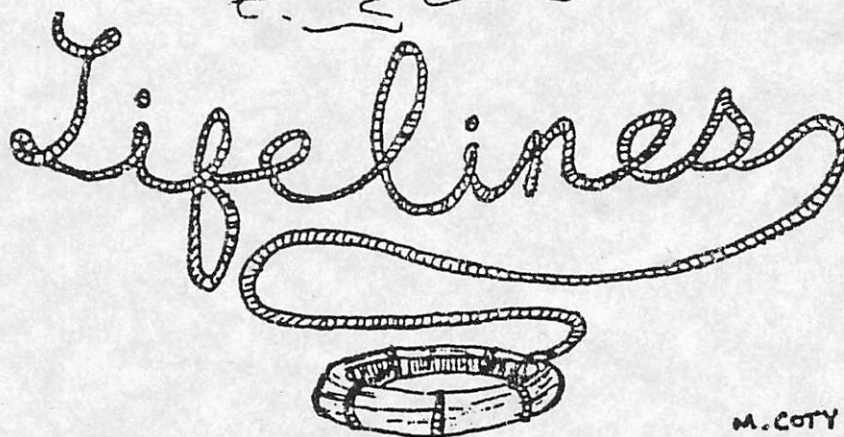
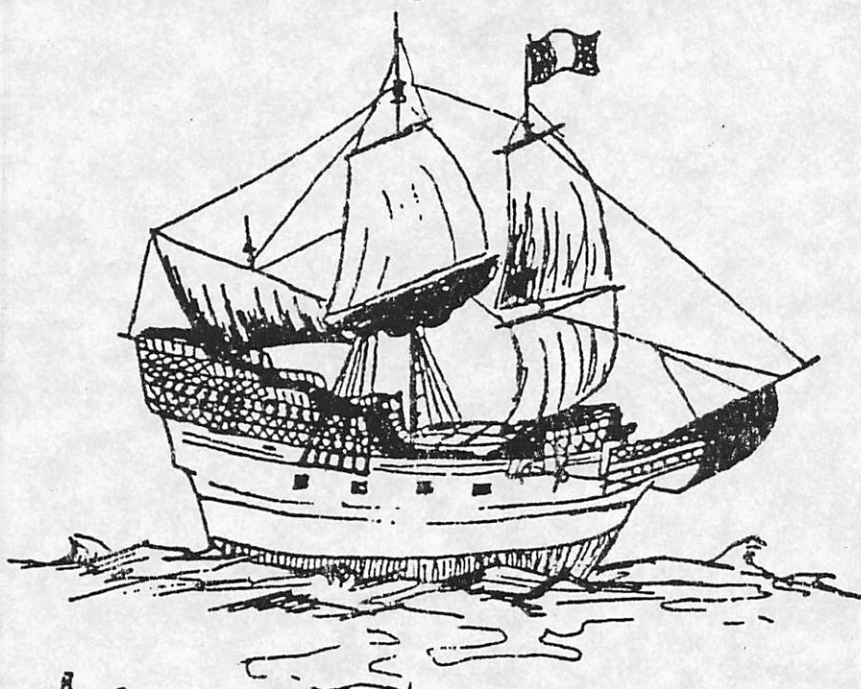


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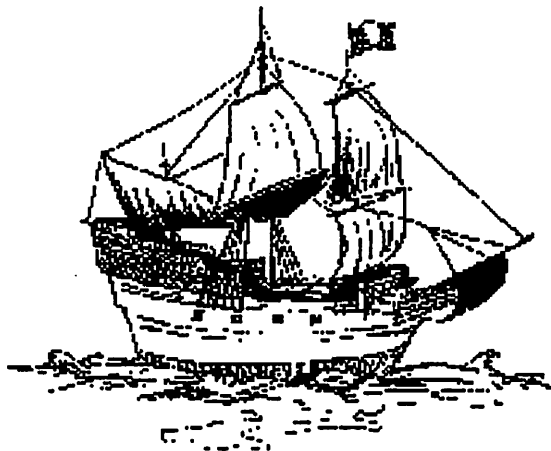
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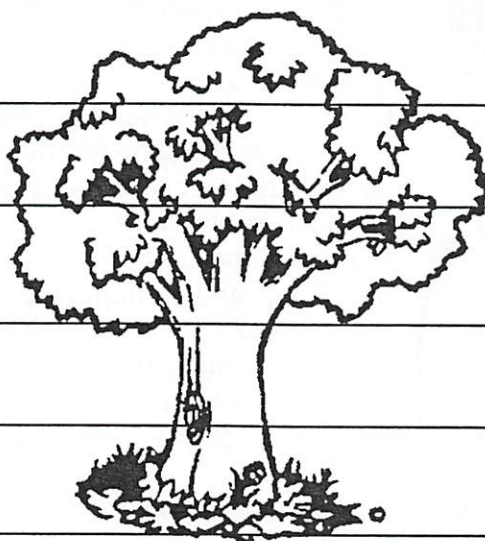
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President's Letter

Dear Members:



As a society we continue to grow. Our library holding multiply with the ever increasing collection of cemetery records (we thank Gloria Pratt for much of this) and church repertoires (births, marriages and deaths), and other books and materials we have acquired.

We are especially thankful for the many members who are contributing and adding to our collection of family trees (five generation charts). These are especially helpful to our library visitors. When we get enough to make a book, we have them printed and make them available to all our members. So if you haven't sent your chart in now would be a good time to do so. In the library a file is being made so that this resource will be easy to access. The number of family books is increasing, and we thank those of you who have donated these to the library.

The journal is always looking for articles. We appreciate those you who share your families with others. You never know when you will find a cousin this way. Its makes for a nice surprise.

The computer fund is moving slowly. You might remember this when you get a spare dollar or two.

The one thing that never fails to amaze and please us is the sharing that goes on among genealogists.

Which brings to mind brief paragraph I recently came across.

Caring, sharing and thoughtfulness, it adds a special kind of beauty to life. A helping hand makes the sun shine brighter. A loving deed adds a special glow. A word, a touch, a gift, a smile, the knowledge that someone cares. All these fill the

world with warmth and joy and beauty. Enjoy the search, the good moments, the tedious times, the friends you make and perhaps in the search you can visit the library this summer! We'd enjoy meeting you, listening to your problems and your success, perhaps helping each other, but certainly enjoying you company.

Sincerely yours,

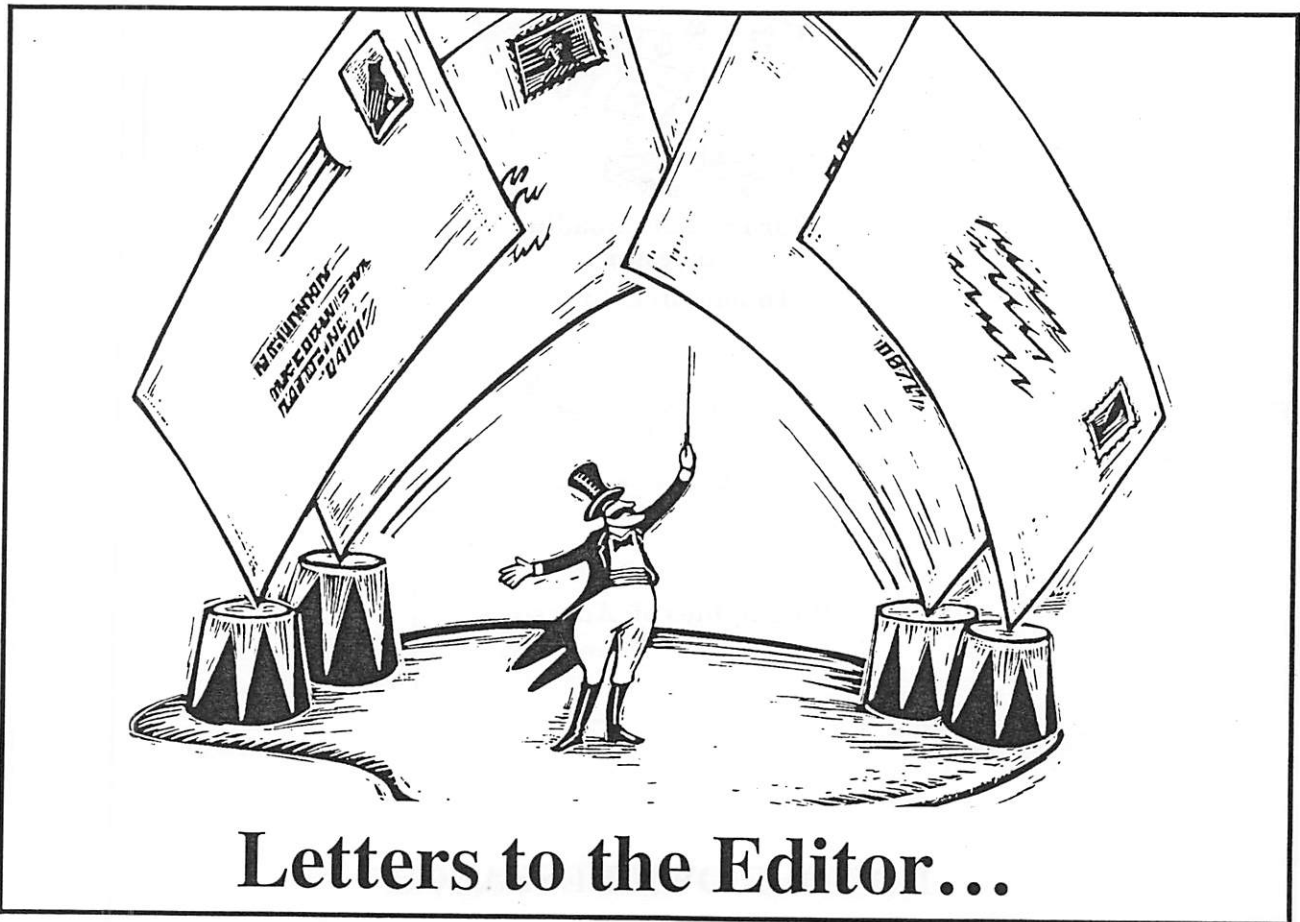
Barbara (Bobi) Seguin

Meeting Schedule

All monthly meetings are on the 3rd Monday of the month at 7:00 P.M.; no meetings are held in December. A yearly

General Meeting is held after the Fall Conference. The conference times are the third weekend of May and the 1st weekend of October.

All meetings are open to members.



Letters to the Editor...

...I am sorry my handwriting was not clear. Enclosed is the corrected spelling. Could it be run again next issue?

I would be interested in purchasing any previous issues mentioning Sylvain/Silvain/Silver and also Bisson (mother's family — Besaw in New York. Thanks

Donald Sylvain #1034 6021 Rossmore Dr., Bethesda, MD 20814

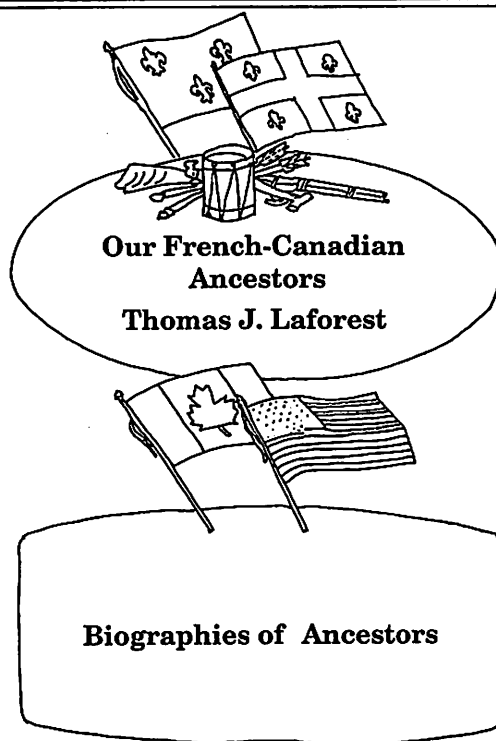
[Editor: Don, Query 1123 has been rerun as a correction in the Query section.

Sorry, Don, the previous issues of *Lifelines* don't contain the information you seek.]

...I thank you for the review of my book, *Le Zouave Enoch et les Loranger de Ste-Anne-de-la-Perade*, that you published [Book Reviews] in your excellent *Lifelines* of 1998, Vol 15 No. 2.

I appreciate and please — accept my congratulations for your journal, and my best salutations.

Monique Loranger-Tessier, 3225 Boul. Gouin est. App 605, Montreal-Nord, Quebec H1H 5V8



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Turner Genealogy

Portage, Wis., January 5, 1894

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find a "Letter Relating to the Genealogy of the Turners," which I shall be glad to have you carefully look over, and if you detect any errors, which I think you will not be able to do, I shall be pleased to have you point them out to me. If you are able to give additional information relating to the ancestors of John Turner, or can supply any omissions in the record as I have compiled it, I shall be anxious to have you do so. I shall also be glad to receive at your hands, if you are a descendant of any of the Turners of this line, a complete record of your own family, if you have not already supplied me with one, giving the names of your father and mother, where and when born, and date and place of death (if not living); also, the names of your own family, giving all marriages, births and deaths that have occurred in it, with the dates and places where they occurred, and such additional information as you may see fit to communicate.

Yours very truly,

A.J. Turner,

Portage, Wis.

Dr. F.J. Turner,

University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis.

My Dear Boy:

Yours of a recent date informing me that you had received a circular from Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers of American Ancestry, Albany, NY, with a request that you fill the blanks relating to your ancestors, and asking my assistance in supplying the desired information, is at hand. I, too, had received a similar circular, from the same publishers, some time ago. Thinking that I would comply with the request I sat down to



A. J. Turner

fill the blanks, but I had not gone very far before I found out that I didn't know with certainty a great deal about my ancestors. True, I had a general knowledge of them extending back to the time prior to the revolutionary war, when they were living in Guilford, Conn. I had often heard my mother, in my younger days, speak of them. She seemed to know much about my ancestors and had many interesting things to relate of them. For a time she was engaged in corresponding with Miss Julianna Morey, a cousin of hers, I believe of Salem, Washington County, NY, who was compiling a genealogical history of the family and I suppose, in the manner obtained additional information concerning her ancestors. I have made every effort to obtain Miss Morey's manuscripts without avail. Mrs. Sarah Morey Kays of Keeler, Mich., to whom I am indebted for much information, informs me that it is not probable that her aunt's manuscripts are now in existence as she died many years ago.

I have already said that I didn't know much about my ancestors. This was true, as far as mere details were concerned. I knew much by tradition, but of actual dates, places of birth, marriage and death, and in some cases of names,

I was sadly deficient. To enable me to supply these so that an authentic record of the family lineage could be made, I commenced a correspondence with every person I knew who might be supposed to have knowledge, and with many others that I didn't know, for information. I had family records in all parts of the country copied for me; I corresponded with New England historians and professional genealogists, town clerks, select men, ministers, surrogates, judges of probate, registers of vital statistics, post masters, local historians, and I searched several hundred volumes in the library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, which by the way contains almost every historical fact relating to this country. I had church records and cemeteries searched. I advertised in newspapers, consulted war records, pension records, and had the United States census records, 1790 to 1820, and the records of various state censuses investigated for me; and various colonial records and the archives of other state historical societies were groped among, all with the result of gaining a bit of information here, an additional fact there, and enabling me to get a tolerably complete family lineage as far back as Dec. 16, 1686, when John Turner of New Haven, Conn., is recorded as having married Johanna Benton, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Goodrich) Benton, of Guilford, Conn. The date of his birth was not given, but Johanna Benton was born Oct. 8, 1660 in Guilford. Presuming that John Turner was of about the same age it establishes 1660 as the earliest date of reliable information of our ancestors.

A short time prior to the revolutionary war the family appears to have left Guilford and emigrated northward. Some of them are heard of as being at Middletown, Conn., and others at Adams, Whately, Conway and other points in western Massachusetts, Tinmouth, Monkton, Bristol and Huntington, Vt. A little later some of them had crossed Lake Champlain and settled at Plattsburgh, NY, and others drifted away into central and western New York, and others into then far away Ohio. From these

points their descendants have radiated into almost every section of the Union and Canada.

I know that there was an impression on the part of some that John Turner, who came over with the Mayflower party, was an ancestor. But, I gather from the historical records that his children, three in number, I think, all died in infancy, so it is probably erroneous to suppose that he was an ancestor, in the direct line. I floundered about for a long time between the "Young son" John and the other John, sons of Humphrey Turner before I found out that there were two "Johns" in the same family, but an inspection of David Turner's and Dr. T. Larkin Turner's genealogies of a Turner family convinced me that the Humphrey tribe of Turners was none of ours.

Then I directed my researches to the descendants of Capt. Nathaniel Turner who lived in New Haven and was lost at sea in 1646, but I have satisfied myself that he was not an ancestor.

The first authentic information of our ancestors I have found is contained in the transcript of a record of the early family of Guilford, compiled by Dr. Alvin Talcott, for the New Haven Colony Historical Society, a copy of which was made and deposited in the town clerk's office of Guilford. A copy of this record was sent to me, most courteously, by Chas. H. Post, town clerk of Guilford.

The next information of an early date, was furnished me by the venerable historian, Jas. M. Crafts, of Orange, Mass., who referred me to the records of Whately, Mass., showing the presence of Abraham and Ezra Turner in that town in 1771, when Abraham Turner was chosen one of the select men of the town when it was first organized.

Commencing then with Dr. Talcott's record as the earliest authentic one "tradition supplying the fact that the Turners came from England with someone of the numerous colonists that came to the country about the middle of the 16th century" I am able to give you this record of the family lineage:

1. John Turner, 1st, of New Haven, married Johanna Benton, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Goodrich) Benton, of Guilford, Conn., Dec. 16th, 1686. He died in November, 1696. She was born Oct. 8th, 1660, and died in Guilford, Dec. 29th, 1692. They had children John and Mercy. Accord-

ing to Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Vol. I, he left a widow Elizabeth, but no record has been found of a second marriage. Mercy died in 1738, without issue.

1.1. John Turner, 2nd, married Hannah Penfield, at Guilford, Dec. 29th, 1710. He was born Sept. 16th, 1687, and died in Guilford, May 28th, 1759. She was born in 1688, and died Oct. 12th, 1778, in Guilford. They had children:

1.1.1. John Turner, 3rd, married Experience Benton at Guilford, Jan. 11th, 17—. He was born Dec. 1st, 1711, and she was born June 15th, 1706. They had children:

1.1.1.1. Mary, born June 21st, 1734, and married Nathaniel Lee, April 6th, 1752

1.1.1.2. Patience, born May 5th, 1737;

1.1.1.3. John, 4th, born Aug. 2nd, 1739; mar. Catherine Fields at Middleton, Conn. They settled in Rensselaer Co., NY. And had a large family.

1.1.1.3.1. John, 5th, mar. Ulissa Tiffet and settled in Veteran, Allegany Co., NY

1.1.1.3.2. Robert T. is an attorney in Elmira, NY and has furnished me the family records.

1.1.1.4. Timothy, born Oct. 13th, 1742

1.1.1.5. Experience, born Aug. 26th, 1745

1.1.1.6. Jonathan, born Sept. 10th, 1749

1.1.2. Patience, born Dec. 2nd, 1713, died Feb. 26th, 1751, single.

1.1.3. Rebecca, b. May 31st, 1716, d. May 17th, 1756, single.

1.1.4. Abraham (this name variously appears in the early records as "Abraham" and "Abram." I think the latter became the accepted name), b. at Guilford, Conn., Sept. 17th, 1718 (date and place of death unknown to me but he was living in Whately in 1771), he mar. Elizabeth Evarts, May 5th, 1742. She was born Mar. 25th, 1719, and died Oct. 8th, 1750. By this marriage there were three children:

1.1.4.1. Ezra*, b. at Guilford, Conn., Feb. 6th, 1743. His first wife was a Mrs. Cook (widow). She d. Jan. 7th, 1777. His second wife was Ruhannah Jefferies, of Chesterfield, Mass., whom he mar. Dec. 10th, 1778. He was residing at the time at Williamsburg, Mass. He d. in Onondaga county, NY, about 18?. They had four children:

1.1.4.1.1. Ezra, b. (probably) at or near Zoar, Mass., Apr. 26th, 1763, and d. at Schuyler Falls, NY, Dec. 26th, 1851; and mar. Amy Beman at Plattsburgh, NY, in 1794. She died at Canton, St. Lawrence county, NY, Apr. 12th, 1862. They had children:

1.1.4.1.1.1. Eliphalet H.

1.1.4.1.1.2. Mary, married Abel Turner (#1.2.5.1.8. of this chart

1.1.4.1.1.3. Isaac

1.1.4.1.1.4. Nathan

1.1.4.1.1.5. Stephen

1.1.4.1.1.6. Phoebe,

1.1.4.1.1.7. Lucy B.

1.1.4.1.1.8. Lydia

1.1.4.1.1.8. Ezra

1.1.4.1.1.9. John W. A.

1.1.4.1.1.10. Charlotte.

1.1.4.1.2. Isaac

1.1.4.1.3. Elizabeth

1.1.4.1.4. Stephan Blake, m-1 Tirzah Todd of Whately; m-2 Lydia Look of Conway

1.1.4.1.4.1. Stephen 2nd, b., May 16th 1776; mar. Artemesia Rasey; he d. Jan 24th, 1839 at Chateaugay, NY. Many of his descendants still reside in that vicinity.

1.1.4.1.4.2. Otis, mar. Zelinda Sanderson.

*An old memorandum speaks of Ezra Turner, son of Abraham Turner, married to Polly Robison, which would indicate he had a third wife, but it cannot be verified.

1.1.4.2. Martha

1.1.4.3. Elizabeth.

Abraham mar. second, Thankful Gough or "Goff," Feb 24th, 1751. By this marriage there were four children

1.1.4.4. Abraham, Jr., mar. 1st, Sarah Pensfield; mar. 2nd, Esther McAllister. He d. at Newburg (now part of Cleveland, Ohio in 1817.

1.1.4.5. Elizabeth

1.1.4.6. Thankful

1.1.4.7. Sarah, (the great grandmother of Mrs. Kays, to whom I have alluded), mar. Jonathan Morey. Their descendants are numerous, among them being Sarah Morey Kays of Keeler, Mich., Mrs. Kays has aided me most materially in tracing the family.

1.1.5. Samuel, married (I have never been able to ascertain the name of his wife). He was born at Guilford, Conn., Feb 4th, 1721, and died at Tinmouth, Vt., Aug. 2nd, 1808. They had children:

1.1.5.1. Abel, (being my great grandfather), mar. Olive Munsel, (date not ascertained); b. Aug. 22nd, 1758, and d. at Schuyler Falls, NY, (then a part of Plattsburgh), Dec. 27th, 1829. Olive, b. May 1st, 1759, and d. at Schuyler Falls, Apr. 25th, 1846. They had children:

1.1.5.1.1. Lucinda, b. at Tinmouth, Vt., Oct 26th, 1783; d. at Huntington, mar. John Buel. They had children:

1.1.5.1.1.1. Sally

1.1.5.1.1.2. Elias

1.1.5.1.1.3. Chauncey

1.1.5.1.1.4. Chester.

1.1.5.1.2. Sally, b. at Tinmouth, Mar 1st, 1785, and d. in Canada, Sep. 14th, 1828. She mar. Cleveland Stafford; most of their descendants live in Canada. Their children were:

1.1.5.1.2.1. Eliza

1.1.5.1.2.2. Abel T. lives at Forfar, Canada.

1.1.5.1.2.3. Rowland

1.1.5.1.2.4. Catherine

1.1.5.1.2.5. Sally

1.1.5.1.2.6. Garrett

1.1.5.1.2.7. Samuel (J. Cleveland Stafford (son of Samuel), lives at Landsdown, Canada

1.1.5.1.2.8. Lewis

1.1.5.1.2.9. Salmon.

1.1.5.1.3. Polly, b. at Tinmouth, Nov. 2nd, 1787, and d. at Huntington, Vt., 1868, she mar. Reuban Derby, who d. at Huntington in

1880. They had children:

- 1.1.5.1.3.1. Polly
- 1.1.5.1.3.2. Heman
- 1.1.5.1.3.3. Clarissa.

1.1.5.1.4. Salmon, b. at Huntington, Vt., in 1789, and d. single on Jan. 22nd, 1804.

1.1.5.1.5. Amanda, b. in 1790, at Huntington; mar. Nathan Eels on Mar. 3rd, 1817, and d. Nov. 20th, 1845, at Peru, NY. Nathan Eels d. on Sep 12th, 1860. They had children:

- 1.1.5.1.5.1. Heman
- 1.1.5.1.5.2. Nancy
- 1.1.5.1.5.3. George
- 1.1.5.1.5.4. Cyrus
- 1.1.5.1.5.5. Horace.

1.1.5.1.6. Parmelia, b. in 1792, and died on July 11th, 1796.

1.1.5.1.7. Hannah, b. ? and died Feb. 1st, 1804.

1.1.5.1.8. Abel, b. Sep. 18th, 1797, at Huntington, Vt., mar. **Mary Turner** at Plattsburgh, NY on Aug. 16th, 1818, and died at Schuyler Falls, NY, Feb. 25th, 1865. She was born at Salmon River in Schuyler Falls, NY, then a part of Plattsburgh, being the first white female child b. in the town of Schuyler Falls on Aug, 16th, 1798, and d. at Schuyler Falls, Feb. 3rd, 1890. They had twelve children:

- 1.1.5.1.8.1. Salmon C.
- 1.1.5.1.8.2. Chauncey
- 1.1.5.1.8.3. Charles
- 1.1.5.1.8.4. Olive, mar. ? Kennedy; d. 1865
- 1.1.5.1.8.5. Albert
- 1.1.5.1.8.6. Edwin

1.1.5.1.8.7. Andrew Jackson (author of letter), b. at Schuyler Falls, NY, Sept. 24th, 1832; mar. Mary O. Hanford (your mother) at Friendship, Adams county, Wis., May 29th, 1860. Mary O. was b. at Walton, Delaware county, NY, Apr. 27th, 1838. She was the daughter of Samuel Hanford and Ann Raymond-Hanford. (Their ancestors were from Connecticut. He, Samuel Hanford, was b. in Walton, Delaware county, NY, Apr. 29th, 1805, and d. at Friendship, Wis., mar. 25th, 1863. Ann Raymond, was b. in Walton, NY, May 20th, 1805, and d. at Friendship, Feb. 25th, 1848. They had three children: Augusta, who married Capt. W.R. Newton, of Beloit, Wis., Mary, and Samuel R., died in infancy.)

They reside at Portage, Wisconsin. They have three children:

- 1.1.5.1.8.7.1. Frederick Jackson
- 1.1.5.1.8.7.2. Rockwell Fayette, usually addressed as Will
- 1.1.5.1.8.7.3. Ellen Breese.
- 1.1.5.1.8.8. Mary Elizabeth
- 1.1.5.1.8.9. LaFayette
- 1.1.5.1.8.10. Phoebe, d. in infancy
- 1.1.5.1.8.11. Martin V.B.

- 1.1.5.1.8.12. Anna E.
- 1.1.5.1.9. Chester, b. at Huntington, Vt., Oct, 21st, 1798, and d. Mar. 16th, 1799.
- 1.1.5.1.10. Amzi, b. at Huntington on May 16th, 1802, and d. at Peru, NY. He mar. Roxanna Harrington. They had children:
 - 1.1.5.1.10.1. Ann Eliza
 - 1.1.5.1.10.2. George
 - 1.1.5.1.10.3. Henry
 - 1.1.5.1.10.4. Bentley S.
 - 1.1.5.1.10.5. Nancy
 - 1.1.5.1.10.6. Allen G.
- 1.1.5.1.11. Ruth Parmenter (who mar. a Mr. Sharp), was an adopted daughter.
- 1.1.5.2. Samuel, 2nd, mar. Sarah Finton, at Williamsburg, Mass., Jan. 29th 1778. They had Children:
 - 1.1.5.2.1. David. David went to Canada. A niece, Mrs. Lois Finton, writes: "Father has a brother David living in Canada, at the time of the war of 1812. He started to come over this side, but father never heard from him and never knew what became of him"
 - 1.1.5.2.2. Miles, b. Nov. 20th, 1785, and d. at Richville, Nov. 7th 1861, mar. Hannah Cole at Gouveneur, NY, May 28th 1820. She was b. Feb. 13th, 1796, and d. at Richville, Jun 6th, 1862. They had children:
 - 1.1.5.2.2.1. David C.; who d. in California, 1890
 - 1.1.5.2.2.2. James; who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness
 - 1.1.5.2.2.3. Lois Finton, who married Burton Baker, of St. Lawrence County, NY;
 - 1.1.5.2.2.4. Thurzy (or Tirzah) who married Perry C. Bacon
 - 1.1.5.2.2.5. Thomas D. had a son:
 - 1.1.5.2.2.4.1. Orrin S., who now resides at Gouveneur, NY, and is the last of Samuel Turner's descendants who bears the name Turner, save his children, three in number. When he replied to a letter I wrote him (the post master at Gouveneur having given me his name) he expressed great surprise that he had any relatives living bearing his name. He thought he was the last of his line! Poor deluded mortal! He grievously underrated the recuperative abilities of other members of the tribe.
 - 1.1.5.2.2.6. Anna Turner married Charles Brewster at Tinmouth, Vt., and ten children were born to them. Charles was a lineal descendant of Dea. Brewster who came over on the Mayflower. Hon. Henry Brewster, a grandson of Charles, married Marriette Eddy, and now resides at Huntington, Vt., as do other descendants.
- 1.1.5.3. Anna, possibly others
- 1.1.6. Hannah, born May 1st, 1723, married Christopher Foster
- 1.1.7. Mary, b. Dec. 28th, 1726, there is no further record.

1.1.8. Isaac, B. Jul. 1st, 1730, mar. Phoebe Parsons, 22nd, 1753.. They had children:

1.2.8.1. Sebada

1.2.8.2. Rebecca. There is no further record of this family.

1.2. Mercy, d. 1738

This brings the record down to your own. By it you see that your grand parents, Abel and Mary Turner were second cousins by the paternal and third cousins by the maternal line. (What was their degree of relationship?) So you can tell Dorothy Kinsley Turner and Jackson Allen Turner that the John Turner first mentioned herein is their gr-gr-gr-gr-gr-grandfather. If their affections should so move them, they may make a pilgrimage to Guilford, Conn., and weep at the tombs of their respected ancestors.

I had hoped to be able to trace our genealogy back to some Turner who originally came from England, but am compelled to abandon the effort without having accomplished the undertaking. I have consulted all manuscripts records, printed volumes and public archives which I thought might furnish information and have had experienced genealogist in Connecticut and Massachusetts to aid me in my researches, and I am reluctantly compelled to conclude that we must rest content with the knowledge we already possess of our ancestors. That furnished by Dr. Talcott must, I think, be accepted as the alpha or genesis of the clan Turner, as far as ascertainable. Some of the minor incidents in the genealogy may possibly be supplied by further researches.

It had seemed strange to me that the tribe of John Turner, the third son of John Turner and Hannah Penfield, who had a large family, and that Isaac, who had a small family of daughters, I think, should be so completely "lost in the wilderness" that none of us had any positive knowledge of what became of them, or any or their descendants, but I have succeeded in finding their descendants. John, 3rd, had a son John, 4th, who married Catherine Fields at Middletown, Conn. They settled in Rensselaer county, NY and had a large family. One of the sons, John, 5th, married Ulissa Tift and settled in Veteran, Alle-gany county, NY. Robert T., a son, who is an Attorney at Elmira, NY, has fur-

nished me the family records. Isaac, the other brother, married Phoebe Parsons, March 22nd, 1753, and they had daughters, Sebada and Rebecca. There is no further record of the family.

I have regretted that I have not been able to ascertain the date and place of death of either Abraham Turner of his son, Ezra. From numerous references to Abraham, in printed volumes he was evidently a man of considerable standing. He probably died at Salem, NY, or not far from there. Ezra went to Salina, Onondaga County, and some of his grand children had information that convinced them that he was the original owner of the now famous salt springs, but the belief could never be established. He is supposed to have died at Salina, but the fact is not established.

I think I have exhausted the subject and believe it would be futile to make further researches for information on that point. It is not of great importance, it is true, but I really wish I could give exact dates of such events.

Stephen Blake [Turner], son of Ezra, married for his first wife Tirzah Todd, of Whately; for a second wife he married Lydia Look, of Conway. I have not yet obtained complete information of their descendants. Stephen 2nd, married Artemesia Rasey. He was born May 16th, 1776, and died at Chateaugay, NY, and Jan. 24th, 1839. Many of his descendants still reside in that vicinity. Another son, Otis, married Zelinda Sanderson.

Neither have I been able as yet to ascertain the name of the wife of Samuel Turner ó my great grandfather, who died at Tinmouth, Vt., Aug. 2nd, 1808. Nor have I been able to ascertain the birth-place of my grandfather, Abel Turner, and the name of his wife is still a moot question, although I have recorded it as "Olive Munsell, probably" I had always supposed it was Olive White, and an old letter of mother's speaks of Olive's brother "Pergrine White, the first white person born to a member of the Ply-

mouth colony" Notwithstanding this testimony my oldest brother, who lived with his grandparents for a while, when a child, asserts with entire positiveness, that he knows her name was Olive Munsell," and others who would be likely to know are of the same belief, myself, although, I not so sure of it as I would like to be. The town, church and census records of Tinmouth, Vt., where their first children were born have been thoroughly searched for information, but they do not furnish a solution of the vexed question. Since the above was written I have received a letter from Mrs. Roselli Higgins of Markesan, Wis., an aged lady who once lived in my father's family, and she asserts that grandmother's name was Olive White. I am almost disposed to suggest a compromise on "Olive Munsell-White." But the doubt must remain for the present at least.

