive, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-5334*
- Q-1015 NADEAU/NEDEAU/NADO/NADEU**  
Searching for any information on Joseph NADEAU, father of Paul N. Nadeau—Mooers, NY, b. 24 Jan 1865, in St. Angelus, Que. "St. Angelus" doesn't appear to exist.  
*Carol B. Nedeau #663 85 Toppin Rd. PO Box 13, Mooers, NY 12958-0013*
- Q-1016 ROY dit DESJARDINS BERGERON**  
Thanks all who helped me find my Bergeron line — now — I need death of Emilie ROY dit DESJARDIN BERGERON in Ausable or area, circa early 1850's.  
*Julith Webb #312 1942 Summit St., Marquette, MI 49855-1440*
- Q-1017 LAVOIE CHOUNARD**  
Need parents of Jean Francois LAVOIE, m. Genevieve CHOUNARD, circa late 1700's.  
*Julith Webb #312 1942 Summit St., Marquette, MI 49855-1440*
- Q-1018 HUDON dit BEAULIEU DUBE**  
I need parents of Pierre HUDON dit BEAULIEU and Madelein DUBE, circa mid 1700's.  
*Julith Webb #312 1942 Summit St., Marquette, MI 49855-1440*
- Q-1019 ROY dit DESJARDINS PELLETIER**  
I need the parents of Joseph ROY, m. Modeste Pelletier, circa early 1800's.  
*Julith Webb #312 1942 Summit St., Marquette, MI 49855-1440*
- Q-1020 POTUIEN/POITEVIN/POTVIN SANDA URQUHART**  
I need info on William POTVIN, b. 1871, Can.?, m. Emma SANDS, b. 1880, in Martinstown, Ont., pars., John and Margaret URQUHART.  
*Julith Webb #312 1942 Summit St., Marquette, MI 49855-1440*
- Q-1021 FORTIN ROY/ROY BIRD**  
I need any info on Napoleon FORTIN, b. 15 Mar 1865, in Sorel, Que, m. Amelia ROY on 9 May 1887, pars. Joseph and Amelia BIRD, B. 1848.  
*Julith Webb #312 1942 Summit St., Marquette, MI 49855-1440*
- Q-1022 YELL/YELLE LABOMBADE**  
I need b., d. and m. for John YELL/YELLE, b. mid 1800, m. to Adelaide LABOMBARDE. Children: John b. 1 Dec 1863, Ausable Forks; Olivia b. 22 Jul 1866, Keeseville; Adelaide

b. 13 Feb 1868, Keeseville; Joseph b. 13 Jul 1881, Ausable Forks; William D. b. 27 Apr 1874, Ausable Forks; Marcelline; and Agnes. Any information will be appreciated, especially John's parents.

*Alfred W. Yelle #265 12G Street, Merrimac, MA 01860*

**Q-1023**

**LAMANDAI/LAMUNDY/LAMONDY/LAMONDA dit (?) NORMANDIN  
PROVOST BAUDIN/BODA**

In the 1850 Census, Plattsburgh, Clinton Co, NY, the LAMUNDY family is listed. I need to know anyone from that family. Did they have a dau., Louise of Louisa, b. ca.1813? James LAMUNDY, 67, farmer, b. France; Louisa, 55, b. Canada; Joseph, 9, b. NY; Sally, 14, b. NY. The dau. Louisa that I am looking for mar. James BAUDIN/BODA ca.1834, supposedly in Plattsburgh or Malone.

*Lois L. Bodeau #578 2154 Water Lilly Lane, Eagan, MN 55122*

**Q-1024**

**RAYE/RAE**

At an old house in Champlain, NY, there were found two gravestones. This discovery was in the spring of 1996. I am trying to trace the history of this house. The stones read: Martha C. Raye, Aug. 7, 1852, 34 yrs, 10 mon, and 25 days; and Luzerne Rae, Sep 16, 1854, 42 yrs, 8 mos, 24 days. Can anyone shed any light on this puzzle? I would appreciate all the help I can get.