What became of Abraham Turner, Jr., was also a subject that interested me greatly. I knew that he went to Ohio early in the present century, and that was all I did know about him. Having determined to find his descendants I set about it. The trail was a long and oftentimes very obscure one, but success crowned my efforts. After much correspondence I found a granddaughter, Mrs. Mary E. Hinsdale, wife of Prof. Hinsdale of Ann Arbor University, who was able to give me very full information of Abraham's descendants. His first wife was Sarah Penfield and his second wife was Esther McAllister. He died at Newburg (now a part of Cleveland, Ohio), in 1817.

Sarah, one of the daughters of Abraham, Sr., married Jonathan Morey Kays of Keeler, Mich., a great granddaughter of Sarah, Mrs. Kays has aided me most materially in tracing the genealogy of the family.

I enclose a genealogical chart showing the direct line of descent from John Turner, and also the names of the second generation, offshoots from the main lines, down to your own family, which I believe to be complete, or very nearly so. If there were any omissions they would be in the case of infants or of children who died quite young. [The chart referred to was not included with this material.]

I have, in my somewhat voluminous corre-

spondence, collected many interesting historical events and have procured the membership of a large number of the families of our tribe. One amusing suggestion, made by an esteemed lady correspondent, and a relative, that I have never had the pleasure of meeting, was a warning not to proceed too far in the way of research of pedigree lest I might find lo, the poor Indian, introduced somewhere in the ancestral line. This recalled the fact that I had, in my younger days, heard vague intimations thrown out at different times that there was Indian blood coursing the veins of the family. Nothing daunted, however, I continued my investigations, not fearing, indeed even hoping, that I might trace my lineage to some tribe, Mohegan or Pequot, Pokanoket or Narragansett, that I might know to what mighty warrior, Miantonomah or Sassacus, Mas-sasoit or King Philip, I was to do homage to; but my ambition in this respect has not been gratified in the least degree. The family record for 250 years discloses the introduction of nothing but the flow of the pure Saxon in the veins of the family. Whatever there may be further back than that, don't count, be the blood of high or low degree, or the conduct of the member with or without reproach. "The man's a' guid for a' that" I think I know what gave rise to the rumor I have alluded to, which was a somewhat laughable circumstance, but of no importance, inasmuch as there was "nothing in it." It had its origin this way: Once upon a time father was cited to appear before the folkmote Jay up in Essex Co., to answer to a complaint for hunting deer out of season. On return day he appeared in court clad in a Mackinaw blanket, otter cap and moccasins, with rifle, powder horn and snow shoes, accompanied by Aaron Sibley, a local barrister, who interposed the plea that his client was an Ottawa Indian and not amenable to the law governing the hunting of deer. The Jay magistrate, duly impressed with the appearance of the defendant, held the plea to be a good one, and that it would be necessary for the prosecution to first prove that the defendant "wan't no Indian" and, as that couldn't be done, he was discharged! The canucks of the vicinage, who heard the circumstances talked about, couldn't see the joke, but accepted the plea as a veri-

table fact and father was ever after looked upon by them as a "half Indian!"

The only thing that gave me the smallest concern was when I came across the name "Beelzebub Jogbehah Turner" in some old colonial records. I immediately experienced a feeling of great weariness. I ceased my researches and gave myself up to meditation. I reflected that the study of genealogy was "flat, stale and unprofitable" at the best. When I recovered I remembered that there had been some discussion in the family whether our tribe was of Puritan or Roger Williams origin, and I asked myself the question, "What could Beelzebub's mission on earth have been? Was he a disciple of Cotton Mather and burned witches, or did he follow the teachings of Roger Williams and discountenance such abominable doings." In endeavoring to settle this conundrum, I only succeeded in ascertaining the fact that, whatever Beelzebub's views on witchcraft may have been, he was none of our tribe anyhow. Thus comforted I resumed my labors and pursued them with

reassurance.

Now what to do with all of this mass of matter, in addition to what I have already chronicled, which will serve to preserve the early ancestral line from oblivion, into which it was in imminent danger of falling, I hardly know, but I think I will put it in some form for the use of the genealogist who may venture in the future upon the heroic undertaking of constructing a genealogical tree or trees they would constitute a forest of the clan Turner; representatives of which may be found in almost every part of the Union, and some there are in Canada.

Hoping that this will serve your purpose in complying with the request of the Munsells, I am

Yours very truly,

A.J. Turner

Portage, Wis., Jan. 4, 1894.



DANIEL TRACY

By

Michael Tracy #1014

414 Grant Street, Lemont, IL 60439

Daniel Tracy was born on Thursday, January 29, 1795, possibly at or near the village of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland. At this time nothing is known of his youth. His occupations in Ireland were said to be a bradesman hatter (person who manufactured or repaired hats), a gardener and a coachman.

Kilkeel is called the "Capital of the Kingdom of Mourne" and harbor's Ireland's largest fishing fleet.

Daniel Tracy met and later married Mary Hanna on Sunday, December 8, 1816, at or near the village of Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland, in the Down Church of Ireland by Bishop Nathaniel Alexander. Mary Hanna was born on Sunday, June 10, 1792, possibly at or near Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland. From this marriage grew a possible myth, which was passed down to succeeding generations of Tracy's and their branches concerning Daniel and Mary Tracy.

It was thought that Mary Hanna was the daughter of Sir John Patrick Hanna who was one of the "Landed Gentry" of Ireland. Sir John Patrick Hanna was said to be the Chan-cellar of the Exchequer, in Dublin, Ireland. Upon checking with the Exchequer's Office, they have indicated that no such person named Sir John Patrick Hanna was Chan-cellar.

Whatever the case, the myth grew around the thought that, "Sir John Patrick Hanna disapproved of the marriage between Daniel Tracy and his daughter." It was thought that after their marriage, Sir John Patrick Hanna disowned his daughter, Mary. Through various letters still kept by Daniel and Mary Tracy's first daughter, Catherine (Tracy) McCadden, and her descendants, it was known that "their mother was named (Lady) Hanna and was disowned by the parents when she eloped with the coachman, Daniel Tracy." However, it was known that Daniel Tracy could not read or write as was common in the early days of the United States, but his wife, Mary, could read and even write, as evidenced by the Federal Censuses of 1850.

The village of Downpatrick where Mary Hanna was born takes its name from the large entrenched dun (fortress) near the cathedral. In the first century the fortress was the residence of a warrior of the Red Branch Knights, called Keltar of the Battles, from whom it is

called in Irish authorities, Dunkeltar. Ecclesiastical writers commonly call it the Fortress of the Two Broken Locks. This was afterward shortened to Dun or Down, which was extended to the county. The name of St. Patrick was added to commemorate his connection with the place.



Down Cathedral in Downpatrick, County Down, in Northern Ireland where Daniel Tracy and Mary Hanna were married in December of 1816.

It was thought that Daniel and Mary Tracy and their first and maybe even their second child sailed from Ireland on the *Empress of Killales* in the year 1820 or 1821, although the exact year has never been determined.

Life in County Down, Ireland during the early 1800s was difficult to say the least. According to the

1800s was difficult to say the least. According to the Irish reports of Barker and Cheyne it stated for the year 1817, the year Daniel and Mary Tracy were married that, "The summer and autumn was humid, cold and ungenial, and agricultural produce, with the exception of potatoes, which were more abundant than in the former year, was almost as scarce as in 1816."

By 1820/1821, Ireland experienced a great famine. By the spring of 1821, it was wet and stormy which retarded the necessity of work, especially the planting of potatoes. The summer of 1821 was also unfavorable, May was cold and ungenial; in June there was frost, with a north wind, and sometimes a scorching sun. The autumn, like the spring, was wet and severe, rain falling to a very unusual extent. The crops were deficient, especially the potato crop, much of which was left undug until the ensuing spring, partly on account of the inclement weather, partly because it was not worth the labor. So great was the distress among the people that many of them removed the seed potatoes out of the earth to consume as food, others lived on wild herbs they collected out of the corn fields.

When Daniel and Mary Tracy, left Ireland in 1820/1821, the migration to Canada and the United States was not pleasant. In the regular emigrant ships there was usually a steerage about 75 feet long. Occasionally passengers slept in hammocks that they supplied. The passengers on these ships often went days without ventilation. In fact in some of these immigrant ships the dirty bilge water of the hold seeped through the temporary flooring, while the foul-smelling cargo contributed its share to the common misery.

Life on board these ships was strictly regulated for the steerage passengers. Usually all lights had to be put out at 9 or 10 P.M. Married women were frequently asked to superintend the conduct of single females. Male passengers were sometimes required to act as night watchmen, being appointed in rotation for three or four hours duty. They were not only to prevent irregularities, but in more primitive ships, to regulate ventilation by opening and closing the hatches according to the weather. In general, the passengers were advised that they should do all in their power to assist the officers in the maintenance of order and cleanliness on board.

Among the difficulties aboard ship, that of keeping clean was prominent. Sometimes clotheslines were erected between the masts of these ships, but there were more vessels upon which no such privilege was conferred. Using water was strictly prohibited and it was

ordered that even personal cleaning be carried out upon the deck. Vermin frequently infested the steerage where the immigrants stayed.

Once these ships crossed the Atlantic ocean and reached, as in the case of Daniel and Mary Tracy, Newfoundland, Canada, the dangers of the gulf passage commenced at the very entrance. Isle St. Paul, some ten miles beyond Cape North, between which Cape Ray lay the passage into the gulf, was described in 1847 as follows: "A huge rock, dividing at the top into three conical peaks. Rising boldly from the sea, there is a great depth of water all around it, and vessels may pass at either side of it. It has been the site of numerous shipwrecks."

The next points of interest that Daniel and Mary Tracy most likely saw while traveling the Gulf of St. Lawrence were the bird rocks, so called from the immense number of geese and birds.

During the early period of 1820/1821 when Daniel Tracey emigrated from Ireland there were no restrictions upon immigrants entering the United States or Canada. Before the establishment in, 1831, of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, Canada, vessels usually proceeded directly to Quebec, where they were visited by a surgeon to see that there was no fever on board. Having been properly entered at the Customhouse, a ship was at liberty to discharge her cargo and passengers or to proceed to Montreal.

Until 1823, Roman Catholic organizations took care of most immigrants arriving at Quebec in distress, but in that year, and subsequently, the fret [ful] increase of the sick and destitute necessitated government provision for special hospital accommodation and more adequate care of the needy.

The next stage of the immigrant's pilgrimage took him to Montreal that was made by riverboat, large barges and small schooners. Immigrants, including possibly Daniel and Mary Tracy, made the Quebec-Montreal journey in one or two days. Two or three steamers a week comprised the Quebec-Montreal service in the early 1820s and the 180-mile trip took from 36 to 44 hours.

A granddaughter of Daniel and Mary Tracy stated that they migrated to Canada, after traveling for six weeks coming from Ireland. They first then settled on a farm near Grand Isle, Vermont. By the year 1830, however, Daniel Tracy and his family left Grand Isle, Vermont and settled across Lake Champlain to the Irish Settlement near Plattsburgh, New York. This is evi-

denced by the Federal Census of 1830 for Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York, which shows Daniel Tracy as being between the age of 30 and 40, as is his wife, Mary.

During their years at Grand Isle, Vermont, Daniel Tracy's occupation was said to be a farmer, but no parcel of land was ever purchased. Various town clerks' records for Grand Isle were either destroyed by fire or damaged by flooding for those years.

The early farmers of Grand Isle, which probably included Daniel Tracy rose early in the morning and labored late in the day. Economic conditions in Grand Isle, as in the rest of the State of Vermont began to worsen in the 1820s. The ample supply of game was giving out and the forests also were dwindling. The great days of potash production ended as the clearings were completed.

Additionally in the 1820s, "Western Fever" spread across Grand Isle and many including Daniel Tracy and his young family found that by moving westward would in time, increase their survival and prosperity. In the west, including Clinton County, New York, it was said land was very cheap, very fertile and easy to clear. Land prices in Grand Isle reached their peak by 1827. There is considerable evidence to indicate that in, 1827 farmlands in Grand Isle and elsewhere were selling at from \$10.00 to \$25.00 an acre. Lands in the west, including Clinton County, New York were sold consistently at a far lower level. The land companies of Northern New York were offering land to Vermonters at \$2.00 or \$3.00 an acre.

One can only guess as to the exact reason why Daniel Tracy and his family moved to Plattsburgh, New York by 1830. However, the above reasons give one a good insight as to the possible explanations of moving westward.

Thus, the migration from Vermont to New York probably proceeded in two stages. First, the able-bodied men, including Daniel Tracy, went to look out the land, making a clearing and build a cabin; then they returned to bring on the women and children for the permanent settlement. In a day when winter weather predominated in 1829-30, it was a simple task to cross the ice of Lake Champlain and settle near Plattsburgh, which Daniel Tracy might have very well done during the winter months of 1829-1830.

The first available local record of Daniel Tracy is found in the Clinton County Courthouse located at Plattsburgh. Daniel Tracy made a Declaration of Inten-

tion asking to be naturalized as a United States citizen on July 4, 1838, at Plattsburgh. The United States was only in its 62nd year of independence when he asked to become a citizen. According to the laws of the United States, Daniel Tracy had to make out a Declaration of Intention, his residence had to be proved by oath of witnesses who had to be U.S. citizens, and had lived in the country for 5 years or more. His wife, Mary Tracy and children became naturalized citizens once the court naturalized Daniel.

According to the "Alien Report" of Daniel Tracy and Family it reads as follows:

- Daniel Tracy, place of birth Kirkeil, age 37, County from which originated Down, allegiance Great Britain, intended place of settlement was Plattsburgh.
- Mary Tracy, place of birth Down Patrick, age 40, County from which originated Down, allegiance Great Britain, intended place of settlement was Plattsburgh.
- Catherine Tracy, p/b Down Patrick, 16, Down, Great Britain, Plattsburgh.
- Margaret Tracy, p/b Down Patrick, 13, Down, Great Britain, Plattsburgh.
- William Tracy, p/b Grand Isle, 11, Grand Isle County, Vermont.
- Alice Tracy, p/b Grand Isle, 9, Grand Isle County, Vermont.
- Daniel Tracy, p/b Grand Isle, 5, Grand Isle County, Vermont.
- Margaret Tracy, p/b Grand Isle, 7, Grand Isle County, Vermont.
- James Tracy, p/b Plattsburgh, 3, Clinton County, New York.

The Alien Report of Daniel Tracy goes on to say, "I, Daniel Tracy, a native of the Town of Kirkeil and County of Down in Ireland of the age of 40 years and now of late owning allegiance to the King of Great Britain and Ireland..."

Two years later when he and his family came back with his Declaration of Intention showing that he and his family had been good citizens for that period of time, they went through the pledge becoming U.S. citizens. The original citizenship papers of Daniel Tracy and his family have been lost according to the Clinton County Historian and all that survives is the original Alien Report. Daniel and Mary Tracy became United States citizens on January 28, 1840 at Plattsburgh. On July 4, 1838, when Daniel and Mary Tracy applied to

Newspaper reported the following events for July 4, "At sun rise a salute of 13 guns to be fired, and the bells of the several churches rung. At 10 A.M. the citizens of Plattsburgh are invited to meet at Fouquet's Hotel, and form a procession and move thence to the Presbyterian Church where, after an address of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Major General Skinner will act as Marshall of the Day and the bells of the several churches will be tolled during the moving of the procession. At sun set a salute of 13 guns will be fired and the bells again rung."

On July 13, 1839, Daniel Tracy bought 118 acres of land from Catherine Livingston of Pennsylvania. The property he bought was in Plattsburgh. It was here that the family lived and worked the land.

According to the 1850 Federal Census for the Town of Schuyler Falls, Clinton County, New York, listed Daniel Tracy as 55 years of age; his occupation was a farmer, born in Ire-land and the value of his real estate as \$3,000.00. Mary his wife, was 58 years of age, born in Ireland. James, a son, as being 18 and occupation listed as farming. Ellen, a daughter, as being 14, and John, a son, as being 11. Next door was their daughter, Alice and husband Thomas Manas and children Mary and Pam.

The family were devout Roman Catholics, and on Grand Isle, Vermont were members of the Catholic Church that later became known as the St. Rose of Lima Church, located at Grand Isle. Later upon moving to Plattsburgh, New York, they were long standing members of St. John's Catholic Church, located at 7 Margaret Street in Plattsburgh. It was said that many members of the family walked along the Old Irish Settlement Road to St. John's carrying their shoes to save them until they got near the Church when they put them on again.

On August 17, 1854, Daniel Tracy bought another parcel of land in Plattsburgh from Matthew and Mary Desmond. Later on August 31, 1855, he bought a parcel of land nearest the one he purchased a year earlier. He purchased this parcel from James Bailey.

Beginning in the year 1850, the State of New York scheduled a State Census for the Production of Agriculture. On, July 24, 1850, Daniel Tracy's farm was listed in this new agricultural census. It showed the farm in Schuyler Falls, New York. Daniel Tracy had approximately 76 acres of farmland; 40 acres being improved and 36 acres as unimproved. The cash value of his farm was listed as \$3,000.00. This and the 1860 Agricul-

tural Census gives one a good idea of what Daniel Tracy had on his farm. According to the 1850 census: he had 2 horses, 4 cows, 10 sheep, and 6 pigs. He also produced on this farm rye, Indian corn, oats, peas and beans, Irish potatoes and hay. Additionally, he produced wool and butter.

On December 22, 1856, Daniel Tracy sold the two parcels of land that he had bought two years earlier to his daughter, Catherine (Tracy) McCadden. Mill Alley bound the two parcels of land on the north by Bridge Street and on the west. Today, these parcels of land are now part of a parking lot owned by the City of Plattsburgh.

The Federal Census for the year 1860, for the Town of Schuyler Falls, Clinton County, New York listed Daniel Tracy as 65 years of age, occupation a farmer, born in Ireland, the value of his real estate as \$3,500.00. The value of his personal real estate is listed as \$1,308. By this time, his wife Mary was dead; she died on November 18, 1856. Eliza, as being 23 years of age, born in New York and John his son, as being 21 years of age, also listed as being born in New York.

Mary (Hanna) Tracy died on Tuesday, November 18, 1856 in Schuyler Falls, New York at the age of 64 years, 5 months and 18 days. An entry in the St. John's Church records for Wednesday, November 19, 1856 reads in Latin the following: "Novembris, Die Ejo Sepelivi Mariam Tracy." The funeral mass was said at St. John's Church on Wednesday, November 19, 1856 by the Reverend J.P. Cahill with the entire family present. In the Plattsburgh Morning Telegram Newspaper for Saturday, November 22, 1856 it read: "In the Town of Schuyler Falls, Clinton County, on the 18th last, Mrs. Mary Tracy, wife of Daniel Tracy, aged 64 yr. A faithful wife and mother has gone to her rest." She was buried in the Old Irish Settlement Cemetery in Schuyler Falls on Wednesday, November 19, 1856. Her mon-ument still stands today and reads:

Sacred
To the Memory of
Mary Hanna Wife of
Daniel Tracy
Who Departed this Life
Nov. 18, 1856
Age 64 years
May her Soul Rest in Peace
Amen

On June 25, 1860, another Agricultural Census was taken for Schuyler Falls, Clinton County, New York. Daniel Tracy was listed as having additional acreage. By this time he had 167 acres; 60 acres were improved and 107 acres that were unimproved. The cash value of his farm was now listed as \$3,500.00. In June of 1860, Daniel Tracy had 5 horses, 4 cows, 6 sheep and 3 pigs. He produced all of what was mentioned in the 1850 Agricultural Census except for additional bushels of wheat and buckwheat.

Daniel Tracy continued to operate his farm and lands for many years after his wife's death and the Civil War. Daniel Tracy sometime at or near the year 1855 transferred his land to his son, Daniel H. Tracy. At the time of Mary (Hanna) Tracy's death on November 18, 1856. Daniel and Mary Tracy were married a total of 39 years, and all of their children were still living. They had numerous grandchildren as well. Daniel Tracy survived his wife by 19 years and lived through the Civil War, dying during the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant. Daniel Tracy came to the United States during the administration of President James Monroe, America's 5th President.

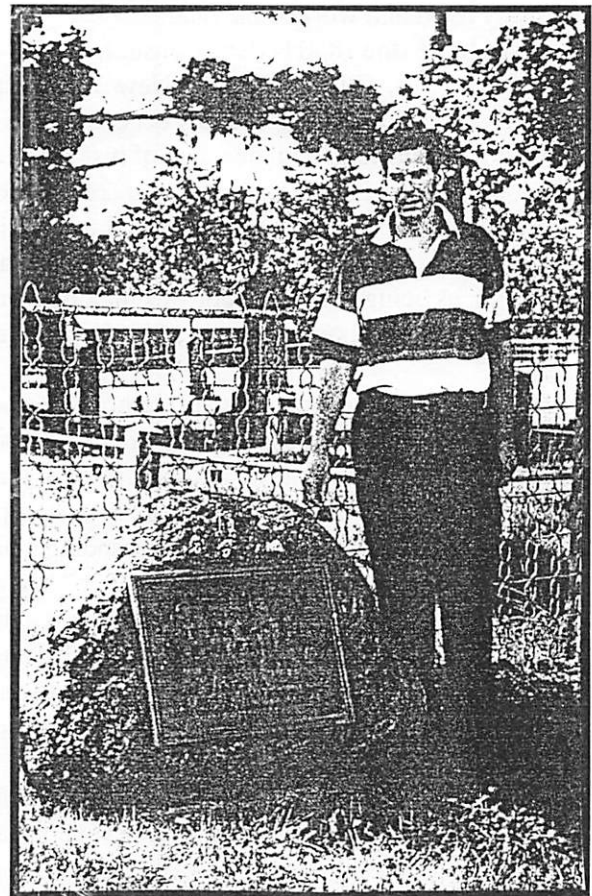
On February 8, 1867, Daniel Tracy married for the second time, to Anna Cook, at St. John's Church in Plattsburgh by the Reverend R.J. Maloney. At the time of his second marriage Daniel Tracy was 72 years of age and Anna (Cook) Tracy was also 72 years old. According to St. John's Church records it stated, "On the 8th of February (1867) I united in marriage Daniel Tracy and Anna Cook. Witnesses were Thomas V. Hatchet and Patricia Walsh by R.J. Maloney." It was thought that they continued to live on the farmland that was given to Daniel H. Tracy, who on October 12, 1865 sold this land to his sister, Mary (Tracy) Brennan. By 1870, Daniel and his second wife, Ann Tracy were still living and listed in the 1870 Federal Census for the Town of Schuyler Falls, New York. On August 23, 1870, it showed "Dan Tracy, age 76, occupation listed as a farmer, value of real estate as being \$4,000.00, value of his personal estate listed as being \$1,000.00, his birthplace listed as Ireland, mother and father both listed as being foreign born, and further, that he cannot write." Ann Tracy, his wife, is shown as "keeping house, age 75, born in New York."

Ann and her first husband, William Cook, resided for most of their lives in Schuyler Falls. William Cook was a potter. They had four children: Joseph born in 1830, Henry born in 1831, Edward born in 1834, and

John who were born in 1839. According to the 1860 Federal Census, it listed William Cook as being 72 years of age and Annie as being 58 years of age. Sometime between 1860-1866 William Cook died. Ann Cook by February 1867 was shown as being married to Daniel Tracy.

Daniel Tracy died on Friday, February 4, 1876 in Schuyler Falls, New York at the age of 81 years.

On the morning following his death, Saturday, February 5, 1876, the Plattsburgh Press Republican Newspaper's major headline read as follows: "The hurricane. Damage all over the county. Buildings unrooted and demolished, bridges blown down, carriages overturned, the hardest gale for years!"



Michael Tracy at the Irish Settlement Cemetery at Schuyler Falls, NY on August 1998.

Daniel Tracy's obituary appeared in the Plattsburgh Press Republican for Saturday, February 19, 1876 it read: "In Schuyler Falls Feb. 4, 1876 Daniel Tracy aged 81 years, 7 months." He was buried in the Old Irish Settlement Cemetery in Schuyler Falls, New York.

The history of the Plattsburgh area had its beginnings before 1789, when it was incorporated as a town.

The town grew tenfold from about 250 inhabitants in about 1780, to about 2,500 persons in 1835. It became one of the most prosperous villages in the northern part of New York State. A few Catholic settlers were present after the Revolutionary War and a wave of early Irish immigrants began to arrive after the War of 1812-14. It will never be known why Daniel and Mary Hanna Tracy settled in the Plattsburgh area. They had no brothers and sisters in the area, nor other relatives.

The Tracy family was devout Roman Catholics and attended mass at St. John's Church frequently. They worshipped in the "Red Store" of Henry DeLord until the first Catholic Church in Plattsburgh was completed in 1835. The first Catholic Parish cemetery was established in 1825. The cemetery is now known as it was then as the "Irish Settlement cemetery." It is located in the present town of Schuyler Falls on the banks of the Salmon River, on the Irish Settlement Road. At the entrance to the cemetery there stands a historical plaque which reads, "To the early memory of the early Irish settlers who rest in this cemetery, founded in 1825. This tablet is erected by their descendants."

Father James Rooney decided that the Old Irish Settlement Cemetery should not be enlarged, but that a site nearer the village of Plattsburgh should be purchased for a new cemetery. In April of 1851, ten acres were purchased for \$200.00 on the corner of Elizabeth and Peru streets overlooking the Saranac River.

The Old Irish Church which was built in 1835 was torn down in the early 1860s. The present standing St. John's Church cornerstone was laid on July 1, 1868. The roof was finished in the fall of 1871, and in the fall of 1874 the Church was used by the congregation for the offering of divine service.

The Town of Schuyler Falls where Daniel and Mary Tracy raised their family is located near the center of the county. The surface of this town is rolling in the east and hilly in the west. It became a town having broken off of Plattsburgh on April 4, 1848. Its residents, including Daniel Tracy were mostly farmers and worked the land. At the present time it is still considered a farming area.

The Children of Daniel and Mary Tracy

Catherine, was born on Monday evening, August 3, 1818, possibly at or near Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland. She migrated with her parents to Grand Isle, Vermont, then later to the Irish Settlement at Schuyler Falls,

New York. She married Francis McCadden on January 2, 1841, in St. John's Catholic Church at Plattsburgh, by the Reverend Rooney.

According to the Plattsburgh Press Republican Newspaper dated November 22, 1856, it stated that there was a mortgage sale of a parcel of land that Francis McCadden bought on January 31, 1850. Three years later on March 11, 1853, he sold this land to Benjamin Ketchum for \$755.27. By November of 1856, Benjamin Ketchum defaulted on his payments and Francis McCadden again tried to sell this land.

Her father, Daniel Tracy, sold two parcels of land in Plattsburgh to her and her husband on December 22, 1856.

Catherine McCadden was mentioned in the Plattsburgh Morning Telegram Newspaper on Monday, January 16, 1888. It read: 'Mrs. Francis McCadden fell on ice on Cornelia Street Saturday evening and ruptured a small bronchial blood vessel while on the way to the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Brennan, with a basket of flowers. Taken to the residence of Mr. J.P. Brennan nearby, she was treated by Doctors Larocque and Dunham. She is now comfortable and out of danger.'

Francis and Catherine (Tracy) McCadden had five children: John, Francis, Mary, Catherine and Ellen. The family is listed in the 1850 Federal Census for Plattsburgh. It lists Francis McCadden as being 36 years of age, occupation listed as a 'tailor' and being born in Ireland. Catherine McCadden as being 33 years of age, being born in Ireland; Mary as being 7 years of age, born in New York; John as being 5 years of age; Catherine as being 5 years old; Francis as being 3 years old; and Ellen as being 1 year old.

Catherine (Tracy) McCadden died on March 21, 1893, at the age of 75 in Plattsburgh. According to the church records at St. John's, she died of 'stomach trouble.' Her funeral mass was said at St. John's Church and she was buried on March 23, 1893, in the Old Cemetery in Plattsburgh.

Francis McCadden bought land in the years 1872 and 1877. After his wife's death in 1893, he was willed land from her. Francis McCadden died on July 14, 1894, at the age of 82 from pneumonia. On July 16, 1894 he was buried next to

his wife.

Their son, John, died on June 3, 1878, at the age of 32, of paralysis. He is buried next to his mother. A friend of the family from Ireland, named Isaac Stanton, is also buried in the family lot. He died on June 24, 1881. A granddaughter, Catherine McCadden is buried nearby. She died of cholera, when is not known. Mary (McCadden) Newton another daughter, from Toledo, Ohio and who is listed as being married at the time of her death is buried in Grave 6. She died of heart failure on March 8, 1880 at the age of 28. She was buried on March 11, 1880. Francis and Catherine McCadden were married a total of 51 years until Catherine's death on March 21, 1893.

There are further land transactions made by Catherine McCadden as recorded by the Clinton County Clerk. On April 20, 1873 Catherine McCadden is shown as having paid \$650.00 for a parcel of land located in Plattsburgh. Eleven years later she sold this same parcel of land which was located on Durkee Street, to Bridget Tapp for \$1,025.00, on May 13, 1884. On, July 28, 1884, Catherine McCadden sold an additional parcel of land, which was located on the corner of Bridge and Water Streets, also in Plattsburgh, for \$80.00 to George Dodds.

Margaret, was born on Wednesday, October 10, 1821 at or near Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland. She married Charles Kean on May 19, 1839, in St. John's Catholic Church at Plattsburgh by the Reverend Drummond. They had 10 children, who were all born in Plattsburgh. They were: Apaibatia, born in 1839; Ellen, born in 1840; Mary, born in 1842; Catherine, born in 1848; Daniel H., born in 1850; Margaret, born in 1853; Elizabeth, born in 1856; Ann, born in 1861; James, born in 1864 and Eustatius, born in 1866.

On December 26, 1850, Charles and Margaret Kean purchased a parcel of land in the City of Plattsburgh for \$500.00 from Moss K. Platt. In 1856, Margaret Kean sold some of her land to Richard Cothill. The family is listed in the 1860 Federal Census for Plattsburgh village. It listed Charles Kean as being 45 years old, occupation listed as an architect, and being born in

Ireland. His wife, Margaret (Tracy) Kean was listed as 33 years of age, birthplace listed as Ireland. By the years 1880, according to the Federal Census for Plattsburgh, it stated Charles Kean was 63 years of age, occupation listed as a builder. Margaret (Tracy) Kean was listed as being 57 years of age and born in Ireland. The following children were also listed as living with their parents: Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna, James and son Eustatius.

Later, Charles and Margaret Kean sold some additional parcels of land in 1885 to Mose K. Platt, and to William Rooney. There is also a record of Margaret Kean in May of 1888 selling a parcel of land to Myron Elkins for \$1.00. The last record of Margaret Kean is when she sold an additional parcel of land in Plattsburgh to Stephen Ryan, for \$1,100.00, on July 23, 1888.

Charles Kean died on December 6, 1887, in Plattsburgh at the age of 74 years and is buried in the Old Catholic Cemetery at Plattsburgh. Also, in 1888, their son, Daniel H. Kean sold more parcels of his parent's land to Ellen Covanagh and to the Heirs of Cotthill. Margaret Kean was not mentioned in these documents. Margaret Kean died sometime after July of 1888, in Plattsburgh at the age of 67 or 68 years of age. She is buried next to her husband in the Old Catholic Cemetery at Plattsburgh.

William, was born on Sunday, November 10, 1823, at Grand Isle, Vermont. This was the first child of Daniel and Mary (Hanna) Tracy to be born on United States soil. He married Ellen Jorden on December 25, 1845, in St. John's Catholic Church at Plattsburgh, by the Reverend Rooney. In the year 1850, William Tracy is located in Peru Township, Clinton County, New York. According to the Federal Census, he was married to Ellen Jorden who was born in New York. William Tracy was listed as being 26 years old, occupation being a blacksmith. His wife, Ellen, was 24 years old and in 1850 they had four children who were born in New York. They were: Elizabeth born in 1846; Daniel Edward born on November 18, 1848; Thomas born in 1849; Mary born on December 23, 1850 and baptized on January 20, 1851; and Catherine born on February 20, 1852 (sponsors for her baptism were James Tracy and Anna Jorden). William

and Ellen Tracy had a total of 13 children, four of whom died very young in either Plattsburgh, New York or Chicago, Illinois. They moved west to Chicago between 1855-59 quite possibly with his brother James Tracy.

William and Ellen Tracy are listed in the 1870 Federal Census for the 6th Ward, City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. The Census listed William as being 46 years of age, occupation being a blacksmith, born in Vermont, value of real estate listed at \$2,000.00 and the value of his personal property listed at \$500. His wife, Ellen Tracy is listed as being 46 years of age and keeping house.

According to the 1880 Federal Census also for the 6th Ward, City of Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois, William Tracy is listed as being 56 years of age, occupation listed as a blacksmith, born in Vermont, both parents born in Ireland and living on Lyman Street in Chicago. His wife, Ellen Tracy was listed as well as the following children: William, James, Edward, Alice, Ellen, Catherine, Margaret and Anna. Nine houses down also on Lyman Street in Chicago was listed his son, Daniel and his wife, Margaret and two daughters, Ellen and Gertrude.

Daniel H. Tracy (son of William and Ellen Tracy) died on August 18, 1916, and is buried with his family in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Chicago, Illinois.

William Tracy was found listed in the 1888 Chicago Voters List. He was shown as being born in Vermont, residence listed at 2931 Keeley. He was at this address for 2 months, in Cook County 30 years, and in the State of Illinois for 32 years. His sons Edward, William and James are also listed at that same address in Chicago. Two years later in 1890, according to the Chicago Voters List, William Tracy was listed again. His residence was listed as 2912 Main Street in Chicago.

William Tracy also appears in the 1871 Merchants Chicago Census Report as residing at 143 Lyman, and being born in Vermont. Ellen Tracy his wife, died on April 20, 1891 at the age of 66 at her home (2912 Main Street) at about 3:00 PM of kidney failure. She was interred at Calvary Cemetery, in a single grave, on April 21, 1891.

The Tracy family was members of Saint Bridget's Parish in Chicago. This Church was established in the year 1850. It was located at 2928 South Archer Avenue in Chicago. This Church was demolished in the late 1980s.

In the summer or early fall of 1869, William Tracy decided to run for political office as an Alderman for the City of Chicago. He was the first family member to hold political office. His blacksmith shop was thriving and in his local community he was well known. The 6th Ward of the City of Chicago came to be known as the 'Bridgeport' area. This area around the Chicago River was marshy, turning into higher prairie and farmland around 35th Street, with swampy sites here and there. The first good farm road, known today as Archer Avenue, was constructed in 1831. Bridgeport acquired its name through the fact that the heavily laden barges going down the river had to unload at the location where a low bridge spanned the river around and near Ashland Avenue. The chief industry of the area was meat slaughtering. The most famous stockyard, Brighton Yards, was located on the corner of Archer and 39th Street. During William Tracy's period, a large steel mill was near Archer and Ashland Avenues. The residential settlements grew mainly north of Archer Avenue. Along Archer Avenue, that ran parallel to the river and the Illinois-Michigan Canal, a tavern, stores and hotels sprang up to accommodate cattle drovers herding their animals to the city.

By 1865, the cattle drives along Archer Avenue stopped, leaving the road as a major corridor for travelers to the loop. In 1869, streets were not paved yet and there was no sewage system.

According to the Chicago Daily News for Saturday, October 30, 1869, it stated that, "A mass meeting of citizens for the Chicago Sixth Ward will be held at McGrange's House... Candidate William Tracy will be present..." The next day, October 31, 1869, the Daily News reported, "A large mass meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward was held last evening... There were numerous speakers, all of whom were enthusiastically applauded as they reviewed the present crusade against corruptionists..." William Tracy

as candidate for Alderman was on the ticket with Colonel R.B. Mason who was running for Mayor of Chicago. Corruption during the period was rampant, and the press united with the best citizens in forming and supporting a 'People's Party' of Democrats. William Tracy was a candidate on the People's Party Ticket and urged the people of his ward to elect him and defeat Republican Mayor of Chicago John B. Rice, who was Mayor from 1865. On Tuesday, November 2, 1869, election day in Chicago, the *Daily News* ran this headline: "Today. The last hours of the Court House Barnacles. Honesty and Economy to meet Corruption and Extravagance Today."

Wednesday, November 3, 1869 the *Daily News* reported a "Grand and Decisive Victory of the Reform Movement in Chicago." William Tracy at the age of 46 was elected Alderman for the Sixth Ward of the City of Chicago. The *Daily News* went on to report that in "Bridgeport, the home of Mr. Kann, who was running against Mr. Tracy was overwhelmed with supporters of Mr. Tracy.... The Hickeyites in the Third precinct were under the command of the notorious Jerry Donovan, of prize-ring fame. He engineered the voting, and, with the aid of his gang of bad characters, did much to promote the interest of his friend Kann. They were a rough crowd of swearing, swaggering loafers, with red-hot noses, as fiery as the cab-bage-leaf cigars, which they smoked. Men who care nothing for human life, and who have earned for the Sixth Ward the expressive title of the 'Bloody Sixth...' Tracy beat Kann (645 to 376) for the office of Alderman. The *Daily News* reported: "Majority for Tracy."

Not much is known about William Tracy's first two years as Alderman. He was a member of the Streets and Alleys Standing Committee (South District) from 1870-1871 and the Wharfing Committee also from 1870-1871 and the Local Assessment Committee from 1869-1870. His office was located on the northwest corner of Archer and Halsted Streets from 1869 until the Great Fire of October 1871 burned the building to the ground.

William Tracy served as a Chicago Alderman during a major historical event, that being, the Great Fire of October 7, 1871. He played an

important role in the eventual re-building of the city. It is not known if William Tracy's home was destroyed by the fire.

On October 9, 1871, Mayor Mason and the members of the Common Council met to discuss the fire and relief. The Mayor issued a Proclamation to all citizens, and the Council passed the following order: "In consequence of the great calamity that has befallen our city, and for the preservation of good order,...It is ordered by the Mayor and the Common Council of Chicago, that no liquor be sold in any saloons until further orders."

The Council also set up a Relief Committee to supply information on missing persons and supply food and water to victims of the fire. The road to re-building the City of Chicago had begun.

On October 10, 1871, another Special Session of the Common Council took place and an ordinance was voted on and passed to prevent extortion in the sales of food to sufferers by the fire. The price of a twelve-ounce loaf of bread was fixed at eight cents, and a penalty provided for any violation of the ordinance. William Tracy voted in favor of this ordinance.

Mayor Mason's administration was upon the whole quite satisfactory to the citizens of Chicago, his opponents being mainly those who differed with his views in reference to the licensing and control of the liquor business. In a few weeks, William Tracy was up for re-election and another campaign.

The election of 1871 was a 'first' in Chicago political history. The Republicans and Democrats joined together to form the 'Fire-Proof' Ticket. This was done because of the Great Fire and the strong belief that no one was ready for another election. The FireProof Ticket under Joseph Medill nominated William Tracy for another term as Alderman for the Sixth Ward.

On Tuesday, November 7, 1871, Joseph Medill was elected Mayor. William Tracy defeated Philip Reidy for another term as Alderman. The vote was "Tracy 696 to Reidy's 678." William Tracy voted on many important issues of the period. Among the issues were the following: City streets being widened, creation of a City Law Library, North side street railway

track extended to Randolph Street, Fire Limits Ordinance, and the Appropriation of \$100,000 for the repair of the water works.

William Tracy was also an important player in bringing more industries into his Bridgeport neighborhood. After the fire, expansion of industries into the ward included breweries, foundries, steel mills and brickyards. The Sixth Ward under Alderman Tracy was growing and expanding.

During the first part of Mayor Medill's term as Mayor, he was opposed to the closing of the saloons on Sunday, but being urged by the Committee of Seventy, representing a supposed popular demand, he yielded to these influences. The Committee of Seventy of which Alderman Tracy was a member, urged rigid enforcement of the Sunday-saloon closing law which was devised shortly after the Great Fire. The Committee also promoted moral reforms to combat the great prevalence of lawlessness and crime spread throughout the Chicago area.

By 1872, Mayor Medill was an ardent supporter of the Sunday-closing idea, and in January, he promptly vetoed an ordinance passed by the City Council late in December, repealing the Sunday liquor law. In his veto message, the Mayor said he did not believe a majority of the people wanted liquor sold on Sunday, and would like to see the question put to a popular vote.

Accordingly, by the end of 1872, the 'Citizens Union Ticket' was formed out of some members of the Committee of Seventy and the old 'Fire-Proof Ticket, of which Alderman Tracy was a member. This Republican ticket nominated on October 26, 1873, William Tracy as their candidate for another term as Sixth Ward Alderman. Their Republican candidate for Mayor was L.L. Bond who was running against Democrat Harvey D. Colvin. This up-coming general election was to have a great historical significance in Chicago politics. That being, it brought an end to the Republican local organization in Chicago for many decades to come. The Citizens Union Ticket also during this election became known as the 'Law and Order Ticket.'

Alderman Tracy would be running against his former opponent in the last election, Philip

Reidy of the Liberal People's Party and Mr. Conley of the Independent Party. In the Sunday edition of the Chicago Daily News for November 2, 1873, the newspaper ran a paragraph campaign ad, which stated: "Let every man turn out, and the ladies, bless 'em. Let them do their duty, let them turn the men out to vote for the Union Ticket...."

The Union Ticket, including Alderman Tracy, indicated that the citizens could vote for law and order or for continued crime and moral lawlessness. This election was based on moral issues, right and wrong. William Tracy's name appeared in the Daily News for the last time on election day, Tuesday, November 4, 1873 urging voters to elect him again.

The official returns of the election were released the next morning. The Daily News for Wednesday, November 5, 1873 carried this headline: "The Hesing-O'Hara Ticket carries the day. Average majority about 12,000.... A general Republican rout on all sides."

The Daily News reported "Long lines to the polling places." At the Citizens Headquarters on Election Day the Daily News stated: "The result astonished everybody but the candidates, who knew they were licked several hours previous.... Most candidates went home early...."

The election totals for the Sixth Ward of the City of Chicago were as follows: Reidy, 2,212 votes; Tracy, 984 votes; Conley, 149 votes."

William Tracy had lost the election. With this election, the Union Party and the local Republican organization, as an active political factor came to an end. On Saturday, November 8, 1873, the Daily News ran a column stating: "When great men die it is necessary to embalm their memory.... There was a sudden and unexpected death on Tuesday last of seventy estimable gentlemen, who figured conspicuously before the public for nearly two years, and have now gone out of the political world.... They were buried Tuesday night.... Thus, it is over: The Good die young...."

William Tracy served as an Alderman for four years during the Great Fire and other political changes. His term was marked by the Old Chicago before the fire and he saw the New Chicago rise up and become the nation's second

largest city.

William Tracy returned to his blacksmith shop and eventually retired from his original profession. During his final years, he and his wife resided at 2912 Main Street in the Sixth Ward. After his wife, Ellen Tracy died in April of 1891; William Tracy lived for six more months.

He died on Monday, October 19, 1891, at his home at 2912 Main Street in Chicago at the age of 68. It is not known how he died, as the family did not request a death certificate. William Tracy was buried on Wednesday, October 21, 1891 next to his wife in an unmarked grave in Calvary Cemetery at Evanston, Illinois.

Alice, was born on Tuesday morning, May 31, 1825 in Grand Isle, Vermont. She married Thomas Manas on April 15, 1847, at St. John's Catholic Church by the Reverend T. Rooney in Plattsburgh. They had at least four children who were all born in Schuyler Falls, New York. They were: Mary, born in 1848; Daniel, born in 1849; Matthew, born in 1852; and Alice, born in 1857.

The family is listed in the Federal Census for 1860 Schuyler Falls, New York. Their farm is next to her father's farm, Daniel Tracy. Alice (Tracy) Manas is shown as being 32 years of age and her husband, Thomas, is listed as being a farmer. In 1866, Alice and Thomas Manas sold various parcels of their farm-land to Samuel F. Vilas and again in 1868 to Samuel F. Vilas.

According to the 1860 Agricultural Census for Schuyler Falls, it listed on June 25, 1860 that the Manas farm had 32 improved acres of land, 68 unimproved acres, cash value of the farm listed as \$1,050.00 and the value of farm machinery as \$75.00, 4 horses, 5 cattle, 9 sheep, 2 swine, value of livestock was at \$311.

Mary, was born on Saturday evening, at about 10:00 PM on November 25, 1826, in Grand Isle, Vermont. She married William Brenan on August 1, 1849, in St. John's Catholic Church at Plattsburgh, by the Reverend T. Rooney. They had five children who were all born in Plattsburgh. They were: Daniel Henry, born on July 4, 1851; John Patrick, born on March 10, 1854; William, born on February 27, 1863; Mary Francis, born on November 1, 1864; and Margaret Elizabeth Gertrude, born on September 18, 1866.

On October 12, 1865, her brother, Daniel H. Tracy and his wife, Anna Carroll Tracy sold 86 of the original 118 acres of land (originally owned by their father, Daniel Tracy) to Mary and William Brenan for \$3,000.00. At that time, Daniel H. Tracy had a \$350.00 mortgage on the land owed to Charles Bernard, of which Mary (Tracy) Brenan agreed to pay. It is thought that her father, Daniel Tracy and his second wife, Anna (Cook) Tracy were still farming and living on this land until both of their deaths. Mary Brenan owned this land for 22 years until she sold the land on March 27, 1887 for \$1,800.00 to Joseph Macy of Saranac.

At the time of this land sale, Mary Brenan was subject to a lien of a mortgage for \$1,500 on the land that was held by Elizabeth Johnson. Joseph Macy paid this lien.

William Brenan was for many years an officer for the Clinton County Prison which today is a maximum-security prison called [Clinton Correctional Facility] located at Dannemora, NY. According to the Plattsburgh Morning Telegram on Saturday, January 14, 1888 it read: "We regret to be compelled to announce that Mr. William Brenan who sustained a paralytic stroke some two years past, is now very low at his residence on Oak Street. His death may be expected at any time." On Monday, January 16, 1888, the Morning Telegram read, "In Plattsburgh, Saturday, January 14, 1888 of paralysis, William Brenan, aged 62 years. Funeral will be at St. John's Church this morning at 10 o'clock." The Plattsburgh Republican Newspaper read on January 21, 1888, "Among those in attendance at the funeral of the late Wm. Brenan of this village were a number of officers of Clinton Prison where Mr. Brenan was for many years a faithful and efficient officer."

Mary (Tracy) Brenan continued to live on Oak Street in Plattsburgh until her death. In the 1900-01 Plattsburgh City Directory, Mary Brenan is listed as a "widow" of William, Home 60 Oak.

On April 6, 1868, Isaac Platt Foot sold a parcel of land located on Cornelia Street in Plattsburgh to Mary Brenan. According to the Federal Census for Plattsburgh of 1900 it listed Mary Tracy Brenan as being 66 years of age,

born in Vermont, widowed, and shown as keeping house. She is listed with her two sons John and William, and daughter Mary along with 3 granddaughters Helen, Isabella, Marie and grandson John.

Mary Tracy Brenan died on Monday, November 15, 1909, of a cerebral embolism that lasted for 48 days. She was 82 years of age. According to the Plattsburgh Republican Newspaper of Wednesday, November 17, 1909, it read: "Mrs. Mary Brenan, widow of Mr. William Brenan, died at her home on Oak Street Monday morning after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Brenan was a lifelong re-sident of this city and a lady much loved and respected.... Mrs. Brenan died at 9:30 o'clock this morning at her late residence, No. 60 Oak Street...." She was buried next to her husband, William, in Mount Carmel Cemetery in Plattsburgh on Wednesday, November 17, 1909.

During the month of June 1880, an Agricultural Census was taken for the Town of Saranac, New York. It listed Mary (Tracy) Brenan as the owner of her father's (Daniel Tracy) farm and lands. It listed 20 acres as being improved, 170 permanent meadows, value of the farm listed at \$3,000.00, value of the farming machinery at \$100.00, value of livestock \$456, amount paid for farm labor \$50, weeks hired labor in 1879 - 6 people, estimated value of farm production \$762, grass lands mown in 1879 shown as 50 acres, not mown in 1879 shown as 132 acres, hay harvested in 1879 as 45 tons. They had 2 horses, 4 milk cows, 13 other cows, 3 calves killed, 3 calves purchased in 1879, 2 calves sold living, butter made on the farm was 450 pounds, 3 swine, 16 poultry, 7 other poultry, eggs produced in 1879 was 50, wheat crop 18, hops acres 5.

By March of 1887, Mary Tracy Brenan sold the family farm to Joseph Macy. The farm and lands were owned by the Macy family until March 31, 1968 when the family sold the property to Daniel and Marion Downs. This property has now been placed in Marion Downs name by deed of September 15, 1978. The property has been subdivided and a portion was made into a subdivision of 28 lots and known as Feldowns subdivision. The property is located on the north

side of the Irish Settlement Road and is on the town line between Schuyler Falls and Plattsburgh and is in the Town of Schuyler Falls. Now after the sub-division and other sell-offs, the farmland that Daniel Tracy once owned comprises 63.3 acres of untouched land left.

Daniel H., was born on Thursday, June 20, 1828 in Grand Isle, Vermont. He married Anna Carroll on June 27, 1849, at St. John's Church in Plattsburgh by the Reverend T. Rooney. They had eleven children who were all born at or near Plattsburgh. His wife, Anna Carroll Tracy died on October 20, 1873 at Plattsburgh. Sometime after that date, Daniel Tracy moved to Chicago, Illinois.

Toward the end of his life, his sister, Ellen (Tracy) Mc-Williams who was widowed, is shown as living at the home of Daniel Tracy which was located at 640 West 45th Street in Chicago until her death in 1903. Daniel H. Tracy died on Wednesday, September 18, 1907 at the age of 79. He is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Chicago, Illinois. For further details on the family see record for the Family of Daniel H. Tracy (*Lifelines.*, Whole No. 29).

John, born on Friday, October 1, 1830, in Plattsburgh, New York. He was the first child to be born in Plattsburgh since the family moved from Grand Isle, Vermont. During the summer of 1832 Plattsburgh witnessed a cholera scourge. Warnings were distributed by the village health officer which included the following: "All persons are prohibited from throw-ing upon any vacant lot or into any yard, street or lane, any offal, vegetables, fruit, dirt, ashes, filth, garbage...etc..."

According to the book entitled, *Plattsburgh 1785-1815-1902* by Majorie Potter, it is stated that "A wooden barracks was erected near Dead Creek and there, persons found sanctuary until the cholera crisis passed.... There were many victims.... Doctors cared for the sick from one end of the community to the other.... And often under the most distressing conditions. No record was kept of the dead." John Tracy most likely contracted cholera during this scourge. He died on December 13, 1832 at the age of 2 years old in Plattsburgh and is buried in Plattsburgh as well.

James, was born on August 10, 1832 in Plattsburgh, New York. He married Jane Byrns on May 4, 1856 at St. John's Church in Plattsburgh. According to church records his sister, Ellen Tracy, witnessed this marriage. James Tracy resided in Schuyler Falls for a short time and later sometime in 1856 moved to Chicago, Illinois. He was a contractor and builder by trade.

His wife, Jane Tracy, ran a school store near O'Brien Street in Chicago. They are listed in the 1880 Chicago City Directory as re-siding at 348 Fifth Avenue and James Tracy was listed as a stonecutter. By 1900 according to the Chicago City Directory, James Tracy is shown as a carpenter residing at 659 O'Brien Street.

James and Jane Tracy had 10 children who were all born in Chicago. They are: Charles; James L.; Jennie; John; Mary; Margaret; Daniel; George; William and Catherine. In the early 1870s, James Patrick Tracy as he became known as, helped to contract and build the steeple for Holy Family Church in Chicago which is one of the largest Churches in the city. It is located at 1080 West Roosevelt Road. Brother Thomas M. Mulkerins who wrote a book entitled, Holy Family Parish Priests and People in 1923 recorded the following. It reads, "James P. Tracey was born in Plattsburgh, New York, and came to Chicago in 1856. He settled on O'Brien Street, and holds to his old homestead to the present day, his being the only Christian family left in the neighborhood. He was a carpenter and builder by trade. When he first came to Chicago there was nothing south of twelfth street but prairies, clusters of trees here and there, and a few scattered houses of what nowadays would be called shacks. When Father Damen was ready to put the wooden superstructure on the tower, Mr. Tracey was one of those invited to bid on it. His bid was \$11,000.00 that was \$1,700.00 above the lowest bidder, but such was Father Damen's confidence in Mr. Tracey's ability that he gave him the contract. The tower was thirty-two feet square. The height from the sidewalk to the top of the cross was 266 feet. The height of the brickwork is ninety-five feet and height of the superstructure is 171 feet. The architect said that the super-structure would not

weigh more than thirty-five tons. When Mr. Tracey had finished it, over 150 tons of material had been put into it. Here are a few details just as Mr. Tracey gave them; 'Forty tons of stone capping the brick. Eleven and one-half tons of wrought iron bars, clamps and nuts. The remainder of large beams, some of which are eighteen-inch square lumber.' Mr. Tracey himself placed the cross in position. The tower was completed in 1874. According to Mr. Tracey, Father Damen was one on the best businessman he had ever met. Mr. Tracey lived to the advanced age of ninety years."

His wife, Jane Tracy died on December 16, 1915, in Chicago at the age of 73. She was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Evanston, Illinois on December 20, 1915. All of their children are buried beside their parents except James L. Tracy. It is not known when or where he died. The other children buried in the family lot are: Catherine, died on May 8, 1866, age 2; Mary died on August 4, 1866 age 2; John died on May 14, 1868 age 1; William died on April 4, 1870 age 1; George died on May 17, 1870 age 1; Daniel died on February 23, 1872, age 1; Margaret died on August 26, 1874, age 1; Jennie (Tracy) Quinlan died on April 28, 1926, age 57; and Charles who died on January 12, 1926, age 58.

James Patrick Tracy died on October 31, 1922, while attending the wake of his son-in-law, William Southern at the age of 90. According to the Chicago Tribune dated November 1, 1922, it stated: "Stricken by death at wake for son-in-law. While attending a wake at the late home of William Southern, 55 years old, 641 West 69th Street, Monday night, James Tracy, 90 years old, 659 O'Brien Street father-in-law of Southern, was stricken ill with heart disease and died soon after." James Tracy was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Evanston, Illinois next to his wife on Thursday, November 3, 1922.

Ellen, was born on Sunday evening, March 6, 1836, in Plattsburgh, New York. She married Andrew McWilliams on November 29, 1860 at St. John's Church in Plattsburgh, by the Reverend Maloney. By 1868 the family is found in Chicago, Illinois.

On December 15, 1868, their son, Andrew died in Chicago and is buried in the James Tracy

family burial lot (Ellen's brother) at Calvary Cemetery in Evanston, Illinois. A second child of theirs, John also died in Chicago on August 26, 1870, and is also buried in the Tracy family burial lot at Calvary.

In the 1880 Chicago City Directory, Andrew McWilliams is listed as a "laborer" and their residence is 2913 Lyman in Chicago. By the year 1890, however, Ellen McWilliams is listed according to the Chicago City Directory as a "widower" and her residence is 2917 Lyman. Sometime before 1900, she moved in with her brother, Daniel H. Tracy. According again to the 1900 and 1901 Chicago City Directories it listed Ellen McWilliams as a widow and her residence is 640 West 45th Street.

On January 13, 1903, Ellen (Tracy) McWilliams died in her brother's home at 640 West 45th Street of a blood clot at the age of 67. She was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery on January 16. Her husband, Andrew McWilliams died on April 24, 1887, and is also buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery on April 27, 1887. Their two sons Charles McWilliams who also lived with his mother and her brother (Daniel H. Tracy) at 640 West 45th Street and Edward McWilliams are buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery as well. Charles McWilliams died on March 18, 1899, in Chicago and was buried on March 21, 1899. Edward McWilliams died on June 5, 1901, at Cook County Hospital in Chicago and was buried on June 8, 1901 in Mount Olivet.

According to the Chicago Herald Examiner for Friday, January 16, 1903, it stated: "McWilliams, 640 West Forty-fifth St., Ellen, wife of the late Andrew, mother of Mrs. Mary Speck, late Charles and Edward McWilliams. Funeral to-day at 9 AM to St. Gabriel's Church. High Mass will be celebrated, then to Forty-ninth and Halsted-St. Depot by cars to Mount Olivet. Plattsburg, N.Y., and Denver papers please copy."

According to the 1900 Federal Census for the Town of Lake in Chicago, it listed Ellen McWilliams as being 63 years old, born in New York and widowed. She is also shown as renting the home at 640 West 45th Street. Her son, Edward is shown as living with his mother, age 37, born in New York, occupation listed as a la-

borer in a packinghouse. Her daughter, Mary (McWilliams) Speck is also listed in the census as being born in October 1874 in Illinois, age 25. Her husband, William Speck is listed as being 29. They had 6 children. Mary Speck was shown as purchasing the graves for her mother and brother in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

John, was born on Monday evening, August 6, 1838, in Plattsburgh, New York. He married Mary Ann Brennan on November 26, 1861, in St. John's Church at Plattsburgh by the Reverend Maloney. According to St. John's Church records it stated, "On the twenty-sixth day of November, I united in marriage John Tracy and Mary Ann (Marianne) Brennan, witnesses Loomis Brennan and Maria Mc-Cadden." They had at least one child, James who was born in 1861 in Plattsburgh.

Between the years 1863-1869 they migrated west to Chicago, Illinois. John and Mary Tracy lived in the same city ward as his brother, William who was an Alderman at that time. According to the 1870 Federal Census for the Sixth Ward of the City of Chicago, it listed John Tracy as being 32 years of age, occupation listed as a carpenter, value of his personal property \$200.00, born in New York. His wife, Mary, was 32 years of age, listed as keeping house and born in Canada. Their son James, was 8 years old, born in New York and listed as going to school. By 1880, the City of Chicago was divided into "wards" and the Sixth Ward was bounded as follows: 16th Street, south branch of the Chicago River, Illinois and Michigan Canal and 40th Avenue (Pulaski Road). According to the Chicago Voters List of 1892, it listed John Tracy as being born in New York, residence shown as 326 South Clark Street, at that address for 3 months and in Chicago and Illinois for 21 years.

John Tracy was also listed in the 1871 Merchants Chicago Census Report as being a blacksmith at the Union Stock Yards.

John Tracy died on January 13, 1898, at the age of 60 at his home at 326 South Clark Street in Chicago. It was not known what the cause of death was, since the family did not record his death with the City of Chicago. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Evanston, Illinois on January 16, 1898. After her husband's death,

Mary Tracy moved to 5819 Indiana Avenue in Chicago. She was listed in the 1899 Chicago City Directory as a "widow of John." She died on January 1, 1905 at the age of 67. She was buried next to her husband in Calvary Cemetery,

on January 4, 1905. Their son, James Tracy died two years later on September 13, 1907 in Chicago and is buried in the Tracy lot at Calvary Cemetery.



Given Names With National Variation

by
Elizabeth Botten #31
81 Butler Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-5115

The following list is the way we may find the given names of our ancestors in church records. Some of the records that I have come across are in Latin, French or English. I hope this is a help to those of us who have wondered why the church "misspelled" our ancestors names. This does not mean there are no misspellings — their certainly are, but some of the strange spellings, we find, are due to their being in a different language.

Celt. — Celtic	Ir. — Irish
Dan. — Danish	It. — Italy
dim. — diminutive	Lat. — Latin
Du — Dutch	Nor. — Norway
Eng. — England	Port. — Portuguese
Fr. — French	Sc. — Scotch
Ger. — German	Sp. — Spanish
Gr. — Greek	Sw. — Swedish
Heb. — Hebrew	Teut. — Teutonic

Aaron, Heb., Lat.	Adalhardt, var.	Dolphus, dim.
Aaron	Adelard, Fr.	Dolph, dim.
Abrahamus, Lat.	Adamus, Lat.	Adrain
Abraham, Heb.	Adam, Lat., Ger., Dan.	Hadrianus, Lat.
Abram, dim.	Adauctusi, Lat.	Adrien, Fr.
Abie, dim.	Adauctus	Adriana, fem.
Aby, dim.	Adaucte, Fr.	Adrienne, fem., Fr.
Accursiusii, Lat.	Adelhaidis, Lat.	Agabiusii, Lat.
Accursius	Adelaide, Lat.	Agabius
Accurse, Fr.	Adélaide, Fr.	Agapitusi, Lat.
Adalhardus, Lat.	Adele, Fr.	Agapit, Fr.
Achardusi, Lat.	Adelina, Eng.	Agathae, Lat.
Achard	Adeline, Fr.	Agatha
Aichardus, var.	Adaline, var.	Agathe, Fr.
Aichard, Fr.	Alice, var.	Agathonis, Lat.
Achilleusi, Lat.	Alicia, var.	Agatho, Gr.
Achilles, Gr.	Aline, var.	Agathon, Fr.
Achille, Fr.	Allie, var.	Agnétis, Lat.
Adae, Lat.	Ally, var.	Agnes, Gr., Fr.
Ada, Teut.	Elsie, dim.	Agnese, It.
Adalbertus, Lat.	Adeodatusi, Lat.	Inez, Eng. var.
Adalbert, Teut.	Adeodatus	Nest
Adelberta, fem.	Adeodat, Fr.	Agricolae, Lat.
Adalhardus, Lat.	Adolphusi, Lat.	Agricola
Adalhard, Fr.	Adolph, Teut.	Agricol, Fr.
Alard, Fr.	Adolphe, Fr.	Aileen, Ir.

Helena, Lat.	Ger., Port., Dan.	Anastasia, Lat.
Helen, Eng.	Alfredo, It., Sp., Port.	Anastasie, Fr.
Hélène, Fr.	Alfried, Ger.	Stacy
Aimé, Fr.	Alfreda, Lat., Teut.	Andreas, Lat., Dan., Ger.
Amata	Alma	André, Fr., Port.
Alaricus, Lat.	Allan	Anders, Du., Sw.
Alaric, Fr.	Alain, Fr.	Andres, Sp.
Albanusi, Lat.	Alan, var.	Andrew, Gr.
Alban	Allen, var.	Andrea, It.
Albain	Hilary, var.	Andrea, fem
Albericus, Lat.	Aloisius, Lat.	Andrieu, Fr.
Alberic, Teut., Fr.	Alois, Fr.	Angele
Albertus, Lat.	Aloisio, It.	Angela
Albert, Ger.	Aloys(e), Fr.	Angelica
Albar, Fr.	Aloisia, Lat., It.	Angelina
Alberto, It., Sp.	Alonz(s)o, Sp.	Angelique
Aubert, Fr.	Alphonsus, Lat.	Angeline
Albret, Fr.	Aloysia, Lat.	Aengus
Albertae, La	Aloys(e), Fr.	Angus
Alberta, Teut.	Lois	Anna
Albertine, dim.	Alvin, Teut.	Anne
Albertine, Fr.	Alvino, It.	Ann
Albinae, Lat.	Amabilis	Anita — var. of Anne
Albina	Amabel, var.	Annabel(le) — dim. of
Albinusi, Lat.	Mabel, var.	Anne
Albinus	Mabella, var.	Annetta, dim. of Anne
Albin, Fr.	Amadeus, Lat.	Annette — dim. of Anne
Alcibiadis, Lat.	Amadée, Fr.	Net, Nettie, Netty
Alcibiades	Amédée, Fr.	Annie — dim. of Anne
Alcibiad, Fr.	Amandus, Lat.	Hannah, var.
Aldricus, Lat.	Amand, Fr.	Nan, Nance, Nancy
Aldric, Fr.	Amandine	Nanette, Fr.
Alexanderi, Lat.	Amanda, Fr.	Nanny
Alexander, Ger.	Mandy, dim.	Nina
Alexandre, Fr.	Amator	Ninette, Fr.
Alexis, dim.	Amé, Fr.	Ninon, Fr.
Alexandra, fem.	Amata, Lat.	Nita, dim. Anita
Alejandra, Sp.	Amy, dim.	Anscar, Anshar, var of Oscar
Alejandrina, Sp.	Amélie, It., Sp.	Anschair, Fr. for Oscar
Ellick, dim.	Amélie, Fr.	Anschairius, Lat. for
Sander, dim.	Amerigo, It.	Oscar
Sandy, dim.	Amos, Fr.	Ansgar, var. of Oscar
Sawnie, dim.	Ambrosius, Lat., Ger., Du.	Anselm, Teut.
Zander, dim.	Ambroisea, fem.	Ansel, var.
Alexius, Lat.	Ambrose	Anselme, Fr.
Alexis, Ger., Fr.	Ambroise, Fr.	Anselma, fem.
Alexe, Fr.	Brush, fam.	Anselmo, It., Port., Sp.
Alfredus, Lat.	Nam	Anselmus, Lat.
Alfred, Teut., Fr.,	Anastasius, Lat.	Anshelm, Ger.

Anthimus, Lat.
 Antimo, It.
 Anthon, var.
 Anthony, var.
 Tony, dim.
 Antoine, Fr.
 Antoinette, fem.
 Antony
 Anton, Ger.
 Apollonius, Lat.
 Apollin, Fr.
 Apollinaris, Lat.
 Apollinaire, Fr.
 Apolline, Fr.
 Pauline, var.
 ApolloniaGr.
 Apollonie, Fr.
 Pauline
 Archibaldus, Lat.
 Archibald, var.
 Archie/Archy, dim.
 Armand(t), Fr. for Herman
 Armando, It.
 Armyn, var.
 Arnoldus, Lat.
 Arnaud(ld)(t), Fr.
 ArnoldTeut., Ger.
 Arnulphus, Lat.
 Arnoul(f,), Fr.
 Arnulph, Teut.
 Arsenius, Lat.
 Arsene, Fr.
 Arsenio, It.
 Artemas, Lat.
 Arteme, Fr.
 Athanasius, Lat.
 Athanase, Fr.
 Athanasia, Gr.
 Aubain, Fr.
 Alban
 Aubert, Fr.
 Albert
 Audrey, var. of Ediltrude,
 Etheldreda, Ethelreda
 Augustus, Lat.
 Auguste, Fr.
 August, Ger., Sw., Dan.
 Augustin, var.
 Augustina, fem.

Gus, dim.
 Gussie (y), dim.
 Augustinus, Lat.
 Augustine, Fr.
 Austen, var.
 Austin, var.
 Gus, dim.
 Gussie (y), dim.
 Aurelius, Lat.
 Aurele, Fr.
 Aurelia, It., Sp., Ger., Du.
 Aurélie, Fr.
 Balduinus, Lat.
 Baldwin, Teut.
 Baudouin, Fr.
 Baptista, Lat.
 Baptiste, Fr.
 Batiste, Fr.
 Barbara, Gr.
 Bab, dim.
 Babette, Fr. dim. of Eliza-
 beth
 Babette, Fr. dim. of Bar-
 bara
 Barbe, Fr.
 Barnabas, Lat., Du., Ger., Sp.
 Barnabé, Fr.
 Barnaby(e), var.
 Barney, dim.
 Bartholomæus, Lat.
 Bartholomew, Heb.
 Bart, dim.
 Bartel, Dan., Sw.
 Barthel, Ger.
 Barthélemi, Fr.
 Barthélemy, Fr.
 Bartle
 Bartlet(t), dim.
 Bartley, dim.
 Bartolomé, Fr.
 Bartolom(m)eo, It.
 Bat, dim.
 Basilius, Lat.
 Basil, Gr.
 Basile, Fr.
 Basilia, fem.
 Beatricis, Lat.
 Beatrice, It.
 Béatrice, Fr.