*Barbara Seguin #484 90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400*

**Q-1025**

**LeHEUP ALCROFT**

John Joseph LeHEUP, b. St. John's, Que., 5 Feb 1848, and moved to Kingston, Ont. in 1861, according to Obit. He d. in Kingston in 1903. I need his par. and any other information regarding his family. ALCROFT, also seems to be a family name.

*Jane E. Clough #766 1 Clough Street, Potsdam, NY 13676-1213*

**Q-1026**

**DECKLEMA/DECKLEMAN LEDOGAR**

Looking for birth record for Wilhelm/William DECLEMA/DECKLEMAN, ca.1839-41; mar. of Wilhelm and Marie LEDOGAR, n. France M, ca.1775-78; children: Rosina Marie, n.1878; Frances Wilma, n.1880; Joseph Harry, n. 1884; Anna Catherine, n.1889; and John Jacob, n.1893. Needed death records: Rosina Marie Deckleman, ca.1884 and William Deckleman, ca.1905. The only records I have is that these events took place in or near the Adirondacks. Can anyone help?

*Barbara Seguin #484 90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400*

**Q-1027**

**SLYTER**

I am still trying to ascertain just how the SLYTER's came to this country and from where. I would also appreciate very much a copy of any data/information that is available concerning the SLYTER's listed in the 1820 NY census as living in Peru-Clinton County.

*Troy J. Smith #957 2533 East Plateau Drive, Boise, ID 83712*

**Q-1028**

**LAVOIE/LOVOY PAQUET CHARBONNEAU**

Marie LAVOIE married Joseph PAQUET in 1828, at Lacadia, PQ, in the Parish of St. Margaret DeBlairfindle. Her parents were Joseph & Louise CHARBONNEAU, who were married in 1806 at the same parish. My question is who the parents of this Joseph

LAVOIE and was he or his father in Moses Hazens Regiment of Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees? The Regiment roster lists a Peter Lavoie as a member, can this be of member my Joseph LAVOIE's family — and also, are John, Louis, Simond LOVOY, possibly of the same family?

*Joseph & Eleanor Paukett #30 2218 Co. Road 32, Greene, NY 13778*

**Q-1029**

**CARPENTER**

Adeline CARPENTER of Ellenburg, NY, listed in the 1850 Ellenburg census as born in Vermont. Where in Vt? She had brothers Fred and Henry, her parents were from Canada.

*Joseph & Eleanor Paukett #30 2218 Co. Road 32, Greene, NY 13778*

**Q-1030**

**KENNESTONE**

Can anyone give me any info on these people in this obit from the Plattsburgh Sentinel of 11 Mar 1898? In Clayburg, NY, 4 Mar 1898, Mrs. Mary Anne KENNESTONE, wife of Bradbury KENNESTONE, age 74 yrs, 8 mons, and 14 dys. The funeral was largely attended from the M.E. Church at Redford. She leaves a husband, two sons, three daughters, one brother, about 30 grandchildren, 8 gr-grand children and a large circle of friends.

*Florence Arnhart #711 116 Oaklawn Dr., Conway, AR 72032-6702*

**Q-1031**

**WILCOX STEVENS PROCTOR KENNESTON WETHERWAY MANLEY**

Can anyone give me any info on these people in this obit from the Plattsburgh Daily Press of 16 Mar 1920? At the Dr. Barne's Hospital, Plattsburgh, NY, Tuesday A.M. at 12:40, Mrs. Laura M. WILCOX died. The funeral will be held from her lake home in Saranac Lake, NY. Mrs. Wilcox is survived by three sons, Edward, Frank, and Fred of Saranac Lake, and two daughters, Mrs. Sherman STEVENS and Mrs. William PROCTOR of the same place. Also, one brother, Ezra KENNESTON of Clayburg, and two sisters, Mrs. Ernest WETHERWAY and Mrs. William MANLEY, both of Plattsburgh.