Beatie, dim.
 Bea, dim.
 Beatrix, Lat., Dan., Du.,
 Sw., Ger.
 Béatrix, Fr.
 Trix, dim.
 Tryce, dim.
 Beda, Lat.
 Bede, Teut.
 Bede, Fr.
 Benedictus, Lat.
 Benedict, Lat.
 Bénédict, Fr.
 Benet(t), dim.
 Bénézet, Fr.
 Benita, Sp.
 Benito, It.
 Benoit, Fr.
 Benny, dim.
 Bennie, dim.
 Benignus, Lat.
 Bénigne, Fr.
 Benjamin, Heb., Dan., Ger.
 Bennie(or y), dim.
 Ben, dim.
 Berenice, Lat.
 Bérénice, Fr.
 Bernice, var.
 Bernarda, Lat.
 Bernadette, Fr.
 Bernardus, Lat.
 Bernard, Ger., Fr.
 Bernie, dim.
 Bertha, Ger.
 Berthe, Fr.
 Berty, dim.
 Bertholdus, Lat.
 Berthold, Fr.
 Bertramus, Lat.
 Bertram, Ger.
 Bertrand, var.
 Bertie, dim.
 Bibiana, Lat.
 Bibiane, Fr.
 Blanch, Teut.
 Blanche, Fr.
 Gwen dim.
 Blasius, Lat.
 Blase

Bonaventura, Lat., It.	Katrina, dim.	Chris, dim.
Bonaventure, Fr.	Katrine, dim.	Kester, dim.
Bonny, dim.	Casey, dim.	Kit, dim.
Bonifatius, Lat.	Cathy, dim.	Chrysanthus, Lat.
Boniface, Fr.	Kit, Kittie(y), dim.	Chrysanthe, Fr.
Brendanus, Lat.	Cecil	Chrysogonus, Lat.
Brendan, Celt.	Cecile, Fr.	Chrysole, Fr.
Brictius, Lat.	Cecilia, Lat.	Chrysostome
Brice, Fr.	Celia, dim.	Chrysostrom, Fr.
Brigida, Lat.	Selina, var.	Clarus, Lat.
Bridget	Cecily, dim.	Clair, Fr.
Brigid, var.	Cilly, dim	Clare
Brigitte, Fr.	Cis, dim.	Claire, Fr.
Biddy, dim.	Cissy, dim.	Clara, var.
Bride, var,	Sheila, Ir.	Claribel, dim.
Cajetan, Lat.	Sis, Sisely	Clarice, der.
Cajetan, Fr.	Celesta, Lat.	Clarissa, der.
Gaetan, Fr.	Celeste, Fr.	Clarisse, Fr.
Callistus, Lat.	Celestinus, Lat.	Clarénctius, Lat.
Calixte, Fr.	Célestin, Fr.	Clarence
Callista, Lat.	Celinia, Lat.	Claudius, Lat.
Calliste, Fr.	Céline, Fr.	Claude, Fr.
Camilla, Lat., It.	Célinie, Fr.	Claudo, Sp., It.
Camille, Fr.	Carolus, Lat	Claudia, Lat.
Candidus, Lat.	Charles, Teut., Fr.	Claudie, Fr.
Candide, Fr.	Carl, Ger.	Claudine, Fr. dim.
Candres, Fr.	Carlo, It.	Gladys, Welsh
Canicus, Lat.	Carlos, Sp., Port.	Claudianus, Lat.
Canice, Ir.	Charlie(ey), dim.	Claudian
Kenneth, Sc.	Caroline, fem.	Claudien, Fr.
Kenny, var.	Charlotte, var. of	Clementis, Lat.
Kean, var.	Caroline	Clement, Lat.
Ken, dim.	Lottie	Clément, Fr.
Canutus, Lat.	Lina, dim.	Clementia, fem.
Canute, Teut.	Carlotta, It.	Clementina, var.
Canut, Fr.	Carrie, dim. of Caroline	Clementine, var.
Caritas, Lat.	Christianus, Lat.	Cleophas, Lat., Gr.
Charity, Gr.	Christian, Ger., Dan.	Cléophas, Fr. (seen in
Caroline, fem. for Charles	Chrétienne, Fr.	Church records for the
Cassianus, Lat.	Chris, dim.	name, Richard)
Cassien, Fr.	Christie, dim	Cletus, Lat.
Catharina, Lat., Du., Port.	Christina, Gr.	Clotildis, Lat
Catherine, Eng., Fr.	Christine, Fr.	Clotilda, Lat.
Kate, dim.	Chris, dim.	Clotilde, Fr.
Katharina, Eng.	Tina, dim.	Coleta, Lat.
Katharine, Ger.	Xina, dim.	Coletta, It.
Kathleen, var.	Chtistophorus, Lat.	Colette, Fr.
Kathryn, var.	Christopher, Ger.	Conanus, Lat.
Katie, dim.	Christophe, Fr.	Conan, Celt.

Conradus, Lat.	Damien, Fr.	Dominique, Fr.
Conrad, Ger.	Danielis, Lat.	Domitianus, Lat.
Conrade, Fr.	Daniel, Heb.	Domintien, Fr.
Conradin, Fr., var.	Dan, dim.	Domitilla, Lat.
Constantia, Lat.	Daniela, fem.	Domitille, Fr.
Constance, Fr.	Danny, dim.	Mathilda, dim.
Constantius, Lat.	Darius, Lat.	Donaldus, Lat.
Constant	Darie, Fr.	Donald, Celt.
Constantin, Fr.	Dario, It.	Donnie (or y), dim.
Constantnus, Lat.	Davidis, Lat.	Donatus, Lat.
Constance, fem.	David, Heb.	Donat, Fr.
Constanz, Ger.	David, Fr.	Dorcadis, Lat.
Constanza, Ger., fem.	Davida, fem.	Dorcas, Heb., Gr.
Cordula, Lat.	Vida	Tabitha, var.
Cordelia	Davie, Davy, dim.	Dorothea, Lat.
Cora, dim.	Taffy, Welsh	Dorothy
Cordelie, Fr.	Delphina, Gr., Lat.	Dora, dim.
Cornélius, Lat.	Delphine, Fr.	Dodo, dim.
Corneille, Fr.	Delphinus, Gr., Lat.	Dorette, Fr.
Cornelia, It., Ger.,	Delphin, Fr.	Dol, Doll, Dollie(y), dim.
Cornélie, Fr.	Demetrius, Gr., Lat.	Dorinda, dim.
Corney, Ir.	Démétrius, Fr.	Doris, dim.
Neal	Deodatus, Lat.	Dorothé, Fr.
Neil	Déodat, Fr.	Dot, dim.
Cosmas, Lat.	Dieudonné, Fr.	Drusilla, Lat.
Cosme, Fr.	Desidérius, Lat.	Drosis, var.
Cosmo, It.	Désiré, Fr.	Drusille, Fr.
Créscentis, Lat.	Didier, Fr.	Edgarus, Lat.
Crescént, Fr.	Dionysius, Lat.	Edgar, Ger.
Crescéntia, Lat.	Dionysia	Edgard, Fr.
Crescentina, dim.	Denis, Fr.	Editha, Lat.
Crispinus, Lat.	Denise, Fr.	Edith
Crispin	Dennis, var.	Edmundus, Lat.
Crépin, Fr.	Denys, Fr.	Edmond, Fr.
Crispino, It.	Diarmada, Celt.	Edmund, Ger.
Cunegundis, Lat.	Dermont, Celt.	Ted, Teddy, dim.
Cunegunda, Teut.	Diarmaid, Ir.	Edmunda, fem.
Cunégonde, Fr.	Diana, Ger., It., Lat., Sp.	Edwardus, Lat.
Cyprianus, Lat.	Diane, Fr.	Edward
Cyprian, Gr.	Didacus, Lat.	Edouard, Fr.
Cyprien, Fr.	Didace, Fr.	Ned, Neddy
Cypriana, fem.	Diegue, Fr.	Ted, Teddy, dim.
Cyrillus, Lat.	Diomédés	Edwarda, fem.
Cyril, Gr.	Diomede	Edwardine, fem.
Cyrille, Fr.	Diomede, Fr.	Edwinus, Lat.
Damasus, Lat.	Dolores, B.V.M., Our	Edwin, Ger.
Damase, Fr.	Lady of Sorrows	Ted, Teddy, dim.
Damianus, Lat.	Dominicus, Lat.	Edwina, fem.
Damian, Gr.	Dominic, Fr.	Eleonora, Lat.

Eleonor, Gr.	Emiline, dim.	Eusebia, Gr., Lat.
Eleanor, var.	Emmie, dim.	Eusebe, Fr.
Eleanora, It.	Emmanuel, Heb., Lat., Fr.	Eustaceius, Lat.
Éléonore, Fr.	Enochus, Lat.	Eustace, Gr.
Nell, Nellie, Nelly	Enoch, Heb.	Eustache, Fr.
Elfrida, Lat., Teut., Fr.	Énoch, Fr.	Eve, Heb.
Elias, Heb.	Hénoch, Fr.	Ève, Fr.
Eli, dim.	Ephrem, Heb.	Evelina, var.
Élie, Fr.	Ephraem, var.	Eveline, var.
Elijah, var.	Ephraim, var.	Evelyn, var.
Elizabeth, Heb.	Éphraim, Fr.	Everard,
Elizabetha, Lat.	Epimachus, Lat.	Evrard, Fr.
Elisa, Du., Dan., Ger., It.	Épimaque, Fr.	Évaud, Fr.
Elisabeth, Fr.	Épiphanie, Fr.	Ezechiélis, Lat.
Élise, Fr.	Ersmus, Gr., Lat.	Ezechiel, Heb.
Élisée, Fr.	Éraste, Fr.	Ézéchiel, Fr.
Eliza, var.	Ericus, Lat.	Zeke, dim.
Elsie, dim.	Eric, Sw.	Fabianus, Lat.
Bess, dim.	Erica, fem.	Fabien, Fr.
Bessie, Bessy, dim.	Ernestus, Lat.	Faith
Bet, dim.	Ernest, Ger.	Fides, Lat.
Betsey, Betst, dim.	Ernestina, fem.	Fay, dim.
Beth, dim.	Ernestine, fem.	Faustina, Lat.
Bettino, It.	Ernie, dim.	Faustina, Fr.
Betty, dim.	Esther, Heb.	Felicianus, Lat.
Gisella, Fr.	Esther, Fr.	Felician, Lat.
Isabel	Essie, dim.	Félicie, Fr.
Libby, dim.	Estie, Esty, dim.	Félicien, Fr.
Lil, Lilian, Lillian	Hester, var.	Felicitas, Lat.
Lilly	Hesther, var.	Félicitée, Fr.
Liz, Lizzie	Hetty, dim.	Felicity, var.
Elmélius, Lat.	Stella	Felixicis, Lat.
Elmer, Fr.	Eucharius, Lat., Gr.	Felix, Lat.
Emerentiana, Lat.	Euchaire, Fr.	Félix, Fr.
Emérentienne, Fr.	Eugénus, Lat.	Ferdinandus, Lat.
Emericus, Lat.	Eugene, Gr.	Ferdinand, Ger.
Emeric	Eugene, Fr.	Fernand, Fr.
Émeri, Fr.	Evan, Celt.	Ferrand, Fr.
Émeric, Fr.	Eugenia, Gr.	Fidélis, Lat.
Emery, var.	Eugenie, var.	Fidelis
Emilius, Lat.	Eugénie, Fr.	Fidele, Fr.
Emil, Gr.	Eulogius, Gr., Lat.	Finnianus, Lat.
Émile, Fr.	Euloge, Fr.	Finian, Finnian, Celt.
Emiliana, fem.	Eunice, Lat.	Finien, Fr.
Emma, Ger.	Euphemia, Lat.	Firminus, Lat.
Émilie, Fr.	Euphémie, Fr.	Firmin, Lat.
Emily, dim.	Phemie, Sc.	Flavianus, Lat.
Emm, dim.	Euphrasia, Gr., Lat.	Flavian
Emilina, dim.	Euphrasie, Fr.	Flavien, Fr.

Flora, Lat.	Genny, dim.	Guilbert, Fr.
Flore, Fr.	Jenny, dim.	Aegidus, Gr.
Flo, dim	Georgius, Lat., Gr.	Giles,
Florrie, dim.	George	Gilles, Fr.
Flory, dim.	Georgie, dim.	Godefridus, Lat.
Floss, Flossie, dim.	Georgy, dim.	Godfrey, Fr., Ger.
Floréntia, Lat.	Georges, Fr.	Geoffrey, Ger.
Florence, Lat.	Georgia, fem.	Jeff, dim.
Florence, Fr.	Georgette, Fem.	Jeffery, var.
Florrie, dim.	Georgiana, dim	Jeffrey, var.
Flory, dim.	Georgie, dim.	Godehardus, Lat.
Floss, Flossie, dim.	Georgy, dim.	Godard, Goddard, Ger.
Floribértus, Lat.	Georgienne, Fr. fem.	Gotard, Fr.
Floribert, Fr.	Goergina, dim.	Godeléva, Lat.
Fortunatus, Lat.	Georgine, dim.	Godelieve, Fr.
Fortuné, Fr.	Geraoldus, Lat.	Gordianus, Lat.
Francisca, Lat.	Gerald, Ger.	Gordien, Fr.
Frances, Fr.	Géralde, Fr.	Gratia, Lat.
Francine, Fr.	Geralda, fem.	Grace, Fr.
Francoise, Fr.	Geraldine, fem.	Gracie, dim.
Fanchette, dim., Fr.	Garcia, Sp.	Gratianus, Lat.
Fanchon, dim., Fr.	Garret, Garrett, var.	Gratian
Fannie, Fanny, dim.	Geoffrey, var.	Gratien, Fr.
Franciscus, Lat.	Geoffroi (y), Fr.	Gregorius, Lat.
Francis, Fr.	Gerold, Ger.	Gregory
Francois, Fr.	Jarret, var.	Grégoire, Fr.
Frank, dim.	Gerardus, Lat.	Greg, dim.
Frankie, dim.	Gérard, Fr.	Haroldus, Lat.
Fredericus, Lat.	Géraud, Fr.	Harold, Fr.
Frederick, Ger.	Gerhard, Dan., Ger., Sp.,	Hedigis, Lat.
Frédérique, Fr.	Sw.	Hedwig, Teut.
Frederica, fem.	Garret, Garrett, var.	Hegwige, Fr.
Frida, dim.	Gerrit, var.	Helena, Lat.
Gabrielis, Lat.	Germana, Fr.	Helen, Gr.
Gabby, dim.	Germaine, Fr.	Helena, Eng. var.
Gabe, dim.	Germanus, Lat.	Hélène, Fr.
Gabriela, fem.	Germain, Fr.	Lenore, Fr.
Gabrielle, Fr.	Gertrudeis, Lat.	Léonore, Fr.
Gasparis, Lat.	Gertrude, Ger. Fr.	Ella, dim.
Gaspar, Per.	Gertie, dim.	Ellen, dim.
Gaspard, Fr.	Gerty, dim.	Lena, dim.
Caspar, var.	Gatty, dim.	Nora, Norah, dim.
Casper, var.	Trudy, dim.	Henricus, Lat.
Gedeonis, Heb., Lat.	Gervasius, Lat.	Enricus, Lat.
Gedeon	Gervas, Teut.	Henry, Teut.
Gédéon, Fr.	Gervais, Fr.	Henny, dim.
Gideon, var.	Gilbértus, Lat.,	Henri, Fr.
Genovéfa, Lat., It.	Gilbert, Ger. Fr.	Hal, dim.
Genevieve, Fr.	Gilberta, fem.	Hank, dim.

Harry, var.	Ida, Lat.	Jane
Hawkin(s), var.	Ida, Ger.	Joan
Henrietta, fem.	Ignatius, Gr., Lat.	Janet, dim.
Henriette, Fr.	Ignace, Fr.	Jeanne, Fr.
Net, Nettie, Netty	Ignatia, fem.	Jeannette, Fr.
Harriet, dim.	Ildephonus, Lat.	Jessica, var.
Harriot, dim.	Ildephonsus, Teut.	Jessie, var.
Hattie, dim.	Ildephonse, Fr.	Johanna, var.
Hatty, dim.	Ildephonsa, fem.	Joanna, var.
Hilarius, Lat.	Irenes, Lat.	Januarius, Lat.
Hilary	Irene, Ger.	Janvier, Fr.
Hilaire, Fr.	Irene, Fr.	Jared, Heb.
Hippolytus, Lat., Gr.	Irénée, Fr.	Jeremias, Heb., Lat.
Hippolyte, Fr.	Penelope	Jéremie, Fr.
Paul, dim.	Isaacus, Lat.	Jeremy, var.
Honria, Lat.	Isaac, Heb.	Jerry, dim.
Honaorée, Fr.	Isaac, Fr.	Darby, Ir.
Honora, Ir.	Ik, Ike, Iky, dim.	Dermot, Ir.
Honorius, Lat.	Isabella, Lat.	Jerome, Gr.
Honoré, Fr.	Isabel	Hieronymus, Lat.
Horténsius, Lat.	Isabella, Eng. var.	Jérôme, Fr.
Hortensia, fem.	Isabelle, Fr.	Hiéronyme, Fr.
Hortensia, Fr.	Bela, Bella, Belle, dim.	Jeronimo, Sp.
Hubertus, Lat.	Nib, Nibbie	Jesse, Heb.
Hubert, Ger.	Isaias, Heb.	Job, Heb.
Hubert, Fr.	Isaiah, var.	Job, Fr.
Huberta, fem.	Isaie, Fr.	Joelis, Lat.
Hugonis, Lat.	Isidorus, Lat.	Joel, Heb.
Hugh	Isidore, Fr.	Joel, Fr.
Hugo, var.	Issie (y), var.	Johannes, Lat., Ger.
Hugues, Fr.	Ivo, Lat.	John, Heb.
Humbértus, Lat.	Ives, Teut.	Jean, Fr.
Humbert, Teut.	Yves, Fr.	Ian, Sc.
Humberta, fem.	Jacobus, Lat.	Ivan, Rus.
Humgrey, var.	Jacob, Heb.	Jenkins, var.
Onuphrius, Lat.	Jacob, Fr.	Johnnie (y), dim.
Humphridus, Lat. var.	James	Jack, dim.
Humphrey	Jacoba, fem.	Jonas, Heb.
Humfroi, Fr.	Jacquette, Fr.	Jonas, Fr.
Onfroi, Fr.	Jacqueline, Fr. fem.	Jonah, var.
Humph, dim.	for James	Jordanus, Lat.
Hyacinthus, Lat.	Jacques, Fr., James	Jordan
Hyacinth, Gr.	Jamie, dim.	Jordain, Fr.
Hyacinthe, Fr.	Jeames, dim.	Josephus, Lat.
Forest, dim.	Jim, dim.	Joseph, Heb., Fr.
Hyacintha, Lat.	Jimmy, dim.	Joe, dim.
Hyacinthie, Fr.	Jeames, dim.	Joey, dim.
Hyginus, Lat., Gr.	Jem, dim.	Josepha, fem. for Joseph
Hygin Fr.	Jemmy, dim.	Josephe, Fr.

Josephine, fem.	Kyran, var.	Léonard, Fr.
Joséphine, Fr.	Kilianus, Lat.	Leontius, Lat.
Fifine, Fr. fam.	Kilian, Ir.	Léonce, Fr.
Jo, dim	Kilien, Fr.	Leopoldus, Lat.
Josie, dim.	Killian, var.	Leopold, Gr.
Jozy, dim.	Ladislaus, Lat.	Léopold, Fr.
Pheny, dim.	Ladislas, Slav.	Laetitia, Lat.
Josias, Heb.	Lancelot, Fr.	Letitia
Josue, Heb.	Launcelot, var.	Létice, Fr.
Josué, Fr.	Lambértus, Lat.	Lett, Letty, dim.
Jovianus, Lat.	Lambert, Ger., Fr.	Lettice, dim.
Jovian	Lauréntius, Lat.	Tish, dim.
Jovien, Fr.	Larkin, Ir.	Liberatus, Lat.
Jovita, Lat.	Larry, dim.	Liboire, Fr.
Jovite, Fr.	Laura, fem.	Linus, Lat.
Judas, Heb.	Laure, Fr.	Lin, Fr.
Jude, Heb.	Laurence, var.	Longinus, Lat.
Jude, Fr.	Laurent, Fr.	Longin, Fr.
Judith, Heb.	Lauretta, dim.	Ludovicus, Lat.
Judith, Fr., Ger.	Laurie, Sc.	Louis, Fr.
Judithe, Fr.	Laurinda, var. Laura	Ludovic, var.
Judie, dim.	Lawrence	Lew, Lewie, dim.
Judy, dim.	Lantry, Ir.	Lewis, var.
Julia, Lat.	Lawrie, Sc.	Lou, Louie, dim.
Julie, Fr.	Loretta, var. of	Ludovica, Lat.
Jill, dim.	Laura	Louise, Fr.
Juliet, dim.	Lora, var.	Héloise, Fr.
Julianus, Lat.	Lazarus, Lat.	Lisette, Fr.
Julian, Ger., Sp.	Lazarus, Heb.	Lois, var.
Julien, Fr.	Lazare, Fr.	Lou, Louie, dim.
Julius, Lat., Du. Ger.	Lea, Lat.	Louisa, var.
Jules, Fr.	Lea, Hab.	Lulu, dim.
Jule, dim.	Leah, var.	Lucas, Lat.
Junius, Lat.	Leandri, Lat.	Luke
June, fem.	Leander, Gr.	Luc, Fr.
Justinus, Lat.	Léandre, Fr.	Lucianus, Lat.
Justin, Fr., Ger.	Lélia, Lat.	Lucian, Lat.
Just, dim.	Lelia, Ir.	Lucian, Fr.
Justina, Lat.	Leonis, Lat.	Lucilla, Lat.
Justine, Fr., Ger.	Leo	Lucile, Fr.
Juttae, Lat.	Leon, Fr.	Lucille, Fr.
Jutta, Heb.	Lionel, dim.	Lucie, dim.
Yvette, var.	Leocadia, Lat.	Lucius, Lat.
Kenneth, see Canice	Léon, Fr.	Luce, Fr.
Kevinus or Coemgénus, Lat.	Leodegarus, Lat.	Lucretia, Lat.
Kevin, Ir.	Leodegar	Lucrece, Fr.
Kyranusi, Lat.	Léger	Lucia, Lat.
Kieranus, var, Lat.	Leonardus, Lat.	Lucy
Kieran, Ir.	Leonard	Lucinda

Lucie, dim.		Mattie (y), dim.
Ludgérus, Lat.	Peg, Peggie	Mathieu, Fr.
Ludger, Teut.	Reta	Matthieu, Fr.
Ludolfus, Lat.	Retta	Matthias, Lat.
Ludolf	Rita	Matthias, Heb.
Ludolphe, Fr.	Marcus, Lat.	Mat, Matty, dim.
Lydia, Lat.	Mark	Mauritius, Lat.
Lydie, Fr.	Marc, Fr.	Maurice, Fr.
Lidia, var.	Marcia, fem.	Maximilianus< Lat.
Magdaléna, Lat.	Martha, Lat.	Maximilian, Ger.
Madeleine, Fr.	Marthe, Fr.	Max
Madelene, Fr.	Mat, dim.	Morris, var.
Madeline, var.	Mattie(y), dim.	Maxime, Fr.
Madelon, Fr. var.	Catty	Maximilien, Fr.
Magdelaine, Fr. var.	Pat, dim.	Medardus, Lat.
Maudlin	Martinus, Lat.	Médard, Fr.
Maun,	Martin, Ger., Sp., Sw., Fr.	Melania, Lat.
Malachias, Lat.	Mertin, Fr.	Mélanie, Fr.
Malachie, Fr.	Marty, dim.	Melchias, Lat.
Malachias, Lat.	Martyn, Eng. var.	Melchiade, Fr.
Malachy	Martina, Lat.	Melétius, Lat.
Malachi	Martine, Fr.	Mélece, Fr.
Marcélla, Lat.	Mary, Heb.	Methodius, Lat.
Marcella	Manon, Fr.	Méthode, Fr.
Marcelle, Fr.	Mae, dim.	Michaelis, Lat.
Marcellianus, Lat.	Maimie, dim.	Michael, Heb.
Marcellin, Fr.	Maria, var.	Michel, Fr.
Marcéllus, Lat.	Marie, Fr., Eng.	Mick, dim.
Marcel, Fr.	Marian, var.	Mike, dim.
Marcia, Lat.	Marion, var.	Mildrena, Lat.
Marcie, Fr.	Maureen, Ir.	Mildred, Ger.
Margarita, Lat.	May	Milly
Margaret, Gr.	Minnie	Modéstus, Lat.
Greta, var.	Miriam, var.	Modeste, Fr.
Gretchen, dim.	Mol.	Monica, Lat.
Gritty, dim.	Mollie, Molly	Monique, Fr.
Madge, dim.	Muriel, Gaelic	Moysis, Lat.
Mag, Magie, dim.	Pol, Polly, dim.	Moses, Heb.
Daisy	Mathildis, Lat.	Moise, Fr.
Maisie, dim.	Mathilda, Ger.	Mose, Fr.
Margery, var.	Mat, Mattie, dim.	Muredachus, Lat.
Margie, , dim.	Mathilde, Fr.	Muredach, Celt.
Margot, Fr.	Maud, var.	Morgan, var.
Marguerite, Fr.	Pat, dim.	Murtagh, var.
Marjorie, Marjory, var.	Til, Tillie, dim.	Napoleonis, Lat.
Meg	Tilda, dim.	Napoleon, Gr.
Meggy	Mattaeus, Lat.	Napoléon, Fr.
Meta	Matthew, Heb.	Narcissus, Lat.
Pearl	Matt, dim.	Narcissus, Gr.

Narcisse, Fr.	Olivia, Ger., Lat., It.	Paula, Lat.
Nelson, var.	Ollie, dim.	Paule, Fr.
Natalia, Lat.	Olivérius, Lat.	Paulina, Lat.
Natalie, var.	Olivier, Fr.	Pauline, Fr.
Tallie, dim	Nol	Paulinus, Lat.
Nathan, Heb.	Ollie, dim.	Paulin, Fr.
Nathan, Fr.	Onésimus, Lat.	Peregrinus, Lat.
Nathanael, Heb.	Onésime, Fr.	Peregrine
Nathaniel, Fr.	Oréstes, Lat.	Pérégryn, Fr.
Nazarius, Lat.	Orestes, Gr.	Perpétua, Lat.
Nazaire, Fr.	Oreste, Fr.	Perpétue, Fr.
Nehemias, Lat.	Anscharius, Lat.	Pétrus, Lat.
Néhémie, Fr.	Oscar, Celt.	Peter, Gr.
Néreus, Gr.	Osmundus, Lat.	Pierre, Fr.
Nérée, Fr.	Osmund, Ger.	Pete, dim.
Nicodémus, Lat.	Osmont, Fr.	Pierce, var.
Nicodeme, Fr.	Osmunda, fem.	Pierrot, Fr., dim.
Nicolaus, Lat.	Oswaldus, Lat.	Petronilla, Lat.
Nicholas, Ger.	Oswald, Ger.	Petronilla, Gr.
Nicolas, Fr.	Oswalda, fem.	Pétronille, Fr.
Nick, dim.	Oswold, var.	Philemonis, Lat.
Clas, Du.	Ottonis, Lat.	Philemon, Gr.
Cola, It.	Otto, Teut.	Philémon, Fr.
Nicky, dim.	Odilon, Fr.	Philibértus, Lat.
Nicole, Fr.	Othon, Fr.	Philibert, Teut.
Nicomédis, Lat.	Audoenus, Lat.	Phil, dim.
Nicomedes	Owen, Celt.	Philippus, Lat.
Nicomede, Fr.	Ouen, Fr.	Philip, Gr.
Noe, Heb.	Pamphilus, Lat.	Phil, dim.
Noah, dim.	Pamphile, Fr.	Philippe, Fr.
Noé, Fr.	Pancratius, Lat.	Pip, dim.
Noel, Fr.	Pancrace, Fr.	Philoména, Lat.
Norbértus	Pantaleonis, Lat.	Philomene, Fr.
Norbert, Fr.	Pantaleon, Gr.	Minnie, dim.
Norberta, fem.	Pantaléon, Fr.	Phineas, Lat.
Octavia, Lat., Ger., Sp.	Paschalis, Lat.	Phinéas, Fr.
Octavie, Fr.	Pascal, Heb.	Phoebe
Tave, Tavy, dim.	Pascal, Fr.	Phébé, Fr.
Octavianus, Lat.	Patricia, Lat.	Pius, Lat.
Octavien, Fr.	Patricia,	Pie, Fr.
Octavius, Lat.	Pat, dim.	Placidus, Lat.
Octave, Fr.	Patty, dim.	Placid
Octavus, var.	Patricius, Lat.	Placide, Fr.
Odonis, Lat.	Patrick	Polycarpus, Lat.
Odo, Teut.	Pat, dim.	Polycarp, Gr.
Odon, Fr.	Paddy, dim.	Polycarpe, Fr.
Oliva, Lat.	Patty, dim.	Pontianus, Lat.
Olive	Paulus, Lat.	Pontien, Fr.
Olivie, Fr.	Paul, Fr.	Praxédis, Lat.

Praxedes, Gr.	Renata, fem.	Rufinae, Lat.
Praxede, Fr.	René, Fr.	Rufina, Lat.
Primus, Lat.	Renée, Fr. fem.	Rufine, Fr.
Prime, Fr.	Reparata, Lat.	Rufus, Lat.
Prisca, Lat.	Réparate, Fr.	Ruf, Fr.
Prisque, Fr.	Richardus, Lat.	Griffith, Welsh
Priscilla, Lat.	Richard, Ger. Fr.	Rupértus, Lat.
Priscille, Fr.	Robertus, Lat.	Rupert, Teut.
Protasius, Lat.	Robert, Ger. Fr.	Rupert, Fr.
Protase	Rob dim.	Ruth, Heb.
Protais, Fr.	Bob, dim.	Sabinae, Lat.
Protus, Lat.	Robertina, fem.	Sabine, Fr.
Prote, Fr.	Robin	Salome
Prudentia, Lat.	Robina	Salomé, Fr.
Prudence	Rochus, Lat.	Samuelis, Lat.
Prudy, Prue, dim.	Roche, Fr.	Samuel, Heb.
Pudentiana, Lat.	Rock, var.	Sam, Sammy, dim.
Pudentienne, Fr.	Rodercus, Lat.	Sarah
Pulchéria, Lat.	Roderick, Ger.	Sadie
Pulcheria	Roderic, var.	Sal
Pulcherie, Fr.	Roderigue, Fr.	Sara, var.
Quenctinus, Lat.	Rogerus, Lat.	Saturnina, Lat.
Quentin	Roger, Ger.	Saturnin, Fr.
Quintin, var.	Roger	Scholasticae, Lat.
Radulphus, Lat.	Hodge, dim.	Scholastique, Fr.
Ralph, Teut.	Hodgkin, dim.	Sabastianus, Lat.
Raoul, Fr.	Rolandus, Lat.	Sabastian, Gr.
Randal, var.	Roland, Ger.	Sébastien, Fr.
Rodolph	Rowland, var.	Bastien, Fr.
Raphael, Lat.	Romanus, Lat.	Secundae, Lat.
Raphael, Heb	Romain, Fr.	Seconde, Fr.
Raphael, Fr.	Romaues, Lat.	Seraphinae, Lat.
Raymundus, Lat.	Romeo	Seraphine, Fr.
Raymund, Teut.	Romualdus, Lat.	Seraphinus, Lat.
Raimond, Fr.	Romuald, Teut.	Seraphin, Fr.
Ray, dim.	Romulus, Lat.	Sergius, Lat.
Raymond, Fr. var.	Ronald, Sc.	Serge, Fr.
Regina, Lat.	Rosalia, Lat.	Seth, Heb.
Régine, Fr.	Rosalie, Fr.	Severinus, Lat.
Reine, Fr.	Rose	Sigebertus, Lat.
Reginsldus, Lat.	Rosa	Sigebert, Teut.
Reginald, Ger.	Rosalind	Sigfridus, Lat.
Regnauld, Fr.	Rosamonda, Lat.	Sigfrid, Teut.
Regnault, Fr.	Rosamond, Teut.	Sigefroid, Fr.
Renaud, Fr.	Rosamunde, Fr.	Sigismundus, Lat.
Remiguis, Lat.	Rudolphus, Lat.	Sigismund, Ger.
Rémi, Fr.	Rudolph, Ger.	Sigismond, Fr.
Rémy, Fr.	Rudolphe, Fr.	Silasae, Lat.
Renatus, Lat.	Rodolphe, Fr.	Silas

Silvanus	Suky, Sukey	Ted, Teddy, dim.
Silvan	Susan, var.	Theodisiae, Lat.
Silvain, Fr.	Susannah, var.	Théodosie, Fr.
Silvérius, Lat.	Susanne, Fr.	Theodulus, Lat.
Silvere, Fr.	Suzanne, Fr.	Théodule, Fr.
Sylvia	Susie, Suzy, dim.	Theophane, Gr.
Silvie, Fr.	Silvésteri, Lat.	Théophane, Fr.
Simeonis, Lat.	Silvester	Theophilusi, Lat.
Simeon, Heb.	Sylvester	Théophile, Fr.
Sim	Sylvestre, Fr.	Thomasae, Lat.
Siméon, Fr.	Vest, dim.	Thomas, Heb.
Simonis, Lat.	Vester, dim.	Thomasa, fem.
Simon, Heb.	Sylviae, Lat.	Thomasine, fem.
Sim	Sylvia	Tom, Tommy, dim.
Simplicius, Lat.	Sylvie, Fr.	Thom, dim.
Simplice, Fr.	Symphorianus, Lat.	Tubby, dim.
Sixtusi, Lat.	Symphorian	Tiberiusii, Lat.
Sixtus	Symphorien, Fr.	Tiberius
Sixte, Fr.	Symphorosae, Lat.	Tibere, Fr.
Xystur, var.	Symphorosa	Timotheus, Lat.
Xyste, Fr.	Symphorose, Fr.	Timothy, Fr.
Smargdus, Lat.	Telesphorus, Lat.	Timothée, Fr.
Smaragde, Fr.	Télesphore, Fr.	Tim, Timmy, dim.
Solomonis, Lat.	Teréntius, Lat.	Titusi, Lat.
Solomon, Heb.	Terence	Titus
Sophiae, Lat.	Terry, dim.	Tite, Fr.
Sophia, Gr.	Térence, Fr.	Tobiae, Lat.
Sophie, Fr., Ger., Eng.	Teresia, Lat.	Tobias, Heb.
Sophy, var.	Teresa	Tobiah, var.
Sophronius, Lat.	Terry, dim.	Tobie, Fr.
Sophronia, fem.	Tess, tessie, dim.	Toby, dim.
Zephaniah, var.	Theresa, var.	Ubalduci, Lat.
Sophronie, Fr.	Thérese, Fr.	Ubalde, Teut.
Stanislausai, Lat.	Tracy, dim.	Ubalde, Fr.
Stanislaus, Slav.	Thaddaeus, Lat.	Ulricusi, Lat.
Stanislas, var.	Thaddeus	Ulric, Teut.
Stephanus, Lat.	Thaddy, dim.	Ullie, dim.
Stephan, Heb.	Tharcisius, Lat.	Ulrica, fem.
Stephana, fem.	Tharcisus	Uraniae, Lat.
Estienne, Fr.	Tharsice, Fr.	Urania, Gr.
Étienne, Fr.	Theclae, Lat.	Uranie, Fr.
Steve	Thecla, Gr.	Urbanusi, Lat.
Steven, Du.	Thecle, Fr.	Urban
Stevie, dim.	Theodora, Lat.	Urbain, Fr.
Sulpicius, Lat.	Theodora, Ger.	Ursinusi, Lat.
Sulpice, Fr.	Dora, dim.	Ursinus
Susannae, Lat.	Theodorus, Lat.	Ursin, Fr.
Susanna, Heb.	Theodore, Gr.	Ursulae, Lat.
Suke	Théodore, Fr.	Ursula

Ursule, Fr.
 Ursola, Sp.
 Valentinae, Lat.
 Valentina
 Valenten, Fr.
 Valentinusi, Lat.
 Valentine
 Valentin, Fr.
 Valeriae, Lat.
 Valeria
 Valérie, Fr.
 Valeriusii, Lat.
 Valerius
 Valere, Fr.
 Venantiusii, Lat.
 Venantius
 Venant, Fr.
 Verae, Lat.
 Vera
 Veronicae, Lat.
 Veronica
 Véronique, Fr.
 Viatoris, Lat.
 Viator
 Viateur, Fr.
 Victoris, Lat.
 Victor, Lat. Ger. Fr.
 Victoriae, Lat.
 Victoria
 Victoire, Fr.
 Vincentius, Lat.
 Vincent
 Vincent, Fr.
 Viola, Lat.
 Viola
 Violet, var.
 Violette, Fr.
 Virgilus, Lat.

Virgil
 Virgile, Fr.
 Virginiae, Lat.
 Virginia
 Virginie, Fr.
 Vitalis, Lat.
 Vital, Fr.
 Vitusi, Lat.
 Vitus
 Guy, var.
 Vite, Fr.
 Vivianusi, Lat.
 Vivian
 Vivien, Fr.
 Walburgae, Lat.
 Walburga, Teut.
 Walburge, Fr.
 Wally, dim.
 Gualtérius/Saulterus, Lat.
 Walter, Ger.
 Wally, dim.
 Walt, dim.
 Wat, dim.
 Watkin, dim.
 Guarinusi, Lat.
 Warren, Teut.
 Wernerusi, Lat.
 Werner, Teut.
 Wilfredus, Lat.
 Wilfred
 Guliélmusi, Lat.
 William, Ger.
 Guilaume, Fr.
 Wilhelmina, fem.
 Wilmett, dim.
 Wilmot, dim.
 Bill, Billy
 Will, Willy, dim.

Willie, dim.
 Winifredae, Lat.
 Winifred
 Winefride, var.
 Winifred, dim.
 Winifride, dim.
 Winifrid, Fr.
 Winnie, dim.
 Una, var.
 Xaverius, Lat.
 Xavier
 Zachariae, Lat.
 Zacarias, Heb.
 Zack, dim.
 Zachariah, var.
 Zachariae, Lat.
 Zacharias, Heb.
 Zechariah, var.
 Zacharie, Fr.
 Zacheusi, Lat.
 Zacheus, Heb.
 Zachée, Fr.
 Zenobiae, Lat.
 Zenobia
 Zenobie, Fr.
 Zenonis, Lat.
 Zeno
 Zénon, Fr.
 Zephyrinusi, Lat.
 Zephyrinus, Gr.
 Zephyrin, Fr.
 Zitae, Lat.
 Zita
 Zite, Fr.
 Zoes, Lat.
 Zoe, Gr.
 Zoa, var.



Frank Robichaud

by

Susan Gardner Boyle #249

57 Plantation Acres Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas 72210-3627,
HYPERLINK mailto:susanb1996@aol.com susanb1996@aol.com

It is not a common thing to find a French-Canadian in Arkansas. But in the 1880 census enumeration of Keaton Township, Arkansas County, Arkansas, appears a Frank Robichaw, age fifty, a carpenter born in New York of parents born in Canada. His wife Harriet was said to be age forty-four years old and born in Pennsylvania, with parents born in Ireland and Pennsylvania. The couple apparently remained in the area, because F.A. Robishaw appears on the, 1890, tax list of Keaton Township as well.

Having been in the position of losing track of family members who moved away from their original French-Canadian villages or their immigrant homes in New York, my interest was piqued by this "find". I thought there might be Quebec and New York researchers looking for a missing ancestor — father, brother, uncle, or cousin — named Francis Robichaud.

Because of his stated age and origin, the General Index to U. S. Military Pensions of 1861-1934, was searched and yielded a Francis A. Robichaud, as having served in Co. A, 89th Illinois Infantry and Co's. E and F of the 1st Mississippi Marine Brigade of U. S. Volunteers (a Missouri unit that ran gunboats up and down the Mississippi River). This Francis applied for a pension, Oct 18, 1890, while living in Arkansas (application #1131550), and received it (certificate #872318). Two "widows" also applied for a pension based on his service. The first, oddly enough, applied, Aug 21, 1890, nearly two months before the veteran himself applied. She

was Emma Robichaud who applied as a resident of Missouri (application #466876). The other widow was Harriet, the wife of the 1880 census, and she applied, Dec 8, 1899 (application #711678), from Pennsylvania. Apparently neither widow received a pension, probably due to conflicting widows' claims, which dragged on until one or both of them died or remarried.

The Illinois Adjutant General's Muster Rolls for Illinois Regiments for the Civil War, includes a Muster and Descriptive Roll of Company A, 89th Infantry Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Francis A. Robichand, appears on p. 4 of that record. He was age 33, five foot ten and one half inches tall, with black hair and eyes and a dark complexion. He was married and a carpenter, born in Canada. He enlisted, Aug 7, 1862, at Chicago, Illinois for three years and was mustered in, August 25, 1862, at Chicago. His home was stated to be Quincy, Illinois, which is in Adams County on the Mississippi River. He was discharged, June 30, 1863, to enlist in Elliot's Marine Brigade.

The, 1860, index of the census of Illinois yielded no relevant Robichauds of various spellings. However, the 1860, index for Missouri contains a listing for a F. A. Robishand, in Shelby County, in northeastern Missouri, on the Mississippi River across from Adams County, Illinois. The family is found on p. 232 of the census, in Tiger Township, dwelling 319, family 323. In the census record the name is clearly Robishaud and the enumeration is as follows:

Robichaud,	F. A.	31	M	Carpenter	/\$300	Canada
"	E. D.	31	F			New York
"	Anna	12	F			" "
"	F. E.	6	M			" "
"	M. E.	3	F			Illinois
"	J. E.	1	M			Missouri

A search of the 1870 census of Shelby County, Missouri, revealed Frank's family again. This time his wife's name was spelled out as Emma

which matches the pension application. They are found on p. 131 in Tiger Fork Township. The 1870 enumeration follows:

Francis Robichaud	41	M	Farmer	\$800/\$310	New York
Emma	41	F	Keeping house		New York
Mary	16	F	at school		New York
Joseph	12	M	at school		Illinois
James	7	M			Missouri

There are several differences between the, 1860 and 1870 enumeration's, of the Robichaud household. While in 1860, Frank said he was born in Canada, in 1870 he gave his birthplace as New York, as he did in 1880. Anna and F. E. (a male) are missing from the 1870 enumeration. Anna would have been 22 by 1870, and possibly was married. F. E. would have been 16 and could have been working and living on another farm. The International Genealogical Index contains a marriage for a Frank Robichaud to Mary Wood, on, Sep 27, 1880, in Clark County, Missouri, which is to the north of Shelby County. That may be the marriage of F. E., the son of Frank. He would have been age 26 in 1880. In the, 1860 enumeration, three year-old M. E. (a female) was said to be born in Illinois, but in, 1870, sixteen-year-old Mary was said to be born in New York. Likewise, in the 1860 enumeration, one year-old J. E. was said to be born in

Missouri, but in, 1870, twelve year-old Joseph was said to be born in Illinois.

There is no Robichaud in the census index of New York for, 1850, when Frank would have been 21 years old. He and Emma should have been married and had 2 year old Anna in the household then, or could Anna be Emma's daughter by a previous marriage? That the son, Frank, was also said to be born in New York leads one to believe that the family did not move westward until after 1853 or 1854. Was Frank actually born in Canada as he said when he was only 31, or in New York as he said in both 1870 and 1880? Did Frank desert his family in Missouri or did he and Emma divorce? Are his descendants searching for him today? Perhaps one of you is missing a Francis from a Robichaud family that lived in New York at some point before 1850.



The Search, The Find, and A Reunion

From the Washington Post
(Thursday, April 16, 1998)

By

Linda Wheeler

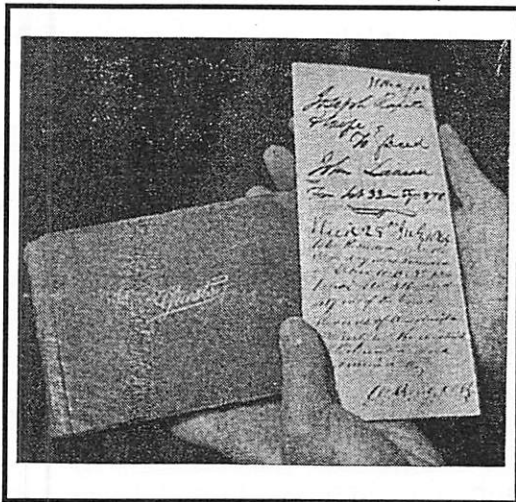
Submitted by

Alexandra de Grandpré #533

12 Colonial Court, Queensbury, NY 12804-1948

Descendants of a prominent Capitol Hill family gathered for a reunion this month in the spacious home built by Michael Ignatius and Rita Repetti Weller more than a century ago, but the hosts were strangers. The three story, red brick house on Seward Square SE is now divided into condominiums and home to residents unrelated to the original owners.

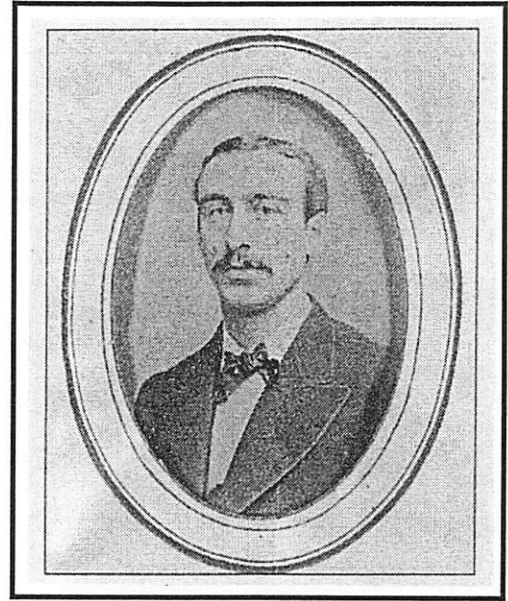
As four generations of family members met each other, some for the first time, they also were meeting two current residents who opened the units on the main floor to them. Coffee and bagels were laid out in one apartment, and across the hall, orange juice and pumpkin bread were offered in another.



One family member brought a guest book that had been signed by long-ago visitors to the home.

Bill Royce, of Rockville, arrived lugging a gym bag of original documents and family photographs he said he had gathered from his attic just that morning. Standing in the foyer of the 15-room house, in the same place where his wife's great-grandparents had greeted guests, he pulled out the treasures.

"Look, here's the original land deed from the



Michael Ignatius Weller, who with his wife, Rita Repetti, built Wellerton in 1891.

1840's," he said, even before taking off his hat and coat. "And look here. This is the wedding certificate and it even has pictures."

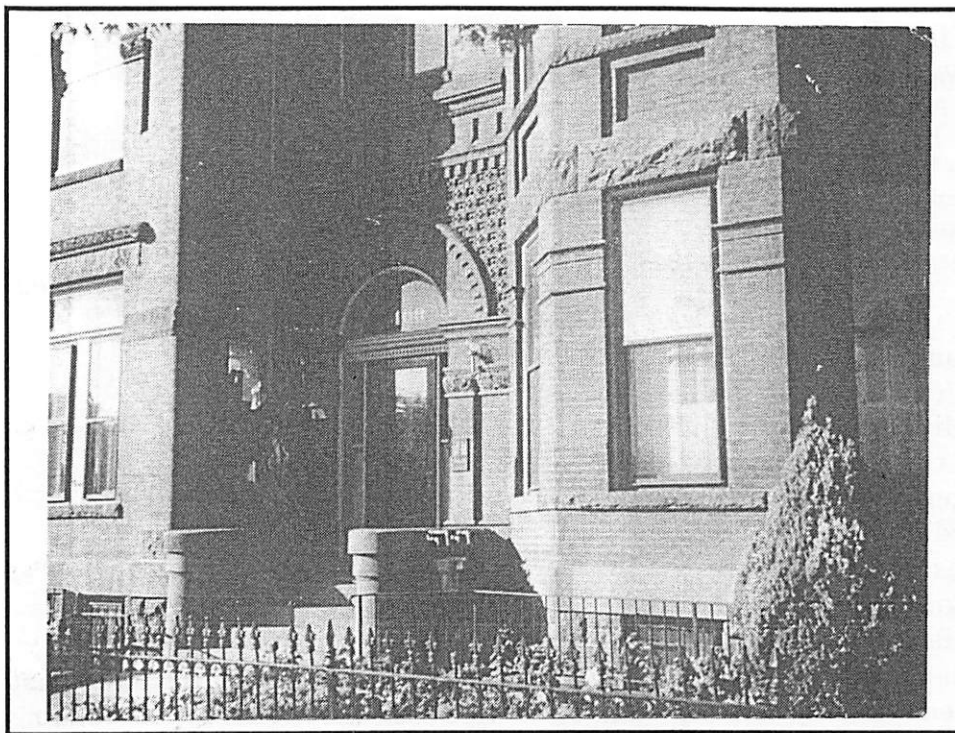
In the enthusiastic audience gathered around him were resident Lisa Polison and Alexandra de Grandpré, the organizer of the reunion and a great-granddaughter of the Wellers.

Polison and de Grandpré had met for the first time last year when de Grandpré, who was visiting from Queensbury, NY., left a note at the house asking if she could see her families home. Polison, who bought her condominium in 1984, gave de Grandpré a tour. As they sat in the backyard, sipping iced tea, de Grandpré asked if she could bring more relatives by to see the house in April.

On April 4, about 25 descendants showed up. Polison and another resident, Judith Anderson, hosted the party. A gift from de Grandpré of six vintage photographs of the house, as it had looked when the Wellers lived there, had been framed and hung on the foyer wall.

"We are delighted to have the pictures," Polison said. "We feel more connected to the building, knowing who lived here when it was built. We love Capitol Hill as a neighborhood and now we can think of the Wellers having enjoyed the same neighborhood."

Polison said she shops in Eastern Market and most likely the Wellers did also. They prob-



A recent picture of Wellerton on Seward Square SE Washington, D.C.

ably also have shared the fun of a Fourth of July celebration at the Capitol.

The house, known officially as the Wellerton, is three blocks from the Capitol and four blocks from the market. Located on the north side of Seward Square SE, the solid brick house is unusually wide, with bay windows on each side of the large front door.

Now divided into seven condominiums, the house had been home to three generations of Wellers at the turn of the century. Among the family records that de Grandpré brought to the reunion was a transcript of an interview she had with an uncle, Charles A. Weller McCarthy, in 1979. He recalled his parents moved into the Wellerton, the home, of his mother's parents, shortly after he was born. They shared the house with two of his uncles, Frank and Mike Weller.

By his account, grandfather Weller was very involved in the commerce of Capitol Hill. Weller and another relative ran a tobacco store across from the Marine barracks on Eighth Street SE, in a building that had been a dry goods store owned by the Repetti family.

Both the Repetti and Weller families invested in real estate on Capitol Hill, building the Wellerton in 1894, and two adjoining houses

as well.

Weller was one of the founders of the Columbia Historical Society in 1894, now called the Historical Society of Washington, and in their records were more extensive accounts of Weller's involvement in the city. He was a member of the inaugural committee for Cleveland 1885, and again in 1893. He was named a committee chairman for the inauguration of McKinley in 1901, Roosevelt in 1905, Taft in 1909 and Wilson in 1913.

Meanwhile, he was president of the East

Washington Savings Bank, now the National Capital Bank of Washington, located in the 300 block of Pennsylvania Avenue SE.

He was represented the East Washington Citizens Association before Congress, succeeding in getting funds for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue and Maryland Avenue east of the Capitol, a new bridge over the Anacostia River and the city's first playground at Virginia Avenue and K Street SE.

The Wellers often entertained weekend guest at the Wellerton, many who signed a small soft leather, gold-edged guest book that Royce now owns.

On Jan. 8, 1912, Emma Abbot Gage of Annapolis wrote, "the sweetest hostess and most charming daughter and family. I had a lovely time and hope they will ask me to come again. God bless this household forever."

On May 28, 1919, William Tisdale of Annapolis noted, "wounded in the war."

The last entry was made in 1925 by Capt. Edward Gross who wrote that he had spent four weekends at the house, "while a patient at Walter Reed Hospital."

By then, Weller had died and the family decided to sell the house and move to the Dupont



Four generations of the Weller family and some of the building's current residents gather for a reunion photo.

Circle neighborhood.

An ad in a local newspaper said the house was "one of the best constructed homes in this section. Semi-detached, center hall—15 large, bright rooms and two baths."

The price was \$19,000.

Washington historian Ruth Ann Overbeck, who specializes in Capitol Hill houses, said the price reflected the market of the day. When it was built, she said the handsome residence decorated with carved Hummelstone was considered a pricey building but one befitting the status of the family.

"It speaks to its age and era," she said.

The reunion participants and the residents gathered in the rain outside the house to watch a brass plaque be installed, one that would remind passersby about the history of the building.

After the contractor finished his work, de Granpré slowly read aloud the words: "The Wellerton, Built in 1891. Descendants of Michael Ignatius and Rita (Repetti) Weller. April 4, 1998."



Alexander de Grandpré, the Wellers' great-granddaughter, reads the plaque recently installed on the house.

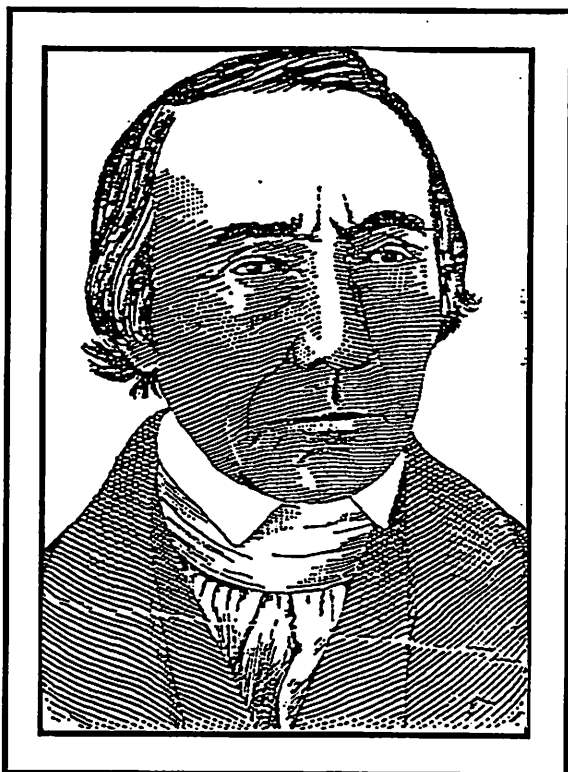
Everyone applauded.



Correction

By Richard Ward #10
53 Tom Miller Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901
of
The Jackson Family History
By
David Rogers

In the last issue of *Lifelines* there appeared a very fine and detailed article "The Jackson Family History" by David Rogers. Mr. Rogers should be congratulated for a meti-culous research on an important Clinton County family.



Daniel Jackson

However, one item needs correction. He refers to the book Alonzo and Melissa as having been written by Daniel Jackson, Jr. (born in 1790) citing quite correctly an article in the *Essex County Republican* in 1893. Alonzo and Melissa was one of the most popular books published in nineteenth century with many additions printed, most of which listed Daniel Jackson, Jr., as author on the title page. Thus it is understandable that many people today assume that Jackson wrote it. However, Daniel Jackson, Jr., was not the true author of Alonzo and Melissa.

We reprint below from York State Tradition magazine for Spring 1966, the full history of the publication of Alonzo and Melissa with permission of Glyndon Cole*, author and the publisher of York State Tradition. Because the original article was

published 33 years ago it is possible more copies of the 1811 Plattsburgh editor of Alonzo and Melissa have resurfaced since the original was published.

*Glyndon Cole is a retired teacher and librarian currently living in Plattsburgh, NY. He was the first librarian of Special Collections at the Benjamin Feinberg Library at SUNY Plattsburgh and was responsible for gathering the basic collection which makes up that important repository of materials on the history of Northern New York. He published the quarterly magazine which he started under the title North Country Life and later changed to York State Tradition between 1947 and 1974.

The Great Literary Hoax
Alonzo and Melissa
By
Glyndon Cole

A Great literary hoax — a most extraordinary case of plagiarism — was imposed upon the American public in the 19th century. The story of the theft of an early American novel and its subsequent popularity is almost as fantastic as the absurd romantic tale unfolded in the novel itself.

The novel, enlisted Alonzo and Melissa, a Tale, first appeared as a serial in the Poughkeepsie Political Barometer from June 5 to October 30, 1804. The author was Isaac Mitchell, editor of the paper. In 1811 the story was published by Mitchell in two volumes with the title, The Assylum, or Alonzo and Melissa, an American Tale Founded on Fact. Added to the original story was a lengthy essay on novels and an episode that had little to do with the plot. Joseph Nelson, proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Polital Barometer, secured the copyright for this work on December 2, 1810. An advertisement in the Barometer for September 25, 1811, and another in the Poughkeepsie Republican Herald for October 2 of that year indicated that the work was published some time in the interven-

ing week.

In the same year, 1811, at Plattsburgh, was published a one volume novel entitled A Short Account of the Courtship of Alonzo & Melissa, or The Unfeeling Father, of which Daniel Jackson, Jr. of Peru, Clinton County, claimed to be the author. Except for a few verbal substitutions, this was identical with Isaac Mitchell's serial as it appeared in the Political Barometer in 1804. This book did not include the essay on novels and other unessential matter that appeared in Mitchell's two-volume work.

Mitchell's edition, never very popular, was not reprinted, but Jackson's version went into a second printing in 1824 and thereafter remained, without doubt, the most popular novel in America until about 1875, going through at least 22 more editions, pirated by publishers in widely scattered cities of the Northeast, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and numerous smaller places in New England.

The story relates the affair of two young lovers, Alonzo and Melissa, in Connecticut at the time of the Revolutionary War. A second young man seeks the hand of Melissa and is favored by her father. Determined to prevent the marriage of his daughter to Alonzo, the father sends her, under the care of her aunt, to a kind of Gothic castle on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, where at night she hears mysterious noises and whispers, feels an icy hand on her arm, and sees a tall figure in a white robe spotted with blood. When she attempts to escape, her way is barred by a black figure with red flames issuing from its mouth. Alonzo finally appears and then departs to seek aid. Upon his return Melissa has vanished. After weeks of searching, Alonzo reads in a newspaper the announcement of Melissa's death in South Carolina.

Subsequent pages, recording in detail his many trials and tribulations, take Alonzo to England and France and back — by Chance — to South Carolina, where he finds Melissa alive and well, the dead Melissa having been her cousin. They are married, return to Connecticut, and finally receive the blessings of Melissa's parents.

Edmund Parson, in his Queer Books, says, "Three of four generations of Americans palpi-

tated over this story. For fifty or sixty years, its pages were literally sprinkled with the tears of youths and maidens; its passages of ghostly horror chilled the blood of young boys and girls; while its pompous moralizings and supposed devotion to fact caused it to be accepted by the elderly and pious. It was a true tale, as its author rigorously insisted, and not a wicked, made-up novel; it could therefore be read without the moral ruin which followed the perusal of a fictitious story."

At the turn of the century — 25 or 30 years after the novel had lost its popularity — there was a period when its authorship was debated in literary publications such as The Nation and the New York Times Saturday Review of Books. In this debate Prof. Edward B. Reed of Yale University argued that Mitchell was the real author, and since then, this has been generally accepted as fact. The principal defense of Jackson was in the form of a letter written by Jackson's grandson, H. Bradley Jackson, in which he said that while Daniel Jackson, Jr. was teaching in the Plattsburgh Academy, he became acquainted with two officers stationed at Plattsburgh Barracks who were from Connecticut; that they told him about Alonzo and Melissa, claiming that it was a true story and expressing the wish that he would write it up and publish it. One of the officers claimed he was a cousin of Melissa.

A search of the Plattsburgh papers of 1811 and 1812 has failed to uncover any local mention of the publication of Jackson's Plattsburgh edition. It seems impossible therefore to determine in what part of the year 1811 Jackson's book was published. It may have been prior to Mitchell's two-volume edition published about October 1. If the statement of the grandson is true that Jackson heard the story while teaching at Plattsburgh Academy, it would have to have been published after this date, for the Plattsburgh Academy did not open for the first time until the fall of 1811. Yet it is highly improbable that Jackson could have heard the story, composed it, and had it published within the remaining months of 1811, after the opening of the Academy.

In a biographical sketch of Daniel Jackson in the Plattsburgh Sentinel for January 15,

1892, his daughter is quoted as follows: "Father was born in Peru, N.Y., May 31, 1790. He was a frail child, but early showed a fondness for books beyond his years. He was given all the advantages of the times. He taught school when very young. I have heard him say his first school teaching was the winter before he was eighteen. He made that his principal business until 1832. ...He went to Grand Isle (Vt.) and settled on the farm given mother by her father, and both spent there the remainder of their days, he taking care of the farm summers and teaching during the winters. He was made deputy postmaster in 1835, holding the office till 1840. He was justice of the peace, overseer of the poor, and held other positions of honor and trust."

J. Warren Harkness, whose numerous historical articles appeared in Clinton County newspapers of the 1890's and early 1900's, made what may be a significant comment about Jackson and Alonzo and Melissa. In an article in the Plattsburgh Republican for December 18, 1897, he said: "It (the story) was considered so remarkable at the time of its publication that some of his townspeople doubted that Jackson was the author. It was believed that he must have copied the story from a newspaper."

If Jackson did pirate Mitchell's work, one might ask why there was never any law suit. The answer, however, may lie in the fact that Joseph Nelson, holder of the copyright, died November 3, 1812, and Isaac Mitchell himself,

only three weeks later.

It is interesting to note that the 1811 Plattsburgh edition did not have an author's name printed on the title page, but on some copies the title page was stamped "by Daniel Jackson, Jun." All later editions have this phrase printed on the title page.

It is interesting also that only four copies of the Plattsburgh edition are known to exist, the four being located in the Library of Congress, the library of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., the H. E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif., and the New York Collection of the Feinberg Library, State University College, Plattsburgh.

It is almost certain that Jackson received no financial benefit from the 23 editions or more later editions of the book, for he did not obtain a copyright, and, of course, could not have done so had he tried. His name, however, became known far and wide as the author of Alonzo and Melissa, and apparently the deception never became common knowledge during his life-time.

Despite the wide popularity and long life of the novel, few histories of American literature today deem it important enough to deserve more than brief mention. If it is discussed at any length, it is usually because it seems so incredible that Jackson, or anyone else could get away with plagiarizing a book that was destined to become so popular.



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Civil War Soldiers From Plattsburgh Area

Submitted by

Marie Gennett #344

456 Route 191 E, Chazy, NY 12921-2204

Area Youths Who Enlisted in Civil War (Youths Under Age 21)

Hundreds of Boys, Some as Young as 15, Were Volunteers

[The following article is from *The Plattsburgh Press-Republican* dated, October 22, 1942.]

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to this cause that all men were created equal." November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln, then president of the United States, uttered those words as the beginning of the famous Gettysburg address, given on the portion of a battlefield which was dedicated as the final resting place for those who had died there during the Civil War, the war which threatened for a time to make this country a divided nation.

Back nearly a century ago, men of Plattsburgh and surrounding vicinity were shedding their life's blood that this country

might live as one nation. It is hard to say just how many people there were residing in this section at that time, but it is reasonable to suppose that there were fewer than there are now, in 1942. It is interesting to note that during the Civil War, hundreds of teenage boys from this vicinity enlisted their services into the Union Army. They were often as young as 15 and all were sincere in their hope of saving the United States from becoming a divided nation.

Following is a list of young men of this section who voluntarily enlisted into the Union Army from Plattsburgh and surrounding area.