*Florence Arnhart #711 116 Oaklawn Dr., Conway, AR 72032-6702*

**Q-1032**

**RYAN KIRBY ROOT BEE TIERNEY TONER MORSE/MORRIS**

Seeking any and all info about John RYAN and Ellen KIRBY, arrived in upper New York State from Ireland ca.1841/42, settling in the Keeseville, Essex Co. area. John d. by 1845. Their children were: Mary (Hiram ROOT), Catherine (John BEE), Cornelius (Mary TIERNEY), James, d. as child, Johannah (Thomas TONER). Ellen KIRBY RYAN remarried a Mr. MORSE/MORRIS, bore one dau. and d. by 1860/61. Baptismal records in Catholic church in Keeseville.

*Jacqueline Farr #760 PO Box 322, Eden, Utah 84310*

**Q-1033**

**RYAN**

Seeking any and all info about Robert RYAN and Catherine? who arrived in upper New York State from Ireland and settled in Essex County, Willsboro area by ca.1847. Robert has the following children: John, Thomas, Cornelius, Catherine, James, Michael Herman, and Mary. The 1850 US census shows Robert as owning a farm. They attended the Catholic Church. Died by 1855/56.

*Jacqueline Farr #760 PO Box 322, Eden, Utah 84310*

Q-1034

**STEBBINS /STEBENNE BRIEN-DUROCHER/LaROCHE/LaROCK  
BOUVIER GOSSELIN MEUNIER YOUNG AVERY**

Henry D. STEBBINS was born, probably in Keeseville, NY, 1 Aug 1852, son of Andre LaROCHE/DUROCHER/LaROCK and Louisa STEBENNE/STEBBINS. Their marriage is recorded in the parish church of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Que., now Marieville, as follows: STEBENNE, Louisa, dau. of Francois and Genevieve BOUVIER and BRIEN-DUROCHER, Andre, son of Urbain and Anne GOSSELIN, mar.: Marie-ville, Que., 27 Feb 1843.

Two children are known to have been born of this marriage. Henri, b. 1 Aug 1852 and Angeline, b. 25, Dec 1853.

Andre was killed in 1854, probably at Black Brook, NY, when the four horse, or mule, team he was driving bolted and ran away.

The family was broken up and Henry was taken to live with his grandparent (not confirmed) Francois STEBEENE then living in Canada, in or near Marieville. Here, Henry acquired his surname of STEBBINS. Shortly afterwards (at age 4 or 5) he was sent to live with 'Uncle' Charles STEBBINS and Felicite (MEUNIER) STEBBINS of Mendon, Vermont.

Rutland Town records show that Eliza STEBBINS mar. (2), Peter YOUNG at Rutland, Vt., 17 May 1857.

Henry is said to have later gone to live with his mother and his stepfather in Rutland. Here he was treated harshly by his stepfather and at the age of 10/14 he made his way to Ike AVERY's in Lebanon, Conn., probably by train.

In 1942, William Henry located Henry's sister, Angeline, living in Rutland, Vt. After 75 years of separation, they were united for a brief afternoon. Angeline and Henry both died in 1945.

I would be interested in any info anyone may have on any of those mentioned above.  
*Allen F. Stebbins, 214 Hilltop Rd., Boiling Springs, PA 17007*

A-963

**PEPIN GAGNIER/GAGNE**

Based on consultation with the requester and verification of the names and births of six children from the subject marriage, I submit the following solution: Antoine PEPI, pars: Hypolite & Marie CRUMP/CROMPE, m. Marie SANCOMB, pars: Charles & Mary MONTRIEL/MONTREUIL? On 8 Jul 1855, Chateaugay, NY. There is no doubt that Marie GAGNIER and Marie SANCOMB are the same person. SANCOMB might be derived from SANSCARTER, a known dit name for GAGNE/GAGNIER. The solution is based on a handwritten notebook on this branch of the PEPI family that has been handed down and information from the ACGS, Manchester.