Sixteenth Infantry

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of Enlistment</u>
Baldwin, George	18 years	27 Apr 1861	Mooers
Barslow, Joseph	18 years	Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Beckwith, George W.	18 years	02 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Bennet, Silas W.	18 years	02 May 1861	Keeseville
Bradford, George W.	18 years	07 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Bushor, Camila	18 years	Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Carr, Henry	18 years	23 Sep 1861	Chazy
Crawford, Wallace W.	17 years	14 Feb 1862	Plattsburgh
Danforth, Miles	18 years	15 May 1861	Saranac
Demars, John	18 years	18 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Dow, William	18 years	09 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Downey, Lorenzo	18 years	11 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Farneff, Joseph	18 years	16 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Gloof, Lewis	18 years	16 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Green, George W.	18 years	19 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Harricha, Patrick	18 years	20 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Hathaway, Milo	18 years	30 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Hay, William	19 years	02 May 1861	Peru
Hays, James	18 years	22 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Hays, Orin E.	19 years	27 Apr 1861	Mooers
Heath, Benjamin F.	19 years	12 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh

Herron, George W.	18 years	20 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Hindes, Horace H.	18 years	18 Dec 1861	Plattsburgh
Howe, Seymour M.	19 years	27 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Huntington, Cornelious	18 years	22 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Irish, Millard	18 years	28 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Kelley, John	18 years	16 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Kennedy, Michael	18 years	20 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Ketchum, Hiram T.	18 years	30 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Labombard, John	18 years	5 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Labrake, Joseph	18 years	18 Aug 1861	Plattsburgh
Lamountain, Charles	18 years	28 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Lampard, Henry	19 years	28 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Lapan, John	19 years	Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Laplant, William H.	18 years	27 Apr 1861	Plattsburgh
LeBrick, Peter	18 years	02 May 1861	West Chazy
Martino, Joseph	19 years	11 Aug 1862	West Chazy
Mayo, Henry	19 years	22 May 1861	West Chazy
McCoy, Augustus	19 years	15 May 1863	Peru
Mock, George F.	18 years	22 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Moffat, Patrick	18 years	02 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Moffitt, John H.	19 years	15 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Norcross, Franklin	18 years	14 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Pierce, Leonard J.	19 years	02 May 1861	Beekmantown
Pike, Ambrose	18 years	27 Apr 1861	Mooers
Potter, John	18 years	27 Apr 1861	West Chazy
Richey, Joseph	18 years	30 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
Robinson, Herman	19 years	15 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Rock, Louis H.	19 years	18 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Rock, Willard	19 years	02 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Sargent, Francis H.	19 years	15 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Siddon, James	18 years	21 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Smith, John	18 years	13 Feb 1861	Plattsburgh
St. Antoine, Francis	19 years	02 May 1861	Plattsburgh
VanWert, James E.	19 years	18 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Varno, James H.	19 years	15 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Vogan, Elijah	18 years	15 May 1861	Saranac
Warner, Sherman W.	18 years	23 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
White, Albert	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
White, James	19 years	16 Sep 1861	Plattsburgh
White, Jerome B.	19 years	15 May 1861	Schuyler Falls
Williams, James	19 years	15 May 1861	West Chazy
Williams, Marion F.	18 years	15 May 1861	Plattsburgh
Wiver, Henry W.	19 years	02 May 1861	Plattsburgh

Ninety-Sixth Infantry

Ackerson, George	18 years	25 Dec 1861	Ellenburg
Alden, Byron	18 years		Plattsburgh
Allen, Charles	18 years	06 Feb 1862	Beekmantown
Amlaw, Alfred	18 years	03 Nov 1861	Chazy

Baker, Richard	18 years	26 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Bashaw, Frank	18 years		Plattsburgh
Bashaw, Joseph	19 years	20 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Bergeron, John B.	18 years	30 Dec 1861	Champlain
Bevins, Benjamin	18 years		Plattsburgh
Blackman, William T.	18 years	05 Jan 1862	Mooers
Blake, Alexander	18 years		Plattsburgh
Blanchard, Charles	18 years		Plattsburgh
Bosely, Oliver	18 years	24 Nov 1861	Chazy
Branch, James	18 years	01 Mar 1862	Mooers
Bravet, James	18 years	01 Jan 1862	Plattsburgh
Breckney, Joseph F.	18 years		Clintonville
Brice, George	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Saranac
Bridges, Lyman	18 years	21 Oct 1861	Saranac
Brothers, Albert	18 years	31 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Brown, George	18 years	20 Feb 1862	Plattsburgh
Bruso, Milton	18 years	23 Oct 1861	Chazy
Buchanan, William	18 years		Plattsburgh
Buckman, Henry C.	19 years	11 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Bullis, John L.	18 years	26 Nov 1861	Peru
Burns, Webster	18 years	22 Oct 1861	Chazy
Canton, James	18 years		Plattsburgh
Charland, Joseph	18 years	01 Dec 1861	Keeseville
Clay, Charles H.	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Cloockey, Louis	19 years		Plattsburgh
Conroe, Melvin	17 years	01 Nov 1861	Chazy
Cook, James	18 years	04 Feb 1865	Plattsburgh
Cooper, Minor	18 years		Plattsburgh
Cooper, Stephen	18 years	25 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Coppins, George T.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Corbitt, Thomas	18 years		
Daily, Jume	18 years	18 Oct 1861	Ellenburg
Daily, Patrick	18 years		Plattsburgh
DeForge, John	19 years		Plattsburgh
Delorm, Nelson	18 years	09 Jan 1862	Schuyler Falls
Demmon, Amos	18 years		Plattsburgh
Demory, Francis	18 years	20 Jan 1862	Redford
Dominy, Rolland	19 years	26 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Doyle, Michael	18 years	01 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Downie, Michael	18 years	01 Feb 1862	Rouses Point
Duquet, Moses	18 years	21 Oct 1861	Peru
Eastman, Henry	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Beekmantown
Elkins, Alfred	18 years		Beekmantown
Fay, Artemus S.	19 years	20 Dec 1861	Peru
Fitch, Albert	18 years		Plattsburgh
Flynn, Silas W.	18 years	29 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Foley, John	18 years	07 Jun 1864	Plattsburgh
Fuller, George	19 years	10 Nov 1861	Keeseville
Galusha, Prosper	18 years	28 Dec 1861	Keeseville

Galvin, Edmund	19 years		Plattsburgh
Garsaw, Parco	18 years	30 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Gibbons, Patrick	18 years	15 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Gilbert, Charles	18 years		Plattsburgh
Glode, John	18 years	26 Feb 1862	Plattsburgh
Grassett, William H.	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Chazy
Graves, William	19 years	28 Jan 1862	Chazy
Hall, Haman	16 years	26 Nov 1861	Mooers
Hanes, James	18 years		Plattsburgh
Hare, Sidney	19 years	09 Jan 1862	Peru
Harris, Washington	18 years		Plattsburgh
Hayse, Martin J.	18 years	30 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Healey, William	18 years	30 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Hill, Charles	18 years	28 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Hinckley, Oscar	18 years	27 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Hogan, Michael	18 years	30 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Howe, John L.	19 years		Plattsburgh
Hyde, Romeo	18 years	29 Oct 1861	Chazy
Jerow, Albert	19 years	04 Nov 1861	Mooers
Jones, Charles	18 years	18 Nov 1864	Morrisonville
Judd, Charles L.	18 years	18 Nov 1864	Plattsburgh
Keys, James	15 years	27 Feb 1862	Plattsburgh
King, Lewis	18 years	30 Mar 1862	Plattsburgh
King, Yousain	19 years		Champlain
Knickerbocker, Hiram	16 years		Plattsburgh
Labarge, Joseph	19 years	18 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
LaBarr, Thomas	19 years		Dannemora
Lafave, Amable	18 years		Plattsburgh
Lamore, ?	18 years	30 Nov 1861	Black Brook
Lamoy, Henry	18 years	21 Feb 1862	Peru
Lapan, Edward	18 years	09 Oct 1861	Saranac
Lapine, Edward	19 years		Plattsburgh
Laport, Albert	18 years	20 Nov 1861	Ellenburgh
Laporte, William	18 years	13 Dec 1861	Beekmantown
Laramie, Joseph	18 years	05 Nov 1861	Chazy
LaRoche, Edmund	19 years	18 Nov 1861	Mooers
LaValley, John	18 years	05 Jan 1862	Mooers
Lewis, Henry	18 years	17 Dec 1861	Altona
Lobdell, Louis	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Morrisonville
Longlois, Charles	18 years	01 Dec 1861	Keeseville
Loshua, John	18 years	05 Nov 1861	Chazy
Lucia, Prosper	19 years	28 Dec 1861	Keeseville
Lyon, Richard H.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Macey, Lester	18 years	27 Oct 1861	West Chazy
Mason, Robert	18 years	06 Dec 1861	Dannemora
Mathews, Frederick E.	18 years	31 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Mathews, Leonard C.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Matthias, Leonard C.	18 years	10 Feb 1862	Plattsburgh
Maynor, Christopher	19 years	23 Dec 1861	S. Plattsburgh

McArthur, Chester	18 years	09 Jan 1861	Black Brook
McCann, James	19 years		Plattsburgh
McDonald, Martin	18 years	01 Dec 1861	Ausable Forks
McKinney, Wallace	19 years		Plattsburgh
McNulty, John	18 years	05 Jan 1862	Mooers
McVeigh, Patrick	19 years		Plattsburgh
McVille, Patrick	19 years	06 Dec 1861	Dannemora
Mead, Samuel	18 years	16 Jan 1864	Black Brook
Meinor, Joseph	18 years	16 Jan 1864	Beekmantown
Mervin, George	18 years		Plattsburgh
Mayette, Francis	19 years	28 Oct 1861	Ellenburg
Mayette, Louis	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Ellenburg
Miller, Andrew	18 years	20 Feb 1861	Plattsburgh
Miller, Edwin	18 years	07 Mar 1862	Mooers
Miner, Henry	18 years	01 Dec 1861	Ausable Forks
Moffitt, Philip	18 years	06 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Moon, Thomas	18 years	01 Feb 1862	Ellenburg
Moore, George	18 years		Plattsburgh
Moore, Lester K.	18 years	13 Oct 1861	Beekmantown
Moore, Walter	19 years	01 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Mouso, Joseph	18 years		Plattsburgh
Murphy, Edward	18 years		Plattsburgh
Newell, David	19 years	04 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Nichols, Ransom B.	18 years	21 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Nichols, William W.	19 years	21 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Palice, Edward	18 years	20 Oct 1861	Sciota
Parkhurst, Alfred	18 years	04 Oct 1861	Mooers
Parks, Edwin	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Mooers
Patterson, Charles	18 years		Plattsburgh
Patterson, John	18 years	29 Oct 1861	Mooers
Patra, Alviras	17 years		Plattsburgh
Pelkey, Asa	18 years		Plattsburgh
Perigo, Albert	18 years		Beekmantown
Pettegrew, Andrew	18 years		Plattsburgh
Pluff, Henry	18 years	28 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Plumley, Alexander	19 years		Plattsburgh
Poissaul, Warren	19 years	29 Oct 1861	Chazy
Pouper, Prosper	18 years	16 Jan 1862	Dannemora
Poweas, William	18 years	15 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Ray, Allen	19 years	09 Jan 1862	Black Brook
Record, John	18 years		Plattsburgh
Riley, Augustus	19 years	29 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Ross, George N.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Ross, Riley	18 years		Plattsburgh
Rule, Frank	18 years	25 Oct 1861	Dannemora
Rushford, Andrew	19 years		Plattsburgh
Ryan, John	18 years	10 Jan 1862	Clintonville
Samike, Laplant	18 years	25 Nov 1861	Churubusco
Scarlott, John	18 years	18 Nov 1861	Mooers

Scarle, Charles	19 years	20 Nov 1861	Keeseville
Sevey, Alson	18 years	26 Oct 1861	Mooers
Shields, Michael	18 years		Beekmantown
Shutts, Edgar A.	19 years	20 Nov 1861	Ellenburg
Snow, George W.	18 years	06 Nov 1861	Keeseville
Stacks, William	18 years	14 Dec 1861	Sciota
Stafford, James	18 years	25 Nov 1861	Mooers
Stafford, William B.	19 years	26 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Starks, Seth	18 years	24 Feb 1864	Plattsburgh
St. Germain, Moses	18 years	16 Jan 1862	Dannemora
Supernan, Albert	18 years	1 Nov 1861	Sciota
Sutton, William H.	19 years	20 Oct 1861	Covey Hill
Sweet, William H.	19 years	26 Oct 1861	Mooers
Tallman, George	18 years	26 Nov 1861	Mooers
Tallman, James	19 years	26 Nov 1861	Mooers
Taylor, Peter	18 years	22 Jan 1862	Redford
Taylor, Robert	18 years	31 Mar 1864	Plattsburgh
Thayer, Leonard E.	19 years	01 Dec 1861	Keeseville
Thomas, Alfred W.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Thompson, Charles F.	18 years	01 Nov 1861	Rouses Point
Thompson, Minus	16 years		Plattsburgh
Tracey, Ira	18 years	13 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Trombly, William H.	19 years	06 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Tulip, Albert	18 years	14 Oct 1861	Chazy
Vasser, John	18 years	07 Dec 1861	Dannemora
Vincent, Daniel	19 years	25 Dec 1861	Ellenburg
Waightman, Norman H.	18 years	05 Feb 1862	Sciota
Weatherwax, Jacob	19 years		Plattsburgh
Webb, William H.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Wells, Joseph	19 years	08 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Wells, Sidney	18 years	08 Oct 1861	Plattsburgh
Wells, Richard	19 years		Plattsburgh
Willard, Marcus	19 years		Plattsburgh
Willett, Edward	18 years		Plattsburgh
Winters, George	18 years	23 Nov 1861	Plattsburgh
Witherill, Herbert	18 years	05 Feb 1862	Altona
Wood, Philip	18 years	25 Dec 1861	Rouses Point
Worden, Martin	18 years	28 Oct 1861	Ellenburg
Wristley, Samuel	18 years	25 Dec 1861	Ellenburg

One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry

Abare, Peter	19 years	26 Jul 1862	Chazy
Arnold, Eli F.	18 years	15 Dec 1861	Ausable
Ashley, Silas	18 years	16 Nov 1863	Plattsburgh
Avery, George W.	18 years		Beekmantown
Baker, Herman E.	18 years	28 Jul 1862	Peru
Banker, George L.	18 years	14 Aug 1862	Champlain
Banker, Jefferson M.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Barber, Thomas	18 years	29 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh

Beckwith, William H.	19 years	26 Jul 1862	Chazy
Belonga, Joseph	18 years		Chazy
Bennett, Elah	18 years	11 Aug 1862	Black Brook
Blake, Franklin	18 years		Peru
Blanchard, Norman	18 years		Saranac
Bolia, Lewis	18 years		Chazy
Breah, David	19 years	12 Aug 1862	Black Brook
Bressett, Joseph	18 years	05 Dec 1863	Chazy
Bressett, Joseph	18 years	04 Aug 1862	Saranac
Brothers, Lewis	18 years	06 Aug 1862	Chazy
Burke, Thomas	18 years	11 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Burt, Daniel A.	19 years	07 Aug 1862	Peru
Caffry, Patrick	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Black Brook
Cassavah, Stephen	18 years		Chazy
Chase, Luther	19 years	11 Aug 1862	St. Armand
Chatterton, Henry P.	19 years		Plattsburgh
Chubb, George L.	18 years	23 Jul 1862	St. Armand
Collins, Amos	19 years	11 Nov 1863	Plattsburgh
Conchio, Zemett	18 years	26 Dec 1863	Black Brook
Davis, Abram A.	19 years	07 Aug 1862	Saranac
Decory, Jerveis	19 years	11 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Defo, Jonothan	18 years		Plattsburgh
Defo, Nelson	18 years	04 Aug 1862	Peru
Defo, Joseph	18 years		Plattsburgh
DeJordan, Joseph	18 years	04 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Demars, Joseph	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Black Brook
Demo, Adiar	18 years	22 Aug 1862	Peru
Devins, Peter	18 years	02 Sep 1864	Plattsburgh
Dillanback, Walter John	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Ellenburg
Divine, Joseph T.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Doty, James	18 years		Plattsburgh
Ford, Charles	18 years	Dec 1863	Plattsburgh
Ford, Henry W.	18 years	11 Dec 1862	
Fuller, Daniel	18 years	05 Dec 1863	Peru
Garrand, Frederick W.	19 years		Dannemora
Garrant, John	18 years		Plattsburgh
Garrow, Planey	18 years	26 Jul 1862	Chazy
Goodrich, Rathburn V.	19 years	09 Aug 1862	Ausable
Gooseberry, Joseph	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Ausable
Gorham, Wallace	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Saranac
Gould, Napoleon	18 years		Black Brook
Gregory, John	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Saranac
Harris, Alfred E.	18 years	29 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Harris, Melvin	18 years		Beekmantown
Harris, Newton	19 years	29 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Hastle, Robert B.	18 years		Plattsburgh
Heller, James	18 years	24 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Howard, Standish	18 years		Black Brook
Howes, Edgar C.	18 years	01 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh

Jacques, Irving	18 years	28 Jul 1862	St. Armand
Jangrow, Peter	18 years		Plattsburgh
Kent, George A.	18 years	18 Jul 1862	St. Armand
Labounty, Simeon	18 years	16 Dec 1863	Plattsburgh
Ladd, Edwin L.	19 years	14 Aug 1862	Champlain
Laddy, James	18 years		Black Brook
Lafayette, Lewis	19 years	30 Jul 1862	Chazy
Lamberton, John E.	19 years	11 Aug 1862	Mooers
Lamoy, William	18 years	04 Aug 1862	Black Brook
Lapierre, Joseph, Jr.	18 years	31 Dec 1863	Chazy
Manley, Lyman	19 years		Saranac
Martinow, Joseph	18 years		Plattsburgh
McArter, George	18 years	25 Jul 1862	St. Armand
McCallen, James	18 years	21 Aug 1862	Chazy
McFadden, George	18 years	06 Aug 1862	Chazy
McKay, John	18 years		Plattsburgh
McKinney, Harvey	19 years	22 Aug 1862	Peru
Minor, Louis	18 years	18 Dec 1863	Black Brook
Minor, William	18 years		Plattsburgh
Mitchell, Carter	19 years		Plattsburgh
Monty, Leroy	18 years	04 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Mooney, Henry	18 years	21 Dec 1863	Black Brook
Moore, William M.	18 years	15 Dec 1863	Plattsburgh
Morgan, William	18 years	06 Aug 1862	Ellenburg
Morrison, John	19 years		Black Brook
Mould, Henry M.	19 years		Plattsburgh
Muzzy, George W.	18 years	11 Aug 1862	Saranac
Myres, Madison	18 years		Plattsburgh
Nichols, George H.	18 years	08 Aug 1862	Mooers
Nightingale, Frederick W.	18 years	12 Aug 1862	Champlain
Nolan, James	18 years	20 Dec 1863	Black Brook
Otis, Sylvester	18 years	23 Jul 1862	St. Armand
Parker, Albert	18 years	11 Aug 1862	Chazy
Parker, Antoine	18 years		Plattsburgh
Pay, Sylvus	18 years		Beekmantown
Paye, George W.	18 years	23 Jul 1862	St. Armand
Pearl, Alverna W.	18 years	18 Aug 1862	Chazy
Perrigo, Geroge W.	19 years		Beekmantown
Perry, Sylvester B.	18 years	01 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Phelan, Michael	17 years	21 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Ploof, Joseph	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Champlain
Putnam, John	19 years	11 Aug 1862	Peru
Quelch, George	18 years	09 Aug 1862	Beekmantown
Roberts, James V.	18 years	21 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Roberts, John H.	18 years	18 Dec 1863	Black Brook
Roberts, Richard	18 years	16 Dec 1863	Black Brook
Robinson, Nelson W.	18 years	28 Jul 1862	Beekmantown
Rock, Joseph, Jr.	18 years		Beekmantown
Rock, Joseph	18 years		Plattsburgh

Ross, Robert R.	18 years	21 Jul 1862	St. Armand
Rundlett, Childs	18 years		Chazy
Ryan, Patrick R.	18 years	21 Jul 1862	St. Armands
Sartwell, Edwin	18 years	08 Aug 1862	Mooers
Serrell, Aldolphus	18 years		Plattsburgh
Snell, Edwin S.	19 years	11 Aug 1862	Black Brook
Snow, Elihu	18 years	15 Dec 1863	Plattsburgh
Stockwell, Samuel S.	18 years	07 Aug 1862	Mooers
Stone, Alfred	18 years	21 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Stratton, DeWitt C.	19 years		Plattsburgh
Surrell, Joseph	19 years		Plattsburgh
Surrell, Thomas	19 years	11 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Sutherland, Orrin, Jr.	18 years	30 Jul 1862	Schuyler Falls
Tacy, Peter	19 years		Plattsburgh
Taft, Lucious L.	18 years	13 Aug 1863	Plattsburgh
Taylor, Daniel	18 years	11 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Torrance, Simeon D.	18 years	11 Aug 1862	St. Armand
Town, Franklin E.	18 years		Beekmantown
Tredo, Edward	19 years	19 Jul 1862	Chazy
Trombly, Edward	18 years	11 Aug 1862	Chazy
Trombly, George	18 years	24 Jul 1862	Chazy
Trombly, Isaac	18 years		Chazy
Tyler, Abner	18 years	11 Aug 1862	St. Armand
Varno, William	18 years	21 Jul 1862	Plattsburgh
Vassar, Peter	18 years	15 Jul 1862	Beekmantown
Walton, Nathan	19 years	21 Dec 1863	St. Armand
Warren, Jefferson T.	19 years	09 Aug 1862	Peru
Welch, Samuel F.	18 years	21 Sep 1864	Plattsburgh
Welcome, Theophilus	18 years		Plattsburgh
Wells, Antoine	19 years		Plattsburgh
Wells, Joseph	18 years		Plattsburgh
Wheel, Joseph	18 years		Plattsburgh
White, Thomas H.	19 years	18 Aug 1862	Plattsburgh
Williams, Frederick	18 years		Black Brook
Wilson, Hurlburt	18 years		Plattsburgh
Wilson, William J.	18 years		Chazy

Death of Society Members

Howard Auclair #292 died 7 May 1999
 Frances H. Baker #307 died 5 Oct 1999

The Carignan-Salieres Regiment

Submitted By

Barbara Seguin #484

90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400

The origin of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment can be found in the book, *Old Regime in Canada*, by Francis Parkman:

Carignan-salieres was the first regiment of regular troops ever sent to America by the French government. It was raised in Savoy by the Prince de Carignan, Thomas Francois de Savoie, in 1644, but was soon employed in the service of France; where, in 1652, it took a conspicuous part, on the side of the king, in the battle with Condé (Prince Louis II de Condé, who turned against the French government and took command of the army of princes. He was later pardoned by King Louis XIV, in 1659.), and the Fronde [The Fronde of the Parliament was a series of outbreaks in France during the period of 1648.to.1653, caused by rivalry between the Parliament of Paris and royal authority, discontent of great nobles, and excessive fiscal burden of the people.]at the Porte St. Antoine.

After the peace of Pyrenees, the Prince of Carignan, unable to support the regiment, gave it to the king, and it was for the first time, incorporated into the French armies.

In his book, *The White and the Gold: The French Regime in Canada*, Thomas B. Costain, further expands on the history of the regiment:

In 1657, the regiment was combined with one which had been organized by a bold soldier of fortune named Balthazar, who came from Transylvania, but had joined the French Army. He was noted for his horsemanship and rode a black stallion which became almost as famous as its master under the name of Demi-Diable (Half-Devil). The Carignan veterans remained under the command of their own officers, but the regiment became known as this juncture as Carignan-Balthazar. Whether that bizarre soldier was still in

command when the regiment was sent to help the Austrians against the Turks is not made clear in the records, but it is told to the credit of the veterans that they fought brilliantly on the banks of the Raab...



Soldat du Regiment de Carignan 1665-1667

Picture compliments of Thomas J. Laforest — *Our French Canadian Ancestors — Vol. XXVIII*

During the settlement of Québec, the habitants were under continual attack by the Iroquois Indian Nation. The colonial government had petitioned King Louis XIV, "The Sun King," since 1660, to send military forces to afford them protection. Costain continues with how the decision was made to accommodate the request:

On March 18, 1664, (Jean Baptiste) Colbert (chief adviser to Louis XIV) had written to (Bishop Francois) Laval in Canada: "Since the Italian affair was happily terminated to the King's satisfaction, His Majesty has resolved to send to Canada a good regiment of infantry, at the end of this year or in the month of Febru-

ary next, in order to destroy the Iroquois completely; and Monsieur de Tracy has been ordered to go to confer with you on the way of succeeding promptly in this was."

(The mention of "the good regiment" in the above correspondence obviously gives rise to the title, "The Good Regiment" the book by Jack Berney, on the history of the regiment. With regard to the reference of the Iroquois Indian Nation, also known collectively as, "The Long House" it was comprised of the five tribes: the Mohawks and the Oneidas, who were persistently hostile, while the remaining three, the Onondagas, Cayugas, and the Senecas, were relatively peaceful.)

Lt. General Alexandré de Proville, the Marquis de Tracy, was the officer charged with the responsibility of maintaining order, safety, and security of French possessions in the New World. Even at age 63, he was described as a mountainous man. Before he could embark for Québec, however, it was first necessary for him to first go to the West Indies, and spend the year restoring order after problems had arisen there.

In 1665, with Lt. General Tracy still in the West Indies, the regiment was ordered to service in Québec, along with a fragment of a

regiment formed of Germans, all of which was placed under the command of Colonel Henri Chastelard de Salieres; hence the hyphenated regimental name of Carignan-Salieres. Within the Regiment were 20 companies of approximately 75 men each. The Marquis de Tracy brought an additional four regiments from the Antilles Islands, which were detached from their parent regiments. These were identified as:

Berthier Company from the Allier Regiment
LaBrisardiere Company from the Orleans Regiment
LaDurantye Company from the Chambellé Regiment
Monteil Company from the Poitou Regiment

Typically, the companies would be manned with a captain, an ensign, two sergeants, a quartermaster, two drummers, a fifer, ten pikemen, two corporals, a medical corpsman, 48 infantry soldiers, and perhaps six gunsmiths. The soldiers were outfitted with a waistcoat, cap, hat, trousers, cravat, two pairs of shoes, two pairs of socks, and a cape.

The seven ships carrying the companies and one ship transporting supplies set sail from LaRochelle, France, and arrived in

Québec on the dates indicated:

Joyeux Simon	19 Apr 1665	19 Jun 1665	
Brese	25 Apr 1665	30 Jun 1665	departed from the Antilles
Teron	25 Apr 1665	30 Jun 1665	departed from the Antilles
Paix	13 May 1665	19 Aug 1665	
Aigle d'Or	13 May 1665	19 Aug 1665	
St. Sabastien	24 May 1665	12 Sep 1665	
Justice	24 May 1665	12 Sep 1665	
Jardin de Holland	22 Jun 1665		
	2 Sep 1665 supply ship with no troops		

The companies derived their names from their company commanders. The ships which made the journey, their dates of departure and arrival, the names of the companies are listed below:

Joyeux Simon Chambly	Capt. Jacques Chambly
Froment	Capt. Pierre Salvaye de Froment
LaFouille	Capt. Jean-Maurice-Philippe Vernon de LaFouille
Rougemont	Capt. Etienne Rougemont
Breses & Teron Berthier	Capt. Alexandre Berthier
LaBrisardiere	Capt. André LaBrisardiere
LaDurantaye	Capt. Olivier Morel de LaDurantaye

Monteil
 Paix & Aigle d'Or LaFrediere
 LaFredGrandfontaine
 LaMotte
 St. Sebastien St. Ours
 Justice

Capt. Francois Tapie de Monteil
 Maj. Balthazard LaFlotte de
 Capt. Hector Andigne de Grand-fontaine
 Capt. Pierre Lamotte de St. Paul
 Capt. Pierre St. Ours d'Eschaillons
 undeterminedundermined

The remaining twelve companies shown below made the journey on these four ships:

the Paix, the Aigle d'Or, the St. Sebastien, and the Justice:

Contrecoeur	Capt. Antoine Pecaudy de Contrecoeur
Desportes (formerly DuPrat)	Capt. Desportes
Dugue	Capt. Michel-Sildrac Dugué de Boisbriand
LaColonelle	Capt. Jean Baptiste Dubois de Cocreaumont
LaNoraye	Capt. Louis Niort de LaNoraye
LaTour	Capt. Latour
LaVarenne	Capt. Roger Bonneau de LaVarenne
Loubias	Capt. Arnoult Broisle de LouBias
Maximy	Capt. Maximy
Petit	Capt. Louis Petit
Salieres	Col. Henri de Chastelard de Salieres

Saurel

Capt. Pierre Saurel

When the regiment first began arriving in mid-June, there was a colony population of approximately 3,035 (1,928 adults, 1,107 children). Costain goes on to describe the late-June arrival of the Marquis de Tracy and the four companies which disembarked from the Brese and the Teron with him:

Their discipline was perfect and they marched in splendid order through the Lower Town and up the steep incline to the summit; blue coats piped with white, plumed hats, buff leather bandoleers, muskets carried on slings over the shoulder, long leather boots turned back half-way of the calves. The drums were beaten furiously, the pipes screeched, the trumpets blew with a flourish...

The bells of the cathedral rang and Bishop Laval led a procession to meet the king's men and to give them a blessing as the Marquis de Tracy genuflected. Tracy was lodged in a house used for court sessions, called LaSenechaussé. Accommodations for the newly-arrived soldiers must have been cramped. Some were quartered in the Chateau of St. Louis. There were not more than 70 private dwellings and the existing inns

were probably filled to capacity with the remaining soldiers.

The first horses arrived in Québec, on July 16, 1665. Four companies and six of the king's carpenters were sent out on July 23, to begin the building of forts. The first was Fort Richelieu, also known as Fort Sorel (located near the present-day city of Sorel). Another was built above the Richelieu River, at the foot of the Chambly rapids, and was called Fort St. Louis, since construction was started around August 25, the feast of St. Louis, but later took on the name Fort Chambly. A third was built further south near Ste. Thérèse Isle and became known as Fort Ste. Therese. The final fort was actually established in present-day Vermont, at the northern end of Lake Champlain, on Isle LaMoth [LaMotte], and was named Fort Ste. Anne.

Eight more companies arrived in August and the remainder landed in September. Among the September passengers were Jean Talon, filling the new position of intendant, and the newly appointed governor, Daniel de Rémy, Sieur de Courcelle, who was replacing the recently deceased Monsieur de Mesy. These last ships had an extremely difficult voyage, being struck by storms and many of the troops suffered from scurvy. Twenty

soldiers died on board, and 130 were too weak to walk off the ship in Québec, and had to be hospitalized at the Hotel Dieu, where another 35 died.

Coucelle, the governor, pressured Lt. General Tracy, who was in ill health, to authorize an immediate campaign. Tracy acquiesced, and Courcelle, himself, chose to lead it, but decided to start it at a time of the year, and in a climate, in which the French were not used to fighting. This first campaign began in the winter, on January 9, 1666, but was doomed to fail. An expedition of 500 troops, made up of about 300 soldiers and 200 Canadian-born volunteers, marched on the frozen St. Lawrence River, southwesterly from Québec City to Trois Rivières. Leaving there, they were hit by a blinding snowstorm. On reaching the Richelieu River, they turned south, and Courcelle added about 70 more men from the Montréal contingent, commanded by Charles LeMoyne, to his party. They passed all three forts situated on the Richelieu River: Fort Sorel, Fort Chambly, and Fort Ste. Thérèse.

Continuing south through the snow, over frozen Lake Champlain, in present-day New York, they arrived at Lac St. Sacrement (now Lake George) where they were hit by another storm, and finally pressed on to the Hudson River. After eight weeks, they still had not encountered any of the enemy they sought. With their Algonquin guides having deserted them at Ste. Thérèse, they were effectively lost, with only a belief that the Iroquois were somewhere to the south and west. The expedition did however, encounter an expedition of English officers who advised them that all of the previously owned Dutch possessions (New York) had been ceded by treaty to Great Britain, and that the French were now trespassing in British-controlled land. Courcelle was asked to return north with his troops to Nouvelle France.

Soon after reversing their direction to march back to Québec, the Mohawks appeared and began sniping attacks from the flanks and the rear. Sixty men died of wounds or the elements before reaching the safety of Fort

Ste. Thérèse.

Recovering from his ill health, Lt. General Tracy began training his soldiers in forest fighting during the spring and early summer of 1666, preparing for a second campaign. During the summer, a band of Mohawks (called "Annies" by the French) attacked a party of French hunters, killing Lt. General Tracy's nephew named Chazy [for whom the Town of Chazy, Chazy River and Chazy Lake — all in Clinton County, NY — are named after], and taking the others as prisoners. Anticipating a retaliatory French military action, the Mohawk council sent a chief whose father was Flemish and mother a Mohawk, to soothe the French. He was accompanied by others in the party, including another chief named Agariata. While the heads of the party were eating with Lt. General Tracy at his quarters, Agariata bragged that he had killed Chazy, splitting his head. Lt. General Tracy immediately ordered that he be seized, taken outside, and hanged. The peace hoped for by the Iroquois had failed.

In his book, *Louisiana's French Heritage*, Truman Stacey, reports on the commencement of the second campaign:

In the fall of 1666, the regiment (60 Omen), plus 400 Canadian militia (including Lemoyne's troops) (and 100 Indian scouts), led by the Sieur de Tracy, invaded the Mohawk country. The Mohawks declined to fight, and faded into the forest depths. The French burned four Indian villages, containing all their winter food supplies, and then marched back to Québec. No Mohawks were killed or captured, but the loss of food supplies was a severe blow. Also severe were the loss of huts, furs, canoes, and other equipment that was extremely hard to replace.

Constain, reports that a fifth village was also struck, larger than the other four. An Algonquin woman who had been a prisoner of the Mohawks for years, reported to Courcelle the location of a village called Andaraqué. With this woman leading the way, the French found the village which appeared to have been constructed with instruction

from the Dutch. Seeing the French approach, the Mohawks fled the well-stocked village into the woods. Upon entering the palisade, the party found only one elderly man, two elderly women, and a boy, all of whom were hiding under a canoe. Seizing enough food supplies for the return trek, Lt. General Tracy ordered that the village be set ablaze.

As a result of this crushing French action, the severe warrior losses in fights with the Ottawas and Andastes, and a smallpox epidemic which swept through their villages, an Iroquois delegation appeared in Québec City to meet with Tracy, and willingly accepted the terms of peace presented by the French.

With the Iroquois subdued into a peace which would last 20 years, the king, through his adviser, Colbert, began planting the idea of encouraging the soldiers to voluntarily remain in Nouvelle France. In 1667, after their enlistments were over, 403 of the estimated 1200 soldiers in the regiment remained in Québec. Lt. General Tracy returned to France, leaving four companies in garrison. Former officers who stayed were granted seigneuries which were in turn parceled out as land concessions to the men who had been under their command. John Dickinson and Brian Young, in their joint work, *A Short History of Québec*, described the seigneurial system:

The seigneurie was a form of property that regulated social and economic relations between seigneur and censitaire, the individual who paid seigneurial dues on a land concession. Theoretically, the seigneur granted land to all prospective settlers and provided a grist mill (when warranted by the number of inhabitants).

...Peasants were obligated to pay an annual rent ...the concession contract also committed the peasantry to clearing the land and farming the land to taking their grain to the seigneurial mill. Failure to

fulfill these obligations could result in eviction...Although few Canadian seigneurs descended from the old French nobility, they nevertheless, constituted a Canadian aristocracy confident in their privileges and social position. Through the many onerous and honorific dues owed to the seigneur, the peasantry could easily identify their social superiors.

Many of the records which contained the soldiers' names were lost or destroyed over time. A complete regimental listing is not possible, but using other sources, a partial listing has been compiled by researchers such as Jack Verney, Rene Jette, Soeur Marie Louise Beaudoin, Regis Roy, and Gerard Malchelosse.

La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc. is a genealogical organization primarily designed for membership from the Daughters of the King and the Soldiers of the Carignan Regiment. A web site with information about the Society and a fairly complete roster of the soldiers can be accessed at:

LaSociété des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.

-<http://users.deltanet.com/~ms900/King/member.html>

Michel Robert has an excellent web site containing a partial list of soldiers in the regiment, as well as model photographs and descriptions of the ships which transported the regiment at his web site entitled *New France*:

New France

-<http://www.geocities.com/~carignan/index.html>

A complete lineage of the regiment in France's history has been prepared, in chart form, by John Dulong at:

Carignan-Salieres Regiment Lineage Chart

-<http://habitant.org/carignan.htm>

New Members

From Members Secretary, Gloria Pratt #599
56 Pleasant Ridge Dr. Plattsburgh, New 12901

Bayle, Robert H. #990 R, 22 Westland Ave., Queensburg, NY 12804-1216
 Beebe, Catherine F. #1016 R, 2699 State Route 3, Fulton, NY 13069
 Bosailon, Michael #994 R, 12542 Castle Hill Dr., Tampa, FL 33634-4183
 Boissey, Gene, Jr. #1039 R, 13103 Sheridan Dr. Hudson, FL 34667
 Burnup, Elmer C., Sr. #1041 R, 72 Webster Manor Dr. Apt. 3, Webster, NY 14580
 Buswell, Larry & Lorraine #1040 F, PO Box 1831, San Andreas, CA 95249-1831
 Cass, Joan W. #1021 R, 19 Ellis Rd., Enfield, CT 06082-4426
 Clayton Library Friends #970 I, PO Box 271078, Houston, TX 77277-1078
 Crane, Ron & Barbara #993 F, 133 Conway Ct., Danville, CA 94526
 Delawyer, Mark William #1047 R, 550 So. Clinton St., Syracuse, NY 13202
 Derosiers, Paul G. #1018 R, PO Box 262, Lisbon, ME 04250
 Ducharme, Richard L. #1032 R, Whycocomagh, Nova Scotia B0E 3M0
 Farmer, Frank #980 R, 1076 Stetson Dr., Clearwater, FL 33765-1421
 Frederick, Nancy D. #988 R, 60 Riley Ave., Plattsburgh, NY 12901-1645
 Gaboriault, Charlene #1042 R, 77 Cranberry Lane, Holliston, MA 01746
 Gilbert, Constance #1037 R, 617 Overland Dr., Brandon, FL 33511
 Gilbert, Maurica Anne #1044 R, 42 Grace Ave., Plattsburgh, NY 12901
 Harrad, Goldia A. #1038 R, 164 N. Ausable St., Apt. 7, Keeseville, NY 12944
 Hays, James T. #1050 R 22 Water Edge Rd., Keeseville, NY 12944
 Hinerth, George & Nancy #1019 F, 730 Graves St., Clayton, NY 13624
 Hornell, Karen #1033 R, 34 Hornell Way, West Chazy, NY 12992
 Kearns, Lillian A. #1015 R, 794 D Washington St., Haverhill, MA 01832-4458
 Lacera Mem. Library Community Hosp. #965 I, 901 MacArthur Blvd, Munster, IN 46321
 Lamay, Kimberly #1026 R, 7098 Suzanne Lane, Schenectady, NY 12303
 Latinville, James #981 R, PO Box 1044, Plattsburgh, NY 12901
 Lavato, Patricia #987 R, 6517 Lower Marlboro Lane, Owings, MO 20736-4219
 Layo, E. Jane #1028 R, PO Box 277, Waddington, NY 13694
 Lefevre, Jeffrey #1055 R, 4239 Nantucket Drive, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
 Lozon, Raymond J. #1046 R, 18 George St., Ridgetown, Ontario, Can. N0P 2C0
 Madlin, Julie #1023 R, PO Box 75, Lisbon, NY 13658
 McCormick, Arlene A. #963 R, 316 Vinca Circle, Cary, NC 27513
 McCurry, Elaine #1036 R 611 McCurry St., Renwick, IA 50577
 Meccico, Carole A. #1031 R, 3 Chenango Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901
 Mikulyak, Irma B. #974 R, 424 Elm St., Stirling, NJ 07980-1126
 Miller, Dale & Myrtle #992 F, 20 Hemlock Dr., Medway, MA 02053-2318
 Murphy, Mary-Ellen #1045 R, Gen. Delivery, 486 Agony Hill Rd., Andover, NH 03216
 Paine, Ian & Deborah #1053 F, PO Box 15, Bradley Pond Rd., Ellenburg Ctr., NY 12934-0015
 Pavone, Sharon #1017 R, 40 Sullivan Road, Peru, NY 12972
 Perkins, Joan Borrow #1035 R, 2515 Ellsworth Rd., Baldwinsville, NY 13027
 Perrizo, Scott L. #1006 R, Crossings Press, PO Box 679, Lyons, CO 80540
 Racine, Christine #1025 R, 83 Maple St., Rouses Point, NY 12979
 Racine, Maurice #1024 R, 58 Perry Mills Rd., Champlain, NY 12919
 Reynolds, Maxine #1027 R, 3906 Donavan Ave., Bellingham, WA 98226
 Roach, John #1000 R, PO Box 225, Peru, NY 12972

Sanderline, Faye B. #1051 R, 16 Rancho Grande Cir., Atwater, CA 95301
Schiffler, Ed & Jean #1022 F, PO Box 189, Peru, NY 12972-0189
Seiberlich, Carol #1001, R, 6305-247th St., Paddock Lake, Salem WI 53168-9775
Seymour, Stephen J. #1030 R, 2756 Bent Tree Drive, Dexter, MI 48130
Smith, Susan Winters #1029 R, 115 Brainard Rd., Enfield, CT 06082
Souder, Linda Bezio #1048 R, PO Box 875683, Wasilla, AK 99687-5683
Steele, Hope #1043 R, 7 Woodside Dr., Grafton, MA 01519
Stillman, Agnes C. #1020 R, 7 Thompson Ct., Clayton, NY 13624
Strong, Judy & Karen #989 F, Box 51 Nashville Road, Dannemora, NY 12958
Sweat, Catherine Goff #966 R, HCR 1 Box 515, Lewis, NY 12950-9712
Sylvain, Donald #1034 R, 6021 Rossmore Dr., Bethesda, MD 20814
Tout, Mary #1049 R, 8153 English Elm Circle, Spring Hill, FL 34606
Trombley, Henry C. #973 R, 24 Elizabeth Lane, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-2804
Vyeda, Betty #971 R, PO Box 2038, Freedom, CA 95019-2038
Weir, Robert #1054 R, 3008 Little Island Rd., Virginia Beach, VA 23456-4409
Westwater, Carmen #1052 R, 11616 NE 30th Pl., Bellevue, WA 98115-1557
Woodard, James W. #983 R, 113 Wallace Manor Road, Edwater, MD 21037-1205



GENEALOGY RESEARCH INTERNET ADDRESSES

For those that have access to a computer and the internet, there are several great sites for genealogy research. The interest in genealogy is world wide and continues to grow. The following is a list of internet sites that have provided a wealth of information to those that have a difficult time traveling to libraries or town halls and churches. The list is in no specific order and I have tried to provide a brief description of each site.

ANGLICIZED FRENCH SURNAMES: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~canqc/angloabc.htm>

The Mount Royal Cemetery Company and its Affi...Research the Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal: <http://www.mountroyalcem.com/>

GENWEB.NET MAILING LIST INSTRUCTIONS PAGE:

<http://www.genweb.net/maillistinstruc.shtml>

Subscribe to the "Quebec List" or other list in Canada. The Quebec list provides a wealth of information. Just post a query and someone will send you the answer. They are great people.

The French Connection: <http://members.mint.net/frenchcx/index.html>

AltaVista: Translations: <http://babelfish.altavista.digital.com/translate>

Copy/paste or type in the document in a foreign language and it will translate into English or other languages.

Kindred Konnections: <http://www.kindredkonnections.com/index.html>

Cindi's List: <http://www.cyndislist.com/>

Ancestry.com: <http://www.ancestry.com/ancestry/search.asp>

Family Tree Maker: <http://www.familytreemaker.com/iffatop.html>

The OLIVE TREE Genealogy Homepage: <http://www.rootsweb.com/%7Eote/search.htm>

Biographical Dictionary Search Page:

<http://www.s9.com/biography/search.html>

The USGenWeb Project - Home Page: <http://www.usgenweb.org/>

Maine Marriages 1892 ñ 1966:

<http://www.state.me.us/sos/arc/archives/genealog/marriage.htm>

Search the marriages in the State of Maine

Searchable Genealogy Links: <http://www.bc1.com/user/sgl/>

This site will lead you to searchable databases.

Canadian Genealogy Sites: <http://www.kent.net/~ilmeyer/canada.html>

Quebec Genweb Project: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~canqc/index.htm#english>

Searchable Genealogy Databases:

<http://www.nemaine.com/outpost123/data.htm>

Quebec Stoppe: <http://1837.qc.ca/Index.htm>

Research the Patriots Rebellion 1837-1838

Search Made Simple:

http://www.goto.com/?Promo=247media_imagead1.7_27

Time Saver Genealogy Search:

<http://www.aol.com/timesavers/familytree.html>

BC Death Index: <http://www2.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/cgi-bin/www2vsd>

British Columbia Death Index

BC Marriage Index: <http://www2.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/cgi-bin/www2vsm>

On-line Obituary Index: <http://www.gengateway.com/gateway5.htm>

Geddex: <http://www.genealogy.org/~ajmorris/geddex/geddex.htm>

GeneaNet Canada Search: <http://www.geneanet.org/form-search-can.html.en>

Canadagen: <http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/index.htm>

Canadian Genealogy & History Links ñ Quebec:

<http://www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/cghl/quebec.html>

BCCFA British Columbia Cemetery Find: <http://www.islandnet.com/bccfa/files.html>

FRANCETRES: Quebec Genealogy Page:

<http://www.cam.org/%7Ebeaur/gen/quebec-e.html>

Index to Gendata: <http://www.benet.net.au/~brandis/gendata/index.html>

Canada GenWeb Project ñ English:

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/6625/cngenwebe.html>

Genealogical Databases: <http://www.ancestry.com/ancestry/AllIDBList.asp>

Searchable Genealogy Links ñ Canada:

<http://www.bc1.com/users/sgl/html/canada.htm>

GeneaNet: <http://www.geneanet.org/>

U.S. Surname Distribution: <http://www.hamrick.com/names/index.html>

TFIC - Genealogy Search Sites:

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/canada.html>

Recherche dans la banque - Banque Le Parchemin:

[http://www.cdnq.org/scripts/cshhtml_n.exe?TO_PAGE=notaires/
rech:LANG=Francais:BD=PARCHE+](http://www.cdnq.org/scripts/cshhtml_n.exe?TO_PAGE=notaires/rech:LANG=Francais:BD=PARCHE+)

FRANCETRES: Alphabetical Index: <http://www.cam.org/~beaur/gen/indexa-e.html>

OCFA Database Search: <http://www.islandnet.com/ocfa/search.html>

Search AGWeb: <http://www.cohsoft.com.au/cgi-bin/agweb/agsearch.pl>

GenServ Home Page: <http://www.genserv.com/>

Genealogy Helplist Canada:

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Hills/1285/hlCan.html>

Site with volunteers to do look-ups in Canada

inGeneas: Misspelled surnames: <http://www.ingeneas.com/alternate.html>

Genweb du Quebec: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~canqc/index.htm>

Clinton County GenWeb: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyclinto/>

National Archives of Canada - Archives nation: ..
<http://www.archives.ca/>

Biography.com: <http://www.biography.com/find/find.html>

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission: <http://www.cwgc.org/>

Crunch: <http://www.no-quarter.org/html/crunch.html>

Census Online ñ Links: <http://www.census-online.com/links/index.html>

USGenWeb Archives Search Page:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/ussearch.htm>

Beers Project: <http://www.chartiers.com/beers-project/beers.html>

UNUSUAL SURNAMES, NOT COMMON IN AMERICA:

<http://www.angelfire.com/nf/Surnames/>

Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid - OCFA ñ Genealogy:

<http://www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/>

CENTRAL BOOKS LOCATOR FOR GENEALOGISTS:

<http://www.genealogy-books.com/locator.htm>

AFGS: Genealogy Links: <http://users.ids.net/~afgs/genepges.html>

French-Canadian History and Genealogy:

<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/lwjones/french-c.htm>

Search the 5,000,000 genealogy records at Gen...: <http://webhome.idirect.com/~champign/geneanen.htm>

The French Connection: <http://members.mint.net/frenchcx/index.html>

SEARCH ENGINES

There are also many search engines that can be useful. Simply type in your surname and you will find all manor of information. Once you have typed in your surname and have the results, you should be able to search within the results for genealogy. If not, it will be interesting to find others with the same surname and see what the rest of the family is up to.

The following is a list of internet "Search Engines":.

AltaVista: Main Page:

<http://altavista.digital.com/cgi-bin/query?pg=q&kl=XX&q=&search=Search>

My Virtual Reference Desk - World Wide Web Se...:

<http://www.refdesk.com/websrch.html>

Infoseek Search Engine:

<http://www.infoseek.com/Titles?col=New+Search&qt=&oq=bechard&sv=IS&lk=noframes&nh=10>

Lycos Search Engine: <http://www.lycos.com/>

Webcrawler Search Engine: <http://www.webcrawler.com/>

HotBot Search Engine: <http://www.hotbot.com/>

Yahoo Search Engine: <http://www.yahoo.com/>

Canoe Search: <http://www.canoe.com/Search/home.html>

Magellen: <http://www.mckinley.com/>

Vital Search Engines: <http://www.dreamscape.com/frankvad/search.html>

Cindi's Search Engines: <http://www.cyndislist.com/search.htm>

Excite Search Engine: <http://search.excite.com/search.gw?search=&tsug=-1&csug=10&c=web&sorig=rpage>

Search Engines: <http://www.rootsweb.com/rootsweb/searches/>

People Search Engines: <http://www.geko.net.au/~steves/search/people.html>

Dogpile: <http://www.dogpile.com/>

AOL NetFind Home: <http://www.aol.com/netfind/>

Surname Searches & Search Engines:
<http://www.angelfire.com/ks/windshipgenhelp/search.html>

Postal Code Lookup: <http://www.canadapost.ca/CPC2/addrm/pclookup/pclookup.html>

Nos liens favoris French Engines: <http://1837.qc.ca/Li.htm>

Snap HOME: <http://www.snap.com/>

U.S. Surname Distribution: <http://www.hamrick.com/names/>



The Census Taker

Gleaned from the Internet

Submitted by

Barbara Seguin #484

90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400

It was the first day of the census, and all through the land each pollster was ready...a black book in hand.

He mounted his horse for a long dusty ride, his book and some quills were tucked close by his side.

A long winding ride down a road barely there, toward the smell of fresh bread wafting up through the air.

The woman was tired, with lines on her face and wisps of brown hair she tucked back into place. She gave him some water...as they sat at the table and she answered his questions...the best she was able.

He asked her of children.

Yes, she had quite a few — the oldest was twenty, the youngest not yet two.

She held up a toddler with cheeks round and red; his sister, she whispered, was napping in bed.

She noted each person who lived there with pride, and she felt the faint stirrings of the wee one inside. He noted the sex, the color, the age...the marks from the quill soon filled up the page.

At the number of children, she nodded her head

and he saw her quiver for the three that were dead. The places of birth she "never forgot" was it Kansas? or Utah? or Oregon...or not?

They came from Scotland, of that she was clear, but she wasn't quite sure just how long they'd been here.

They spoke of employment, of schooling and such, they could read some...and write some...though really not much. When the questions were answered, his job there was done, so he mounted his horse and he rode toward the sun.

We can imagine his voice loud and clear, "May God bless you all for another ten years."

Now picture a time warp...it's now you and me as we search for the people on our family tree. We squint at the census and scroll down so slow as we search for that entry from so long ago. Could they only imagine on that long ago day that the entries they made would effect us this way?

If they knew could they wonder at the yearning we feel and the searching that makes them so increasingly real. We can hear if we listen the words they impart through their blood in our veins and their voice in our heart.



CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE

Mail To: NNYA-CGS, PO Box 1256
Plattsburgh, NY 12901-0120

Society Member _____

New Address _____

Effective Date _____

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

History of the Chapel on Cumberland Head

By

Mrs. William (Elizabeth Hagar) Ladue

According to the *History of Clinton and Franklin County* by Hurd, Letters of Patent were issued to Zephaniah Platt on, Oct. 26, 1784, and at about the same time he together with Nathaniel Platt and Simon R. Reeves, obtained a Patent from the State that included 2,000 acres, some of which was on Cumberland Head.

In 1786/87, stores were established by Peter Saily on Cumberland Head where there was a dock & ferry to Grand Isle — in about the same place as the present one is located. Here all freight intended for Plattsburgh and surrounding country was landed, because for many years the boats did not enter Plattsburgh Bay in their passage on the lake. Cumberland Head was the Port of Entry for the District of Champlain. It was the only landing dock for steam boats until 1817.

In 1834, Israel Jackson (my grandfather), a Quaker from Peru, built a house on Cumberland Head on the property more recently known as the Allen Farm. He attended Quaker meetings in the red brick (one room) school house. He died in 1862. So we know church services were held during those 28 years.

There were three school districts on the head at one time. Another school house where church services were held was on the West of the Head, and is now a part of the Trudeau house.

Mrs. Alice Lobdell tells me, that her father, Mr. Amiel Martin, told of walking across the Head to meetings in the red brick school house to attend church services. Lawrence Martin's father, now 82, attended Sunday School there

Land for this school was donated by Mr. Hoag, a Quaker, who lived across the road.

In 1895, there arose a need for church services nearer than Plattsburgh, as Cumberland Head was becoming a summer resort. Cottages had been built and there were many young people about. My mother, Mrs. W.H. Ladue, remembers meetings being held in the woods on planks.

On, August 14, 1895, a meeting was held at the home of Daniel S. Robinson. He and the following people were elected trustees of a proposed chapel: John Crawford, from New York City; J. A. Stratton, from Plattsburgh; Albert Oliver, from Cumberland Head; Albert Hagar, of Cumberland Head; Luther Hagar, of

Cumberland Head; and Charles W. Hagar, of Cumberland Head.

Charles W. Hagar, gave a lot for a chapel and it was built and dedicated in the summer of 1895. Rev. E. P. (or W.) Stevens, pastor of the Plattsburgh M. E. Church, took charge of the financial organization of the dedication. Reverend Barrett, the District Superintendent, conducted the services. Rev. Sawyer, gave an able and practical sermon. Rev. Bradford, and other clergymen were present.

The organist and choir of Plattsburgh M. E. Church, conducted the musical part of the services.

Albert Hagar, offered 20 posts at 15 cents each and a rail at the top to tie the horses, that brought the numerous families to the services that were held each Sunday P. M. through July and August each year. Services continued until the shortage of gasoline during the First World War, preventing the use of cars — then nobody traveled.

The Chapel was non-sectarian. Ministers of all the Protestant Churches of Plattsburgh and some surrounding towns held services there. There were also some visiting clergymen and college professors.

In 1904, six additional lots were bought to add to the grounds, and were owned by the Cumberland Head Chapel Association.

It was in the intention of Mr. Charles W. Hagar, who gave the first lot, that the land would revert to the Troy Conference when no more meetings were held, but for some reason the proper papers were never signed by Judge Henry T. Kellogg making them valid.

A few years ago, in 1957, the last trustees met and decided to give the building to the Cumberland Head Community Association.

It has been torn down and the beautiful woods are again as Mother Nature wills.

The people of Cumberland Head now drive to Plattsburgh to church.

Thoughts of the Chapel hold many fond memories of community picnics, theatrical performances, as well as religious services.





Library Corner



New Books for the Library

- °Bonaventure Cty. PQ — Anglican Church Records of New Carlisle & Paspebiac**** From the WEB
- °Clifford Family, The*** — by Wm. Marquis
- °Clinton, Essex, Franklin Counties — 1993 Vital Records * compiled by Clyde Rabideau
- °Clinton, Essex, Franklin Counties, 1998 Vital Records — * compiled by Clyde Rabideau (Hardbound)
- °Descendants of Wm. Provost*** By K.P. Brown
- °Genealogy UK/ Bulletin by researcher Dione M. Coumbe, Dover, UK
- °F.X. Aubry in the Southwest *by D. Chaput G.C. Aubry
- °Headstone Inscriptions — Clinton County, 1st Volume of * by Clyde Rabideau
- °History of Vasselborough, ME*** — 1771-1791 by A. Robbins
- °Links to Your Canadian Past* three vol. by Peter J. Gagné
 - Tome I Acadia and the Maritime*
 - Tome II Quebec
 - Tome III Ontario — Manitoba — Saskatchewan — Alberta — British Columbia — Yukon and Northwest Territories
- °List of Emigrants to America from Liverpool*** 1697-1701 by E. French
- °Locator to Clinton County Cemeteries *— 2 Vols — compiled by G. Pratt
- °More BEST Backroads & Small Towns of New England*** from Yankee mag.
- °New England RC Churches — Names & Dates of Inception*** by Croteau
- °NYS Cemeteries Name/Location Inventory* 1995-97 Vols. 1-2-3
- °Old Dutch Burying Ground of Sleepy Hollow in Tarrytown, NY, The *
- °Plattsburgh 1785-1815-1902 — Plattsburgh Barracks Anniversary Edition 1914-1964 by M.L. Post
- °Printed Sources — A Guide to Published Genealogy Records (Ancestry)****
- °Pritchard Family/A Jamestown Immigrant, The* by Emily Pritchard Cary
- °A record of early gravestones and their inscriptions — Published in 1953
- °Repertoire des Mariages de la Paroisse Sacre-Coeur — Massena, NY (1884-1983)
- °St. Thomas Marriage Repertoire/ St. Thomas, Underhill, Vt. 1869-1991
- °Shefford County, P.Q., Protestant Births and Baptisms for, Can. 1822-1879
- °Shefford Cty., PQ — Wesleyan-Meth. Records 1855-1874
- °Simple Latin for Family Historians*** by McLaughlin
- °Source, The — A Guidebook of American Genealogy (Ancestry)****
- °Tracing Your Ancestry by F.W. Helmhold**1
- °Westleyan Methodist Church — 1855-1874 — Cote St. Charles, P.Q., Can.
- *Donated
- **Donated by R. Ward
- ***Donated by Wm. Marquis
- ****Donated by B. Seguin

...Book Review...

***A Family History and Lineage* — By John Raphael Pace**

Richard Pace IV (ca. 1699-ca. 1775) and Elizabeth Cain, his wife, had 13 children, of whom, James, the firstborn, married Aurelia Dupree, and Darius, the youngest, married Dorothy Raines in Wales, ca. 1778. *A Family History and Lineage*, deals mainly with the life and times of Darius Pace and definitely links family ties of James and Darius to Richard and Isabella Smyth Pace who arrived in Jamestown prior to May of 1615. James was a loyalist who migrated to Nova Scotia with his wife and three children, and Darius followed his older brother. Because of James' political opinion during the Revolutionary period, all of his personal and real property was confiscated, he was convicted, he was convicted of treason, his arrest was authorized by the Georgia Council of Safety on 12 January 1776, and he was exiled from Georgia for life.

James died shortly after arriving in Nova Scotia. Darius and his wife resided in the Nova Scotia town of Rowdon where they raised their ten children. The descendants of James and Darius are scattered throughout the United States and Canada. This text covers a period from ca. 1778 to Frederick Augustus Clouter, 1991.

There is a wealth of information recorded in this book that many people have been searching for since 1778.

This appears to be a well-researched book beginning with John Pace and his wife, Margaret Copley, in the fifteenth century to the present. It contains many maps, newspaper clippings, copies of handwritten documents, etc., and is indexed.

Allied family names include: Acox, Allen, Applebee, Bannian, Beiswhanger, Belysea, Bradley, Brown, Byer, Clouter, Daugherty, Dieso, Edmonds, Elsmore, Farnsworth, Far-bush, Faulkner, Guthrie, Graham, Hatch, Henson, Hill, Hyde, Kitchen, Ketchum, Lamb, Lee, Lewis, McDonald, McEachen, Moran, Mowe, Munroe, Pace, Paris, Plumpton, Richardson, Scott, Sewell, Smith, Staffard, Swann, VanHelmert, Walling, Weeks, Wheeler, Woodsum and others.

This book is soft cover, 182 pages and indexed. Mail \$20.00 plus \$2.50 postage and handling to: Pace Society of America, Freda R. Turner, 669 Jerry Steele Lane, PO Box 1054, McDonough, GA 30253

***Association of Municipal Historians of New York State Cemeteries Name/Location Inventory, 1995-1997* — Compiled by the Association of Municipal Historians of New York State**

A newly compiled comprehensive survey of cemeteries for the state of New York. This massive text provides the name, location, date of first and last burial, religious or family affiliation, size, status (either active, inactive or deserted) and contact information for each cemetery in the state's 57 counties and the 5 boroughs of New York City, totaling 8,000 cemeteries. Each cemetery listed is indexed. A truly remarkable and invaluable resource for family historians of this region.

This is a three volume set of soft cover books, 1999, c1225 pp., 8.5x11, subject index, appendices, paper, \$83.50. #A534 Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Please add \$4.00 shipping and handling to the price. Visa/Master Card/Checks/Money Orders are accepted.

***Links to Your Canadian Past* — by Peter J. Gagné**

This is a three Tome set of genealogical websites, the aim of which is to remedy the many poorly organized sites that are found on the Internet. Hundreds of hours have into the compilation of each book insuring its accuracy and completeness. Great care has been taken in the research each volume in the hope that it will make your genealogical journey one of great pleasure.

Peter Gagné intends these tomes to serve you as a "yellow pages" for your genealogical and

historical research in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. It will save time and confusion in your online research. This list will also provide organization and descriptions that will save you time and give a more clear idea of your search. Mr. Gagné has personally visited every site listed, evaluated its contents, and written the accompanying description. You will know exactly what to expect when you visit each site. Each book begins with an introduction to the Internet and its use for genealogy along with a glossary of Internet terms that are explained in simple, easy to understand language. Hundreds of sites are listed and all are neatly categorized by topic.

These tomes appear to be very thorough in content. Mr. Gagné is to be lauded for his many hours of work. The results seem to be worth the effort. Any genealogist or historian will value this information. Mr. Quintin of Quintin Publications will keep these volumes up to date to any one who cares to get on his mailing list.

Tome 1: Acadia and the Maritime Provinces — 247 pp. 6" x 9" format, soft-bound, indexed, price \$22.95 #099502

Tome 2: Quebec— 279 pp., 6" x 9" format, soft-bound, indexed, price \$22.95 #099500

Tome 3: Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories — 295 pp., 6" x 9" format, soft-bound, indexed, price \$22.95 #099501

Quintin Publication, Inc., 28 Felsmere Ave., Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861-2903, Phone 401-723-6797 Fax 401-726-0327 Credit Card Orders 1-800-747-6687 <http://www.quintinpublications.com/links.html>

Who's Looking for Whom in Native American Ancestry — Volume 2 — by Laurie Beth Roman

This is a very interesting little book for researching your American Indian line. Section I of this book, the largest section, lists individuals who are being researched. When known, these entries include the date and location of birth, marriage and death. The biographical information is followed by a "Family Tradition," which is a story passed down about the ancestor, accompanied by or including various details, which have been unearthed concerning the individual. The last part of each entry is the name of the researcher who provided the name and information within the entry.

Section II is made up of a list of "Indian Tribes and Organizations searching for lost tribal members." This section has changes in format from the first volume: the listings are now organized by state to better aid researchers. Three indexes round out the contents of this book. The first is an index of "Native American Ancestors." The second is an index of allied names, such as parents, siblings, spouses and children. The last index lists the researchers and each entry attributed to them. This book is a great way to tap into the considerable benefits of networking. This volume, D826, is 8 x 5 1/2 inches, 212 pp. and costs \$22.00, plus \$5.00 shipping and handling.

Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716 Please add \$5.00 shipping and handling to the price. Visa/Master Card/Checks/Money Orders are accepted.

The Pritchard Family History: The Virginia Line from Thomas, Jamestown Immigrant. With related families of Tichenell Nestor, and Meredith, and including Memoirs of Ernest Markwood Pritchard — Emily Pritchard Cary. A handy compilation of all existing data on the Pritchard family of Virginia and West Virginia and the related families of Tichenell, Nestor and Meredith. The Pritchard family line covered here originated with the English immigrant, Thomas Pritchard in 1620. The text is divided into three sections: "Early Virginia Pritchards," "The Pritchard Journey Westward" and Ernest Markwood Pritchard's Memoir "Hymn to My Father." Maps, photographs and an index of full names augment the text.

Part I consists of four chapters, each concentrating on a notable early Pritchard ancestor.

Thomas Pritchard is credited with being the first Pritchard in America. Family tradition holds that he was a carpenter by trade and was employed in the construction of a defensive blockhouse on the James River, although a second Thomas Pritchard, possibly a son of the first, is listed as a member of the House of Burgesses representing Gloucester County and with substantial landholdings in the Isle of Wight and Warwick Counties by the 1650s. Christopher Pritchard I, Christopher Pritchard II and Thomas Pritchard Sr. of Loudoun are the subjects of their own fully annotated chapters.

Part II details the settlement and dispersal of Pritchards throughout the western counties of Virginia, West Virginia and beyond. Genealogists follow the family line up to the present day with extensive information on each family member. As in Part I, a section of sources is included so that the reader may refer to other texts and original archival documents for further research. Fourteen generations of Pritchards are represented here with every attempt made to separate historical fact from hearsay and supposition.

Part III offers a glimpse into the lives of several descendants of Thomas Pritchard, Jr. This memoir was written by Ernest Markwood Pritchard, father of author Emily Pritchard Cary, describing his close relationship with his father, Millard Fillmore Pritchard, a Methodist minister. The memoir provides an intimate portrait of the minister while colorfully illustrating Ernest's coming of age at the turn of the century. 1999, 381 pp., maps, photos, full-name index, paper, \$34.00 #C072

Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716 Please add \$5.00 shipping and handling to the price. Visa/Master Card/Checks/Money Orders are accepted.

***Headstone Inscriptions — Clinton County New York* Volume 1**

Compiled and Published by Clyde M. Rabideau

This volume is very helpful to those researching deaths (but only those who have headstones) in Clinton Co., NY. It includes the following cemeteries:

St. Joseph	Dannemora	S. Plattsburgh,	S. Plattsburgh
St. Peter	Plattsburgh	Gilliland Community	Plattsburgh
Mount Carmel	Plattsburgh	St. Mary's of the Lake	Cumberland Head
Post (Plattsburgh Barracks)	Plattsburgh	Treadwells Mills	Treadwells Mills
St. Augustine	Peru	Rugar Street	Plattsburgh
God's Acre	Peru	Robert's Graveyard	S. Plattsburgh
Peru	Peru	Irish Settlement	Schuyler Falls
Patton (Mother Cabrini)	Peru	Stickle (Johnson)	Schuyler Falls
St. Alexander	W. Plattsburgh	Schuyler Falls	Schuyler Falls
St. Alexis	W. Plattsburgh	Schuyler Falls (old)	Schuyler Falls
Protestant	Cadyville	Bowdish	Schuyler Falls
St. James Minor	Cadyville	Broadwell	Morrisonville
Whispering Maples	Plattsburgh	Beckwith	Schuyler Falls
Union	W. Plattsburgh	Hammond	Morrisonville
Baker Burying Ground	W. Plattsburgh	Soper/Ayer	Schuyler Falls.
Mason/Fish Peru-Schuyler Falls			

This volume is hardbound, 402 pp, contains a detailed map of each cemetery with geographic directions to reach each cemetery. Price is \$30.00 and may be purchased from Clyde Rabideau at 722 Irish Settlement Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

***My Family Tells This Story* By Snow Flower**

Working on any family history is taxing enough, but a family that includes First American roots presents special challenges. Names in particular can be frustrating, for many times an

ancestor's surname will not strike you as being particularly "Native," since many First Americans took English or German sounding names. The Removal Act of 1830 made it illegal to be "Indian" and live east of the Mississippi; thus many Native persons gave up their heritage to avoid being removed. Looking for these ancestors today becomes something of a detective story — and this work by Snow Flower will help you fit the puzzle pieces together quite nicely.

In Part One, *Searching for First American Ancestry*, Snow Flower outlines her own search for Native ancestors, using her story as an example of how to do the research. She points out what to look for, what to ask about, and how to identify Native ancestors in hiding. Also included are things you should be aware of as you search, and tips on how to prove the ancestry you've discovered. More than twenty photographs are used to illustrate the tips and hints. Also given are some hints for finding and joining an organization of descendants of First American people.

Part Two, which occupies the bulk of the book, is an alphabetical listing of surnames, which have appeared in print, identified as Native. The information furnished with each surname is (when available): the tribe(s) from which the name comes, the area(s) in which the name is found, and relevant dates..

Part Three is a listing of Native Areas, alphabetical by state. Under each state heading is a list (alphabetical by county) indicating which tribes were known to have been in which counties.

Snow Flower is a columnist for *Native American Ancestry Hunting*, a newsletter for those involved in First American research. She has been heavily involved in this type of research for seven years.

Many books, newspapers and other sources were tapped to bring forth this impressive reference work. No First American researcher's library is complete without *My Family Tells This Story*. Use this work to jump-start your Native ancestry research, or to pinpoint information on those names and regions you've already uncovered!

This book is soft-cover, 156 pp. and contains a bibliography. #S558 \$19.00 plus \$4.00 S & H. Visa/Master Card/Checks/Money Orders are accepted.

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

The Clifford Family by William H. Marquis This is a 13 generation genealogy of the Clifford family (Mr. Marquis' mother's line), back to the sixteen hundreds. This is a collection of the Clifford's mainly from England (where they have been since William the Conquer) and in other areas such as the USA as in the case of the compiler, Mr. Marquis.

There are 340 pp. There are also two indexes, the first being a "First cross index filed alphabetically by the male and female Clifford's together"; the second being "Filed alpha-betically by the spouse of the Clifford's." This volume may be purchased from William Marquis at 18 Robinson Terr. Plattsburgh, NY 12901 Cost \$65.00.

Library Correction

The donation of the book, Demers - Delisle - Watson was by Alice Dowd O'Hare and not Bill Marquis as reported in issue #29.



Chateaugay County, Québec

Submitted by

Barbara Seguin #484

90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400

A Glimpse of the Past

The Chateaugay River Valley, several miles to the south-west of Montréal on the south shore of the St-Lawrence River, is an area rich in the history of Québec. In the 1600's, the governor of New France granted the region to Charles Lemoyne, already the owner of the Seigneurie of Longueuil. In 1673, Lemoyne built a manor house and a chapel called Chasteau. The manager of Chasteau [being one] de Gué, the records of the time referred to the [manor as] Chasteau de Gué, which evolved into Chateaugay. The seigneurie changed hands several times after Lemoyne's death in 1685, and due to the preoccupation with the wars with England and the Iroquois, was not developed to any great degree, although a second chapel was built on the western shore of the river in 1735.

In 1760, France lost Canada to the British. During the 1800's, the area began to be settled by the Scots and the old fur trade was replaced by logging as the most important industry of the region.

In 1812, the United States declared war on England and the following year, the locally formed regiment of about 300 [men], known as the Voltigeurs, Indians, some militia, and British regulars successfully defended the area against 3000 American troops, led by General Hampton, in the Battle of Chateaugay.

During the following fifteen or so years, animosity built up between the French-Canadian and English-Canadian settlers, largely due to an economic crisis and the Colonial government's practice of granting the choice lands to the Scottish inhabitants. In 1838, after an aborted attempt to take over the region, the French "Patriotes" were arrested and imprisoned in Montréal.

The British retaliated by destroying their homes.