*Rene H. Bernier #75 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 06357-1933*



**Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society**  
**PO Box 1256, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-0120**

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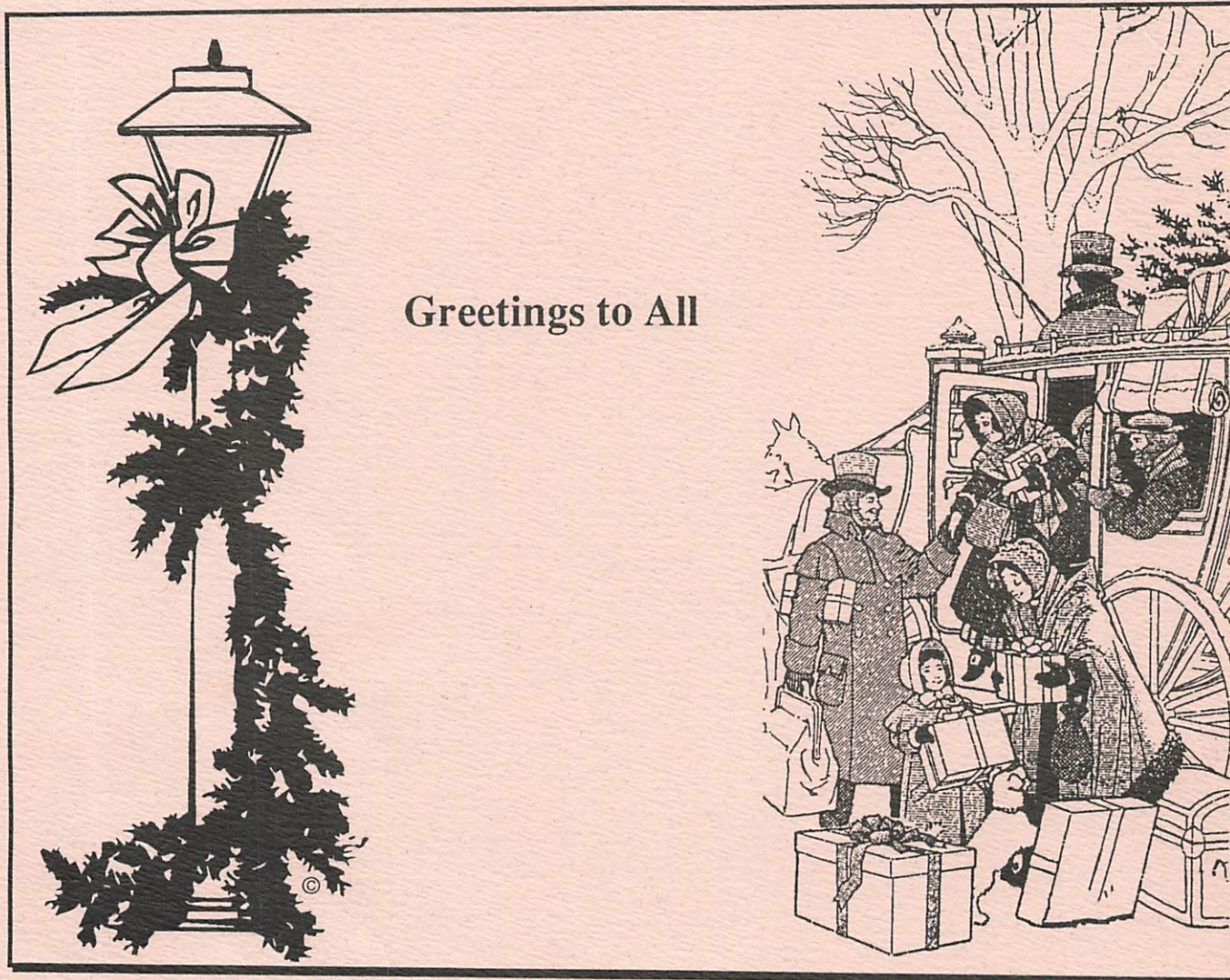
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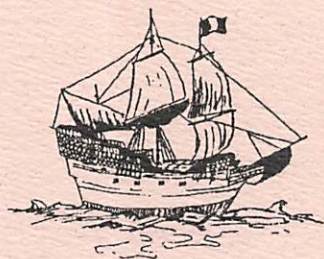
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