The County of Chateaugay was created in 1855, from a section of the old Beauharnois District. Included within its boundaries were the parishes of Chateaugay, Ormstown, St-Jean Chrysotome, St-Malachie, and St-Urbain. The population at the time, consisting mainly of French and Scottish families, was slightly more than 16,00. A description of the county written in 1880, reads as follows..."The agricultural excellence of this county is proverbial, the valley of the Chateaugay River forming one of the most productive sections in the Province. Grain growing and dairying form, in about equal parts, the staples of agricultural pursuits, the county being well adapted to either. The general surface ranges from level to slightly undulating, but in the most southerly portions rather formidable hills are frequent, while boulders are plentifully strewn."...

A Window on Today

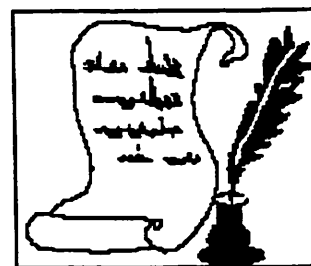
Today the county of Chateaugay is a bustling area, its towns virtually "bedroom communities" of Montréal. The 1991 census records the City of Chateaugay as having nearly 40,000 inhabitants. Electorally, the county is defined differently by the Federal and Provincial governments. The Federal Electoral Districts of the county of Chateaugay includes the towns of Chateaugay, Mercier, St-Isidore, St-Constant, Ste-Catherine, Delson, St-Mathieu, St-Rémi, St-Edouard, St-Jacques, St-Michel, and Léry. Slightly smaller, the Provincial Electoral District comprises Chateaugay, Kahnawake, Léry, Maple Grove, Mercier, and St-Isidore.





QUERIES

... ask, and you shall receive



Abbreviations

aka = also known as	dpl = death place
b = born	desc = descendant(s)
bap = baptized	f = father
bd = birthdate	fam = family
bpl = birthplace	gr-gr = great great, etc.
br. = brother	h = husband
bur = buried	m = mother
ca = circa	mar = marriage
Co. = County	m-1 —first marriage, etc.
d = died	par = parent(s)
dau = daughter	s/o son of
dau/o = daughter of	w/o - wife of

Q-1131

LANTHIER DUFORD

I am seeking any info concerning the par. and siblings of Ozee Lanthier, b. in St. Polycarp, Que. on 16 Jan 1840. He mar.. Margaret DUFORD of Clayton, NY, 24 Feb 1867. He was said to be a "Captain" on the St. Lawrence River. This could have been a timber raft rather than a boat. He may have lived some time in Trois Rivieres, Que., and was definitely living on Wolfe Island, Kingston, Ont. in 1869. He d. 9 Nov 1924, in Clayton, NY, and is buried there. Ozee was my gr-grandfather. I appreciate your being able to publish this request. Thank you.

Arlene McCormick #963 316 Vinca Circle, Cary, NC 27513

Q-1132

DELAWYER PETRIE

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who knows anything about the following individuals: my gr-grandfather, William C. (Charles or Claude) DELAWYER, b. 25 Sep 1873, E. Rodman (Jefferson or Lewis County), NY. An older br., Otis, b. 1871, maybe E. Rodman, was committed to St. Lawrence State Hospital before 1920. A younger br., Charles E., b. 1876, in maybe E. Rodman, fate unknown.

Thier father, John (or Jerome), b. in Can., may have d. in or near Rodman, Jefferson Co., NY. Their mother, Mary PETRIE/PETRI, b. 1857(?). Other records show Margaret PETRIE. Her father, Rufus, b. 1816(?) in Herkimer

Co., NY, d. 27 Jan 1907, at age 84. His first wife, Lucinda ?, b. 1824, in possibly Oswego County, NY, d. 15 Dec 1850. Second wife, Lucy Ann ?, b. 1824(?) in possibly Oswego Co., NY, and d. 16 May 1873.

Rufus PETRIE, may have been the older brother of Thomas PETRIE of Watertown, Jefferson Co., NY, who d. 12 Jul 1913, at age 84 years. Thomas' wife was Almira/Elmira G., d. 19 Jun 1906, at age 75 years. All PETRIES listed are buried in Union Cemetery, Adams Center, NY.

All I know about them is what you see here so any info would be very helpful. Can anyone help me fill in the blanks? I have info on my other northern NY lines — BLACKSTONE, CLEVELAND, COOLEY, MAXON, and STREETER — to share. I would like to correspond with anyone researching any of these lines.

Mark W. DeLawyer #1047 550 So. Clinton St., Syracuse, NY 13202 Ph/Fax 315-422-3772

Q-1133

JARVIS TUGAN/TUGAW/TOUGAS WOOLEY

I need info on the following families: JARVIS located in the Malone/Burke, NY area; and TUGAN/TUGAW/TOUGAS in the Franklin Co., Malone, NY area in 1850. I also need info on their relative, Dorothy WOOLEY I will share my info with interested parties.

Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1134

LEDOUX GAUTHIER/GOKEY/GOUCHE/GOWKEY

Henry LEDOUX. b. 1812, in St. Albans or Williston, Vermont; he attended St. John the Baptist Church in Keeseville, NY. His name is spelled Honaratus. Is this a Fench name or misspelled? Henry, mar. Susan GAUTHIER/GOKEY/GOUCHE/GOWKEY, b. 1801, called Josepha Marie and Josephte in 1860's in Willsboro, NY. Does anyone have any info on this couple?

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1135

SOIGNER/SWEENEY LACROIX/CROSS

Narcisse SOIGNER/Nelson SWEENEY and Salome LACROIX/Sally CROSS were the godparents to LEDOUX and LECUYER children in St. Johns, Willsboro. Can anyone help me identify them, please.

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1136

GREENO/GREENOUGH/GRIGNON?

Daniel GREENO, had sons Moses, Samuel and John in the 1780's in Rutland, Vt. Is he a GREENOUGH or a GRIGNON?

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1137

GREENEAU/GREENO

Henry GREENEAU/GREENO, had daus. Matilda and Julia in 1867 and 1879 in Essex, Vt. Are they from Canada?

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1138

LEDOUX/LADIEU

A Father Legrande Baptized Charles LeDOUX/LaDIEU in 1822, in Willsboro,

NY. Where can I find this record?

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1139

LEDOUX/LADUE

Francois LEDOUX/LADUE had a son, Joseph LADUE, Joseph made history and a fortune in the Klonike. I have his line and some current descendants if you want to check. E-mail to Geneobuff@aol.com.

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1140

**CROSS GRIGNON BENOIT BENEDICT LACROIX GREENEAU
GREENO SURPRISE JARVIS**

I wish to exchange info on the above lines from the dates, 1750 to 1880.

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1141

CROSS MC/MACDOUGALL LINDSAY

I have over 1000 CROSS, MC/MACDOUGALL, and LINDSAY names, plus their descendants available to help you.

David Manley Law #811 626 Riverbend Dr., Advance, NC 27006

Q-1142

TALLARD/TELLOR/TAILARD/RAILOR/LOR

The 1870 Federal Census of Clinton Co., NY, Town of Altona lists the Moses TELLOR family as Moses TAILOR, age 42; Selena, age 32; Louis, age 12; Isaih/Israel, age 8; Moses, Jr., age 6; Stephen, age 4; and Theodore, age 1. I have the mar. of Louis and Selena Facto from the Catholic Church records. I would like to locate any info on Isiah, Moses, Jr., Stephen or Theodore. I cannot find them in the 1880 Federal Census records. Nor can I find their father, Moses in the said records. They may have moved over to Vermont as one of them was located there several years later. After 1889, or so the whole family settled on the surname of TELLOR.

Everett L. Hoebbel #753 26201 W. Bonner Rd., Wauconda, IL 60084 Tele: 847-526-8959

Q-1143

RIVET BERCIER BOSEAU/BORROW

I am researching the family of Joseph RIVET and his wife Adelaide BERCIER. Their dau M. Marcelline, mar. my gr-grandfather, John Baptiste BORROW. I need to point out here that in the mar. record of 10 Aug 1878, at St. Anicet Parrish, Can., his last name was spelled BOSEAU, this was one of many misspellings over the years. The info on Joseph RIVET and his wife, Adelaide BERCIER, was from the Malone, NY Historical Society, from the 1900 Federal Census and that they resided at West Street, Malone, NY. Earlier records indicate that they are from St. Agnes of Dundee, Huntington Co., Can. I would appreciate any info on the RIVET/BERCIER family, but most particularly of the Canadian connection, such as names of kin, d/o/b, mar. and dates of death and locations, etc.

Joan Borrow Perkins #1035 2515 Ellsworth ROAD< Baldwinsville, NY 13027

Q-1144

BARON/BARRON/BARROW DUPONT LAMOUREUX LAROCQUE

Florentin BARON, was the s/o John Baptiste BARON and Madeleine

DUPONT. I am requesting d/o/b and death info on Florentin, who was my gr-gr-gr-grandfather. The only data I have on him is his mar. to Francoise LAMOUREUX, 15 Jan 1815, at St. Denis, Richelieu, PQ. I have been able to acquire facts on his family going back to France in the 16th century, but any info from the usual resources seem to be lacking where he is concerned. The same problems rests with his wife, M-Francoise, as well. Florentin's son, Anselme, came to NYS sometime in 1850. It was then the surname changed from BARON to BARRON/BARROW/BORROW. His given name became Abraham. He was b. in St. Denis ca. 1815, and mar. Melina LaROCQUE, ca. 1840. Any info you may provide is greatly appreciated.

Joan Borrow Perkins #1035 2515 Ellsworth Road, Baldwinsville, NY 13027

Q-1145

GAUTHIER/GOKEY LAROE/LAREAU/LAROW

Need info and have some to share on Hippolite GAUTHIER/GOKEY, b. in Montreal, PQ time unknown, d. 1855 in Rouses Point, NY. A son, Joseph, b. possibly, Lacolle, PQ, 1835, and mar. Elizabeth/Isabella LAROE/LAREAU/LAROW, and lived in Rouses Point in 1851. They moved to Franklin Co., NY in 1860.

Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1146

LAREAU HEBERT SUPRENANT BARRIERE/LANGEVIN

Laurent LAREAU and Caroline Marie HEBERT, mar. 19 Nov 1804, at St-Mathias, PQ; they had children: Emilie; b. 1805, Elizabeth, b. 1806; Jacques Barthelemi, b. 24 Aug 1808, PQ, m-1 Celeste SUPRENANT, 19 Jun 1831, PQ, children: Barthelemi, Jr., b. 1828, Rachel Marie, b. 1832, m-2 Ester BARRIERE/LANGEVIN, children: Narcisse, Henriette, Julie, Edmond, Eli, Sam Ambrose, Hilaire, Domitile, Philomene, and Elizabeth Marie, b. 6 Jan 1835, all born either in Lacolle, PQ, Alburg, Vt. or Rouses Point, NY; Maurice, b. 1810. I would like to here from anyone researching these names.

Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1147

LECOMPTE/STORY LANGLOIS FRENCH BURRELL/BOREL

Lodovicus LECOMPTE/STORY, b. early 1800's, had wife, Margrette, and children b. 1835 to 1848, were Gilbert, mar. to MARY LANGLOIS/FRENCH; Oville/Oliver; Marceline/Martha, mar. to ? BURRELL; Maranda Marie, mar. to ? BURRELL/BOREL; Elizabeth/Betsy, mar. to Wm. BROOKS. ALL B. IN PQ AND CAME TO UPSTATE NY CA. 1849. I would like to get back further on this line. I have photos and info to share.

Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1148

EVANS SHIRAY

John EVANS and Amanda SHIRAY, b. ca. 1850, in NY; they had children: Elmer, Roy; Clarence; Henry; Gertrude; Maude, b. 1875, lived in Wellsville, NY, and later moved to Mercer Co., PA. Their par. and gr-par were from NY, this line originally from Wales.

Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1149

HALLOWAY GUNTER, CALHOUN

I need info on Houston HOLLOWAY and Samantha GUNTER, they had a

son, Garrett F., b. ca. 1860, mar. Hester CALHOUN, they all died in either NC or TN.

Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1150

BYCOSKEY/BYKOWSKI/MALINOWSKI

I need info on the following: Adolph BYCOSKEY, b. 1882, and Frances MARISKEY, b. 1883, both in Poland, they came to NY in 1900's, then to PA.
Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1151

GUGLIEMUCCI BARBONE NOLIDORE SPELL

I need info on the following GUGLIEMUCCI, BARBONE, NOLIDORE, they came from Italy to NY, PA and OH. SPELL, came from Germany to NY, PA and OH. I have some info willing to share.

Angie Evans #816 PO Box 284, St. Regis Falls, NY 12980

Q-1152

CHAPDELAINE PELOQUIN DANSEREAU CHEVREFILS/LANINE ABIRON MASSON LAMY NOEL

I need info on Rosalie CHAPDELAINE, par. Pierre, b. 29 Jun 1750, at Sorel, PQ; mar. 12 Jul 1773, at Sorel, to Rosalie Felix PELOQUIN, b. 1750. This all IS the info I have for Rosalie PELOQUIN, but for the CHAPDELAINE, I have the following and need the gaps filled in:

Pierre's par: Frs-Marie CHAPDELAIN, b. 1715, in Vercheres, PQ, mar. 3 Apr 1742, to Genevieve DANSEREAU;

Fr-Marie's par: Andre CHAPDELAINE, b. 10 Sep 1664, in Lariviere, Plomb, Normandie, Fr.; mar. 16 Sep 1691, in Frs du Lac, PQ to M-Anne CHEVREFILS/LANIME, B. 1672, at ST. Ours, Richelieu; he d. 4 Oct 1740, at St. Francois du Lac, PQ; she d. 9 Apr 1719, at Vercheres Contrecour, PQ. Genevieve's par: Pierre DANSEREAU, mar. 19 Jun 1708, to Angelique ABIRON, b. 1686, d. 23 Jun 1742, at Vercheres, PQ.

Andre's par: Julien CHAPDELAINE, and Reine (or Jeanne?) MASSON

M-Anne's Par: Francois CHEVREFILS/LANIME, from Perlaeux, Guyenne, Fr., and Marie LAMY, d. 10 Apr 1719.

Pierre DANSEREAU'S par: John Bapt. and Catherine NOEL.

Angelique's par: Pierre ABIRON.

Joan Perkins #1035 2515 Ellsworth Road, Baldwinsville, NY 13027

Q-1153

HEBERT/ABARE PARE

I am seeking info on the birth place of my grandmother, Henriette Marie ABARE, b. on 19 Mar 1833, in Saranac, Clinton Co., NY area. Her parents were Charles and Helene(Ellen)-Marie PARE. Her parents had either ten or eleven children. I also would like some info on her brother, Percy, b. ca. 1899, and where her parents are buried. Any info will be appreciated.

Barbara Smith #1010 108 Lake Shore Dr., West Brookfield, MA 01585-0433

Q-1154

COMTOIS/CONWAY ARCHAMBAULT

I seek info on descendants of Lewis COMTOIS/CONWAY, b. 12 Sep 1811, in Quebec, mar. Esther ARCHAMBAULT, b. 1810 in Quebec, on 5 Oct 1830, at L'Assumption, Quebec. I believe they had 13 children.

Walter J. Pharoah #1059 379 Post Road, Canton, NY 13617

Q-1155

COTA/COTE FOYER

I am looking for info on Morris Peter COTA, b. 24 May 1826, in Canada to Antoine COTA/COTE and Harriet FOYER.

Walter J. Pharoah #1059 379 Post Road, Canton, NY 13617

Q-1156

PARKER DANIELS

I'm seeking the ancestors of Charles Fayette PARKER, b. 19 Jul 1847, in Boquet Valley, Essex Co., NY and Amanda PARKER, b. 15 Mar 1836 (same place). Charles was said to be one of eight siblings, was the son of Jefferson PARKER, whose wife died shortly after Charles' birth. Amanda was said to be half sister of Polly and Jefferson. Charles and Amanda were raised as brother and sister by Polly Parker DANIELS and Miles DANIELS.

Walter J. Pharoah #1059 379 Post Road, Canton, NY 13617

Q-1157

LAMORE/LEMORE/LAMOUR TALLMAN/TOLLMAN/TAHMAN

I am seeking info on the LAMORE/LEMORE/LAMOUR family, that was in the Clinton Co., NY area from 1840 to 1875. I am interested in Thomas I., who mar. Eliza TALLMAN/TOLLMAN/TAHMAN, possibly in the Ausable Forks area. Thomas was from the New Sweden village when he enlisted, 20 Nov 1861, at Black Brook in Company D 96th Regiment of New York State Volunteers at age 20. After the war, they moved to Michigan. I would like to correspond with anyone researching these families.

Carol Seiberlich #1001 6305-247th Ave., Paddock Lake, Salem, WI 53168-9775

Q-1158

ST AUBIN RENAUD GIBEAU

I am searching for any info on my gr-gr-grandparents, Jean Baptiste ST AUBIN, mar. to Esther RENAUD, ca. 1800 in Champlain, Can. At some point in time they crossed into Champlain, NY. They had ten children all baptized in St. Edmund's Church in Ellenburg, NY. One of their children, Cyprien, b. in 1854, my gr-grandfather was also mar. there to Rosalie GIBEAU, on 19 Nov 1872. They had a son, Cyprien, b. 25 Feb 1873 in Woods Falls, NY, he was also bap. in St. Edmund's. Any info on JB ST AUBIN and Esther RENAUD would be greatly appreciated, even info on when they crossed over from Canada to NY. Thank you.

Lillian A. Kears # 1015 794 D Washington Street, Haverhill, MA 01832-4458 LKearns596@aol.com

Q-1159

MAILLOT/MYOT MASSE/MACE/MORSE VALLARD MENARD

Where in Quebec was Alanson born? Alanson MYOT/MAILLOT was b. ca. 1820 in Lower Can. He mar. Orelia MORSE/MASSE/MACE, Denmark, Lewis Co., NY, 12 Dec 1846. She mar. 2nd Joseph VALLARD, and d. 1917, in Minneapolis, MN. Alanson d. 21 Mar 1866, in Lincoln, Adams Co., WI. He served in the Civil War from WI, and Orelia received a pension. Their children were: George Washington, b. 1848, Ripon, WI; Lewis, b. 1852, Oconomowoc, WI; Mary Louise, b. 1858, Warren, WI; James Henry, b. 1860, Warren WI; William Alanson, b. 1864, Lincoln, WI; Lavina, b. 1866, Lincoln, WI; Was Alanson a brother of Lambert, b. 1821, Joseph Prime, b. 1819; and Marie Adeline, b. 1823, all at Parish of Ste-Famille, Boucherville, Quebec? Their

par. were Pierre MAILLOT and Marie Louise MENARD, mar. 1816 at parish St. Charles, St. Charles-sur-Richelieu, Que. Joseph and Mary also settled in WI. What happened to Lambert? Thank you.

Lorraine White #920 101 Lawrence Circl, St. John, WA 99171

Q-1160

PROU/PROULX PINEL DEMERS

Jean PROU/PROULX and Catherine, mar.1676. I need data on this line after 1730. Possible link to Alice DEMERS by mar., in Canada or Plattsburgh, NY in the early to mid 1800's.

A. D. O'Hare #584 7 Willow St., Hudson Falls, NY 12839-2223

Q-1161

LUCIER

Etienne LUCIER arrived in St. Pauls, OR, ca. 1811, from Can. Any data as to par needed.

A. D. O'Hare #584 7 Willow St., Hudson Falls, NY 12839-2223

Q-1162

LaBONTE GERVAIS

Louis LaBONTE and Joseph GERVAIS are also Can.-born men who went to the western part of the US in early 1800's. Any info would be appreciated.

A. D. O'Hare #584 7 Willow St., Hudson Falls, NY 12839-2223

Q-1163

PICHETTE/PICHE dit DUPRE DURAND

PICHETTE/PICHE dit DUPRE, s/o Pierre and Catherine DURAND, settled in St. Pauls, OR ca. 1800-1830. His par in Can needed.

A. D. O'Hare #584 7 Willow St., Hudson Falls, NY 12839-2223

Q-1164

BLANCHET FOURNIER

Pierre BLANCHET and M. FOURNIER, mar. 1670, I need data on this fam. line from 1811 on. There may be link to Bishop Francoise of OR.

A. D. O'Hare #584 7 Willow St., Hudson Falls, NY 12839-2223

Q-1165

MENARD FORCIER/FERIER/FEVRIER RIVARD GOUPILLE

I need the mar. of Joseph MENARD and Gertrude FORCIER-/FERIER/FEVRIER, dau/o Emmanuel and M.Anne RIVARD, 1813, Sorel; m-2 Louis GOUPILLE, 1822, Notre Dame de St. Hyacinthe.

Betty Clarke #111 Box 105, White Church Road, Crown Point, NY 12928

Q-1166

NADEAU LaDUE CHABOT LACOME

I am searching for the mar. of M-Clothilde/Matilde NADEAU and Francois LaDUE, ca. 1840-1845 in Can., NYS, or possibly VT. I think she is the dau/o Andre and M-Modesté CHABOT, who were mar. in LaPresentation, St. Hyacinth, Que., on 10 Jan 1822, wit: Pierre CHABOT and Marie LACOMBE. If this is correct she was b. 1 Jun 1826, in St. Cesaire, Que. I have been years searching for this mar.

Betty Clarke #111 Box 105, White Church Road, Crown Point, NY 12928

Q-1167

BLAIR VAHUR/JAHUR

Joseph BLAIR, b. 15 Sep 1813, in Grand Haven, Vt. Does anyone know what was once Grand Haven, VT is now called? Is anyone working on this

line? As some may remember I've searched for many years for Francis/Frank B. BLAIR, b. in Vt. on 28 Nov 1819 (this is according to his headstone in Adams Co., WI cemetery). Joseph BLAIR is a brother to my Francis, so this should be a clue perhaps to their location in the early 1800's. A John and Mary? VAHUR/JAHUR? BLAIR are possibly the par. of Joseph and Francis. There were two other brothers and two or three girls in this family. Some of the BLAIRS were in Ticonderoga, Essex Co, NY, in 1830 and 1840. In the 1850's we find Joseph, Francis, George and Jean/John BLAIR in Crawford Co., PA. These boys say their father was b. in Can.
Ellen L. Nelson #290 413 Glacier Ave., Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-3722

Q-1168

**LAPAN/LAPANNE/LAPALME/GABRORIAULT LETOURNEAU/
TURNER**

I am looking for the b/p/d for Thomas LAPAN, b. in Can., mar. Julia LETOURNEAU/TURNER, in 1858, in St. Albans, Vt. at St. Mary's church. They had, I believe, 11 children, one of which was Maria, bap. at St. Mary's, date unknown. Boys were John, Lawrence, Nelson, Alfred, William, Thomas, Israel/Joseph, Petro/Pierre, two are unknown. Any info would be appreciated.

Jessica M. LaPan #917 PO 2096, Sciota, NY 12302

Q-1169

LAVOIE/LOVELY LAPAN LAWRENCE LAPOINTE

I am looking for b/p/d/bur. for Malvina LAVOIE/LOVELY, wife of Israel/Joesph LAPAN, b/p unknown, but he was bap. at St. Ann's church in Milton, Vt. Malvina had two children, Frank and Joseph. Joseph was b. in Winooski. Frank's b/p unknown. Their son, Frank, was bap. at Holy Angels in Vt. After Malvina d. Israel/Joseph is believed to have remar., 2nd wife is unknown, but a half sister named Rose LAWRENCE was mentioned and she later resided in Manchester, NH, her husband named LaPOINTE. Their son's name was Sheldon LaPOINTE. All info appreciated.

Jessica M. LaPan #917 PO 2096, Sciota, NY 12302

Q-1170

LACLAIR/LECKAIR DECKER LAPAN CUSHING

I am looking for any info on Peter/Petro's b/d/bur. Thought to be from Can., he mar. Mary DECKER, b/p/ unknown. They are believed have had three children: Maude, Michael and unknown, b/p unknown. They lived in Ellenburg, Altons, Moores area. Maude mar. Frank LAPAN and Michael resided in Ogdensburg, NY. Maude had two stepchildren, Catherine and Agnes LAPAN. Their mother's name was Matilda CUSHING, b. in Brooklyn, NY. She d. in childbirth. All info appreciated.

Jessica M. LaPan #917 PO 2096, Sciota, NY 12302

Q-1171

DAVIDSON LATHRAP SAUNDERS

I am looking for info on Mathew DAVIDSON, b. 1792, Edinburgh, Scotland, emigrated probably ca. 1810, lived in Dickinson, Franklin, Co., NY; mar. Katherine LATHRAP, b. Peru, NY. I find Mathew in the 1850 census with a family, no Katherine. His son George mar. Mary SAUNDERS.

Mary Tout #1049 8153 English Elm Circle, Spring Hill, FL 34606
mtout@innet.com

Query Answers

A-1005

LEMIEUX GAMACHE SYLVESTRE ROUSSIN/ROUSSAIN

I recently read your magazine Lifelines Volume 14, Number 2, Whole Number 27, 1997 and I have a response to the question #Q-1005 submitted by A.D. O'Hare.

The parents of Francois LEMIEUX were Louis LEMIEUX, mar. on the 22 Nov 1734, in Cap-Saint-Ignace, in Montmagny county, in the province of Quebec, Canada, to Louise GAMACHE.

The par. of Marguerite SYLVESTRE (note spelling) were Eustache SYLVESTRE, mar. on 3 Oct 1735, in Saint-Thomas, in Montmagny county, in the province of Que., Can. to Genevieve ROUSSIN, also spelled ROUSSAIN, in error by the priest.

The mar. of Francois LEMIEUX and Marguerite SYLVESTRE took place in the parish church "St-Ignace-du-Cap-St. Ignace" in the village of Cap-St-Ignace, in the county of Montmagny, in the province of Que, Can on 25 Jul 1786.

The primary source for the above info is the microfilm roll #2243 at the Québec National Archives branch in Hull, Qué. The church register was microfilmed by the Mormons on the 7th Apr 1981, under their project number QUE 00026, roll #79. The actual microfilm roll number is 5m 372.4. I have just written a long letter to the O'Hare family in which I gave the ascendants and descendants of this LEMIEUX couple by enclosing a small book of 86 pages published by me.

Enclosed is a photocopy of the microfilm image of the marriage entry from the original church register. I also translated the text of that document and translated it to English, and enclosed those pages, hoping you might find it useful. I did this transcription of the church register entry for their marriage line by line, so the original text can be followed.

L'an mil sept quatre vingt six le vingt-cing de Juillet apres la publication de trois bans de mariage faite au prone de la grand' messe paroissiale par trois Dimanches consécutifs entre Francois Lemieux fils de défunt

Louis Lemieux et de défunte Louise Gamache de cette paroisse d'une part et

Marguerite Sylvestre fille d'Eustache Sylvestre et de Genevieve Roussain aussi de cette paroisse d'autre part. Je Curé su Cap St-Ignace et des Iles voisines soussigne ai reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage et leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale suivant les cérémonies prescrites par notre mere la Sainte-Eglise, ne s'étant trouvé aucun empechement a leur mariage et ca en présence d'Ignace Lemieux, de Louis Lemieux, Francois Marie Richard, Francois René Fortin, parens et amis du Garçon et du côté de l'Epouse d'Eustache Sylvestre, pere, Eustache Sylvestre fils, Nicolas Sylvestre, Aubin Gamache freres et Beau-frere, qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer, excepté le seul Francois René Fortin qui a signé avec moi, de la requis suivant l'ordonnance

refortin

Paquet, Ptre

This translation is also done line by line with comments in brackets:

In the year seventeen hundred and eighty six, on the twenty-fifth of July, after the publication of three marriage bans, done during the high mass of the parish on three consecutive Sundays, between Francois Lemieux, son of the late Louis Lemieux and the late Louise Gamache of this parish on the one part, and Marguerite Sylvestre, daughter of Eustache Sylvestre and of Genevieve Roussain (Roussin) also of this parish on the other part, I, Priest of Cap-St-Ignace and the islands nearby, undersigned, having received their mutual consent to the marriage and having given them the nuptial blessing following the ceremonies prescribed by our mother, the Holy Church, and not having found any obstacles (objections) to their marriage, and this in the presence of Ignace Lemieux, of Louis Lemieux, Francois Marie Richard, Francois René Fortin parents and friends of the groom, and on the side of the bride, Eustache Sylvestre father, Eustache Sylvestre, son, Nicolas Sylvestre, Aubin Gamache brothers and brother-in-law, who declared not knowing how to sign (there names), except only for Francois René Fortin, who signed with me, as required following the prescribed (rules)

renfortin

Paquet, Priest

This is a very clear and legible marriage register entry, considering it's age of 212 years. The parish priest made only one small error. The family name of the bride's mother is actually ROUSSIN and not ROUSSAIN. There is no difference in the phonetic pronunciation of the name, but it should be corrected to ROUSSIN in the family tree.

Les Editions Ancestehr Editions, Jens-Holger Stehr, 1926 Danniston Crescent, Orléans, Ontario, Canada K1E 3R6 613-824-6362

Query Correction

C-1123 SYLVAIN/SILVAIN/SILVER dit LAROSEÉ RIVARD JUBINVILLE

I need to document the mar. of Jean Baptiste SYLVAIN, b. 3 Sep 1805 at St. Trinite Parish, Contrecoeur, Que., par, Jean Baptiste and Madeleine RIVARD. According to the 1861 census at St. Chrysostome, he was mar. in 1829, to Adelaide/Adeé JUBINVILLE. The location is unknown — possibly St. Remi in Napierville when it was a mission of St. Marguerite de Blair-findie (now Laprairie).

Although he lived for at least 35 years in St. Chrysostome where he was a shoemaker and farmer, a bur. record has not been located. He does not appear as yet in any Churubusco or Clinton Mills records, although three of his sons do (as SILVER).

Donald Sylvain#1034 6021 Rossmore Dr., Bethesda, MD 20814

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If you want a quick reply, a self-addressed, stamped, large envelope will ensure faster response.

For address change see page 6

— QUERIES —

Queries should be brief; **please type or print**. Ask *specific* questions; give dates and places where possible. Each member is allowed unlimited (editors discretion) queries per issue. For non-members, the charge is \$3 per query.

Society Announcements

— SUMMER LIBRARY HOURS —

Summer library hours at our Keeseville Genealogical Center* are:
Wednesdays 2-7 pm Saturdays 11am - 4 pm April thru Oct
&
by appointment year around, two weeks notice is appreciated

*The library is located in Keeseville, NY, about 15 miles south of Plattsburgh. It is in the Community Building (old high school) on the hill across from St. John the Baptist Church.

— ARTICLES ENCOURAGED —

We encourage our members to submit articles concerning family history and/or data, stories bearing on genealogical pursuits, and problems or unusual happenings in their search for family genealogy. When you submit an article please also give your **membership number** (this is appreciated in all correspondence to the Society). The article should be typed or printed double space if practicable.

Articles submitted that are easily readable by the editor are more likely to be printed faster than something that is a chore to read or difficult to understand.

If you submit an article that has been written on a computer, please also submit both the hard copy and the disc. In addition, label the disk with your name, member #, article title, and type of system & software used. We can only read 3.5 discs.

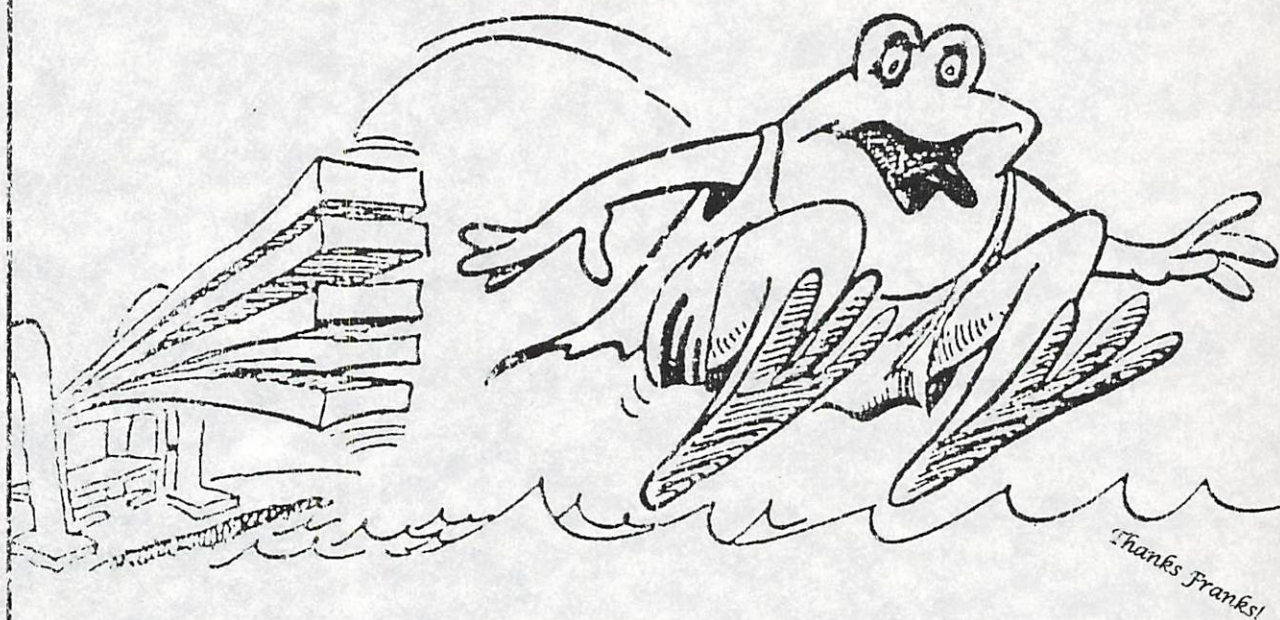
Additionally, the Journal now makes use of a scanner to enter photographs, line drawings, sketches, and other graphics such as cemetery maps. Black or red ink on white paper is preferred for scanning; blue ink is a diaster!

— EDITORIAL POLICY —

The editors of *Lifelines* reserve the right to edit all contributions submitted. We will edit [with the exception of original documents] for spelling, form, grammar, obvious error, and to shorten lengthy articles to fit available space. Contributors are responsible for the accuracy of their information, and for their opinions.

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